

Reform 1.1) Reform of Technical and Professional Institutes

Reform 1.2) Reform of the tertiary vocational training system (ITS)

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Area of intervention 2: Improving teachers’ recruitment and training systems

Reform 2.1) Teachers’ recruitment

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Investment 3.3) School building security and structural rehabilitation plan

Investment 3.4) Teaching and advanced university skills

Area of intervention 4: Reform and extension of Ph.D. programmes

Reform 4.1) Ph.D. Programmes Reform

Investment 4.1: Extension in number and career opportunities of PhDs (Research-oriented, Public Administration and Cultural Heritage)

Estimated overall cost: € 19.436 million to be covered by RRF.

2. Main challenges and objectives

a) Main challenges

Improving and qualifying the performance of school and university systems is an essential condition for fostering smart, inclusive and sustainable growth. Therefore, the interventions aim to respond to the conditions outlined below.

- **Structural shortcomings in the provision of primary education and education services.** In the lower education cycles, the gap with European standards is evident. For example, the ratio between available places in pre-schools and the number of children aged between 0 and 2 years in our country averages 25.5% - with significant territorial disparities - or 7.5 percentage points below the European target of 33% and 9.6 percent below the European average. The lack of educational services for children, combined with the unfair distribution of family workloads, negatively affects the supply of female labour and reduces the participation rate of women in the labour market. In turn, these factors lower the demand for educational services for children, generating a socially inefficient balance, where the low supply of educational services for children corresponds to a reduced demand, especially in the South. To overcome this challenge, it is, therefore, necessary to act both on the supply side and on the demand side of infrastructure and services. The NRRP measures act on the supply side, while national policies (in particular, the forthcoming launch of the universal allowance for children aims to make it possible to use the new services in all areas of the country). Moreover, the way primary education services are provided fails to meet the demand of families. For example, 46.1% of Italian families ask for full-time services in primary schools, with the highest rates in Piedmont, Emilia-Romagna and Lazio. In this case, the shortage of services offered is due in large part to the reduced infrastructure and lack of space necessary for full-time education.
- **Gaps in basic skills, high school dropout rates and territorial disparities.** According to a recent survey by the Ministry of Education (MIUR DGCASIS), the school dropout rate reaches 3.8% in lower secondary school. It is strongly correlated with income inequalities and a higher rate of poverty. It also increases considerably in higher education. In Italy, the percentage of young people aged between 18 and 24 who have a level of education no less than upper secondary education is 14.5%, while the European average (corresponding to the target set in the ET2020) is 10%. Fifteen-year-old Italian students rank below the OECD average in reading, mathematics and science. However, there are large territorial differences with better performance than the OECD average in the North but much lower in the South. The two problems - early school leaving and skill gaps - are strongly connected, because the failure to acquire basic skills is one of the main causes of early dropouts. Furthermore, upper-secondary students particularly lack preparation in communication and debating skills, in understanding the logic underlying information technologies and in the ability to solve problems. For example, Emma Castelnuovo's methods for teaching mathematics and

for introducing subjects that are not part of the traditional curriculum can address these deficiencies.

- **A low percentage of adults with tertiary qualifications.** Further and consequent shortcomings are highlighted in the statistics relating to tertiary education. The percentage of the population aged between 25 and 34 with a tertiary level qualification is 28% compared to the 44% average in OECD countries. This gap is also - though not exclusively - due to the lack of provision of advanced vocational training, guidance and transition services from secondary school to university. Contributing to this gap are the underdevelopment of residential services for university students as the percentage of university students using public residential services is 3% compared to the European average of 18%. An additional factor is the existence of economic obstacles as university students receiving a scholarship is 12% compared to a European average of 25% and those exempt from paying university fees is 13% compared to a European average of 30%. The number of doctorates conferred in Italy is among the lowest among EU countries and has been steadily declining in recent years (-40% between 2008 and 2019). According to Eurostat, only 1 in 1000 people in the 25-34 age group complete a doctorate programme in Italy each year, compared to an EU average of 1.5 (2.1 in Germany). In addition, almost 20% of those with a doctorate in Italy move abroad each year.
- **Skills mismatch between education and labour demand.** In the face of this outflow of highly qualified human capital, around 33% of Italian businesses complain of recruitment difficulties, while 31% of young people up to the age of 24 do not have a job but are looking for one. At the same time, only 1.7% of tertiary students take advantage of vocational training courses, which have produced significant employment results in recent years (more than 80% employment rate within one year after graduation).

b) Objectives

The overall objective of this component is to eliminate or to substantially reduce the structural gaps that are listed under a) by displaying a comprehensive strategy that involves interventions over the entire spectrum of education services, from nurseries to Universities.

More specifically, the objectives of this component are the following:

- ✓ qualitative improvement and quantitative expansion of education and training services;
- ✓ improvement of teacher recruitment and training processes;
- ✓ expansion of skills and upgrading of infrastructures;
- ✓ reform and expansion of PhD programs.

To pursue these objectives, a mix of new investments and reforms is envisaged, each of which has its own set of specific objectives which are internally consistent.

3. Description of the reforms and investments of the component

Area of Intervention 1: Improving the quality and extending the reach of education services

The tangible and intangible investments envisaged for this line of action and the numerous enabling reforms, which aim to redefine the regulatory and institutional framework so that the investments themselves can be effective, involve NRRP funding of 11.01 billion euros. They cover the entire spectrum of educational and training services.

Investment 1.1) Plan for nurseries and preschools and early childhood education and care services

Challenges. In its overall demographic picture, for years Italy has had a total fertility rate among the lowest in the European Union (1.29 children per woman against 1.56 in the EU) and a continuous decline in births. Specifically, the gap between births and deaths is increasing, with only 67 birth for 100 deaths (down from 96 per 100 ten years ago). Significant territorial differences remain: the decline in the population is concentrated mainly in the South (-6.3 per thousand) and to a lesser extent in the Center (-2.2 per thousand). On the contrary, the population keeps growing in the North (+1.4 per thousand). According to the latest estimates, the Italian population is expected to decline from 60.3 million in 2020 to 51.4 million in 2100 (Eurostat, 2019). The COVID-19 emergency is likely to have a further negative impact.

The Country Specific Recommendation (CSR) issued to Italy in 2019 found that in 2017 only 28.6% of children under the age of three were placed in formal early childhood education facilities. Today the available slots in early childhood services are on average 25.5%, 7.5 percentage points below the European target of 33%, and 9.6 percentage points below the EU average (35.1%). There is a significant variability: in Calabria only 10% of children attend a nursery, while in Valle d'Aosta the figure is up to 47.1%.

The demand for childhood education and care – and the yearly demand in particular – are not adequately covered in terms of quality and quantity, with serious territorial disparities.

The implementation of the 2015 school reform for "an integrated education and training system from birth to six years" aimed at increasing coverage and reducing territorial differences. The national resources allocated so far, including those from the 2020 budget law, are strengthening the financial support to the entire educational sector in the 0-6 range and are supporting families with children in this age group.

However, further efforts are needed to increase the quality of services and facilities for children in the 0-6 age group and to enhance the experimentation, which is already ongoing with some success, of the so-called "Spring classes" (for 2-year-old children). "Spring classes" are a bridge which would help to bring forward the educational offer for early childhood, which is currently not fully matching the demand.

Investing in early childhood educational services also has a significant social impact. In order to take care of children, 11.1% of women with at least one child have never been in a job, a figure which is much higher than the European average (3.7%). In the South, one woman in five failed to ever have a job for the same reason. Work-family balance proves difficult for more than a third (35.1%) of the workers with caring responsibilities for children, men or women. 38.3% of working mothers stated that they had made at least one change in their working conditions (e.g.: reduction of working hours), while the same statement was made by just 11.9% of working fathers. For working mothers of children between 0 and 2 years, the percentage is up to 44.9%, while for fathers with children in the same age group it is just under 13%. Children also put women out of work, in a percentage which varies according to their number (11% in the case of a single child; 17% in the case of 2 children; 19% in the case of 3 or more children).

Goals. The investment plan for the 0-6 age group is aimed at building, renovating and ensuring the safety of nurseries and preschools, to ensure an increase in the educational offer and the available slots for the 0-6 age group, and thus improve teaching quality by innovating learning environments. Particular emphasis is put on the experimental “Spring classes” (for 24 to 36-month-old children). The plan also aims at bridging the gap between early childhood education services (0-3 years) and services for the 3-6 age group, including by setting up childhood centers, pursuant to Art. 3 of the legislative decree no. 65 of 2017, in order to build a unified educational path which is adapted to the characteristics and training needs of boys and girls belonging to the 0-6 age group. The investment plan is estimated to have the potential to create 228,000 new slots, of which approximately 152,000 for children in the 0-3 range and 76,000 for children in the 3-6 range.

This will allow to achieve the target for services to early childhood, set at 33% by the Barcelona European Council of 2002.

This target is of strategic importance in order to:

1. Increase the birth rate in Italy;
2. Invest in the education and well-being of children in their early years, ensuring particularly significant socio-economic return;
3. Encourage labour market participation by women, by ensuring a better work-family balance.

It is understood that the continuous decline in births, as highlighted above, will not nullify the investment included in this plan, but will rather amplify its effects and benefits, since the educational offer for the 0-6 age group will, in time, gradually meet the demand from families.

Implementation. The plan is managed by the Ministry of Education, in partnership with the Family Department of the Prime Minister’s Office, and is implemented by the local authorities owning the buildings used as nurseries and preschools.

This plan complements the measure currently being implemented under Article 1, paragraph 59, of the Law no. 160 of 2019, allocating 700 million Euros for the years 2021-2025 to the building and renovation of nurseries, primary schools and multifunctional family centers. The

plan also complements the investments in the integrated plan for the 0-6 age group by the Ministry of Education and under the Solidarity Fund of the Ministry of the Interior for the management of integrated services for children.

Costs. The estimated cost for the RRF is € 4.6 billion.

Target group. Children from 0 to 6 years of age.

Timeline. The duration of the project is estimated to be 5 years (until 2026).

Investment 1.2) Plan for the extension of full-time

Challenges. Full-time education constitutes a growing need both in terms of the requests of families and of the need to expand the educational offer of schools and make them increasingly open to the territory beyond school hours.

According to enrolment data for the 2021/2022 school year, there is an increase in the demand for full-time education, especially in primary schools. About 46.1% of families ask to be able to use it. The highest percentages concern the regions of Lazio, Piedmont and Emilia Romagna. One of the most critical issues in the implementation of full-time education is the lack or inadequacy of existing facilities: according to the data of the National Register of School Buildings, 26.2% of schools in the first cycle do not have a canteen and 17.1% of schools in the first cycle do not have gyms or sports facilities.

It is clearly important to bridge this gap and gradually increase the supply of full-time education, starting with the greater availability of facilities.

An extension of school time is also conducive to policies aimed at combating early school leaving, especially in the most disadvantaged areas of the country. In fact, it is not only a matter of extending school time, but also of rethinking the entire educational offer of a school open to the territory, also by introducing activities to strengthen the transversal skills of students, especially in the first cycle of education.

Goals. The investment plan intends to implement a gradual implementation of full time, in order to ensure an increase in the educational offer and a strengthening of school facilities, which can promote an increase in school time and an opening of the school to the territory beyond school hours.

The plan aims at constructing or structurally adapting about 1,000 buildings to be used as facilities, also to combat school drop-outs in the most disadvantaged areas.

In fact, in line with the objectives of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (“ET 2020”), it is essential to implement actions and plans that promote greater openness of schools in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of education and training, promote equity, social cohesion and encourage creativity and innovation.

Implementation. The plan is managed by the Ministry of Education and is implemented, with regard to the construction and upgrading of school facilities, by the local authorities that own the relevant buildings.

The plan is in continuity with the measures provided by the 2014-2020 PON "Per la Scuola" National Operational Programme for schools in regions lagging behind in development and with the additional resources that will become available for the 2021-2027 Programme, in order to bridge the gap that currently exists and guarantee all schools the same opportunities for extending school time.

The plan is also in continuity with the investments and actions of the Ministry of Education authorised within the framework of the Fund for the enrichment and expansion of the educational offer and for equitable interventions, as per Article 1 of Law No. 440 of 18 December 1997, which allow for the implementation of extracurricular projects and activities.

Costs. The estimated cost of the RRF is € 0,96 billion.

Target group. Students in the first cycle of education.

Timeline. The estimated duration of the project is 5 years (until 2026).

Investment 1.3) School Sports Infrastructure Enhancement Plan

Challenges. The aim is to strengthen sports infrastructures and promote sports activities, starting with the first classes of primary schools. In fact, it is important to enhance the skills related to motor and sports activities in primary schools because of their transversal values and for the promotion of healthy lifestyles, in order to combat school drop-out, ensure social inclusion, encourage feeling good with oneself and with others, discovering and guiding personal aptitudes, for the full development of the potential of each individual in harmony with the provisions of the National Indications for the curriculum of pre-school and first cycle of education, as per Decree of the Minister of Education, University and Research no. 254 of 16 November 2012.

According to data from the National Register of School Buildings, 17.1% of schools in the first cycle alone do not have gyms or sports facilities. The percentage rises to 23.4 % in the so-called 'less developed' regions of the South and further to 38.4 % if second cycle schools are also taken into account.

Main institutions with no buildings with a gymnasium or used as a gym:

AREA	I cycle	II cycle	Total
Less developed	23,4%	15,1%	38,4%
More developed	13,3%	8,7%	22,0%
In transition	16,8%	9,3%	26,1%

Total	17,1%	11,0%	28,2%
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It is therefore necessary to bridge this gap, gradually increase the supply of sporting activities, starting with the greater availability of facilities, and reduce territorial disparities in order to provide students with uniform training and development opportunities throughout the country. This also favours the possibility of extending full-time education, allowing schools to be open beyond curricular hours, and it also favours policies linked to combating early school leaving, mainly in the most disadvantaged areas of the country. In fact, it is not only a matter of extending school time, but of rethinking the entire educational offer of a school open to the territory, also introducing activities to strengthen the transversal skills of students, especially in the first cycle of education.

The implementation of sports facilities attached to schools makes it possible to achieve a twofold objective: to promote sport and motor activities in schools and to make these new or upgraded sports facilities available to the entire local community outside school hours through conventions and agreements with the schools themselves, local authorities and local sports and amateur associations.

Goals. The investment plan intends to implement a gradual implementation and upgrading of sports facilities and gyms attached to schools, in order to guarantee an increase in the educational offer and an upgrading of school facilities, which can favour an increase in school time and an opening of the school to the territory also beyond school hours and an enhancement of sports and motor activities. The implementation of sports facilities and gyms is first and foremost an investment in the school and in the transversal skills of students, but it is also an investment for local authorities and individual localities. It also makes it possible to redevelop urban areas and spaces attached to schools and to open up schools to the local area to the benefit of the entire local community.

The plan aims to construct or structurally adapt around 400 buildings to be used as gyms or sports facilities, also to combat school drop-outs in the most disadvantaged areas. These buildings will also be equipped with all the necessary modern and innovative sports equipment, including, where possible, a high-tech component, to make them immediately usable and usable by schools and the local area.

In fact, in line with the objectives of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training ("ET 2020"), it is essential to implement actions and plans that promote greater openness of schools in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of education and training, promote equity, social cohesion and encourage creativity and innovation.

Implementation. The plan is managed by the Ministry of Education and is implemented, as regards the construction and upgrading of gyms, directly by the local authorities that own the relevant buildings, on the basis of guidelines and a national committee that can guarantee the technical quality of the projects.

This plan is in synergy with the strategy of the OP "Per la Scuola", aimed at pursuing the quality and equity of the education system and allowing for an expansion and strengthening of the

curricular offer. The consolidation of the motor and sports culture determines the understanding of the value of body language, facilitates the assimilation of the principles of healthy eating, respect for rules and others, the acquisition of a healthy lifestyle.

The additional actions envisaged by the 2014-2020 "Per la Scuola" National Operational Programme - European Fund for Regional Development - for schools in regions lagging behind in their development and the additional resources that will become available for the 2021-2027 programming period, will make it possible to intervene synergistically to bridge the gap that currently exists and guarantee all schools the same opportunities for investment, for enhancing the educational offer and also for extending school time.

The plan is also in continuity with the investments and actions of the Ministry of Education authorised within the framework of the Fund for the enrichment and expansion of the educational offer and for equitable interventions, as per Article 1 of Law no. 440 of 18 December 1997, which allow for the implementation of extracurricular projects and activities.

Both the OP - European Social Fund - and the national resources will also allow the sustainability and the management continuity of the whole plan through the possibility to invest additional resources for the management of sports facilities beyond school hours through the involvement of schools, local authorities and local sports and amateur association

Costs. The estimated cost of RRF for gyms and sports facilities is EUR 300 million.

Target group. students, with particular reference to first cycle education, and local communities who will be able to benefit from new and upgraded spaces.

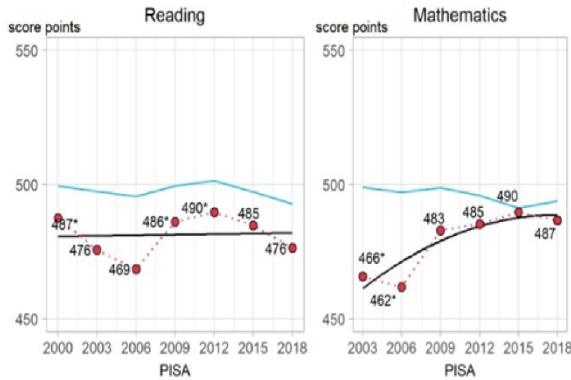
Timeline. The duration of the project is estimated at 5 years (until 2026).

Investment 1.4) Extraordinary intervention aimed at the reduction of territorial gaps in I and II cycles of secondary school and at tackling school drop-out

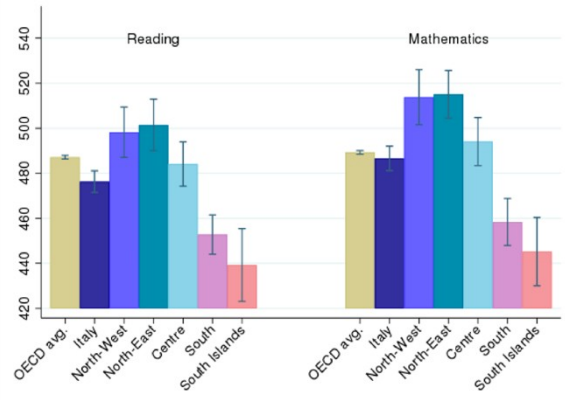
Challenges. National and international research clearly and unequivocally shows that the possession of good basic skills (understanding of the teaching language, mathematics and English) is a very strong predictor of the educational success of young people. According to the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), 15-year-old Italian students rank below the OECD average in reading, mathematics and science, with large territorial differences. In the North Italian student rank above the OECD average while in the South rank much lower. Similar evidence - as shown in Figure II 4.1 - occurs for Italian adults, for whom the International Assessment of Adult Skills Program (PIAAC) indicates a constant worsening of results compared to the OECD average.

FIGURE : THE LEVEL OF BASIC KNOWLEDGE IN BOTH SCHOOLCHILDREN AND ADULT POPULATION SHOWS A STRONG GAP COMPARED TO THE OECD AVERAGE

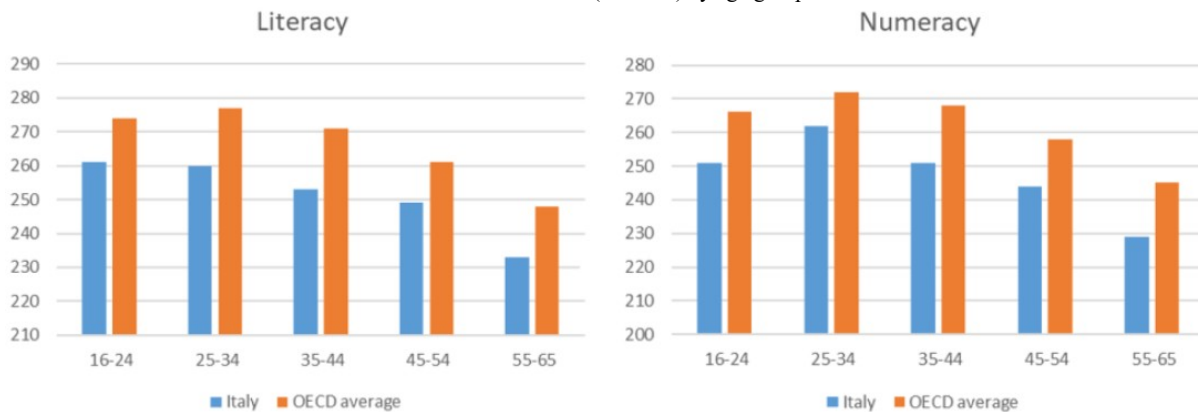
Results on school learning measured by OECD “PISA” tests show a gap for Italy.



... a gap that largely depends on the North-South divide in terms of educational results.



Results of PIACC tests (2013-16) by age groups



Source: OCSE.

Although the National Guidelines for school curricula already set satisfactory targets to guarantee the achievement of these learning levels, there are still obstacles in reaching a sufficiently large share of students (potentially all students).

Another equally crucial challenge concerns the issue of early school leaving, a phenomenon that can be divided in two different cases: a) students who leave their studies prematurely already in the secondary school period and b) young people who are subject to early school leaving according to the European parameters of the ET2020 strategy (18-24 years).

a) In 2019, the Ministry of Education published the results of a survey on early school leaving according to which the average dropout rate in secondary school is around 3,8% (while it is 1,17% in the primary school). From the Ministry’s (MIUR DGCASIS) survey, it is “clear that where there are greater inequalities in income, a higher risk of poverty and material deprivation, the dropout rate is high”. Likewise, “the inverse link between early school leaving and

participation in work is evident, demonstrating the fact that low employment and social exclusion can also have negative impacts on the participation of children in education and training”.

b) Early leavers from education and training, formerly referred to as early school leaver, refer to people aged 18 to 24 who have completed secondary education at the most and are not involved in further studies or training. The indicator “Early leaving from education and training” is expressed as the percentage of people aged between 18 and 24 who find themselves in this situation compared to the total population aged between 18 and 24 years; According to Eurostat, the dropout rate for Italy is 14,5%. (above the ET 2020 parameter which by 2020 should not have exceeded 10%)

Goals. A plan is envisaged for the enhancement of “basic skills” which, starting from the analysis of students’ outcomes – that shows large gaps within the Country –, will be developed over 4 years with the goal of guaranteeing adequate basic skills for at least 1.000.000 students per year, also through the development of a single national portal for online training. Particular attention will be paid to schools that have experienced greater difficulties in terms of performance – thus customizing interventions on students’ need – where there will be a support intervention by the school manager with external tutors as well as, in the most critical cases, the availability of at least one additional staff unit per subject (Italian, Mathematics and English) and for a minimum of two years. In particular, mentoring and training actions (even remotely) are envisaged for at least 50% of teachers and the strengthening of the number of teachers (4) and experts (2) for at least 2000 schools. A pilot project to be carried out in the first semester of 2021 will be financed by the PON school funds already available.

In order to develop a strategy to structurally fight early school leaving and since the investment on basic skills is strongly linked with the need of prevention (basic skills gap are one of the main causes of early school leaving), the project has also to define intervention and compensation measures. In this sense, the project includes an investment specifically aimed at fighting early school leaving, promoting educational success and social inclusion, with specific programs and initiatives for mentoring, counselling and active and vocational guidance that prevent premature abandonment of studies already in the period of secondary school (about 120.000 students to be involved) and make it possible to reduce the phenomenon of early school leaving to the European parameters of the ET2020 strategy (age group 18-24, about 350.000 young people to be involved). In particular, for situation a) (age group 12-18), online mentoring will be aimed both at young people at risk and at those who have already dropped out, with a teacher / student ratio equal to 1:1 for interventions of support and recovery of learning for a total of 20 hours each (3h of mentoring and 17h of teaching). To this end, teachers from the class or school attended, or even from other schools, chosen by the children themselves, will be involved according to their willingness to take on the position. The additional commitment for teachers would be carried out beyond ordinary working hours, for a maximum of 6 hours per week, payable as additional teaching activities (with the option – depending on teachers’ choices – of partial or total relief of contribution charges). As for situation b) (age group 18-

24), the support activities consist of 10h of mentoring, or consulting interventions aimed at reintroducing the young person into the training circuit.

Finally, the project also aims to promote social inclusion and to ensure Integrated Digital Education for people with sensory and/or intellectual disabilities or from disadvantaged areas.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of Education; INVALSI, schools and Territorial Support Centers (*Centri Territoriali di Supporto*, CTS) will be involved in the implementation for those with sensory and/or intellectual disabilities or from disadvantaged areas.

The actions envisaged have a structural effect that goes beyond the time horizon of the RRF, since the reduction of the dispersion of training outcomes is achieved through the increase in the teaching and methodological skills of teachers. These skills will be consolidated within the teaching system, which will benefit permanently. The structural nature of the project is also measured by the reduction of territorial disparities in basic skills, with positive repercussions that would occur over time even at the highest levels of education.

The Ministry of Education intended to link this project to the entire design system present in the RRF, with a global impact vision that continues beyond the Plan.

More precisely, Investment 1.4. Extraordinary intervention aimed at the reduction of territorial gaps in I and II cycles of secondary school. To tackle school dropout expands into the broader continuous training project of all school staff Tertiary advanced school (University - INDIRE) and compulsory training for school managers, teachers, administrative and technical staff, is perfected with the Integrated digital teaching project teaching and continuous training of school staff in order to guarantee the broadest and most qualified structural professional training of the education system, and continues in the investment dedicated to learning environments with Investment 3.2. School 4.0: innovative schools, wiring, new classrooms and workshops.

Furthermore, a more precise guidance and professional qualification system will make it possible to affect the percentage of students who drop out of the school system through rapid placement in the world of work with adequate preparation required, with a consequent response also to the technical demand of the market due to a lack of figures professional quality.

The RRF measure contributes to the structural reduction of territorial disparities caused mainly by early school leaving, school drop-out and gaps in students' learning of key competences. The aim is to raise the overall capacity of the system so as to consolidate it at a level that can be handled by the new European programming. The intervention is coordinated with the OP funds, which will make it possible to broaden the scope of the measure and extend its impact over time. In fact, the Ministry of Education will enhance the effects and intensify the duration precisely through a synergy with the structural funds. Coordination between the funds will make it possible to intervene with the RRF funds in schools in the second cycle of education as early as 2021, while with the resources of the OP 2021-2027 it is intended to target schools in the first cycle of education and continue investments beyond 2024 within the duration of the next programming period. In this way, coordination between the different instruments is ensured in

order to guarantee the fruitful use of resources. An international scientific committee will be set up to provide guidance and the necessary monitoring of the objectives. After 2026, the aim is to integrate the training offering in a manner consistent with the results achieved.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.5 billion euro.

Target group. Schools, students, young people who have abandoned their studies.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2024.

Reform 1.1) Reform of Technical and Professional Institutes

Challenges. The current system of Technical and Professional Institutes offers training programmes which are now obsolete with the needs of the labour market, as well as disconnected from the territories. As a consequence, the social and economic impact of the crisis is deepened by an insufficiently prepared human capital unable to face the challenges of the labour market and to contribute to the country's development and innovation.

Goals. The reform project of the Technical and Professional Institutes aims to invest in human capital in a targeted and specific approach tailored to the geographical, economic and social conditions of the territory, with direct short- and long-term benefits on the country's growth potential, as well as the promotion of new entrepreneurial settlements, to foster employment and development. The reform aims to orient Technical and Professional institutes towards the innovation output of the National Industry 4.0 plan as well as the profound digital innovation in place in all sectors of the labour market. The high quality of the offered curriculum will encourage the graduates' employability thanks to the adoption and harmonization of training programmes according to the needs of each territory and the labour market.

Implementation The program is managed by the Ministry of Education.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0. The reform does not envisage any investment, since the intervention is only of an ordinal system and is implemented without additional financial resources to those already allocated annually to the education system.

Target groups. Technical and Professional Institutes.

Timeline. The process will start in 2021; the Promulgation of the rule is expected in 2022. Full implementation is expected in 2025 through accompanying actions.

Reform 1.2) Reform of the tertiary vocational training system (ITS)

Challenges. The Vocational Training Institutes, (*Istituti Tecnici Superiori - ITS*), configured as "Participation Foundations", they create forms of integration between public and private resources, in partnership with companies (over 43.1% of the associate partners) in decentralized governance contexts, universities / scientific and technological research centres, local authorities, school and training system aimed at highly specialized technical and technological

training. The ITS activate job-oriented tertiary courses for the training of technicians who manage highly complex systems and processes, mostly digitized, paying particular attention to the integration between design, technologies and organization, in six articulated areas: Energy efficiency; Sustainable mobility; New technologies of life; New technologies for the Made in Italy (Business services, Agri-food system, Home system, Mechanical system, Fashion system); Innovative technologies for cultural heritage and related activities; Information and communication technologies. The ITS are distinguished from other educational channels as they are mainly focused on employment, being able to guarantee to the 83% of their graduates a job one year after graduation (92% of cases compatible with the followed curriculum) linked to the real demand of the labour market (ITS national monitoring, Indire 2020). They represent a different training model capable of intercepting the real need for new skills that the productive world requires. They offer teaching traced by educators with direct experience in the labour market (70%), by internships (43%), by hours of theory carried out in business and research laboratories (25,5%). With educational design modalities (locations and timing) according to the technological areas. ITS graduates particularly appreciate these courses, even though data on ITS enrollments (7.831 enrolled in courses launched in 2019, Indire) show that the goal of structuring a reliable channel of vocationally oriented tertiary education, competitive with the University, remains to be achieved. Often despite high demand from the labour market, the “technical training” option appears to be a second choice. Alongside this critical element, there is one more factor: to date, 11% of ITS seem to need improvement actions; some of them fail to provide educational paths continuously, thus giving families an image of a unstructured training channel. ITS have always obtained a negative result in the 2015-2020 monitoring and given their location and structural difficulties, they are more exposed to the social and economic impact of the crisis.

Goals. The ITS have been so successful that they need to be more widespread throughout the country in order to satisfy the ever-increasing demand from businesses. At the moment, the critical points identified consist mainly in the small number of ITS on the territory, in the partial misalignment of the paths with the needs of businesses, in the lack of knowledge of these paths by potentially interested students and their families.

With the reform, it is intended to strengthen the tertiary vocational training system by extending the organizational and teaching model to other training contexts (supporting the training offer, introducing rewards and widening the paths for the development of enabling technological skills - Enterprise 4.0), the positioning of Vocational Training Institutes in the legal system of job-oriented Tertiary Education and rebalancing the quality of the connection with the entrepreneurs' network in the regions.

The reform provides for the simplification of ITS governance in order to increase the number of institutes and enrollees in a manner related to the territory for productive impact. The investment concretely realizes the implementation action of the institutes themselves with the primary purpose of bridging the mismatch between labor supply and demand.

Implementation The program is managed by the Ministry of Education.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.

Target group. Vocational Training Institutes (ITS), students.

Timeline. The process will start in 2021; the Promulgation of the rule is expected in 2022. The implementation is linked to the investment project 1.5).

Investment 1.5) Development of the tertiary vocational training system (ITS)

Challenges. The proposed project allows full implementation of the reform to strengthen the education offer of Vocational Training Institutes (ITS), inspired by models established in other European countries. By working in network with companies, universities/scientific and technological research centres, local authorities, the education and training system, it will be possible to respond to the current unemployment crisis, reducing Italy's significant backlog in the field of non-academic tertiary training, as well as the mismatch between the demand and the supply of work that is at the root of much youth unemployment.

Goals. The project intends to increase the educational offer of the Vocational Training Institutes, enhancing the supplies and logistics needed and increasing the participation of the enterprises in the educational processes for a better connection with the entrepreneurs' network. In particular, the project aims to significantly increase the number of ITS and at the same time to strengthen laboratory structures (introducing innovative technologies 4.0) and on the other to invest on the skills of teachers involved on targeted paths aligned with the needs of local companies. Of course, the goal is to increase the number of enrolled students in ITS (+100% min- currently there are 15.000) and consequently the number of graduates (currently 8000 per year). Furthermore, it is foreseen to activate a national digital platform that allows students to know the job offers for those who obtain a professional qualification. The proposal helps to reduce the mismatch between the qualifications required by companies, i.e. the needs identified by the world of production, and those available (skills mismatch), offering training opportunities with high standards and adapted to the promotion of the competitiveness of the country's economy in relation to the innovations of Enterprise 4.0 and the green and digital transition of the nation. The implementation of training courses and the dissemination of the training model would allow the enhancement of the fully specialized training chain linked to the Energy 4.0 and Environment 4.0 areas and therefore functional to the adaptation of 4.0 skills to strategic development sectors.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of Education with Vocational Training Institutes for its fulfilling. It is specified that consultation with the local authorities for the territorial localisation of the interventions is under way), while the process of identifying the sector will be carried out through a process of comparison with the regions on the basis of a "top-down" dimension. As regards the two-way connection with the university system (in particular with the so-called professionalising degrees), it is assured that this connection will be provided for by the reform, allowing the passage through a system based on training credits.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.5 billion euro.

Group target. Vocational Training Institutes (ITS), young people, students.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2025.

Reform 1.3) Reorganisation of the school system

Challenges. The number of pupils enrolled in state schools will fall sharply over the next few years as a result of the so-called demographic phenomenon that is affecting our country. This will lead to a reduction in the number of school staff and a consequent reduction in the costs of running schools. Over the next fifteen years, it is estimated that there will be a 15% reduction in the resident school-age population, corresponding to more than 1.1 million fewer students in state schools. The reduction in the need for school staff will be 64,000 fewer teachers over the next fifteen years.

These figures therefore provide an opportunity to rethink the reorganisation of the school system with a view to providing concrete solutions to two issues in particular: reducing the number of pupils per class and resizing the school network. The aim is to overcome the (demographic) class/classroom identity, also with a view to revising the nineteenth/nineteenth-century school model. This will make it possible to deal with situations that are complex in many respects (e.g. mountain schools, inland areas, valley schools, etc.).

The number of pupils per class is currently established, for each type and grade of education, by Presidential Decree n. 81 of 2009, as follows:

School levels*	minimum n.	maximum n.	Up to a maximum of
Nursery	18	26	29
Primary	15	26	27
Secondary I	18	27	28
Secondary II	27	30	

**Except in the case of the initial classes of each order and grade, which receive pupils with disabilities, that are normally made up of no more than 20 pupils.*

Statistical comparisons present us with an Italian situation which on average is no different from that of other countries. Nevertheless, in Italy there are many cases where the presence of pupils in the classroom far exceeds the national average.

As far as 'sizing' is concerned, this too is linked to 'parameters' established by law. The number of pupils required for a school to be assigned a headmaster and a director of general and administrative services, with an open-ended appointment, is currently set at a minimum of 600, reduced to 400 for mountain municipalities, small islands and areas characterised by linguistic specificities, pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 5 bis of Article 19 of Decree-Law n. 98 of 2011, converted with amendments by Law n. 111 of 2011. The need to revise these 'criteria' found a first partial response in the last Budget Law for 2021 (paragraph 978 of Law no. 178/2000), which reduced the minimum number of pupils required for schools to be autonomous from 600 to 500, but only for the 2021/2022 school year. For institutions on small islands, in mountain

municipalities and in geographical areas with specific linguistic features, the number is further reduced to 300. In order to cope with the extraordinary consequences of the pandemic, as well as with the progressive demographic decline described above, which is destined to change the numbers and geography of Italian schools, it is necessary to return to the discipline of sizing the school network in an organic manner.

On the one hand, a different class size encourages the creation of flexible learning groups, aimed at personalisation and improving the quality of learning processes. The issue of class size brings us back to the possibility of offering personalised attention to individual pupils, particularly the most fragile and certainly pupils with disabilities, whose presence must be a matter of attention for the whole "class" group.

In addition, a revision of the "parameters" to be used to identify the educational institutions with a headmaster and headmistress, which refer to the school population of the regional territory, rather than that of the individual school, would allow the Regions - given the "shared competence" between the state and the regional level - to assess, in relation to specific territorial needs, the possibility of maintaining educational institutions even with reduced school population criteria.

Goals.

1) Adjustment of the number of pupils per class. In view of the population decline and in order to reduce the number of pupils per class and gradually improve the ratio between the number of pupils and the number of teachers on common positions, the number of teaching staff will be set at the same level as in the 2020/2021 school year. This intervention will be implemented with the same number of buildings available and therefore with the same number of resources for school buildings, while improving the pupil/teacher ratio per class. This will make it possible to give personalised attention to individual pupils, particularly to the most vulnerable and certainly pupils with disabilities. Moreover, in the current emergency context, overcrowding of classrooms negatively affects both the management of teaching time and learning levels and the concrete implementation of anti-conviction measures.

In detail, while the school-age population is gradually decreasing, a parallel decrease in pupils enrolled in state schools of all levels is expected. The final result of the improvement in the pupil/teacher *ratio* will be a reduction in the average number of pupils per class, to the benefit of teaching quality and with the same number of staff, but also of available school buildings and thus of resources for school buildings.

2) Reviewing the rules on the size of school buildings. The proposal aims to take the school population of the regional territory as the "effective parameter" for identifying the educational institutions with a headmaster and a headmistress, rather than the population of the individual school, as provided for by current legislation. In this way, it will be possible to evaluate, in relation to specific territorial needs, the possibility of school institutions with reduced numerical parameters of school population, also taking into account that in some realities, such as

mountain municipalities or small towns, the concept of class-room-age identity will have to be overcome.

Implementation. The implementing body is the Ministry of Education.

Costs. Covered by the effects of denatality.

Target group. School staff and pupils/students.

Timeline. The regulatory process will be started and completed in 2021.

Reform 1.4) Reform of the “Orientation” system

Challenges. According to UNICEF's October 2019 report, based on ISTAT data, in Italy there are 2,116,000 NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) persons between the age of 15-29 years old, representing 23.4% of young people present on the territory (in the first place, Sicily accounts for 38.6% of the population share, followed by Calabria with 36.2% and Campania with 35.9%). 38% of the more than 2 million NEET are 20-24 years old (i.e. over 800,000 NEET). 49% of them have obtained a secondary school diploma, while 40% have completed a lower cycle of education and 11% hold a university degree.

In this context, "Orientation" is not only just a tool for managing the transition between school, higher education and labour market but also a lasting value in the life of each person, ensuring development and support in decision-making processes to promote active employment, economic growth and social inclusion.

Goals. The regulation aims to introduce orientation modules - not less than 30 hours per year - in upper secondary schools (for students in the IV and V years) in order to promote increased levels of education. The introduction of formative orientation modules are included within the overall annual curriculum. Further, it is also intended for the creation of a digital orientation platform, related to the tertiary educational offer of Universities and Vocational Training Institutes (ITS), easily accessible by youngsters. The proposal favours the growth potential by targeting the most fragile front of the young population, subject to the risk of dispersion and unemployment in the future, preventing the NEET phenomenon. The proposal also promotes growth potential by investing in the creation and development of human capital in line with the actual demands of the labour market. The intervention of orientation out of the education system is linked to the incoming intervention of the university system.

The intervention aims at producing a stabilising effect over time, in order to make the guidance action in schools with courses already part of the regulations a practice. The objective is twofold: to match the school exit targets with the entry requirements of the post-diploma pathway (University, high qualification courses, etc.); to focus on the course most suited to the individual characteristics with maximum attention to the employability, also considering the time factor for obtaining the qualification.

The training of teaching staff is of priority importance and for this reason the professionalism of university teachers is required in the orientation process, whose role is to act correctly on the training paths of school teachers and to put the education-university systems in synergy with experts from the world of employment, also providing full knowledge of the courses offered.

It is the intention of this Ministry to extend the experimentation of four-year high schools and technical high schools, which currently involves 100 classes in as many schools throughout Italy, in order to stabilise a four-year upper secondary education instead of five years as is currently the case.

The extension envisages the involvement of a further 1,000 classes in an equal number of schools, which will be able to make an active contribution to the experimentation process previously launched, with a much broader spectrum of authentic experience.

It is therefore planned to set up a Technical Scientific Committee with internationally renowned figures, which will have the task of evaluating the experimentation underway and proceeding with the possible implementation of the measure. The budgetary impact will continue beyond the time horizon of 2026, being stable in the years to come.

The proposal goes in the direction of strengthen other investment in a strategic approach (to fight early school leaving and gender gap in STEM disciplines, to strengthen ITS, etc.).

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of Education.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.

Target group. Students in the iv and v year of upper secondary schools

Timeline. The process will start in 2021. Promulgation of the rule is expected in 2022.

Investment 1.6) Active orientation in school-university transition

Challenges. In line with reform 3.3 (Reform of the “Orientation” system), it is appropriate to implement actions of active orientation to connect youth with the academic world, also through the reinforcement of specific teachings, to increase the awareness as well as the motivation to grasp economic and social opportunities of higher education. According to the 2019 Education at a Glance report by OECD, Italy has the highest share, among OECD countries, of youth who are neither employed nor in education or training (NEET). While the OECD average sets to 14%, the Italian share of 18-24 year-olds NEET equals 26%. Particularly critical is the situation for women, with 29% of the 20-24 year-olds (compared for 28% of men) and 37% of the 25-29-year-old (compared to 26% for men) being NEET. This phenomenon can be compensated by a better and more engaging orientation, stimulating youth to pursue education paths more aligned with the job market requests. According to OECD, youth can face barriers to enter in the labour market transitioning from school, but higher educational attainment increases their likelihood of being employed and is associated with higher incomes. Across OECD countries, the average employment rate in 2019 was 85% for 25-34-year-old people with tertiary

education, 78% for those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 61% for those without upper secondary education. In Italy, the shares are 68% for tertiary attainment, 64% for upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary, and 53% for below upper secondary. Having a tertiary degree also carries a considerable earnings advantage; in Italy, 25-64-year-old people with a tertiary degree with income from full-time, full-year employment earned 37% more than full-time, full-year workers with upper secondary education (2016 data).

Goals. The investment aims at elevating the transition from secondary school to university and, at the same time, tackling university dropouts in the following years, contributing to laying the foundations to reach the strategic goal of increasing the number of university graduates. The investment contributes to the qualification of the education system through a rise in the success indicators (% school attendance, % improvement of learning levels, % number of students admitted to the following academic year, etc.) and the mitigation of gender gaps, both in terms of employment and participation to higher education in all fields. This initiative is part of a broader set of initiatives creating a link between the school and the higher education systems. On the one hand, interventions described under Reform 2.2 and Investments 2.1 and 3.1 will be aimed at creating a better orientation of students towards STEM disciplines, and digital preparations, at all levels of the school system, by training the teaching staff. Investment 1.5, will be dedicated to creating a better vocational path in the higher education system.

This project of active orientation will provide courses to all students at high schools, starting from the third years, enhancing competencies for the choice of tertiary education, facilitating a better fit between preparation and vocational track, by creating an explicit bridge, and helping students getting oriented in the school-university transition. Lectures will be delivered by higher education professors and delivered to students in the third, fourth and fifth year of higher secondary school. Sustainability will be achieved by extending training to high-school professors such that, following this three-year program, orientation will be available with the internal staff of high schools.

As far as the decision on the investment of future resources is concerned, this initiative will be evaluated together with reform 1.7 and investment 1.7, jointly aimed at an increase in the number of university students. The following evidence, in particular, will be considered: impact on the school-to-university transition rate; impact on the university dropout rate; impact on the share of university students residing in regions under objective 1.

Given the current distribution of students over the country (see Table below here), this initiative will distribute some 38.7% of resources in the Southern Regions and the Islands.

Table. *Distribution of secondary school students across Italian macro-regions (Source: data provided by the Ministry of Education, MIUR open data 2020).*

Territory	Number of students	Percentage
North-west	518,153	24.3%
North-east	355,111	16.7%

Centre	431,748	20.3%
South	575,686	27.0%
Islands	250,250	11.7%
Italy	2,130,948	100.0%

Implementation. The implementation is managed by the Ministry of University and Research, through active engagement of university professors and researchers as main providers of the contents. This investment is strongly connected and synergistic with Reform 1.4 (Reform “Orientamento”), managed by the Ministry of Education. The cooperation between the two Ministries will guarantee the proper involvement of both parties: schools and universities. Details on the reform process will be provided.

As for State-aid compliance no issues related to State-aid under Investment 1.6. are identified. This measure will support public universities, on the basis of agreements with public schools for the implementation of active orienting activities. Both State and Non-State universities (that are assimilated by the Italian current regulatory framework as non-profit entities) will benefit from the implementation of these measures.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.25 billion euro.

Target group. Students.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Reform 1.7) Reform of student housing regulation and investment in student housing

Challenges. The European market for student housing is generally characterized by a demand that overcomes the offer. Moreover, the majority of the existing structures is managed by the Universities themselves or by no profit and religious entities. The huge demand makes the sector attractive also for private investors. Despite this potential interest, the current legislative framework does not allow private investors to fund the renovation of buildings to be dedicated to student accommodation services.

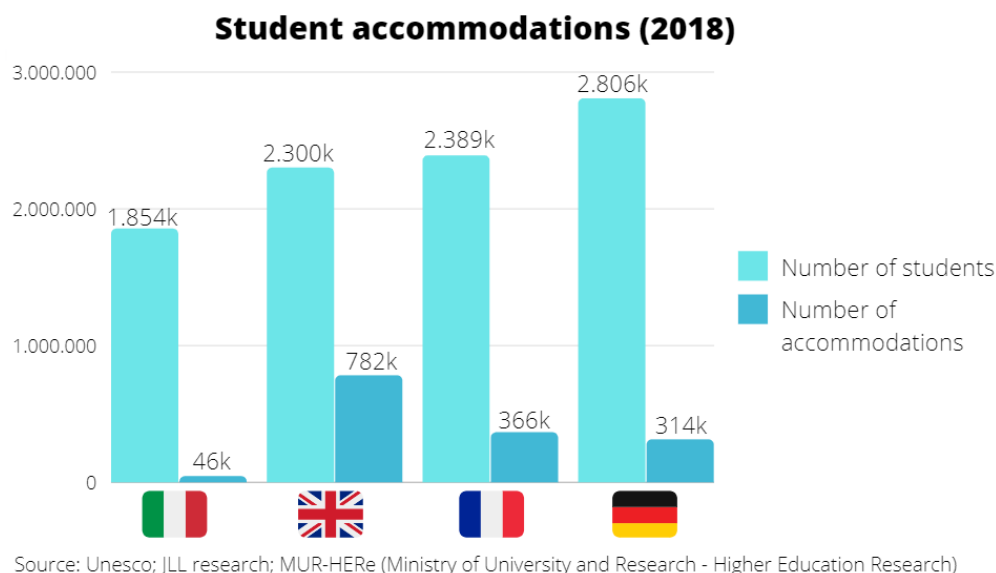


Figure. The student accommodation offering in key countries.

Extending the right to study to attract deserving young people, in difficult socio-economic conditions, to advanced training by removing barriers to education access is one of the main challenges for an education system being both attractive and inclusive. In Italy, participation in higher education is not widespread; the percentage of young people who decide to undertake a university course and manage to finish it, is among the lowest in Europe (27.7% of the population 25-34 years, in 2019), with particularly critical areas in some regions of the South. There are several reasons linked to both the education accessibility of certain social groups and to the degree of diversification of the offered training.

Goals. There is a need to update the current law representing the foundation to define the rules for student housing, namely the law 338/2000 and the Legislative Decree 68/2012. This reform will take place in two steps.

First, a revision through a Ministerial decree with the following goals:

1. Fostering the restructuring and renovation of structures instead of new green-field buildings (with a greater percentage of cofunding, currently at 50%), with the highest environmental standard to be ensured by the presented projects;
2. Simplifying, also thanks to the digitalization, the presentation and selection of projects and, therefore, the implementation timing;
3. Provision by law for a derogation from the criteria set out in Law no. 338/2000 with regard to the percentage of co-financing that can be granted.

Second, a broader reform will be implemented, by introducing in the Italian regulatory framework for student housing financing the following major changes:

4. Opening up the participation to the funding also to private investors (according to the scheme described in the implementation), also allowing public-private partnerships

where the university will make use of the available funding to support the financial equilibrium in real-estate investments for student housing;

5. Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the private investments by guaranteeing a change in the taxation scheme from the one applied for hotel services to the one applied for social housing, by constraining the use of the new accommodations for student housing purposes during the Academic Year, but allowing the use of the structures when they are not needed for student hospitality. This will, in turn, help the supply of a new range of accommodation at affordable rents;
6. Conditioning the funding as well as additional tax allowances (e.g. the equal treatment with the social housing) **on the use of the new accommodations for student housing** during the overall investment horizon and the compliance **with the agreed upper bound in the rents charged to students** even beyond the expiration of special funding schemes that may contribute to trigger the investment by the private operators;
7. Redefining the standards for student accommodations, by redetermining the law requirements regarding the common space per student available in the buildings in exchange for better equipped (single) rooms;

The investment foreseen in this measure, along these lines of reform, aims at ensuring a widespread access to housing facilities so that a reasonable number of students may afford advanced education in their preferred field and location regardless of their socio-economic background. It aims to add 65,500 of sleeping accommodations to the current 40,000, thus significantly reducing Italy's gap with the EU average regarding the share of students provided with housing facilities (18% against the current 3% in Italy). Moreover, this measure will help to fill the student accommodation gap despite the planned increase in the number of enrolled students, which the measure itself would support.

Implementation. The reform will be managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The changes to be introduced will be managed through Decrees, starting from the modifications that can be applied faster (e.g., points 1, 2, and 3 above) by the end of 2021. The complete reform is expected to be implemented by the end of 2022.

While pursuing the objective of creating investments in student housing, the funding scheme channels the resources for creating additional private investments covering the cost of the accommodation services for at least 3 years, rather than contributing to construction and renovation costs directly. The local universities, through the funds that will be recognized by the MUR with this intervention, agree with the owners of these student residences to cover for three years from the commissioning of the affiliated residence, the almost all of the rent linked to the use of these accommodations.

In this way, it aims at mitigating the demand risk perceived in specific locations, thus implicitly providing a guarantee in the actual use of renovated buildings. It will consequently stimulate other public or private initiatives to expand the student accommodation offer, as well as to increase the quality of the existing ones. As described in *Figure* below, the measure aims to

provide financial sustainability to the investment in student accommodations, by complementing the revenues over years 1-3 with a form of remuneration of a contract granting accommodation availability, ensuring private entities of sustainability. In other words, while law 338/2000 regulates the use of public funds for the constructions of accommodations, the new framework regulates the use of public funds as temporarily committed revenues (up to 3 years), through a commitment to host students. As such, the investment cannot be considered as structural, given that after the number of student houses has reached an equilibrium, further financial support would not be required. Indeed, further needs of student accommodations may be supported by alternative resources, once evaluated the effectiveness and the efficacy of this measure.

Student Housing: financial structure

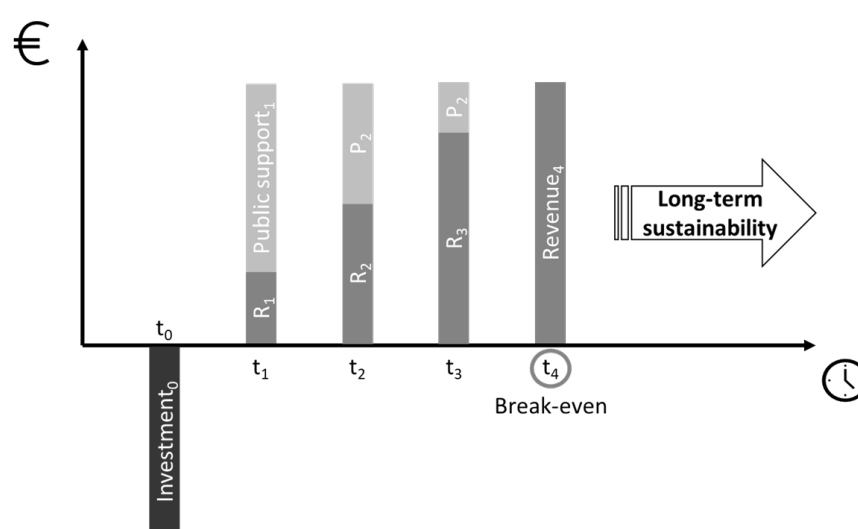


Figure. The financial structure provided by Reform 1.7

The private initiative may come from specialized infrastructure developers and investors, also through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and leasing instruments: the presence of the public commitment to rent an agreed share of sleeping accommodations at the local market rental rate will stabilize the expected cashflows, thus mitigating the risk regarding the repay of the initial investment on the long term.

The unit rent per sleeping accommodation is negotiated with the property pole (private or public) and should be commensurate with the observed cost of the residential services on the local markets.

The development of new accommodation facilities location will be guided by the distribution of the excess demand across the cities where the Universities are located; accordingly, it is a priority to provide equal opportunities for access to the accommodation services across the University students enrolled in the different regions of the country. The rent-based design of the initiative allows satisfying a higher demand for affordable housing with equal resources

committed. In fact, it virtually acts to de-risk the economic returns of the investment autonomously made by the property by ensuring a proper and stable rate of coverage of the new supply of accommodations at the agreed unit rate. The measure takes advantage of the current favourable conditions for investment in the market, given the historically low cost of financing, the fiscal favour for energy efficiency improvement and restructuring of the existing buildings and the attractiveness of the limited offer of student housing against a largely unserved demand.. Another desirable side effect of the measure comes from the incentives to energy efficiency and the renovation of the existing buildings as in M2C3. In this respect, the investment plan foresees an agreement with local industrial players for the renovation and improvement of the energy efficiency of existing infrastructures. The project aims to achieve a significant moderation of energy demand, in accordance with European Union priorities as stated in the “Energy Performance in Building Directive” (EPBD). The project aims to catalyse private investments mainly remunerated through annual consumption savings.

The investment program, to be developed along these lines of reform, is managed by the Ministry of University and Research and by local universities. The implementation of the intervention will start in 2021, and will be accompanied by the reform of the current regulatory framework for student housing regulation, to be implemented by the end of 2022. Notice that, while reforms needed for implementation will not be ready, in 2021 and 2022, resources will support student housing following the procedure provided by Law 338/2000 primarily through the renovation and restructuring of existing buildings, in line with the DNSH principle. Starting from 2023, resources will finance student housing through the financing scheme provided by the reform.

As a result of the several dimensions affecting the sustainability of the investment in student housing, the rent-based measure works as a trigger mechanism for structurally enlarging the supply of accommodations. Although providing a temporary frontloaded coverage of the developers’ rental revenues for just 3 years, it significantly affects the expected payoff of the investment in the standard horizon for the student housing (around 15 years) against the current low costs of financing. Moreover, in the period the ensuing impact on the University enrolment rate and drop-outs will be strictly monitored. In case a comfortable evidence is found, the measure will be re-financed by national resources in order to keep expanding the supply of student accommodations; otherwise, the measure will be gradually discontinued, and the service cost paid by students will somewhat increase.

Indeed, the measure can be designed so that it may be suspended with a limited impact on the student housing supply and rents. Depending on conditions of the local rental markets as well as on the investment financial costs and the schemes of various allowances, the public commitment to frontload the the developers’ accommodation revenues over the first 3-year period may be coherent with the housing supply to remain economically sustainable at the students’ affordable rents even in the medium term.

As far as the decision on the investment of future resources is concerned, a criterion needs to consider that this initiative (as well as those provided in investment 1.7 and 4.1) is aimed to

support the planned increase in university students. The identification of the impact of each instrument on the number of students is difficult, as it is also going to be affected by Reforms 1.5 and 1.6, and the best prospects of remuneration of human capital thanks to the actions on research provided in the Component 2 of Mission 4. The starting point will be the analysis, at the end of the three-year experimental period, of the impact on the school-to-university transition rate, as well as on the reduction in the university dropout rate. Additional evidence will be provided with respect to the contrast to social selection factors, e.g. an increase in the share of university students with family incomes in the first two deciles, and of those residing in regions under objective 1. Finally, evidence on increased mobility between university and accommodation will be considered, as further evidence in support of this measure, and its impact on the development of skills and, more extensively, of student cultural flexibility.

This investment will have a significant impact on the development of Southern regions. An estimate can be developed based on the territorial distribution of accommodations and students. In particular, the following table reports the regional and territorial coverage of the currently available accommodations with respect to the number of applying students (according to 2020 data provided by the Ministry of University and Research). The lower coverage rate in Southern regions suggests a stronger development of the student housing systems in Southern Italy (See Table below).

Table. Distribution of available accommodations for students, and coverage of applying students' demand, by Italian region (Source: data provided by the Ministry of University and Research, MIUR open data 2020).

Territory	Available accommodations	Applying students	Coverage (%)
NORTH-WEST	12,931	52,569	25%
Liguria	1,015	4,450	23%
Lombardia	9,399	31,259	30%
Piemonte	2,517	16,692	15%
Valle d'Aosta	0	168	0%
NORTH-EAST	9,024	51,842	17%
Emilia-Romagna	3,535	23,777	15%
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1,190	6,035	20%
Trentino-Alto Adige	1,848	6,196	30%
Veneto	2,451	15,834	15%
CENTRE	11,607	51,978	22%
Lazio	2,550	24,471	10%

Marche	3,247	5,912	55%
Toscana	4,760	16,465	29%
Umbria	1,050	5,130	20%
SOUTH	6,246	61,566	10%
Abruzzo	391	6,024	6%
Basilicata	95	1,292	7%
Calabria	2,311	11,105	21%
Campania	1,476	23,520	6%
Molise	0	808	0%
Puglia	1,973	18,817	10%
ISLANDS	2,924	33,041	9%
Sardegna	1,157	10,562	11%
Sicilia	1,767	22,479	8%
ITALY	42,732	250,996	17%

Finally, the selection of the student housing projects will be based on environmental standards requirements (already included in former call for applications based on the law 338/2000) as described in the DNSH principle evaluation, i.e.:

- considering a climate and environmental proofing for climate change mitigation;
- where installed, the specified water use for the following water appliances are attested by product datasheets, a building certification or an existing product label in the Union, in accordance with the technical specifications:
 - (a) wash hand basin taps, kitchen taps and showers have a maximum water flow of 6 litres/min;
 - (b) WCs, including suites, bowls and flushing cisterns, have a full flush volume of a maximum of 6 litres and a maximum average flush volume of 3,5 litres;
 - (c) urinals use a maximum of 2 litres/bowl/hour. Flushing urinals have a maximum full flush volume of 1 litre.

To avoid impact from the construction site, environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress are identified and addressed, in accordance with a water use and protection management plan, developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

- At least 70 % (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material referred to in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Decision 2000/532/EC) generated on the construction site is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling

operations using waste to substitute other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol. Operators limit waste generation in processes related to construction and demolition, in accordance with the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and taking into account best available techniques and using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials, using available sorting systems for construction and demolition waste.

Building designs and construction techniques support circularity and in particular demonstrate, with reference to ISO 20887 or other standards for assessing the disassemblability or adaptability of buildings, how they are designed to be more resource efficient, adaptable, flexible and dismantlable to enable reuse and recycling.

- Building components and materials used in the construction do not contain asbestos nor substances of very high concern as identified on the basis of the list of substances subject to authorisation set out in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Building components and materials used in the construction that may come into contact with occupiers emit less than 0,06 mg of formaldehyde per m³ of material or component and less than 0,001 mg of categories 1A and 1B carcinogenic volatile organic compounds per m³ of material or component, upon testing in accordance with CEN/TS 16516 and ISO 16000-3 or other comparable standardised test conditions and determination methods

Where the new construction is located on a potentially contaminated site (brownfield site), the site has been subject to an investigation for potential contaminants, for example using standard ISO 18400.

Measures are taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works.

- Compliance with the request that at least 80% of all timber products used in the renovation for structures, cladding and finishes must have been either recycled/reused or sourced from sustainably managed forests as certified by third-party certification audits performed by accredited certification bodies, e.g. FSC/PEFC standards or equivalent.

As for State-aid compliance no issues related to State-aid under Reform 1.7 are identified. Please consider that this initiative directly supports education providers, because funding will be made available to State universities, or Non-state universities, assimilated by the Italian current regulatory framework as non-profit entities. This initiative indirectly supports student-accommodation operators, as funds will be employed for the acquisition of services at market conditions, granting transparent procedures.

As far as education providers are concerned, they are either State universities, or Non-state universities, assimilated by the Italian current regulatory framework as non-profit entities.

As far as student-accommodation operators are concerned, this investment provides for:

- a) fund receivers are either state universities, or non-profit entities
- b) under the new regulatory framework, competitive selection and service acquisition at market conditions will be granted.

If the funds intended for this intervention are not used within a certain period, they will be used for the intervention intended for the construction of housing and university residences pursuant to law no. 338/2000.

Costs. The estimated cost for the reforms related to the RRF is equal to 0. The investments to be implemented along these lines of reform are related to estimated cost for the RRF equal to 0,96 billion euro (300 million during 2021-2022, under the current law scheme, revised for compliance with the DNSH principle; 960 million following the implementation of the full reform). The MUR will also monitor opportunities to further extend the action (i.e. by application to the European Investment Bank).

Target group. Students. Universities, Private investors.

Timeline. A revision of current law is expected by the end of 2021. The full reform is expected to be implemented in the Italian system by the end of 2022. The measure will be first implemented during 2021-2022 according to the revision of the current law 338/2000. Starting from 2023, the new financing scheme will be adopted until 2026.

Investment 1.7) Scholarships for university access

Facing the challenges. In line with the Commission's initiatives to encourage the creation of a European education area, the measure responds to the same challenges as the “Student accommodation” project with which it is closely integrated.

Goals. The objective is to help enhance the access to tertiary education for talented students both in socio-economic difficulties and with a relatively high opportunity cost of advanced studies against an early transition on the labour market. For this purpose, the measure pursues the integration of contribution policies with those for study support through:

- scholarships increase by 700 euros, up to 4,000 euros (on average) per student;
- scholarships funding for a larger number of students, thus significantly reducing the gap with the EU average share of students with a grant (around 25 per cent against just 12 currently registered in Italy), despite the planned increase in the enrolment and retention rates in Italy;

The measure is strategic and fully coherent for the achievement of the planned increase in the number of students regularly enrolled in advanced education, which is, in turn, a key

requirement to fill the structural gap of Italy against the EU reading in the share of 25–34-year people concluding a tertiary degree. In addition to the aggregate target, the measure is particularly urgent in order to spur a widespread diffusion of high-quality competencies across regions and socioeconomic groups, which is the compelling opportunity for raising innovation propensity and productivity also in sections of the business sector, institutions and territory that lag more behind the frontier. Accordingly, very much in line with the Country Specific Recommendations for Italy, the measure provides the necessary support to tackle the structural factors long dragging the growth and employment potential of the Italian economy as well as its social cohesion, thus the resilience and the ability to react to negative shocks. The measure is recurrent in nature with regards to the actions on scholarship, which however address an unsustainable gap in the attractiveness of the Italian tertiary education system compared with the EU average, even more so compared with single partners such as Germany and France. In this context, the measure is worth being re-financed beyond the NGEU horizon, especially if it proves by 2026 to be essential as expected to fuel widespread access to tertiary education, namely a compelling target under any respect to drive Italy out of the stagnation trap apparently in place over the last twenty years. However, even in case the measure was suspended beyond 2026, it would provide a persistent impact on the stock of human capital in Italy, which will structurally benefit from the strong injection of new young with a tertiary degree.

As far as the decision on the investment of future resources is concerned, this initiative will be evaluated together with Reform 1.7 and investment 1.6, as jointly aimed at an increase in the number of university students. The following evidence will be considered: impact on the school-to-university transition rate; impact on the university dropout rate; impact on the share of university students with family incomes in the first two deciles and of those residing in regions under objective 1.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The implementation of the intervention will be accompanied by a Ministerial Decree reform on scholarships regulation. Details will be provided.

This investment will have a significant impact on the development of Southern regions. The following table shows the distribution of scholarships per region and zone of the country from 2020 data provided by the Ministry of Education, University and Research. The data shows that the increase in the scholarship will involve 30% of resources in the Southern Regions and the Islands (See Table below).

Table. *Distribution of the number of applications, scholarship and coverage of request, by Italian region (Source: data provided by the Ministry of University and Research, MIUR open data 2020).*

Territory	Number of applications	Number of scholarships	Coverage of requests	Territorial coverage of scholarships
NORTH-WEST	75,568	52,087	69%	21%
Liguria	4,937	4,450	90%	2%

Lombardia	48,565	30,777	63%	13%
Piemonte	21,889	16,692	76%	7%
Valle d'Aosta	177	168	95%	0%
NORTH-EAST	79,637	51,571	65%	21%
Emilia-Romagna	31,168	23,777	76%	10%
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	6,035	6,035	100%	2%
Trentino-Alto Adige	8,259	6,196	75%	3%
Veneto	34,175	15,563	46%	6%
CENTRE	80,320	51,978	65%	21%
Lazio	40,137	24,471	61%	10%
Marche	8,326	5,912	71%	2%
Toscana	24,499	16,465	67%	7%
Umbria	7,358	5,130	70%	2%
SOUTH	51,490	43,399	84%	18%
Abruzzo	9,225	6,024	65%	2%
Basilicata	1,436	1,292	90%	1%
Calabria	15,073	11,057	73%	5%
Campania	23,520	23,520	100%	10%
Molise	1,118	753	67%	0%
Puglia	1,118	753	67%	0%
ISLANDS	39,585	28,319	72%	12%
Sardegna	13,122	10,562	80%	4%
Sicilia	26,463	17,757	67%	7%
ITALY	364,981	245,418	67%	100%

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.50 billion euro. This intervention will benefit from additional resources (0.45 from React EU and 0.6 billion euro allocated in the Budget Law).

Target group. Students.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2022 and will last until 2024.

As for State-aid compliance no issues related to State-aid under Investment 1.7 are identified. The measure is aimed at supporting students, through scholarships individually assigned based on merit and wealth.

Reform 1.5) University degree groups reform

Challenges. Society and economic trends show an articulation and complexity that makes almost obsolete the current disciplinary classifications used to define and limit the various scientific fields in the prevailing organizational models of universities and institutions. The emergency we are experiencing has shown us that there cannot be simple answers to complex issues. The growing complexity requires constant assessment between different disciplines, which is essential to face new challenges and in line with new educational paradigms that could enhance more advanced, transversal and multidisciplinary skills. Hence, the link to the issues of digital transformation and environmental sustainability is unmistakable. *Goals.* The reform foresees the update of the present method used for constructing the didactic orders of the University degree courses, reducing the existing rigid boundaries which severely limit the possibility of creating cross-disciplinary curricula. The goal is to introduce a higher degree of flexibility, removing unnecessary constraints in the definition of assigned credits to the different disciplinary areas, in order to facilitate the construction of new, transversal formation paths, as well as rapidly adapt existing programmes. This change will respond, on the one side, to the natural evolution of the disciplines themselves and, on the other, to the evolving societal needs, which require not only multidisciplinary skills, e.g. on digital technologies and in the environmental field, but also the development of soft-skills. The reform will also expand the possibility to implement vocational training programs, by introducing innovative job-oriented degree classes.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of University and Research.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.

Target group. University.

Timeline. The reform will be implemented through D.M. to be adopted in 2021, for the application of updated teaching regulations starting from the academic year 22/23. First steps in this direction have already been taken with two recently issued Ministerial Decrees: a) the D.M. 446/2020, which has introduced the new class of vocational degrees in technical professions; b) D.M. 133-2021, which has significantly simplified some of the pre-existing rules for the definition of the University second-level degree courses, enhancing their flexibility.

Reform 1.6) Enabling university degrees reform

Challenges. In Italy too few young people, after completing their schooling, decide and have the opportunity to continue investing in themselves, pursuing a university degree. The key indicators of the European Commission, based on OECD and Eurostat data, show that early leavers from education and training (age 18-24) are 13.5%, well above the EU average of 10.2% and the EU 2020 target of 10%. These rates vary widely across regions (9.6% in the North-East to 16.7% in the South), genders (15.4% boys vs. 11.3% girls) and nationality (32.5% foreign-born vs. 11.3% natives). This, in turn, determines a serious and enlarging gap between the

growing request of high-level competencies to face the emergence of new societal challenges and the actual availability of human capital with the required expertise. This issue will be tackled through both specific reforms of the university system, aimed at simplifying the existing procedures, making them more flexible, and investments to increase its interdisciplinarity and internationalization.

In addition to problems related to accessibility conditions, such as student housing as well as general costs, for which specific interventions are proposed in reform 1.7 and investment 1.7, the barriers to going to university are also linked to its attractiveness: the perception of the usefulness of acquiring a university degree in terms of better job opportunities and more active participation in social and cultural spheres it is also influenced by the complexity of the process of entering the labour market, making the investment fruitful. This is particularly true for those professions where, after completing the university courses, further formal steps (e.g., internships, habilitation exams) are required before the enrolment on professional orders is authorized, according to procedures which often are badly harmonized, with temporal gaps and different local rules.

Goals. The reform foresees the simplification of the procedure for accessing professions that require the enrolment on professional orders, harmonizing the final degree national examination, thereby providing general and clear rules, on a well-specified time scale, simplifying and speeding up the access to the labour market for graduates.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of University and Research.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.

Target group. University.

Timeline. The intervention, already applied to some professions, will be completed by 2021 through a legislative provision and extended to interested graduates starting from 2022. In particular, the draft law AC 2751 “Provisions on qualifying university degrees” was presented to the “Camera dei Deputati” on 27 October 2020. The draft law was assigned to the Committees “II Justice” and “VII Culture” and is currently following a fast track due to its connection to the financial law. The Committee on Budgets examined the text on 25 November 2020 and confirmed its nature of draft law linked to the financial law.

Area of intervention 2: Improving teachers’ recruitment and training systems

Strengthening the training offer relies on an improvement in the teaching staff skills, starting from recruitment. To this end, the reform of the teacher recruitment system redesigns the competition procedures for placing teaching staff. It innovatively reinforces the year of training and testing through a more effective integration between disciplinary and laboratory training with professional experience in educational institutions. The skills enhancement process is completed by a reform introducing a system of compulsory in-service training for all school

staff. Through training modules, school staff can acquire professional training credits which can be used for career advancement.

Reform 2.1) Teachers' recruitment

Challenges. The current system for recruiting new teachers requires a thorough overhaul in order to ensure several purposes. The first one is to put in place a selective mechanism that will allow the positions that have become available to be filled with tenured and not substitute teachers on a regular basis. The relative simplification of the induction procedure and the enhancement of teachers' professionalism require further adjustments. First, there is a need to rethink the training process for aspiring teachers. Consideration needs to be given to how to extend ex-ante training by requiring a broadening of qualifications for access to teaching in secondary schools (along the lines of primary schools). This allows the problem of raising the quality of new recruits to be strongly addressed before the recruitment procedure. This does not diminish the importance of post-recruitment training, which in many ways remains an unimplemented legislative provision. In order to promote ongoing training and refresher courses in practice, we need to devise a system of incentives based on the idea of career progression for teachers based on the measurement of performance and the willingness to improve it through self-assessment, evaluation and personalised skills development. Having selected tenured teachers with a high level of ex-ante training who are willing to accept the challenge of measuring merit and constantly adjusting skills is a necessary path to redeveloping the very collective identity of the teaching profession. This aspect is crucial in order to create an attraction towards this profession of the best prepared young people coming from all the territorial areas of the country and not only those in which the labour market is lacking on the supply side. This, together with a better planning of the need for teachers, will make it possible to tackle the chronic territorial mismatching. Investment in systems that enable more qualified teachers to teach young people how to meet the challenges of work in the near future is crucial. This increase in quality is aimed at guaranteeing students adequate access to knowledge, interpersonal skills and methodological-application skills, which are not sufficiently guaranteed by the current school system. For this challenge, it is necessary to envisage overcoming the old figure of the teacher formed during the 1970s-1980s, in order to definitively access the one present in the best practices of the EU informed by the professional model.

Goals. The reform, which is structural in nature, aims to establish a new model for recruiting teachers, linked to a rethink of their initial training and throughout their careers. This measure has the strategic objective of bringing about a significant improvement in the quality of our country's education system, which cannot fail to pass through an increase in the professionalism of school staff. In particular, the current public competition procedures will be simplified. The idea is to structure the procedure as follows. On the basis of the evaluation of cultural and service qualifications and the performance of a computer-based test, a ranking list is formed, which is initially used to fill all vacant and available posts. Successful candidates are then given a year of on-the-job training and testing, after which there is a final test. The successful

completion of these further tests determines the teacher's permanent appointment. The final test is only a qualifying test and does not alter the ranking list, so that the teacher is confirmed in the post in which he/she has been placed, since he/she must remain there for at least three years. It should be pointed out that the confirmation tests will play a crucial role. Giving the school in which the teacher will work in the following years this task provides an incentive to be properly selective. The school has every interest in retaining a good candidate, while it has an equal incentive not to confirm people who have not performed well. This mechanism, by simplifying the ordinary competition, ensures that it is carried out consistently over time, thus making it possible to draw seamlessly (this has been a chronic problem) from the lists of previous winners to cover the coverage of annual substitutions which, once the procedure is completed, are transformed into permanent contracts. Training and testing using innovative methodologies will allow a selection process based not only on the level of knowledge but also on the teaching methods acquired and the ability to relate to the educational community. Since the so-called cultural titles will play an important role in the ranking of the winners, in particular, for secondary schools, in addition to the appropriate qualification for the competition class, the method of acquiring additional CFU (now 24) in psycho-pedagogical disciplines and teaching methodologies should be reconsidered, revising their content and the institutions accredited to award them. This is to guarantee quality and to overcome the current deterrent structure whereby access to this qualification requires only the payment of a certain amount of money. The need to strengthen training throughout a teacher's career calls for a thorough rethink of the position of teachers. By linking the evaluation of skills and their improvement also through individualised paths to a career and economic progression of teachers, detached from the current mechanism centred only on seniority, concrete incentives are created to have a school staff that does not "suffer" training as a burden but pursues training as a useful opportunity to improve its professional condition and with it its status. This part of the reform is closely linked to the role that will be assigned to the Tertiary advanced school.

The programme is managed by the Ministry of Education. The regulatory process will be launched in 2021; it is planned to publish the first public competition applying the innovative selection method in 2022 when the reform law is first implemented. The reform is covered by ordinary budgetary resources and annually available hiring powers.

Implementation. The programme is managed by the Ministry of Education.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is 0.

Target group. Teachers to be recruited.

Timeline. The regulatory process will be launched in 2021; the first public competition applying the innovative selection method is expected to be published in 2022 when the reform law is first implemented.

Reform 2.2) Tertiary advanced school and compulsory training for school managers, teachers, administrative and technical staff

Challenges. The continuous professional development of all school staff (managers, teachers and administrative and technical staff) is needed to ensure that the education of the new generations meets the challenges imposed by the rapid changes - not only technological - of our times. In other words, professional training is indispensable for an adequate and efficient school system as a whole. With regard to the multiple functions of school leaders of great complexity and strategic importance in the context of school autonomy, it is necessary for them to be regularly updated so that they can improve the management of complex systems and tackle new problems. On the other hand, teacher training is the decisive lever for improving the national education and training system. In view of society's rapid development, it is a priority to provide pedagogical and didactic training which, together with in-depth subject knowledge, makes it possible to effectively meet the challenge of transmitting methodological, digital and cultural skills as part of high-quality teaching. The professional condition of teachers shows an inadequate exploitation of the training paths envisaged by the National Digital School Plan and the National Teacher Training Plan, a fragmentation of training objectives and a discontinuity of training modules and, finally, a low rate of participation in in-service training courses. Finally, administrative, technical and auxiliary (ATA) staff suffer from the absence of constant professional training that is consistent with technological progress and regulatory changes. ATA in-service training is also characterised by an inadequate definition of programmes within the Three-Year Plans of the Educational Offer pursuant to Article 1 paragraph 12 of Law 107/2015.

Goals. The reform, taking note of the complexity of the system that targets the widest range of public employees in Italy, aims at building a quality training system for school staff in line with continuous professional and career development through the establishment of a qualified body in charge of school staff training guidelines in line with European standards, the selection and coordination of training initiatives, possibly linking them to career progressions, as provided for in the recruitment reform. In-service training is already mandatory under Law 107/2015, art. 1, paragraph 124.

Implementation. The programme is managed by the Ministry of Education, also with the technical support of INDIRE - now a research body governed by public law, pursuant to Article 19 of Decree-Law 6 July 2011, and which, pursuant to Article 2(4) of the Statute, has the objective of "looking after the in-service training of school staff, in close connection with the processes of technological innovation, through activities of accompaniment and professional requalification both in presence and in e-learning mode".

The Tertiary advanced school, conceived as an "Agency of the Ministry of Education", with the aforementioned tasks of guidance, coordination and development of the complex system, will be endowed, in accordance with its function, with a technical-scientific committee of high professional profile (indicatively Presidents of INDIRE, INVALSI, Lincean Academy dei Lincei, OECD and UNESCO representatives, Coordinator of the University Departments of

Pedagogy who will participate by reason of their assignment and without additional charges). The Tertiary advanced school will carry out functions of direction and coordination of training activities. Not only Indire and Invalsi but also Italian and foreign universities will be involved.

The administrative functions will be guaranteed by the Department for the school system and training will be provided, within the guidelines of the Tertiary advanced school, with the budgetary resources ordinarily allocated in the budget of the Ministry of Education. The Director of the General Directorate in charge of training of the Ministry of Education performs the functions of Secretary General of the Tertiary advanced school, without additional charges due to the position.

The training courses certified according to the standards defined by the school will be an integral part of the verification process for newly hired staff, as provided for in the recruitment reform.

Costs. The estimated cost for the RRF is EUR 0.034 billion. The Tertiary advanced school is a new institution, therefore the cost estimate is focused on unrecorded costs related exclusively to a light and qualified structure (of maximum 5 units) in charge of guiding, strategising and coordinating training initiatives.

Target group. School staff.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021; the promulgation of the law is expected in 2022; the full implementation of the reform will take place by 2025 with the finalisation of the related investment project).

Investment 2.1) Integrated digital teaching and training on the digital transformation for school staff

Challenges. Weak learning performance, particularly in key competences, is one of the major vulnerabilities of the Italian school system. The country-specific recommendations for Italy (COM(2020) 512 final of 20.05.2020) underline that the current emergency shows the need to improve digital learning and competences, in particular with regard to working-age adults and distance learning, and that investment in skills is crucial to promote a smart and inclusive recovery and to stay on track towards the green and digital transition. There is therefore a need for multi-dimensional tools to foster the development of digital learning as a key factor in smart recovery, starting with skills upgrading and retraining of school staff to enable them to acquire relevant skills to promote an equitable transition to a more digital and sustainable economy. The creation of a system combining e-learning and e-transition training of school staff, aligned with the European e-skills frameworks (DigComp 2.1 for e-learning of students and DigCompEdu for teacher training), can help to structurally address delays in acquiring the competences and skills needed for the future. The digital transition can only be sustained through a structural change in the school curriculum, capable of defining digital competences both in the transversal use of technologies for the construction of disciplinary and interdisciplinary learning and in the targeted development of digital competences and skills for

the professions and for the exercise of digital citizenship, accompanied by a permanent strategy of training school staff and teachers in digital innovation. The system for the promotion of digital teaching and training of school staff, correlated with the "In-service training for school staff" reform, therefore aims to strengthen the growth potential of the digital economy by improving digital and teaching skills in the short, medium and long term.

Goals. The aim of the line of intervention is the creation of a permanent system for the development of digital didactics and digital and teaching skills of school staff, as preconditions and enabling factors of the process of continuous improvement of the performance of the Italian school system. In particular, the line of intervention is divided into two measures:

1. The creation of a multidimensional and strategic system of continuous training of teachers and school staff for the digital transition, which includes:
 - the development of an Italian national hub on digital education for the training of teachers and school staff, in order to develop innovative and digitalised models for managing the training of school staff consistent with the European reference frameworks on digital competences (DigComp 2. 1 and DigCompEdu), monitoring, self-assessment, evaluation and certification of the competences achieved, also through an "open badge" system, management of training courses at national and international level, delivered in physical and/or virtual mode, in particular on the most advanced aspects of digital didactics relating to learning-teaching of computational thinking, artificial intelligence, robotics, the use of information and big data, in synergy with the National Institute for Documentation, Innovation and Educational Research (INDIRE) and the National Institute for the Evaluation of the Educational System of Education and Training (INVALSI);
 - the creation of an integrated network of territorial training hubs, set up in collaboration between schools, provincial adult education centres, regional school offices, universities and research centres, in line with the provisions of the European Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 and in coordination with the national hub;
 - the activation of a catalogue of around 20,000 training courses on the use of digital teaching in all the disciplines of the school curriculum and for the learning of computational thinking and artificial intelligence, in pre-school, in the primary and secondary school, and in adult education;
2. The adoption of a national reference framework for integrated digital teaching, in order to promote the adoption of digital competence curricula in all schools, declined in the following actions:
 - the creation of a platform on the content of digital education and innovative teaching methods for use by teachers, students and families, also aimed at continuous on-the-job training of teachers, the exchange of good practices, mutual learning between teachers of learning-teaching techniques and methods, the follow-up of training courses in the training system, the presentation of information, support and accompaniment courses for students' families;

- the creation of inclusive and sustainable "Pacts for digital education and competences for the future", also thanks to the use of assistive technologies, capable of making schools a territorial "crossroads of innovation", with the active participation of local authorities, businesses, associations, for the growth of communities of practice of educational and digital innovation, through the activation of widespread and intergenerational training courses for teachers, students, adults.

The line of action envisages the training of approximately 650,000 teachers and school staff, the creation of approximately 20,000 training courses over the five-year implementation period, and the establishment of local training centres. All of the more than 8,000 educational institutions in Italy will be involved in the training projects, which will be planned nationally, while the reference framework and its implementation tools will make it possible to create digital competence curricula in all educational institutions, reaching all students and involving their families.

Implementation. The intervention line is managed by the Ministry of Education.

Costs. A total investment of EUR 0.8 billion is expected from RRF. The investment in integrated digital teaching and digital transition training for school staff is intended to enhance the digital competences of school staff and thus of students. There is no overlap with other national and European funding, as it was intended to use RRF funds to finance the overall training of all school teaching and administrative staff. The structural funds related to the residual resources of the 2014-2020 OP will be allocated to training on strengthening the administrative and planning capacity of schools, while the resources of the 2021-2027 OP will be allocated to: a) didactic, relational-motivational aspects and new organisational approaches for combating school drop-out, for the inclusion of students with special educational needs, for adult education, in particular in the geographical areas and in the schools with the highest indices of discomfort; b) learning-teaching processes for the increase of key competences (linguistic, mathematical and scientific), in particular in the areas of the country, where territorial gaps in learning outcomes are stronger; c) professional retraining of technical-administrative staff. In particular, training on digital transition will be integrated with the use of technologies that will be implemented in schools also thanks to the resources of the 'Schools 4.0' measure.

With reference to the way in which the activities will be delivered, please note the following. The intervention, which is organic and comprehensive, will be carried out under the close coordination of the Tertiary advanced school and will include:

- integrated national training courses in physical, virtual and mixed modes, both synchronous and asynchronous, in particular for the theoretical-practical aspects of didactic and digital innovation in schools (courses, seminars, meetings with experts, etc.) for the training of trainers;
- postgraduate and master's courses, recognised by the Ministry of Education and carried out in collaboration with universities, capable of training teachers and administrative staff with innovative, specialised and certifiable skills;

- training courses abroad and training mobility at national and international level of teachers and administrative staff for the exchange and sharing of teaching and organisational experiences in schools;
- summer schools, also in the summer periods when school activities are suspended, of a residential and immersive type;
- training workshops in the field, through tutoring/mentoring, coaching, supervision, shadowing, real use of teaching technologies, also during work or in innovative learning settings; this action is coordinated with the "Scuola 4.0" intervention line, thanks to the availability of environments and technological equipment for teaching that can be used in the field for training purposes;
- learning communities and peer learning, through the promotion of networks and communities of teachers and administrative staff for the exchange of experiences and digital content;
- definition of the training through polo schools (identified through a selective procedure) in order to guarantee a widespread implementation of the training courses throughout the country and in all schools.

Organisational flexibility in the use and provision of training will be pursued in order to allow all staff to attend the courses, reconciling them with their working hours and commitments (asynchronous training that can be used independently, on-the-job training, summer schools, etc.). These are therefore initiatives that can be reconciled with ordinary activities.

Target group. School principals, teachers, directors of general and administrative services, ATA staff (administrative, auxiliary, technical staff), families, students.

Timeline. The implementation of the measure covers a 6-year period, from 2021 to 2026. In 2021, the executive planning of the activities, the drafting of legal act of entrustment of services for the creation of the Italian national hub on digital education for the training of teachers and school staff and the activation of the platform on digital education content and innovative teaching methodologies, the preparation of one or more public notices for the establishment of national and territorial hubs, distributed throughout the country on the basis of the number of schools, teachers and students. The start-up of the initiatives of the two measures is planned for 2022, with the systemisation of the actions, the payment of advances to the beneficiaries and the start of the training phases, which will continue over the next four years. The conclusion of the activities is foreseen in 2026, after monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the actions.

Area of intervention 3: Development of skills and upgrading of infrastructures

The quality of teaching and learning is highly dependent on the improvement and innovation of learning environments. The measures presented below aim at enhancing digital **education** and **at spreading education in STEM** disciplines and multilingualism, both in school and at universities. At the same time, major infrastructural investments are expected, both to digitize learning environments and to fill the gaps in school buildings in terms of safety and energy efficiency.

Investment 3.1) New skills and new languages

Challenges. The measure concerning STEM disciplines does not refer to the mere disciplinary pathway of the subjects of purely scientific interest but acts on a new transversal educational paradigm of a methodological nature. The aim is to create in schools the scientific 'culture' and the 'forma mentis' necessary for a different mental approach to the development of computational thinking, even before the specific disciplines are taught. The measure therefore acts at an early age, from pre-school onwards, in a transversal didactic way and relies on the empirical method and learning by discovery in direct situations, in order to create the key competences in the school of the future and to strengthen young people's competences in the entrepreneurial field to prepare them for high-tech jobs. Therefore, the action on the lower age groups of pre-primary and primary schools is of a purely methodological nature, specifically focused on STEM teaching (e.g. IBL Inquiry Based Learning, Problem Solving, etc.), with recourse to teaching actions not based only on the frontal lesson, which does not require dedicated budgets in addition to those ordinarily provided.

The action described is specifically dedicated to achieving the full overcoming of gender stereotypes and to supporting female students' participation in STEM education.

The challenges that the investment project takes up are those already indicated, with a focus on multilingualism, an equally strategic challenge for new generations to fully achieve a European citizenship, promoting intercultural contamination through the mobility of students and teachers. The National Institute for Documentation, Innovation and Educational Research (INDIRE) has allocated approximately 38 million euros for the in-service training of school staff and approximately 90 million euros for partnership projects between schools for students' mobility in the framework of the current Erasmus 2014-2020 program. This allocation covers only about 40% of the demand. On the other hand, the Erasmus+ Program represents an excellent investment in human capital with a relatively fast "return" for society. All the surveys and analysis in recent years show that those who participate in this project acquire skills that can be rapidly used in their careers. For example, an impact study conducted by the European Commission in 2019 shows that 80% of university students with international mobility experiences are able to get a job within 3 months of graduation. The same study reveals that 40% of students who did an Erasmus traineeship received a job offer from the host company, while 75% developed a strong spirit of self-employment and therefore the idea to start a business.

Goals. The intervention consists in the integration, among curricular disciplines, of activities, methodologies and contents designed to develop and strengthen STEM, digital and innovation skills, for all school cycles, starting from kindergarten to secondary school, focusing on female students, and with a full interdisciplinary approach. The intervention aims at guaranteeing equal opportunities and gender equality in terms methodological approach and STEM orientation activities. This initiative aims to incentive upskilling and re-skilling processes in digital education and to the full integration in current school curricula of such methodologies, contents and activities oriented to:

- “Digitalisation and Innovation”, for the development of computer science skills that are necessary for the school system the play an active role in the transition towards jobs of the future;
- STEM, for the development of training programs and a culture oriented to scientific disciplines (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) especially for female students in order to promote equal opportunities in sectors still characterized by male over-representation.

A further goal is to activate a skills development/enhancement program, in cooperation with the business sector, in order to support teachers and schools in the training and research activities for improving the students’ educational and employment success rate.

Furthermore, a national program for sustainable orientation is envisaged to balance young people’s expectations with socio-economic transformations, promoting equal opportunities in terms of access to scientific careers.

Finally, the project aims to strengthen multilanguage skills in students and teachers through a series of actions. Among these, a widening of consulting and information programs on Erasmus+ with the support of the Erasmus+ National Institute for Documentation, Innovation and Educational Research (INDIRE) and its ambassadors’ network. In particular, the project is expected to pursue:

- activation of courses to increase language skills for students through curricular activities for kindergarten, extra-curricular activities for primary school and lower secondary school and a period of study abroad for students of the upper secondary school (through an initial grant of scholarships for the first year);
- the internationalization of the Italian school system by investing in incoming mobility;
- language and methodological courses for teachers.

A digital system will be developed to monitor language skills at the national level with the support of respective certifier entities.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers for the reinforcement of STEM and digital skills and the orientation activities for girls and young women. In the implementation phase, schools will also be involved. As for the strengthening of multilanguage skills, the National agency INDIRE will be involved.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to € 1.1 billion. For short and long-term mobility of male and female students, the principle of complementarity provided for in the Erasmus+ Regulation will be applied. In fact, RRF funds will be used to finance mobility projects not financed by ordinary Erasmus+ resources, thus widening the overall number of beneficiaries.

Target group. Schools, students and teachers.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2022 and will last until 2025.

Investment 3.2) School 4.0: innovative schools, wiring, new classrooms and workshops

Challenges. The current learning environments, with their rigid structures inspired by a traditional view of the process of teaching and learning, a perspective no more sustainable if confronted with the present scenarios of daily life and work, represent one of the major threat to the effectiveness of the process of teaching and learning.

The line of intervention “School 4.0” aims at transforming the spaces inside the schools, formerly dedicated to frontal teaching processes, into innovative, adaptive, flexible and connected learning environments, fully integrated with state of the art digital technologies; at the same time, another key objective of the intervention lies in the enhancement of the potentialities of school labs focusing on a job-oriented learning process. It is through such action that supporting a large-scale transformation into digital of the country’s human capital is possible and sustainable, coherently with the key action provided for by the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 recently launched by the European Commission. In fact, transforming the schools’ physical spaces, labs and classes merging them with learning virtual spaces represents a key factor in fostering the changes of teaching and learning methodologies, as well as to the development of digital competences crucial to the access to the new jobs in the fields of digitalization and artificial intelligence.

The investment aims to modernise and innovate all Italian school environments and classrooms, equipping them with technologies useful for digital teaching. Since the investment in training for the digital transition of school staff concerns all teaching and administrative staff in schools, it is clear that everyone will benefit from the digital technologies that will be implemented in schools and made available.

In this regard, it should be noted that both national and European resources have been allocated in the last year, but they have been used for the upgrading of individual students' digital devices. So far, more than 432,000 digital devices have been purchased by schools and loaned to poor students.

With the budgetary resources already allocated in 2020, all the individual digital devices (notebooks, tablets, routers, etc.) needed by poorer students to connect to integrated digital education from home have been secured, which in the post-pandemic phase will be used as BYOD (Bring your own device) teaching tools both in the classroom and remotely. RRF resources will be invested in the creation of workshops for training on advanced digital technologies in all secondary schools (artificial intelligence, robotics and augmented reality workshops) and in improving classroom learning environments with innovative digital teaching equipment in primary and secondary schools. React-Eu funds are invested in the internal wiring of schools, digitisation of school secretariats and equipping all classrooms with interactive digital whiteboards. ERDF funds from the 2021-2027 OP for the school sector will be particularly targeted at strengthening schools' vocational laboratories in the fields of mechanics, mechatronics, construction, chemistry and biotechnology, transport, fashion, graphics, electronics, sustainable energy, green economy and other professions, and innovative environments for nurseries.

Goals. Purpose of the present line of intervention is the digital transition of the Italian school system through four important measures:

- a) the transformation of approximately 100.000 traditional classrooms into innovative learning environments by arranging classrooms' settings and providing learners and students with adequate digital tools and devices;
- b) the creation of laboratories focusing on development of the professions of the future in secondary schools, in strict connection with innovative local industries, universities and research centres;
- c) the digitalisation of school administrations with the updating of their equipment for a full digital transition of the schools' administrative and organizational procedures;
- d) completing and enhancing the internal Lan and Wlan cabling of approximately 40.000 school buildings, securing within each single school complex with a network, together with its digital devices, which would enable the whole school compound to work in full efficiency with its classes and labs, also granting the safety of data circulation.

The internal Lan and Wlan cabling is an extra measure referring to the sub Mission 2 Component 3 actions, since the resources for the measure are dedicated to the upgrading and the enhancement of the network infrastructure, as well as to prepare the different school classrooms and spaces in order to ensure the full implementation of blended teaching and learning practices.

The resources aimed at schools' structural redevelopment, viewed also in terms of energy efficiency, or for the construction of new school buildings, have an impact mainly on external structures and its infrastructures, including those digital, essential to bring ultrabroadband to the door of each school, especially for the new buildings.

Mission 4 intervenes, therefore, in a punctual and capillary fashion on the learning environments after the redevelopment of the infrastructure has had its course of action, to allow an optimal use of all the digital equipment of schools and their training offer.

Implementation. The Ministry of education is responsible for the present line of intervention.

Costs. This investment is financed by € 2.1 billion of RRF, plus € 900 million from React-Eu.

Target group. Schools and training institutions.

Timeline. The implementation of the action shall cover the course of six years, from 2020, until the end of 2025. Starting with the projects in their course of action in 2020, with a potentiation of the availability of digital personal devices, the action provides for - in 2021 and 2022 - the start of the administrative procedures (public calls, award decrees, first grant payment, public procurement for supply of digital devices); in 2023 and 2024 the laboratories and learning environments and the digital administration shall be completed, a phase characterised by a regular support to the school and a check on the progress of the procedures. All the administrative procedures in terms of financial reporting of the expenses, with a final phase of monitoring of the interventions, will terminate by the end of 2025.

Investment 3.3) School building security and structural rehabilitation plan

Challenges. The Italian school building stock is made of 40.238 units, currently used for teaching and learning activities, all surveyed within the Ministry of Education School Building Registry. Its data are defined in agreement with the different regional administrations.

From the analysis of the overall data the following scenario emerges:

- 52,98% of existing school buildings was built before 1975;
- 42,9% of the buildings is located in high seismic hazard zones; only 23% of school buildings located in such areas were planned or later adapted according to anti-seismic regulations;
- 56.8% of school buildings was either built or renovated applying measures aimed at reducing energy consumption;
- 25,4% of school buildings is equipped with photovoltaic solar panels.

Since 2014, Italy has been investing consistent resources to grant its public schools adequate safety and to its students the right to study in safe and equitable learning environments. Despite such remarkable investments, which have contributed to a significant improvement of statistical data regarding school safety, it is crucial to grant investment policies a steady continuity: the quality of teaching and learning is highly dependent on the redevelopment and innovation of learning environments. Too many buildings still present with deficiencies in terms of safety and energy efficiency (only 38% of school buildings are equipped with double glazing windows; only 12 % present with insulation in their external walls and slightly over 25% are equipped with photovoltaic solar panels).

As a consequence of the above considerations, the investment shall focus predominantly on the renovation, safety and energy redevelopment of these buildings, together with the digitization of learning environments. The programme makes sure the competences of local authorities and of the different levels of government are respected. The involvement of the regional governments in the definition of the planning steps and in the identification of the criteria for the admission to funding in fact preserves the planning role of the regional governments, and also that of the local authorities, which own the public buildings. The Municipal authorities usually own the buildings for the schools of the first cycle of education (ISCED 1-2). Provinces and Metropolitan City Areas governments own schools of the second cycle of education (ISCED 3-4). Those local public bodies and authorities will be the final beneficiaries of the resources and will be entrusted with the task of implementing school building interventions. The programme also aims to rebalance differences in the country in terms of development: a particular attention shall be given to the most disadvantaged areas with the aim of contrasting and eliminating economic and social imbalances.

Goals. The main objective is to implement a scheme for seismic adaptation and general safety and energy efficiency of part of school buildings; the scheme also includes the digitization of school learning environments, with the aim of favouring a progressive reduction of energy consumption and thus benefit the process of climate recovery. The main objectives in detail are:

- reduction of emissions;

- improvement of buildings' energy classes;
- increase in buildings' seismic safety and digitization of learning environments.

In addition, the programme will promote processes of participatory and collaborative planning, thus involving all the parties (teachers, students and school communities) who live on their premises the daily issues connected to school building: the development of the territory and the valorisation of the services to the community, as well as the benefits in terms of occupation growth on the enterprises of the field.

The ratio of surface renovation of the school buildings which is to be realized amounts at about 2,400,000 square meters, equal to roughly 2,100 interventions on existing assets. The redevelopment plan proposed here represents part of the reform focusing on the renovation of the existing school building stock, a reform launched in 2012 with the establishment, as part of the Ministry of Education budget, of the Single Fund for School Buildings (*Fondo Unico per l'Edilizia Scolastica*), which continued its course of action with the creation of the three-year programmes based on annual plans implemented by the regional governments, following the requests submitted by those local authorities owning the properties. To date, investments for over 8 billion euros were encouraged, thus implying the implementation of more than 14,000 interventions throughout the national territory. It must be remarked that the Italian state's interventions in the field of school buildings are not limited to the above-mentioned actions; further resources are already provided for in the Ministry's budget for the years 2027 to 2033: this represents an important follow up to the multiannual scheme for the redevelopment of the existing school building stock. The proposed redevelopment plan aims to renovate an overall area of 2,400,000.00 sqm. of school buildings. Such renovations will result in a reduction in primary energy consumption (T.O.E.) of at least 20%, from 40,029.06 toe per year to 32,023.25 toe per year with a saving of 8,005.81 toe per year, with an increase of the total volume renovated to approximately 8.5 million cubic meters by 2026.

Energy savings achieved shall reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 21,349.22 tCO₂.

Implementation: The Ministry of Education is responsible for the present renovation scheme. The Ministry shall in detail manage the process of authorization, monitoring and factual and financial reporting of all interventions. The implementation of the interventions and works shall take place under the responsibility of the local authorities (Municipalities and Provinces) owning of the public school buildings. Those local bodies are also responsible for the implementation of a monitoring system for the data to be loaded on the information system. The Ministry of Education, in view of the ongoing investments, has already defined an information monitoring and reporting system (GPU) based on the model already in use for the factual and financial reporting of the European Funds, both ESF and ERDF. In addition to the interventions' physical progress, procedure and financial data, the information system also records the pre and *post operam* project indicators and is linked to the National Registry of School Buildings and other national databases (e.g. BDU, BDAP). On site controls checks and controls are also provided as concerns the reporting and monitoring of work: this process shall

be implemented by expert technicians part of the School Building Task Force of the Agency for Territorial Cohesion.

The implementation procedures provided for are:

- Ministerial act defining the interventions for building new schools eligible for funding;
- The award of tenders regarding works on interventions eligible for funding formalized by local authorities with a public act;
- Start-up phase of works and of construction sites with report compiled by the local authority beneficiary of the grant;
- Conclusion of the works with final report compiled by the local authority beneficiary of the grant;
- Phase of testing and regular carrying out of the interventions with certification by the local authority beneficiary of the grant.

The intervention does not entail State aid as it falls within the provision of point 14 of the Guiding template: Energy efficiency in buildings. The buildings subject to safety and energy efficiency interventions are public property of local authorities, which are therefore the beneficiaries of the resources. Moreover, the aforementioned buildings are only used to ensure the right to education for female and male students and, therefore, are not used for economic activities.

Costs. The estimated cost of the Recovery and Resilience Fund amounts to € 3.9 billion. Moreover, a contribution of € 50 Million is provided for by the REACT EU programme resources, a quota also aimed at granting the structural renovation of buildings.

Target group: Public School buildings. The renovation of private-owned building is not part of the present scheme.

Timeline: Implementation is expected to start in 2021 and will run throughout 2026.

Investment 3.4) Teaching and advanced university skills

Challenges. Emerging economic and social challenges for the future (primarily, environmental sustainability and digital diffusion) require adequate training courses consistent with the skills demanded by society and the labour market. In this perspective, Italian universities, and the education system, in general, must be the driving force for the widespread adaptation of knowledge and organizational models to the continuous advancement of technology and the culture of change and integration.

In line with the initiatives to contribute to the creation of a European education area and with the Action Plan for digital education (2021-2027), measures aimed at rethinking education and training for the digital age, encouraging international openness and cooperation, and at promoting the dissemination of the culture of innovation, assume particular importance.

Goals. According to the highlighted challenges above, the project aims to qualify and innovate university programs (comprising PhD programs), through three strategic objectives: a) digitization; b) “culture of innovation”; c) internationalization, acting:

- on the promotion of open-access digital training courses of excellence, synergistic between universities and businesses.
- on strengthening the role of Superior University Schools for high-merit and cutting-edge training in a new dimension of strong collaboration with universities and the business world, contributing to the dissemination of the culture of innovation.
- on the strengthening of scientific cooperation, on the circulation and attraction of talents, stably structuring training programs abroad, defining programs to support strategic partnerships to innovate the international dimension of the Italian university system, funding initiatives for the internationalization of research.

In details the following sub-measures will be implemented:

T1) up to 500 PhD students will be enrolled in 3 years (100+200+200) in programmes devoted to digital and environmental transitions. The programmes will be established through joint national initiatives with the involvement of universities, research bodies and companies. Companies will establish agreements with universities to host the training activities of the students but will not receive direct funding. A fraction of the budget will be allocated to initiatives to be carried out in Southern Italy.

T2a) Teaching learning centres. 3 TLC will be established across the country to improve the teaching competencies (including digital competencies) of the faculty members in the universities and the teachers in the schools, in all disciplines, comprising traditionally less digital-oriented disciplines. Each TLC will carry out courses and tutoring activities to all the personnel involved in the teaching activities (professors, tutors, phd students) to support them in implementing new learning schemes as well as adopting digital technologies in the teaching activities. The TLCs will be established as university networks, who will detail the action programmes that will be assessed by the MUR. One TLC will be established in each of the macro-regional areas of Italy (Northern, Central, Southern Italy and Islands).

T2b) Digital education hubs. 3 DEH will be established across the country to improve the capability of the higher-education system to offer digital education to university students and workers. Each DEH will be a university consortium located in the macro-regional areas (Northern, Central, Southern Italy and Islands) and will support the universities in offering digital education activities to university students, professionals, and companies. The DEH will improve the availability of MOOCs and will support the universities to release education programmes to professionals, companies as well as the public sectors, to improve the up-skilling and re-skilling initiatives. Further, the DEH will facilitate the activation of inter-university teaching programs through reciprocal teaching exchange. Cooperation programmes involving universities located in different areas of the country will be promoted. The private companies and workers will contribute in the first period supporting the DEH in the definition

of the education needs but they will not receive financial aid and will access the DEH resources for their upskilling and reskilling needs.

T3) The Superior University Schools will strengthen their role in the higher-education systems with two activities: i) offering courses and training activities to PhD students enrolled in other institutions, to share their experiences and competencies with the whole higher education system, ii) strengthening their role in the school-to-university transition, by means of orientation activities for the school students. The detailed action programmes will be developed by the Superior University Schools and assessed by the MUR. The Superior University Schools will play the role of higher education hubs for the PhD and the post-graduate specialization courses, in all areas of the country. They will carry out high-quality courses and training activities in the area of economics, engineering, science, technology, and others. These activities will improve the mobility of these students and enlarge their learning opportunities.

T4) Transnational education initiatives. 10 TNE initiatives will be implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, to establish permanent higher-education centres abroad and improve the internationalization of the Italian universities. The TNE initiatives will be based outside of Europe, with a focus on developing areas in the world and will be implemented by consortiums of universities. The detailed action programmes will be developed by these consortiums and assessed by the MUR.

T5) internationalization activities of artistic and musical higher education institutions (AFAM). The initiative will fund 5 internationalization projects of the AFAM institutions, to promote their role abroad in preserving and promoting Italian culture. The detailed action programmes will be developed by networks of the AFAM institutions and assessed by the MUR.

All the sub-measures here presented and designed are new and innovative, going into the direction of supporting the overall objectives of digital and green transition, by also creating opportunities to leverage on complementarities and expertise coming from different institutions at the national and international level.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of University and Research, which will constitute a control room for effective management of the sub-measures, enhancing the synergies.

The implementation of TLC and DEH will be synergic with the high-tech partnerships for digital skills (fiche distributed by the EC to the Member States in January 2021), which aims at strengthening the offer of specialised education and training in digital domains, including via cross-border cooperation. Investment 3.4 will allow this project to have a national component, linked at a multi-country level with a light governance structure, modelled on the implementation of the Digital Europe Programme, i.e. through consortia that will be identified through a dedicated tender. This collaboration will allow higher education institutions to pool resources and expertise in digital areas, strengthen capacity, increase the number of people trained in highly demanded fields, with the aim of training, retaining and attracting the best digital experts.

The investment is connected with other investments under the component 2 of Mission 4. In particular, it will be synergistic with investment 1.3 “Partnership extended to universities, research centres, companies and funding of basic research project” which will allow better cooperation of companies with universities enabling the identification of relevant skills to be provided to professionals through digital courses offering. Moreover, the sub-measure T1 aimed to the creation of 500 PhD students with advanced green and digital skills will go through a similar path of the PhD students that will be funded thanks to investment 3.3 “Introduction of innovative doctorates that respond to the needs of innovation by enterprises and promote hiring of researchers by companies”, under component 2, and the “Green and digital PhDs and research projects”, funded through REACT-EU, but with a differentiated final career path.

This investment will have a significant impact on the development of Southern regions. In particular, under T1, 30% of PhD students are expected to be enrolled by Southern Italy and Islands’ universities, with the objective to increase the current distribution of PhD students across the country (see Table below); under T2a, one of the three TLC will be established in Southern regions; under T2b, one of the three DEH will be established in Southern regions; under T5, at least one of the initiatives will be promoted by Southern Italy AFAM institutions.

Table. *Distribution of PhD student across Italian macro-regions (Source: data provided by the Ministry of University and Research, MIUR open data 2020).*

Territory	Number of PhD students	Territorial distribution
North-west	7,260	24.41%
North-east	6,780	22.80%
Centre	9,067	30.49%
South	4,728	15.90%
Islands	1,906	6.41%
Italy	29,741	100.00%

As for of State-aid compliance no issues related to State aid under Investment 3.4 are identified. Both State and Non-State universities will benefit from the implementation of these measures. Please consider that Non-State universities are assimilated by the Italian current regulatory framework as non-profit entities.

As for the implementation of measures sub T1, companies involved will establish agreements with universities to host the training activities of the students but will not receive direct funding.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.50 billion euro.

Target group. Students, university.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Area of intervention 4: Reform and extension of Ph.D. programmes

The measures presented below aim to reform programmes for Ph.D. researchers, opening paths involving subjects from outside the university setting and financing the expansion of grants for Ph.D. researchers and Ph.D. holders whose work relates to upgrading the public administration and in the field of cultural heritage.

Reform 4.1) Ph.D. Programmes Reform

Challenges. An economy and a society built on knowledge imply an enhancement of the role of the Ph.D. programme so that it can provide the right training to undertake a university career as well as high-level activities in firms. Ph.D. graduates need to contaminate the ruling class of the country, in the private sector as well as in the offer of public services, stepping out of the boundaries of the academic world, activating channels of knowledge and expertise spill-over which are usually built in the university environment, contributing to the spreading of the organisational conditions that allow for the inclusion of high-level skills even in those areas of the production world which currently show significant delays in their capabilities to innovate and compete.

Goals. The reform provides the update for the regulation on Ph.D. programmes, simplifying the procedures for the involvement of companies, research centres, national and international, in Ph.D. programmes, to strengthen those measures dedicated to the building of programmes that are not aimed at the academic career. The proposed reform has clear integrations with all the investments related to Ph.D. programmes in the target domain “Education and research”.

The reform is a key ingredient to the fully effective implementation of investment 4.1 by helping a better interaction between the competencies developed in the PhD programmes and those required by firms and institutions, both currently and in the perspectives driven by the rapid technical progress, intense international integration and new challenges and opportunities connected with the digital and environmental transitions. Achieving the strategic target of progressively closing the competence mismatch between supply and demand of advanced competencies, mostly by raising the currently low demand as a driver to enhanced investment in higher education, is going to significantly and positively affect productivity and the potential growth of the Italian economy.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of University and Research.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.

Target group. University.

Timeline. The reform will be presented with the Ministerial Decree, which is currently under preparation, and ultimate in 2021, becoming effective for the cycles that will start in 2022.

Investment 4.1) Extension in number and career opportunities of PhDs (Research-oriented, Public Administration and Cultural Heritage)

Challenges. The number of PhD awarded in Italy is currently among the lowest across the main partners of the country, following a steady reduction in recent years (by around 40% in ten years between 2008 and 2019). According to the harmonized statistics by Eurostat, the flow of students completing every year a PhD programme is currently made of just 1 person out of 1000 mature young (in the age range of 25 to 34 years), against the EU average of 1.5 (2.1 in Germany). In addition to the limited number of degrees awarded, ISTAT finds that almost 20% of people completing every year a PhD programme moves abroad, while those remaining in Italy suffer from a deep skill mismatch between the high level of advanced competencies they offer and the low level of professional content they find on the job. Accordingly, the growth potential of the Italian economy, as well as the quality of social and cultural relationship in the country, could strongly benefit from actions aiming at enlarging the supply of PhD programmes both to feed basic research and to support the propensity to innovate by the business sector as well as by institutions.

Moreover, the quality of public services in Italy is disappointing according to the standards of main partners. According to the Worldwide Governance Indicators regularly released by the World Bank, the effectiveness of actions by the Public Administration ranks well below the readings of countries such as France, Germany, Spain, The Netherlands (they belong or are very close to the first decile against a median position of Italy across more than 100 countries considered). The main weakness in the action of the Public Administration in Italy traces mostly back to the overwhelming share of graduate workers in the field of humanities and law studies against a much more limited share in STEM, with the result that the scores of Italian general government employees recorded in the OECD programme PIAAC are by large lower compared with those recorded in France, Germany and Spain.

Goals. Two actions are provided under this investment, in order to increase the stock of human capital dedicated to research-oriented activities (Action A), to Public Administration and Cultural Heritage (Action B).

A) The project aims at increasing by 3600 units the PhDs by activating three cycles since 2021, each of them endowed with 1200 grants. The target is set to largely make up the loss in PhD fellowships suffered in recent years, as an intermediate step towards a further extension in their number in a longer horizon.

This investment will be coordinated with investment, on innovative green and digital PhDs. This project, however, is aimed at research-oriented PhDs with an academic orientation, and implementation will be therefore carried out leveraging on adequate governance and procedures for a research-based valorization.

The measure is meant to be temporary, in order to support the stock of PhDs potentially employable in Italy in a three-year period, leaving a further extension in the number of traditional PhDs as an open option for the future.

As far as the decision on the investment of future resources is concerned, the following evidence will be considered: impact on the total number of PhDs graduate per 1,000 inhabitants.

B) In line with the CSRs addressed to Italy by the European Commission in order to raise the country's productivity and potential growth, the measure aims at enhancing the efficiency of the Italian general government by developing the advanced competencies especially needed in the organization and management of the provision of public services that match the high timeliness and quality demanded by the productive system, workers and the society as a whole.

Key areas regard the enhancement of the propensity to innovate the organization models and the operative practices, the ability to select the right priorities in the provision of public services in a framework of rapid technical progress and the new challenges in the digital and environmental transitions, the development of a responsible and autonomous spirit of initiative and the related reward system, the regular assessment of the results achieved and the reasons of possible failures.

The measure activates three cycles of new PhD programmes specifically designed for the needs of the general government under close cooperation with the Public Administration Ministry and by interacting with the SNA, the high school currently dealing with the skill development of the fresh public employees. Each PhD cycle is endowed with 1,000 grants, thus implying a total of new 3,000 PhDs. The target may prove undersized compared with the extent of the efficiency gap of the Italian public administration, but it needs to be tested against the actual attractiveness of the public job for the new PhDs. In this respect, introducing reforms aimed at allowing special career paths in the public employees prove crucial. A regulatory framework, to be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Administration, will provide for the features of PhD programs to be supported by this investment. PhD in Public Administration may be offered in different classes of PhDs identified by the CUN, Consiglio Universitario Nazionale (e.g. 12 - Law, 13 - Economics and Statistics, 14 - Political and Social Sciences), as far as aimed at further qualify the candidate to contribute to the development of enhanced government systems.

The measure also starts PhD programmes especially devoted to the efficient management and development of the huge Cultural Heritage of the country, also by seizing the new opportunities opened by the digital transition. Some fellowships may be reserved for the competencies required by AFAM, also in cooperation with Universities. The design of this class of PhD, which are organized in three cycles endowed with 600 grants, is to be defined under close cooperation with the Culture Ministry, (e.g in the class 10 – Antiquities, Philology, Literary Studies, Art History, and 11 - History, Philosophy, Pedagogy and Psychology, as identified by the CUN, Consiglio Universitario Nazionale).

Implementation. The implementation is managed by the Ministry of University and Research, supported by an active engagement of host Universities. An active engagement of the Public Administration Ministry (PhD for the PA) and the Culture Ministry (PhD for the Culture Heritage) is needed, in order to provide future career opportunities for PhDs in these areas.

This initiative will be implemented within a common framework with other initiatives aimed at creating PhD positions, namely: a) sub-measure T1, in Investment 3.4, aimed at creating 500 PhD student position for advanced green and digital skills; b) “Green and digital PhDs and research projects” funded through REACT-EU, but with a differentiated final career path.

In all PhD initiative, attention will be dedicated to the criteria for selection, aimed at granting, on the one hand, the best selection process in terms of quality of students; on the other, criteria will take into account the specific needs of these PhD groups, and will be detailed together with the interested stakeholders.

The initiative will have a significant impact on the development of Southern regions. In particular, Table 3, above here, reports the territorial distribution of the PhD students enrolled in PhD programs in the Academic Year 2019/2020. Given the current distribution of PhD students, Southern Regions and the Islands, currently the territories with the lowest share of PhD students, will benefit from the largest increase in PhDs. At least 30% of resources are expected to be distributed in the South and to the Islands.

As for State-aid compliance no issues related to State aid under Investment 4.1 are identified. This measure will benefit State universities through the ordinary funding formula (Fondo di Finanziamento Ordinario).

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.432 billion euro. A similar investment to Action A is supported with REACT EU funding. RRF actions are “additional” to the baseline, such that they provide an “extension” in the number of supported students, and PhDs with respect to those already in place and documented, both in quantity and in terms of career paths. Thus, there will have no overlap with the measures in the REACT programme as they will enforce each other by adding additional PhD positions and extending the number of PhD courses and cycles.

Target group. Graduate students.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2025.

4. **Open strategic autonomy and security issues**

[Omissis]

5. **Cross-border and multi-country projects**

[Omissis]

6. **Green dimension of the component**

Please see the enclosed file (Tagging in Table 2).

7. **Digital dimension of the component**

Please see the enclosed file (Tagging in Table 2).

8. **Do no significant harm**

Please see the enclosed files.

9. **Milestones, targets and timeline**

See Table 1

10. **Financing and costs**

See Table 2

Cost estimation methodology

Investment 1.1) Plan for nurseries and preschools and early childhood education and care services

On the basis of the safety works on school buildings, as monitored over the last four years, the costs/sqm for the implementation of projects similar to those covered by this funding can be set as follows:

- from a minimum of 1,300 Euro/sqm to a maximum of 2,400 Euro/sqm for new buildings;
- from a minimum of 500 Euro/sqm to a maximum of 1,300 Euro/sqm for seismic and energy efficiency renovations;
- from a minimum of 200 Euro/sqm to a maximum of 600 Euro/sqm for the issuing of a certificate of occupancy.

In the case of nurseries and preschools, the standard cost of a new building per pupil was found to vary from 16,000.00 Euros to € 19,000.00 Euros for nurseries and from € 11,000.00 to € 16,000.00 for preschools.

For other types of intervention, the standard cost per student can vary from 2,000.00 Euros to 13,000.00 Euros for a radical renovation.

The differences are due to the fact that the square meters per pupil vary. According to the technical regulations in force for preschools, the surface per pupil must be 7 square meters, while for nurseries the surface per pupil is 10 square meters; also, the required spaces for preschools are different than those for nurseries.

Therefore, considering an average nursery with 100 children, an area of at least 1,000 square meters would be needed, with an average cost, based on the above parameters, of 1,850.00 Euros/square meter for a new building. Therefore, the operation will cost 1,850,000.00 Euros, with a standard cost of 18,500.00 Euros per pupil.

In the case of a primary school with 100 pupils, on the other hand, an area of 700 square meters would be needed. Therefore, with the same average cost of 1,850 Euros/square meter, this will lead to a total cost of 1,295,000.00 Euros in case for a new building, with a standard cost of 12,950.00 Euros per pupil.

For safety works, assuming a school with 100 pupils and applying an average cost of 600 Euros/sqm, we would have an average cost of 600,000.00 Euros for a nursery and 350,000.00 Euros for a preschool, with a standard cost per pupil of € 6,000.00 for nurseries and € 3,500.00 for preschools.

The total resources available are 3.7 billion Euros, including the resources which are already available under the legislation in force (about 100 millions of which are allocated to supplementary services for children). 66 percent of the said resources will be allocated, for territorial rebalancing, to disadvantaged areas of the country where 0-6 educational services are lacking.

Applying the above parameters, and given the lack of services for the 0-6 age group, the creation of approximately 228,934.81 new slots is deemed possible, thus reaching the European target of 33% for the 0-3 range.

From a quantitative point of view, the current resources are estimated to allow the financing of 1,800 safety renovations and new buildings, based on an average cost of € 1,572,500.00 per intervention.

It should be clarified that the creation of new slots in the educational offer for the 0-6 age group will be achieved not only by building new facilities, but also by safety renovations and regenerations. The latter will allow for the recovery of additional usable spaces, also through their functional redistribution.

As for to the management of education facilities for the 0-6 age group, the financial sustainability of the increase in the number of available slots will be ensured by the supplementary funding for the 0-6 age group by the Ministry of Education and by the Solidarity Fund of the Ministry of the Interior. The average cost per child is, based on data on the current management by municipalities, 6,500 Euros net of any family contributions for the 0-3 age

group and 6,000 Euros for the 3-6 age group. Therefore, the management costs for the additional slots that will be created can be partly sustained by the national contributions already established by the legislation in force for the same purposes, net of the expenditure incurred by the local authorities.

With respect to the recurrent expenditures generated by the investment which are supported by the municipalities, we point out that, on the current side, the resources provided for by current legislation amount for the years from 2022 to 2026 to 900 million euros. From 2026 onwards, resources are provided under national legislation.

In addition, it can be observed that the average cost per child, with the respect to 0-3 age group, amount to € 6.500, net of family contributions, or equal to euro € 6.000 for 3-6 age group.

As recalled in the description of the component, we again point out that the creation of around 228,000 places for nurseries and kindergartens is an objective to be achieved through the new infrastructure. In this regard, we need on current side an amount of resources approximately equal to 1.4 billion euros per year. The sustainability of this intervention is already ensured financially by two measures:

1. The first is represented by the resources provided by the Municipal Solidarity Fund. The intervention of the last budget law reinforces the resources provided for equalization with respect to local authorities for the function of nursery. This is made through an intervention with a financial provision from 2022 to 2026 to 900 million euros, of which 300 million euros each year covered by national legislation.

With the regulations in force foresee a precise monitoring activity regarding the correct use of these resources and penalties in the event of violation of the constraints placed by the regulations on the resources themselves. The resources are bound for municipalities to increase in percentage terms and within the limits of the Essential Levels of Performance (LEP), the amount of places available in nurseries, in proportion to the population aged between 0 and 2 years, in municipalities in which the aforementioned ratio is lower than the LEP.

2. The second is provided from the integrated 0-6 months system. These resources are routinely provided in the financing system managed by the Ministry of Education.

In addition, we highlight that that the municipalities can potentially manage the cost of the service either on their own or under contract. Consequently, this becomes more affordable. However, in this case, in order to avoid the cost being passed on entirely to the poorest families, the Government is already working on one of the interventions provided by the reform of family policies (Family Act) approved by the Council of Ministers no. 51 of 11 June 2020, namely the Single and Universal Allowance for each dependent child (Child Benefit).

This is an economic contribution that the State will offer to families for each dependent child, with proof of means and therefore calibrated with respect to the Indicator of the Equivalent Economic Situation (Isee) of the family nucleus. Therefore, the benefit will increase as the Isee indicator decreases, offering a more substantial contribution to families in greater economic difficulty, also with the aim of combating child poverty. For further information, see the

description in the section 'Investment 1.3) Plan for nursery schools and early childhood education and care services (code ACC)'

Investment 1.2) Plan for the extension of full time

Part of the resources of the plan for the extension of full-time education will be allocated to the construction of facilities that can favour the extension of school time, especially in the South and where the problems related to school drop-outs are higher. In this regard, it is also important to highlight the effects of denatality. In fact, in terms of School staff, the effects of denatality make it possible to reallocate a significant part of the teachers to full-time classes, especially in the South where there are greater territorial disparities. Infrastructural intervention is therefore essential to create the necessary conditions for reducing territorial disparities. In fact, over the next fifteen years, there will be a 15% reduction in the resident population of school age, which corresponds to more than 1.1 million fewer students in state schools. As a consequence, there will be a reduction in the need for school personnel, with 64,000 fewer teachers over the fifteen years, and in the expenditure for the operation of schools, which will be reduced by 29 million over the same period.

The calculations and estimates of the reduction in the number of students were carried out on the assumption that the students in state schools would be reduced by the same percentage as the population.

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
<i>Nursery</i>	-	-3.3%	-5.4%	-6.4%	-5.9%	-5.5%	-5.1%	-4.7%
<i>Primary</i>	-	-2.5%	-5.0%	-7.7%	-10.3%	-12.4%	-14.0%	-15.0%
<i>Secondary I</i>	-	-0.5%	-2.1%	-3.9%	-6.4%	-8.6%	-11.2%	-13.2%
<i>Secondary II</i>	-	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	-1.0%	-3.0%
	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
<i>Nursery</i>	-4.3%	-3.8%	-3.5%	-3.1%	-2.9%	-2.7%	-2.5%	-2.2%
<i>Primary</i>	-15.4%	-15.0%	-14.6%	-14.3%	-13.9%	-13.6%	-13.2%	-13.0%
<i>Secondary I</i>	-15.7%	-18.4%	-20.2%	-20.9%	-20.5%	-20.2%	-19.9%	-19.6%
<i>Secondary II</i>	-5.0%	-7.4%	-9.6%	-12.2%	-14.6%	-16.6%	-18.0%	-19.0%

What is, on the whole, an ever-decreasing trend in the school-age population, will have 'peaks' of reduction in the number of students in different years depending on the level of education.

Nursery will lose students until 2024, and then recover in the following years, though without ever rising again to the 2021 level. Primary school will lose students until 2029, but then recover slightly. Secondary school will lose an increasing number of students until 2032, after which there will be a slight recovery. The reduction in the number of students in secondary school will continue at least until 2036.

The trend is also uneven geographically. In particular, the South will see a reduction in pupils almost double that of the North, in relation to the population:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
<i>North-West</i>	-	-1.0%	-2.0%	-3.1%	-4.1%	-5.3%	-6.4%	-7.5%
<i>North-East</i>	-	-1.0%	-2.0%	-3.2%	-4.3%	-5.5%	-6.8%	-8.0%
<i>Center</i>	-	-1.1%	-2.2%	-3.3%	-4.5%	-5.8%	-7.1%	-8.4%
<i>South</i>	-	-1.7%	-3.5%	-5.3%	-6.8%	-8.4%	-9.9%	-11.4%
<i>Islands</i>	-	-1.5%	-3.0%	-4.5%	-5.8%	-7.1%	-8.3%	-9.6%
<i>North-West</i>	-8.6%	-9.4%	-10.1%	-10.6%	-10.9%	-11.0%	-10.9%	-10.6%
<i>North-East</i>	-9.2%	-10.3%	-11.1%	-11.9%	-12.3%	-12.6%	-12.6%	-12.5%
<i>Center</i>	-9.6%	-10.7%	-11.6%	-12.4%	-12.9%	-13.2%	-13.2%	-13.1%
<i>South</i>	-12.8%	-14.2%	-15.5%	-16.6%	-17.6%	-18.5%	-19.3%	-20.1%
<i>Islands</i>	-10.9%	-12.1%	-13.3%	-14.3%	-15.2%	-16.1%	-16.9%	-17.6%

In absolute terms, this is more than 1,100,000 fewer students, distributed more than proportionally over the secondary school:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
<i>Nursery</i>	-	-28,916	-47,317	-56,079	-51,698	-48,193	-44,688	-41,183
<i>Primary</i>	-	-59,601	-119,201	-183,570	-245,555	-295,619	-333,764	-357,604
<i>Secondary I</i>	-	-8,061	-33,854	-62,873	-103,175	-138,642	-180,557	-212,799
<i>Secondary II</i>	-	13,176	23,716	26,351	23,716	2,635	-26,351	-79,053
	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
<i>Nursery</i>	-37,678	-33,297	-30,668	-27,163	-25,411	-23,658	-21,906	-19,277
<i>Primary</i>	-367,140	-357,604	-348,068	-340,916	-331,380	-324,228	-314,691	-309,923
<i>Secondary I</i>	-253,102	-296,629	-325,647	-336,932	-330,484	-325,647	-320,811	-315,975
<i>Secondary II</i>	-131,756	-194,998	-252,971	-321,483	-384,726	-437,428	-474,320	-500,671

The effect on school staff. In compliance with the criteria established by the current legislation and on the basis of a micro-simulation at the level of plexus, address and year of course, the above-mentioned expected reductions in the number of students will lead to the following lower need for teaching staff of the curriculum:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
<i>Nursery</i>	-	1,280	2,422	2,962	2,753	2,576	2,462	2,353
<i>Primary</i>	-	1,143	3,778	6,300	8,806	11,261	12,825	13,655
<i>Secondary I</i>	-	-67	1,462	3,078	5,704	7,853	10,411	12,439
<i>Secondary II</i>	-	-1,680	-2,438	-2,477	-2,405	-1,114	878	4,530
	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
<i>Nursery</i>	2,280	2,100	1,953	1,794	1,873	1,677	1,640	1,558
<i>Primary</i>	14,273	13,580	13,606	13,012	12,849	12,271	12,181	11,889
<i>Secondary I</i>	14,875	17,584	19,278	20,010	19,608	19,489	19,165	18,699
<i>Secondary II</i>	8,020	11,828	15,850	19,961	24,234	27,892	30,249	31,807

In fifteen years, in 2036, almost 64,000 fewer teachers will be needed than today. These are teachers of the curriculum who, with the same number of teachers, will be shifted to full time. Considering that from 2024 it will be the first-cycle school that will record the greatest reduction

in the number of students and, consequently, also in the number of teachers, it is conceivable that the sustainability of the intervention on the full-time extension plan could be sustained in part with the resources requested in the framework of this same plan for projects to expand the educational offer, with the teachers that may be freed as a result of the birth rate, and also through the contributions of local authorities and the contributions of families with respect to access to the facilities.

Finally, given that the data currently available in the National Register of School Buildings show that it is the schools in the so-called 'less developed' regions that have the greatest shortage of facilities, as well as being those with the highest rate of child mortality, it is clear that the measure in question will tend to have the greatest impact in the southern regions.

Percentage of main establishments with no buildings equipped with canteens

AREA	I cycle	II cycle	Total
Less developed	39,1%	31,4%	70,4%
More developed	18,7%	26,5%	45,2%
In transition	21,1%	32,2%	53,3%
Total	26,2%	28,6%	54,8%

Assuming that the total resources available are allocated to facilities on the basis of the data from the school building register, which show a greater need for facilities in schools in the first cycle of education, it would be possible to intervene on approximately 1,340 public buildings (including new buildings and the adaptation of existing buildings), allocating a higher percentage of the resources to the so-called "less developed" regions precisely in order to reduce the territorial disparities.

Investment 1.3) School Sports Infrastructure Enhancement Plan

A review of new construction and safety works in school buildings used as canteens and gymnasiums, monitored in recent years, showed the following costs/sq.m. incurred for the implementation of projects similar to those covered by this funding:

- GYMS
- average cost for new construction: 2,000.00 euro/sq.m;
- average cost for making safe: 600.00 euro/sq.m;
- average size: 576 sqm.

In the case of gyms and/or sports facilities, the average cost ranges from €1,152,000.00 for new construction to €345,000.00 for renovation and safety works, with an average cost per intervention estimated at €748,500.00. A further 50,000 euros should be added for sports equipment.

With the available resources, about 400 gyms or sports facilities could be renovated.

Investment 1.4) Extraordinary intervention aimed at the reduction of territorial gaps in I and II cycles of secondary school and at tackling school drop-out

The intervention costs are estimated in the following way:

- Video production, platform for education management and online tutoring: € 10.000.000,00
- Online tutor: € 2.000.000,00
- 4 additional teachers (on average) for about 2.000 schools (average cost € 30.000,00); total annual € 240.000.000
- 2 experts for 2.000 schools (average cost € 10.000,00); total annual = € 40.000.000,00

In addition to these costs, there are others which are specific to the intervention (B), estimated in the following way:

- Equipment and Licences for 6.000 schools € 4.000 per school = € 24.000
- For the target a) additional teaching hours € 35 (gross cost State € 46,45) + Additional hours functional to teaching € 17,5 (State gross cost € 23,23) x 120.000 students x 20h of intervention (tutoring learning recovery and learning recovery) of which:

120.000 students x 3h x 23,23, = € 8.362.800

120.000 students x 20h x 46,45 = € 94.758.000

Total for one year = € 103.120.800

Total for two years = € 206.241.600

- For the target b) additional hours functional to teaching € 17,5 (State gross cost € 23,23).
350.000 youngsters x 10h of intervention (tutoring) x € 23,23 = € 81.305.000
- 3.500 post-diploma courses for a maximum of 100 youngsters each (x 200 cad.) €70.000.000
- Training intervention for the teaching personnel € 1.000.000
- Total for 2 years € 141.000.000

- Intervention for accessibility (Sign Language, Braille, subtitling): € 500.000
- Operating expenses Territorial Support Centers (Centri Territoriali di Supporto, CTS), with a number of 3 seconded operators (i.e. 6 in partial exemption)
35.000 x 3 = 105.000 euro per year for each CTS

Investment 1.5) Development of the tertiary vocational training system (ITS)

Details to be provided

Investment 1.6) Active orientation in school-university transition

The action implies the introduction of a decree on agreements and course contents (Milestone), definition of 6,920 school-university agreements (Target 3), involving the delivery of some 50,000 courses per year (Target 2) involving some 1.000,000 students and their teachers (Target 1).

Each course will require 10-hour teaching, with an estimated cost of 100 euro per hour, to each of the 50,000 groups. Therefore, starting from 2022 till 2026, 50 million euro will be allocated yearly evaluated as 50,000 courses*10 hours*100 euro per hour.

Reform 1.7) Reform of student housing regulation and investment in student housing

In the first two years of the RRF, resources will be dedicated to the funding of the current law 338/2000, by favouring renovation and restructuring over green-field investments, so to guarantee a faster provision of places. We estimated that almost one-third of the resources (300 million) will be devoted to the funding of the current scheme, and particularly favouring renovation and restructuring over green-field investments (creating some 7500 new accommodations over the two years). Starting from the second half of 2023, following the promulgation of the Decree described in the Reform 1.7, the new funding scheme will be adopted, allowing the provision of a higher number of accommodations. With a target of 58000 new accommodations, considering a cost of 4000 euro per accommodation per year sustained with the resources provided by RRF, the investment in the new student housing scheme will require some 700 million. The value of the investments is based on an estimation of the average annual cost per assigned sleeping accommodation being equal to 4,000 euro (which corresponds to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the average annual fee, of 5,500 euro per year, the amount needed by a private investor to cover at least the fixed costs according to preliminary consultations). Under the target of adding some 58,000 accommodations available to students, the measure costs 700 million over three years. The actual increase in accommodation supply may vary depending on the conditions of the local rent markets as well as on the combination of fiscal allowances that the developers can benefit under the concurrent programme for energy efficiency and building renovation.

Investment 1.7) Scholarships for university access

The estimated cost, which is on top of the current scholarship expenditure (unit grant of 3300 euro awarded to 12 per cent of regular students), takes into account the progressive increase in the number of regular students planned as a result of the whole component M4C1 and it is made of two blocks: a) around 320 mln cover the cost of augmenting the grant awarded according to the current legislation (up to 4000 euro for a share of 12 per cent of students); b) around 180 mln cover the cost of a unity grant of 4000 euro awarded to the additional share of 8% of regular students required to get closer to the target of 20% of students endowed with a grant.

Reform 2.2) Tertiary advanced school and compulsory training for school managers, teachers, administrative and technical staff

The estimated costs of the tertiary advanced school have been calculated by considering 100 university professors at the average cost of € 50.000, giving a total of € 5.000.000 per year for a period of 5 years.

The operating expenses including the offices, fees, utilities, personnel costs of Boards, President, General Manager, and 15 administrative employees amount to € 1.000.000 per year.

The first year, besides the € 6.000.000 of the necessary costs for the operations, also € 4.000.000 for the furniture startup, € 2.000.000 for the preparation of educational workshops, and € 2.500.000 for other technological equipment (distance learning platforms, computer equipment, etc.)

Investment 2.1) Integrated digital teaching and training on the digital transformation for school staff

The estimated total cost is equal to € 420 mln, of which 10 mln are intended for the training of school managers, 290 mln for the training of teachers, 127 mln for the training of the administrative and technical staff (Personale Tecnico, Amministrativo e Ausiliario, ATA), and 3 mln for the platform of the professional portfolio and open badges management. These costs, which will allow for the training of 1.000.000 people among school managers, teachers, and administrative staff, are going to be managed by the Central Administration through calls for tenders at public evidence and School-Centers (Scuole Polo) for training, as well as individual scholastic institutions.

Investment 3.1) New skills and new languages

The estimated total costs include the following costs concerning the STEM domain:

- € 40.000.000 for teachers training
- activation costs of experimental projects on 61.100 classes (€ 91.650.000)
- costs related to the update of teaching equipment on 309.000 classes (€ 463.500.000), to the implementation of the digital platform supporting the training of teachers and teaching activities (€ 8.850.000)
- costs related to promotion and orientation actions intended for upper secondary schools which are oriented towards the STEM domain as well as towards university education and tertiary vocational training, for both students and families (96.000.000).

The reasonings that underlie the costs are mainly linked to:

the number of classes of lower and upper-secondary school (about 370 thousand)

the cost of training 100.000 teachers considering 60 hours annually on average (integrated online and in presence) of groups of 30 teachers, with the involvement of universities (€ 8.000 for 5.000 courses = € 40.000.000)

the budget assigned for the implementation of the compulsory STEM and information technology projects in each class (about € 1.800 per project on average)

the budget assigned for the implementation of projects related to the orientation for the development of STEM and information technology skills in each school, with particular emphasis on the equal opportunity guarantee (about 11.000 euro for each of the 8.000 schools on average).

In terms of the multilingualism scope, it should be noted that the National Institute for Documentation, Innovation and Educational Research (INDIRE) has allocated on the Erasmus 2014-2020 programme a total of 38mln euro for the training in service of the school staff and about 90mln euro for partnership projects between schools with students mobility. This has allowed satisfying about 40% of the request. In addition to the budget necessary to cover 100% of the request, also the budget for curricular and extra-curricular courses for students needs to be considered.

Investment 3.2) School 4.0: innovative schools, wiring, new classrooms and workshops

Details to be provided

Investment 3.3) School building security and structural rehabilitation plan.

Costs defined on the basis of national three-year programs and annual plans drawn up by the Regions. three-year programming of the Ministry of Education.

Following an examination carried out on the safety interventions on school buildings monitored over the last four years, the costs per sqm. sustained for the implementation of projects similar to those covered by the present measures resulted as follows:

- For interventions implying the construction of new buildings, min. € 1500 per sqm, max. € 2400 per sqm.;
- For interventions solely concerning adaptations to anti-seismic regulations, min. € 800 per sqm., max. € 1200 per sqm.;
- For interventions concerning adaptations to anti-seismic regulations and increase of energy efficiency, min. € 1300 per sqm., max. € 1700 per sqm.;
- For interventions solely concerning adaptations to increase energy efficiency, min. € 600 per sqm., max. € 1000 per sqm.;
- For solutions focusing on energy saving, min. € 200 per sqm., max. € 500 per sqm.

To date, in the context of the interventions so far authorized, the types of intervention admitted

to financing can be traced back, for most of the interventions, to the first three types indicated: new construction (with building replacement), interventions of seismic adaptation only or seismic adaptation with energy redevelopment for which on the basis of the above data the average cost obtainable is equal to about € 1,600/sqm.

Therefore, with a total investment of € 3.9 billion, we believe we shall be able to renovate a total surface of school buildings of approximately 2,4 sqm.

Resources are allocated in accordance with the regional governments and the local administrations, taking into account for the definition of the allotment ratio indicators such as the school population, the number of existing school buildings, the overcrowding of the single buildings and the seismic risk level of each territory.

Therefore, applying the allocation criteria already shared and used in the national planning of school buildings, the following regional allocation is provided for, with a possible number of interventions and an area to be restored in terms of square meters, as follows:

Region	(a) Total resources	(b) sqm to be restored (unit renovation cost 1600 euros/sqm)	(c) Average surface of buildings (source: National Register for School Building)	Nr. of Interventions Estimation of the number of interventions calculated as in (b/c)
Abruzzo	108.151.827,86	67.594,89	994	68
Basilicata	65.720.903,12	41.075,56	785	52
Calabria	185.752.486,35	116.095,30	559	207
Campania	422.781.380,54	264.238,36	884	298
Emilia-Romagna	256.837.041,93	160.523,15	1028	156
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	88.280.800,50	55.175,50	1200	45
Lazio	349.269.158,95	218.293,22	1078	202
Liguria	87.252.178,55	54.532,61	1209	45
Lombardia	503.543.735,28	314.714,83	2000	157
Marche	116.457.458,05	72.785,91	969	75
Molise	36.792.093,21	22.995,06	704	32
Piemonte	254.083.550,33	158.802,22	1165	136
Puglia	280.413.361,98	175.258,35	1448	121
Sardegna	141.429.054,44	88.393,16	940	94
Sicilia	373.506.560,89	233.441,60	1011	230
Toscana	240.844.860,28	150.528,04	2000	75
Umbria	77.616.653,19	48.510,41	765	63
Valle D'Aosta	10.294.824,97	6.434,27	800	8
Veneto	300.972.069,59	188.107,54	800	94
Totale	3.900.000.000,00	2.437.500,00	20339	2158

As concerns energy saving actions, the following calculation method was applied:

Estimate amount of the Recovery Fund [€]	3.900.000.000,00
Cost of the agreement for the intervention [€/cm]	457,1428571
Cost of the agreement for the intervention [€/sqm]	1600
Redeveloped surface [sqm]	2.437.500,00
Redeveloped volume [cm]	8.531.250,00

Estimate primary energy savings	School buildings estimated average consumption (source Enea) [kWh/cm * year]	Redeveloped volume [million cm]	Total consumption kWh/year	TOE/year ante operam	TCO2/year ante operam	% saving (data average source Enea)	Saving achieved [kWh]	Energy vector	Carbon emission conversion factors [KgCO2/kwh]	Saving achieved in TCO2/year	Saving achieved in TOE/year
Electricity consumption_ante	4,571428571	8,53125	39.000.000,00	3.353,22	16.894,80	20%	7.800.000,00	Electricity	0,4332	3.378,96	670,64
Thermal consumption_ante	50	8,53125	426.562.500,00	36.675,84	83.179,69	20%	85.312.500,00	Methane	0,195	16.635,94	7.335,17
Total			465.562.500,00	40.029,06	100.074,49	20%	93.112.500,00			20.014,90	8.005,81

Investment 3.4) Teaching and advanced university skills

These are the details on the estimated cost of each sub-initiative.

T1) 60,000€*500 PhD scholarships: 30mln€.

T2a) 10mln€ (5mln€ of investment + 1mln€/year*5year) *3 initiatives: 30M€ (based on data from previous experiences).

T2b) 50M€ (25M€ of investment + 5M€/year*5year)*3 initiatives: 150M€ (based on data from previous experiences).

T3) 20M€/year*5year: 100M€ (based on data from previous experiences). The budget will be assigned based on education projects that will be designed by the superior university schools. A ratio of the budget will be allocated to initiatives to be carried out in Southern Italy.

T4) 16M€ (6M€ of investment + 2M€/year*5years) *10 initiatives: 160M€ (based on data from previous experiences). In details, the budget will be used to establish the headquarters in the main locations of the TNE initiatives and to manage the personnel costs and the mobility costs for teachers and students, up to 2026. A fraction of the budget will be allocated to initiatives to be carried out in Southern Italy.

T5) 6M€ * 5 initiatives: 30M€ (based on data from previous experiences).

Investment 4.1) Extension in number and career opportunities of PhDs (Research-oriented, Public Administration and Cultural Heritage)

As far as research-oriented PhDs are concerned, by taking into account that a standard cost of a full PhD cycle is estimated at 60,000 euro per student (the standard amount suggested by universities to finance a PhD bursary including the increase for period abroad and the research

budget), extending the number of PhDs by 1,200 units in each cycle implies a cost of 72mln. For the whole three cycles to be activated in the years up to 2026 (3,600 PhD grants) the cost is 216mln euro. This is considered the minimum target to be achieved.

As far as PhDs for public administration and cultural heritage are concerned, By taking into account that a standard cost of a full PhD cycle is estimated at 60,000 euro per student (the standard amount suggested by universities to finance a PhD bursary including the increase for period abroad and the research budget), extending the number of PhDs by 1,200 units in each cycle implies a cost of 72mln. For the whole three cycles to be activated in the years up to 2026 (3,600 PhD grants) the cost is 216mln euro. This is considered the minimum target to be achieved.

Annex II: M/Ts of Component 1 of Mission 4

Disclaimer: The selection and specific wording of the M/T in the CID, further specification in the OA and associated deadlines are subject to further reflection and adjustment, in light of the final version of the component, and given the need to ensure consistency across components and to ensure full respect of the Regulation.

Timeline	<p style="text-align: center;">CID</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[For data defined in the targets, please update/verify based on most recent information on costing]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Further specifications included in the OA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Please complete with relevant elements and definitions as appropriate]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Monitoring included in the OA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Please complete with relevant information as appropriate]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Additional comment</p>
Q4-2021	<p>REFORM 1.5, 1.6, 4.1</p> <p>MILESTONE: Adoption of the reforms of the tertiary education system to improve educational outcomes (primary legislation). The reforms should include at least the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Measures to reform the university degree groups introducing a higher degree of flexibility to meet the evolving skills demand of the labour market; ii) Measure to reform the enabling university degrees, to simplify and speed up the access to professions; iii) Measures to reform the PHD programmes to better involve firms and boost applied research; <p>Measures to reform the tertiary vocational training system, including strengthening links and possible transitions with professional degrees (<i>lauree professionalizzanti</i>), to meet the labour market demand for technical competences</p>		Publication of the regulations on the OJ.	
Q4-2021	<p>REFORM (INCLUDING INVESTMENT) 1.7</p> <p>MILESTONE: Adopt legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Amend the current rules for student housing (law 338/2000 and the Legislative Decree 68/2012) in order to: (1). Fostering the restructuring and 		Publication of the regulations on the Gazzetta Ufficiale.	

	renovation of structures instead of new green-field buildings (with a greater percentage of cofounding, currently at 50%), with the highest environmental standard to be ensured by the presented projects; (2). Simplifying, also thanks to the digitalization, the presentation and selection of projects and, therefore, the implementation timing; (3). Provision by law for a derogation from the criteria set out in Law no. 338/2000 with regard to the percentage of co-financing that can be granted.			
Q4-2021	INVESTMENT 1.7 MILESTONE: Adoption of ministerial decrees for reform on scholarships to enhance access to tertiary education for talented students in socio-economic difficulties also by increasing the amount of the scholarships and the number of beneficiaries until 2024.			
Q2-2022	REFORM 2.1, MILESTONE: Adopt [primary and/or secondary legislation] to reform the teaching profession with a view to attracting, recruiting and motivating quality teachers, in particular through: i) the revision of the recruitment system (already in the plan); ii) higher qualification in teaching to access the profession in secondary school; iii) limit to excessive teacher mobility (in the interest of teaching continuity); iv) career progression clearly linked to the performance evaluation and continuous professional development (CPD).		Publication of the regulations on the OJ.	
Q4-2022	REFORM (INCLUDING INVESTMENT) 1.7 MILESTONE: Adoption of the reform of student housing legislation. The reform will include: (1) Opening up the participation to the funding also to private investors, also allowing public-			

	<p>private partnerships where the university will make use of the available funding to support the financial equilibrium in real-estate investments for student housing; (2). Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the private investments by guaranteeing a change in the taxation scheme from the one applied for hotel services to the one applied for social housing, by constraining the use of the new accommodations for student housing purposes during the Academic Year, but allowing the use of the structures when they are not needed for student hospitality. This will, in turn, help the supply of a new range of accommodation at affordable rents; (3). Conditioning the funding as well as additional tax allowances (e.g. the equal treatment with the social housing) on the use of the new accommodations for student housing during the overall investment horizon and the compliance with the agreed upper bound in the rents charged to students even beyond the expiration of special funding schemes that may contribute to trigger the investment by the private operators; (4). Redefining the standards for student accommodations, by redetermining the law requirements regarding the common space per student available in the buildings in exchange for better equipped (single) rooms.</p>			
Q2-2022	<p>INVESTMENT 3.2 MILESTONE: Adoption of the School 4.0 Plan to foster the digital transition of the Italian school system through four important measures: a) transformation of approximately 100.000 traditional classrooms into innovative learning environments by arranging classrooms' settings and providing learners and students with adequate digital tools and devices; b) creation of laboratories focusing on development of the professions of the future in secondary schools, in strict connection with innovative local industries, universities and research centres; c) digitalisation of school administrations with the updating of their equipment for a full digital transition</p>	<p>At least 40% of the beneficiary schools will be located in the South of Italy.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>As regards the key elements of the Plan, it should be specified, as already highlighted above, that the RRF resources will finance the "School 4.0" plan in relation to action a) relating to the transformation of 100,000 classrooms into innovative learning environments and action b) relating to the creation of laboratories for the new digital professions in all high schools. Measure c) relating to the administrative and organizational digitization of schools and measure d) relating to the internal wiring of school buildings of the "School 4.0" plan will be financed with funds from the React-EU.</p> <p>Action a) intends to transform school spaces intended for traditional classrooms into innovative,</p>

	<p>of the schools' administrative and organizational procedures;</p> <p>d) completing and enhancing the internal Lan and Wlan cabling of approximately 40.000 school buildings, securing within each single school complex with a network, together with its digital devices, which would enable the whole school compound to work in full efficiency with its classes and labs, also granting the safety of data circulation.</p>			<p>adaptive and flexible learning environments, connected, integrated with digital, physical and virtual technologies together. The investment will make it possible to bring all the most innovative teaching technologies (coding and robotics devices, virtual reality devices, advanced digital devices for inclusive education, etc. to at least 100,000 classrooms of primary and secondary schools used for lessons).). Action b) promotes the establishment of at least one laboratory for digital professions in each high school, a laboratory strictly interconnected with companies and innovative start-ups for the creation of new jobs in the sector of new digital professions (artificial intelligence , robotics, big data, cybersecurity, blue and green economy, etc.).</p> <p>In relation to the call for the identification of beneficiaries, it should be noted that this is a public notice for the presentation of applications for the use of the resources of the RRF, addressed to all state educational institutions. It is expected to be able to approve the list and the amounts for the implementing schools of the "School 4.0" plan by Q1-2022.</p>
Q4-2022	<p>REFORM 1.3, 1.2, 1.1, 1.4</p> <p>MILESTONE: Adoption of the reforms of the primary and secondary education system to improve educational outcomes (primary legislation). It should include mandatory deadlines for the issuance of the secondary legislation, guidelines and all necessary regulatory provisions to ensure a smooth implementation</p> <p>The reforms should include at least the following key elements:</p> <p>i) Measures to reform the organisation of the education system to adapt to demographic</p>		Publication of the regulations on the OJ.	

	<p>developments (number of schools, pupils/teachers ratio, etc)</p> <p>ii) Measures to reform the orientation system to minimise the drop-out rate in tertiary education;</p> <p>iii) Measures to strengthen secondary vocational education (Istituti tecnico-professionali) including adoption of the new curriculum and their orientation towards the innovation output of the National Industry 4.0;</p> <p>iv) Measures for the training of school managers, teachers and administrative/technical staff and the creation of the Tertiary Advanced School for training to improve teaching quality;</p> <p>Measures for the for the integration, , of activities, methodologies and contents aimed at developing and strengthening STEM, digital and innovation skills, in all cycles of education, from kindergarten to upper secondary school, with the aim to boost enrolment in tertiary STEM curricula, particularly for women;</p> <p>REFORM 2.2 MILESTONE: Entry into force of legislation aimed at building a quality training system for school staff in line with continuous professional and career development through the establishment of a qualified body in charge of school staff training guidelines in line with European standards, the selection and coordination of training initiatives, possibly linking them to career progressions, as provided for in the recruitment reform.</p>		<p>Publication of the regulations on the OJ.</p>	
<p>Q4-2024</p>	<p>INVESTMENT 1.4</p> <p>MILESTONE: Implementation of mentoring activities for at least 470.000 young people at risk of early school leaving and for at least 350.000 young people who have already dropped out.</p>		<p>Ministry of education: Provision of details on type of intervention; gender and territorial distribution - Introduction of a Platform for mentoring and training activities available online.</p>	

			<p>Launch of post-diploma courses (job-oriented qualifications)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The measure covers the whole of the national territory, with particular attention to areas at risk (reported through the platform) and mostly in the South of Italy -Measures to overcome territorial gaps and inequalities in equal access to education and success in training will be addressed, in particular, to schools and school situations where there is also a greater presence of drop-out rates linked to this social condition 	
Q2-2023	<p>INVESTMENT 1.1</p> <p>MILESTONE: Adoption of the Plan for nurseries and preschools and early childhood education and care services, with full disclosure of the number of works awarded by type and territorial distribution. All nursery, preschool, early childhood education and care services work contracts awarded.</p>			
Q4-2023	<p>REFORM 2.1, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6</p> <p>MILESTONE: Entry into force of secondary legislation (where needed), including all necessary regulations for the effective implementation and application of all the measures concerning the reforms of primary, secondary and tertiary education.</p>	<p>This should include: Reform 1.5 will be implemented through D.M. to be adopted in 2021, for the application of updated teaching regulations starting from the academic year 22/23.</p>	<p>Publication of the regulations on the OJ.</p>	<p>The only measure for which the secondary legislation is envisaged is the investment</p>
Q4-2024	<p>INVESTMENT 4.1</p> <p>TARGET: At least [1.200] additional fellowships per year in PhD Programs per year (over 3 years); at least 1000 additional fellowships per year (over 3 years)for PhD Programs for public administration; at least [200] new fellowships per year (over 3 years) in PhD Programs for Cultural Heritage)</p>	<p>The standards for the 3 new PHD programmes: a) PhD will adhere to the requirements foreseen by Reform 4.1; b) PhD for the Public Administration will adhere to the</p>	<p>Ministry of University and Research Department of public administration Ministry of Culture</p>	<p>Consistent with the costing of the measure (the Italian version will be amended).</p>

		regulatory framework to be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Administration. PhD in Public Administration may be offered in different classes of PhDs identified by the CUN, Consiglio Universitario Nazionale (e.g. 12 - Law, 13 - Economics and Statistics, 14 - Political and Social Sciences), as far as aimed at further qualify the candidate to contribute to the development of enhanced government systems. c) PhDs for Cultural Heritage will adhere to a framework to be defined under close cooperation with the Culture Ministry, (e.g in the class 10 – Antiquities, Philology, Literary Studies, Art History, and 11 - History, Philosophy, Pedagogy and Psychology, as identified by the CUN, Consiglio Universitario Nazionale).		
Q4-2024	REFORM 2.1, INVESTMENT 2.1 TARGET: At least 70.000 teachers recruited with the reformed recruitment system; 650 000 school managers, teachers and administrative staff trained.		Ex-post monitoring of the Ministry of Education	It should be noted that the two targets refer to two distinct measures. The first relating to the Reform 2.1. (at least 70,000 teachers recruited), the second relating to the investment measure 2.1. Integrated digital education and training of school staff in the digital transition (650,000 teachers, managers and administrative staff, overall trained in the 5 years of implementation of the measure).
Q4-2024	INVESTMENT 1.7 TARGET: At least 336.000 students benefiting from a scholarships paid [baseline 256.000]	Target at Q4 2023: at least [296.000] students benefiting from a scholarship paid [baseline 256.000]		
Q2-2025	INVESTMENT 1.4, 3.1, TARGET: At least [820.000] students or young people who attended mentoring activities or post-diploma orientation courses; At least [8000] schools that have		Ministry of Education /Universities/schools/Equal Opportunities Department	

	activated STEM guidance projects in 2024/25; At least [1000] annual language and methodological courses for teachers		Provision of Details on type of intervention; gender and territorial distribution provided	
Q4-2025	INVESTMENT 1.1 TARGET: At least [228.000] new places activated for educational and early childhood care services (from 0 to 6 years old)		Ministry of Public Education, Municipalities, Family department Provision of details on type of intervention and territorial distribution	
Q4-2025	INVESTMENT 3.2 TARGET: At least [100.000] classes transformed in innovative learning environments thanks to School 4.0	The action aims to transform school spaces used for traditional classrooms into innovative, adaptive and flexible learning environments, connected, integrated with digital technologies, physical and virtual together. The investment will bring all the most innovative teaching technologies (coding and robotics devices, virtual reality devices, advanced digital devices for inclusive teaching, etc.) into at least 100,000 classrooms in primary and secondary schools used for teaching.		
Q2-2026	INVESTMENT 1.6, 3.4 TARGET: At least 500 new PhDs awarded for three years in programmes devoted to digital and environmental transitions (3.4); At least 1.000.000 students attended school-university transition courses (1.6)		Ministry of university and research The territorial impact of the investment will depend on the territorial distribution of secondary school students, which are currently (year 2020) distributed as follows: 21% North, 20% Centre, 39% South and Islands.	

Q2-2026	REFORM (INCLUDING INVESTMENT) 1.7 TARGET: At least 60.000 additional sleeping accommodation units created and assigned following the existing and the new legislative scheme	Target at Q4 2022: At least 7.500 additional sleeping accommodation units created and assigned through law 338/2000, as revised by the end of 2021 [baseline 40.000]		
Q2-2026	INVESTMENT 1.4 TARGET: Reduce the gap in drop-out rate in year 2024 in secondary education to reach the EU average 2019 (10,2%).			
Q2-2026	INVESTMENT 3.3 TARGET: Sqm of school buildings restored (baseline 0 – goal 2.400.000)		Ministry of Public Education, Municipalities, Provinces	

Mission	Componen Id	Name	
M4	C1	Inv1.1	Plan for nurseries and preschools and early childhood education and care services
M4	C1	Inv1.2	Full-time extension plan - canteens
M4	C1	Inv1.3	Strengthening infrastructure for school sports - Sports and schools plan
M4	C1	Inv1.4	Extraordinary intervention aimed at the reduction of territorial gaps in lower and upper secondary schools. Fight against school dropou
M4	C1	Inv1.5	Development of the tertiary vocational training system (ITS)
M4	C1	Inv1.6	Active orientation in school-university transition
M4	C1	Inv1.7	Scholarships and exemption from school tuition fees
M4	C1	Ref1.1	Reform of Technical and Professional Institutes
M4	C1	Ref1.2	Reform of the tertiary vocational training system (ITS)
M4	C1	Ref1.3	Reorganisation of the School system
M4	C1	Ref1.4	Reform of the "Orientation" system
M4	C1	Ref1.5	University degree groups
M4	C1	Ref1.6	Enabling university degrees
M4	C1	Ref1.7	Student housing
M4	C1	Ref2.1	Teachers recruitment
M4	C1	Ref2.2	Tertiary advanced school (University-Indire) and compulsory training for school managers, teachers, administrative and technical staff
M4	C1	Inv2.1	Integrated digital teaching and training on digital transition for school staff
M4	C1	Inv3.1	New skills and new languages
M4	C1	Inv3.2	School 4.0: innovative schools, wiring, new classrooms and workshops
M4	C1	Inv3.3	Structural rehabilitation of school buildings
M4	C1	Inv3.4	Teaching and advanced university skills
M4	C1	Inv4.1	Extension in number and career opportunities of PhDs (Research-oriented, Public Administration and Cultural Heritage)
M4	C1	Ref4.1	Ph.D. Programmes

DNSH assessment

Mission	4
Cluster	1
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investment 1.5: Development of the tertiary vocational training system (IT3)
Responsibility for monitoring and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	July 2023

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no investment related impact or activities, the provision of an educational nature. The measure does not foresee the construction of new facilities, but the implementation of the EU governance system	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no investment related impact or activities, the provision of an educational nature. The measure does not foresee the construction of new facilities, but the implementation of the EU governance system	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, including in relation to the current climate and the expected future climate, such as sea level rise?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no investment related impact or activities, the provision of an educational nature. The measure does not foresee the construction of new facilities, but the implementation of the EU governance system	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no investment related impact or activities, the provision of an educational nature. The measure does not foresee the construction of new facilities, but the implementation of the EU governance system	Is the measure expected to (i) lead to significant quantities of waste, with the exception of the management of non-hazardous, light-duty waste, or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not required by legislative measures, or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of the Taxonomy Regulation)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control (air, water or land)	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no investment related impact or activities, the provision of an educational nature. The measure does not foresee the construction of new facilities, but the implementation of the EU governance system	Is the measure expected to lead to significant emissions of air, water or land pollutants?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no investment related impact or activities, the provision of an educational nature. The measure does not foresee the construction of new facilities, but the implementation of the EU governance system	Is the measure expected to (i) significantly detriment to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detriment to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of cross-border?		

DNSH assessment

Measure	4
Cluster	1
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Reform 1.2: Reform of the tertiary vocational training system (TVET)
Responsibility for monitoring and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	10/04/2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention is aimed at reforming TVET system.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention is aimed at reforming TVET system.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention is aimed at reforming TVET system.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention is aimed at reforming TVET system.	Is the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or to be detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of high biodiversity?		
5. Pollution prevention and control (air, water or land)	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention is aimed at reforming TVET system.	Is the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or to be detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of high biodiversity?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention is aimed at reforming TVET system.	Is the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or to be detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of high biodiversity?		

DNSH assessment

Mission	4
Cluster	1
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Reform 1.3. Reorganization of the school system
Responsibility for research and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	July/August

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have an or insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been reflected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, scale and its intended compliance with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, scale and its intended compliance with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected climate change, which may result in a significant impact on the environment?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, scale and its intended compliance with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, scale and its intended compliance with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature	Is the measure expected to result in a significant decrease in the generation of waste or in a significant increase in the reuse, repair, reuse, or other significant performance in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not required by relevant treaties, or (ii) cause significant and long term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy art. 17 of the Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and in particular in respect to the waste prevention and recycling art. 4, paragraph 1 of the Directive 2008/98/EC?		
5. Pollution prevention and control (air, water or land)	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, scale and its intended compliance with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in air, water or soil pollution?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, scale and its intended compliance with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature	Is the measure expected to be (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		

DNSH assessment

Mission	4
Cluster	1
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Reform 1.4: Reform of the "Orientation" system
Responsibility for research and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	26/04/2021

	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
Environmental objective					
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a condition is complied with (DNSH) for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention area to introduce is: (i) the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?			
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a condition is complied with (DNSH) for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention area to introduce is: (i) the measure expected to be detrimental to the good condition or the good ecological or potential status of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?			
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a condition is complied with (DNSH) for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention area to introduce is: (i) the measure expected to be detrimental to the good condition or the good ecological or potential status of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters, with the exception of the management of non-potable, recycled water, or (iii) to significant deficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not remedied by adequate treatment, or (ii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of the Taxonomy Regulation), or (iii) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (iv) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of cross-border nature?			
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a condition is complied with (DNSH) for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention area to introduce is: (i) the measure expected to be detrimental to the good condition or the good ecological or potential status of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters, with the exception of the management of non-potable, recycled water, or (iii) to significant deficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not remedied by adequate treatment, or (ii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of the Taxonomy Regulation), or (iii) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (iv) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of cross-border nature?			
5. Pollution prevention and control (air, water and land)	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a condition is complied with (DNSH) for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention area to introduce is: (i) the measure expected to be detrimental to the good condition or the good ecological or potential status of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters, with the exception of the management of non-potable, recycled water, or (iii) to significant deficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not remedied by adequate treatment, or (ii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of the Taxonomy Regulation), or (iii) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (iv) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of cross-border nature?			
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and/or such a condition is complied with (DNSH) for the relevant objective	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The intervention area to introduce is: (i) the measure expected to be detrimental to the good condition or the good ecological or potential status of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters, with the exception of the management of non-potable, recycled water, or (iii) to significant deficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not remedied by adequate treatment, or (ii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of the Taxonomy Regulation), or (iii) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (iv) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of cross-border nature?			

DNSh assessment

Measure	4
Cluster	1
Related Measure (Refers to Investment)	Investment 2.1. Integrated digital teaching and training on digital transition for school staff
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	14/04/2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification (if A, B or C has been selected)	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant.	The measure provides for teaching and training activities for teachers and school staff for the development digital and pedagogical competences in "blended learning" modality. The organization of such activities is fully compliant with the applicable legislation and does not involve any significant impact in terms of possible alteration or degradation of the environment. The measure consists in teaching and training activities. This does not imply any relevant impact in terms of sustainable use of water and soil.	Is the measure expected to result in increased pollution levels of the common environment? Is the measure expected to result in increased pollution levels of the common environment and the significant degradation of the environment based on its nature, urban sprawl or other factors? Is the measure expected to be detrimental (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant.	The measure consists in teaching and training activities. This does not imply any relevant impact on climate recovery.	Is the measure expected to result in significant increase in the emission of greenhouse gases, water or land use?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant.	The measure consists in teaching and training activities. This does not imply any relevant impact on sustainable use of water and soil.	Is the measure expected to result in significant increase in the consumption of water or land use, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste, or (ii) lead to significant pollution in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at the stage of its life cycle which are not in the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the environment (aquatic ecosystems, water or land)?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant.	The measure consists in teaching and training activities. This does not imply any relevant impact on pollution.	Is the measure expected to be (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		
5. Pollution prevention and control (soil, water or air)	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant.	The measure consists in teaching and training activities. This does not imply any relevant impact on pollution.			
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant. C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant.	The measure consists in teaching and training activities. This does not imply any relevant impact in terms of impact on the ecosystems.			

DNSH assessment

Measure	4
Cluster	1
Related Measure (Refers to Investment)	Investment 3.1. New skills and new languages
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	July 2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with DNSH for the relevant objective	If the measure has no or an insignificant impact or, otherwise, the intervention is of an educational nature, in particular, the intervention is technological. The aim is to create in the school a different mental approach for the development of scientific and computing thinking, specifically to create a STEAM learning.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with DNSH for the relevant objective	If the measure has no or an insignificant impact or, otherwise, the intervention is of an educational nature, in particular, the intervention is technological. The aim is to create in the school a different mental approach for the development of scientific and computing thinking, specifically to create a STEAM learning.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased use of natural resources in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not recovered by adequate measures, or (ii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17) of the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of marine interest?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with DNSH for the relevant objective	If the measure has no or an insignificant impact or, otherwise, the intervention is of an educational nature, in particular, the intervention is technological. The aim is to create in the school a different mental approach for the development of scientific and computing thinking, specifically to create a STEAM learning.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with DNSH for the relevant objective	If the measure has no or an insignificant impact or, otherwise, the intervention is of an educational nature, in particular, the intervention is technological. The aim is to create in the school a different mental approach for the development of scientific and computing thinking, specifically to create a STEAM learning.	Is the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of marine interest?		
5. Pollution prevention and control (air, water or land)	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with DNSH for the relevant objective	If the measure has no or an insignificant impact or, otherwise, the intervention is of an educational nature, in particular, the intervention is technological. The aim is to create in the school a different mental approach for the development of scientific and computing thinking, specifically to create a STEAM learning.	Is the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of marine interest?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with DNSH for the relevant objective	If the measure has no or an insignificant impact or, otherwise, the intervention is of an educational nature, in particular, the intervention is technological. The aim is to create in the school a different mental approach for the development of scientific and computing thinking, specifically to create a STEAM learning.	Is the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of marine interest?		

DNSH assessment

Measure	4
Cluster	1
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investment 3.2 School 4.0: Innovative schools, virtual, new classrooms and workshops
Responsibility for research and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	14/04/2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification (if A, B or C has been selected)	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective.	or relevant provide for the purchase of school digital equipment with environmental features, such as water-cooling devices in classrooms and the use of energy-efficient lighting and energy-efficient equipment. Or, the measure involves the purchase of goods and services that are certified as being produced in a way that is consistent with the principles of the circular economy, as it implies the purchase of goods and digital equipment by the schools, goods should be produced in order to reduce the environmental impact of the production process.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and/or such is considered compatible with the environmental objective.	or relevant provide for the purchase of school digital equipment with environmental features, such as water-cooling devices in classrooms and the use of energy-efficient lighting and energy-efficient equipment. Or, the measure involves the purchase of goods and services that are certified as being produced in a way that is consistent with the principles of the circular economy, as it implies the purchase of goods and digital equipment by the schools, goods should be produced in order to reduce the environmental impact of the production process.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and/or the expected climate change on the environment or the good or service or the environmental status of marine waters?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and/or such is considered compatible with the environmental objective.	or relevant provide for the purchase of school digital equipment with environmental features, such as water-cooling devices in classrooms and the use of energy-efficient lighting and energy-efficient equipment. Or, the measure involves the purchase of goods and services that are certified as being produced in a way that is consistent with the principles of the circular economy, as it implies the purchase of goods and digital equipment by the schools, goods should be produced in order to reduce the environmental impact of the production process.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good or service or the good or service or the environmental status of marine waters, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and/or such is considered compatible with DNSH for the relevant objective.	or relevant provide for the purchase of school digital equipment, which do not involve any provision of waste disposal. However, the school responsible with the purchase and the installation of digital equipment will be provided with precise guidelines regarding the possible disposal of obsolete equipment in compliance with WEEE.	Is the measure expected to: (i) result in a significant increase of the generation, accumulation or disposal of waste, with the exception of the reutilisation of non-hazardous waste; or (ii) result in significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not respected by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy set 27 of the Taxonomy?		
5. Pollution prevention and control (soil, water or air)	B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and/or such is considered compatible with the environmental objective.	or relevant provide for the purchase of school digital equipment, which do not involve any provision of waste disposal. However, the school responsible with the purchase and the installation of digital equipment will be provided with precise guidelines regarding the possible disposal of obsolete equipment in compliance with WEEE.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants (soil air, water or noise) which are not respected by adequate measures; or (ii) significantly deteriorate the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment, including marine waters?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and/or such is considered compatible with the environmental objective.	or relevant provide for the purchase of school digital equipment, which do not involve any provision of waste disposal. However, the school responsible with the purchase and the installation of digital equipment will be provided with precise guidelines regarding the possible disposal of obsolete equipment in compliance with WEEE.	Is the measure expected to: (i) significantly deteriorate the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment, including marine waters?		

DNSh assessment

Version	1 - Initiatives needs & transition analysis
Cluster	3 - Energy efficiency and buildings renovation
Related Measure (Action or Investment)	3.3 Structural rehabilitation of school buildings
Responsibility for research and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	14/04/2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	The measure contributes substantially to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Factory Regulation, and is such a considered compliant with DNSh for the relevant objective.	The measure is assignable to intervention field (2) in the Annex of the ENE Regulation, with a climate change coefficient of 0.05. Therefore the activities fall in the article 10 of the ENE Transition Regulation. The renovation programme has to proceed to reduce energy consumption and significantly increase energy efficiency. It is estimated that the building renovation undertaken will result in a reduction in energy consumption (total) of at least 20% (with 0.05 kg CO ₂ e/kWh/year to 12,025,25 kWh/year with a saving of 8,000 kg CO ₂ e/year) with an increase in equivalent volume of approximately 8 m ³ (to 19,700 m ³). The energy saving achieved will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 12,025,25 kg CO ₂ e. The measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions increase. Office buildings are not used for the extraction, storage, transport or production of fossil fuels. The intervention programme will involve compliance with the minimum environmental requirements defined by the various phases of the process of awarding design and works services for the new construction, renovation and maintenance of public buildings, including criteria (M) of building approach (Ministerial Decree 21 October 2015).	In the measure expected to lead to significant GAG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	The measure contributes substantially to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Factory Regulation, and is such a considered compliant with DNSh for the relevant objective.	The measure consists the replacement of school buildings to the risk of degradation due to climate change. In particular, the building located in areas of high hydro-geological risk, only new construction with adaptation will be eligible, and/or major renovations carried out in areas of high seismic risk, where upgrading adaptation will be required. Measures to adapt buildings to climate change also include measures such as the installation of sunshades, which protect buildings from overheating during their service and have a direct impact on the building's energy consumption by reducing the need for air conditioning. In addition, for such buildings or buildings undergoing major renovations, measures will be taken to ensure accessibility to people with reduced mobility. There is therefore no evidence of significant negative effects related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure on the such as related to the environmental objective.	In the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, or the measure itself or its people, objects or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environment of objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure on the life cycle, given its nature, and is such a considered compliant with DNSh for the relevant objective.	The investment does not affect water bodies or protected habitats and species.	In the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of water bodies?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		In the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable household waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not improved by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Framework)?	NO	With current national directives (EU Directive Environmental Criteria for the building sector - Ministerial Decree 21/10/2015) and measures, the provision of the sustainability of the products and of the work benefits, will promote the waste prevention and an management focused on the preparation of the plan and results of material. Further guidelines under the measure's capital cost per year per square meter do not generate data on waste management.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		In the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or soil?	NO	The measure complies with existing national and regional pollution reduction plans. Furthermore, it is expected that the measure will lead to a significant increase in emissions of pollutants to air, water or soil because the operations envisaged with the renovation of the building will be required to use components and building materials that do not contain asbestos or substances of very high concern included in the list of substances subject to authorization in Annex III of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006. Measures will be taken to reduce water emissions and emissions of dust and pollutants during construction works. It is also guaranteed that: The components and construction materials do not contain asbestos or substances of very high concern as identified on the basis of the authorization list of the relevant national legislation. There will be taken in place, in far as possible, actions aimed at using of products and products manufactured by other environmental correct industries in terms of status of the whole life cycle (LCA) or certified by declarations made by credible and recognized independent bodies (EU labelled or other type of environmental labels, ENE or other type of environmental labels).
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure on the life cycle, given its nature, and is such a considered compliant with DNSh for the relevant objective.	The general requirements included in all building or other construction areas, including the future 2000 network of protected areas, will be taken into account when the project is developed, as well as the related plans.	In the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those relevant?		

DNSS assessment

Mission	4
Cluster	1
Subtotal Measures (Fields of Investment)	1.2 Student housing
Responsible for reporting and implementation	Architects Office
Date	15/06/2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Questions	Step 2	
	Does the measure have an or a negligible greenhouse impact on this objective of contribution to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected		Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	<p>A. The measure is linked to housing, or mobility change or automation, eligible with a coefficient of 0.05, and so such is considered compliant with the measure.</p> <p>B. No, the measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>	<p>The measure supports the following: Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, administration projects and supporting measures to improve energy efficiency or energy storage or energy use.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?</p>	NO	<p>The measure is linked to housing, or mobility change or automation, eligible with a coefficient of 0.05, and so such is considered compliant with the measure.</p>
2. Climate change adaptation	<p>A. The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p> <p>B. No, the measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>		<p>Is the measure expected to be detrimental (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of the marine environment?</p>	NO	<p>The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<p>A. The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p> <p>B. No, the measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>		<p>Is the measure expected to (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, collection or disposal of waste, with the exception of the collection of non-susceptible biological waste, or (ii) lead to a significant contribution to the total or individual GHG emissions of any stage of the production chain, or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of the Taxonomy)?</p>	NO	<p>The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	<p>A. The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p> <p>B. No, the measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>		<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the generation, collection or disposal of waste, with the exception of the collection of non-susceptible biological waste, or (ii) lead to a significant contribution to the total or individual GHG emissions of any stage of the production chain, or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of the Taxonomy)?</p>	NO	<p>The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	<p>A. The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p> <p>B. No, the measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>		<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?</p>	NO	<p>The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>A. The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p> <p>B. No, the measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>		<p>Is the measure expected to (i) significantly deteriorate or prevent restoration and recovery of ecosystems, or (ii) be detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of high concern?</p>	NO	<p>The measure requires a substantive DSS assessment.</p>

DNSH assessment

Mission 4	4
Cluster 1	1
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Reform 2.4: Tertiary advanced school (University-led) and compulsory training for school managers, teachers, administrative and technical staff
Responsibility for research and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	July 2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions? Is the measure expected to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions or to a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions? Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters? Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters? Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters? Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
5. Pollution prevention and control (air, water or land)	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters? Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature. The measure has no environmental impact or emissions, the intervention is of an educational nature.	Is the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or to be detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of high value?		

DNSH assessment

Mission	4
Charter	1
Subsidiary Measure (Medium or Investment)	Article 4.4, F.O. Programme
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Directorate General
Date	15/06/2021

	Page 1		Page 2		
	Does the measure have or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective of contribution to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
Environmental objective					
1. Climate change mitigation	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure on greenhouse gas emissions or on energy efficiency or on energy.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environment.</p>	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant carbon footprint.	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to lead to significant energy efficiency or energy savings?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to lead to or increase electricity needs of the current climate with respect to the energy system or to gas, oil or coal?</p>		
2. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environment.	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant carbon footprint.	<p>Is the measure expected to be detrimental (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the consumption of water or to a significant decrease in the availability of water, with the exception of the contribution of direct aquifer recharge resulting from the measure?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the consumption of water or to a significant decrease in the availability of water, with the exception of the contribution of direct aquifer recharge resulting from the measure?</p>		
3. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environment.	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant carbon footprint.	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the consumption of water or to a significant decrease in the availability of water, with the exception of the contribution of direct aquifer recharge resulting from the measure?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the consumption of water or to a significant decrease in the availability of water, with the exception of the contribution of direct aquifer recharge resulting from the measure?</p>		
4. Pollution prevention, particularly air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environment.	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant carbon footprint.	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the consumption of water or to a significant decrease in the availability of water, with the exception of the contribution of direct aquifer recharge resulting from the measure?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the consumption of water or to a significant decrease in the availability of water, with the exception of the contribution of direct aquifer recharge resulting from the measure?</p>		
5. The promotion and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environment.	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant carbon footprint.	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the consumption of water or to a significant decrease in the availability of water, with the exception of the contribution of direct aquifer recharge resulting from the measure?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the consumption of water or to a significant decrease in the availability of water, with the exception of the contribution of direct aquifer recharge resulting from the measure?</p>		



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'istruzione

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: Mission 4 – Component 1 – Strengthening teaching and the right to study – Upgrading of nursery schools (3-6 years old) and 'spring' classes (aged 2 and over)

Il programma prevede investimenti sia nella costruzione, riqualificazione e messa in sicurezza delle scuole della prima infanzia, anche attraverso l'innovazione negli ambienti di apprendimento e la sostenibilità ambientale e la realizzazione di poli dell'infanzia di cui al d.lgs. n. 65 del 2017, sia nel rafforzamento dei servizi integrati per la fascia 0-6 e delle sezioni sperimentali c.d. "Primavera" (24-36 mesi). Tali sezioni favoriscono la continuità del percorso educativo da zero a sei anni di età e rispondono a specifiche funzioni di cura, educazione e istruzione con modalità adeguate ai tempi e agli stili di sviluppo e di apprendimento delle bambine e dei bambini nella fascia di età considerata.

Il Piano asili nido e servizi per l'infanzia viene inserito all'interno della Missione "EDUCATION AND RESEARCH" e mira a un potenziamento dei servizi di asili nido e per la prima infanzia, delle scuole per l'infanzia e del tempo scuola. Si pone l'obiettivo di aumentare l'offerta di asili nido e servizi per l'infanzia e favorirne una distribuzione equilibrata sul territorio nazionale, di ridurre i divari territoriali aggregando uno dei fattori strutturali di ritardo in alcune regioni e anche fornendo un concreto supporto alle famiglie.

Il programma si pone in linea e in continuità sia con il piano di riqualificazione e di costruzione di asili nido e scuole dell'infanzia, anche innovative, già in corso di finanziamento da parte del Ministero dell'istruzione, sia con il piano integrato per i servizi 0-6 di cui al citato decreto legislativo n. 65 del 2017, che concorre all'educazione e alla cura delle bambine e dei bambini e soddisfa i bisogni delle famiglie in modo flessibile e diversificato sotto il profilo strutturale ed organizzativo.

La previsione di stanziamento è di 4,6 miliardi per un piano quinquennale.

I beneficiari sono gli enti locali proprietari degli edifici adibiti ad asili nido e a scuole per l'infanzia e gli stessi enti locali che gestiscono i servizi educativi per l'infanzia.

Si conferma che l'intervento non si configura come aiuto di Stato, in quanto lo stesso rientra nella previsione del punto 14 del Guiding template: Upgrading education and training. Per quanto riguarda la riqualificazione e la costruzione di asili nido e poli dell'infanzia, gli edifici sono di proprietà pubblica degli enti locali competenti e destinati esclusivamente a servizi educativi e per la prima infanzia che non costituiscono attività economica.

Parimenti, la gestione dei servizi integrati per la prima infanzia, oggetto di potenziamento, è affidata ai medesimi enti locali competenti e non costituisce attività economica.

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)



I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.



2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? SI NO

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività SI NO

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



Se si è risposto **NO** al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;



- per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore

indicare gli orientamenti di settore²

.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
- Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
- Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
- Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'Istruzione

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: M4C1 – Potenziamento delle competenze e diritto allo studio – Accesso all'istruzione e riduzione dei divari territoriali - Fondo tempo pieno scuola

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

Si aumenterà il "tempo-scuola" incrementando lo spazio per l'offerta formativa e contemporaneamente aiutando la conciliazione dei tempi di vita e lavoro delle famiglie e specialmente delle donne. La misura è destinata a potenziare dotazioni e personale delle istituzioni scolastiche statali al fine dell'estensione del numero di scuole con tempo pieno.

L'intervento è finanziato con 1 miliardo di euro, sono inoltre previsti 300 milioni per interventi all'interno dei progetti PON.

Si conferma che l'intervento non si configura come aiuto di Stato, in quanto lo stesso rientra nella previsione del punto 14 del Guiding template: Upgrading education and training.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

X **SI**

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.



• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

X **SI**

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica?

SI

X **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività

SI

X **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;



- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.



II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione</i>		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'Istruzione

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: M4C1 – Potenziamento delle competenze e diritto allo studio – Accesso all'istruzione e riduzione dei divari territoriali - Riduzione dei divari territoriali nelle competenze e contrasto all'abbandono scolastico

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

L'intervento prevede un piano per il potenziamento delle "Competenze di base", che pone particolare attenzione alle scuole che hanno registrato maggiori difficoltà in termini di rendimento scolastico – differenziando quindi gli interventi in relazione ai bisogni delle studentesse e degli studenti. Oltre all'intervento di supporto del dirigente scolastico con tutor esterni, nei casi più critici vi sarà la disponibilità di organico potenziato di almeno un'unità per disciplina (Italiano, Matematica e Inglese) e per almeno un biennio. Sono previste azioni di tutoraggio e di formazione per i docenti. Il progetto include, altresì, un investimento rivolto al contrasto della dispersione scolastica attraverso tutoraggio, consulenza e orientamento attivo e vocazionale che prevengano l'abbandono prematuro degli studi nel periodo della scuola secondaria. I finanziamenti sono in favore delle istituzioni scolastiche statali e del relativo personale di potenziamento.

L'intervento è finanziato con 1,5 miliardi di euro; sono inoltre previsti 750 milioni per interventi all'interno dei progetti PON e 240 milioni di stanziamenti della Legge di Bilancio.

Si conferma che l'intervento non si configura come aiuto di Stato, in quanto lo stesso rientra nella previsione del punto 14 del Guiding template: Upgrading education and training.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

- Altro (specificare):



FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

- **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica** **SI** **NO**
- X il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica** in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

*Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'impresa. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.*

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI** **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.



Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e



incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**

.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body: _____		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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Parere del distinct body

SI

NO

Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'Istruzione

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: M4C1 – Potenziamento delle competenze e diritto allo studio – Istruzione professionalizzante e ITS - Formazione professionalizzate collaborazione università - territori

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

Il progetto mira a implementare un programma per la Formazione Superiore Professionale, che preveda la costruzione di collaborazioni su base regionale con il contributo delle Università e delle articolazioni locali di associazioni di categoria, al fine di incrementare l'offerta di percorsi di laurea professionalizzanti. Ogni ambito regionale potrà gestire diverse lauree professionalizzanti in diverse classi, secondo la vocazione delle imprese del territorio. Le collaborazioni su base regionale potranno prevedere la partecipazione degli ITS e la creazione di percorsi in sinergia con meccanismi di scambio e di integrazione dei percorsi formativi.

L'intervento beneficia di risorse pari a 500 milioni di euro, destinati sia alle fondazioni ITS esistenti sia a nuovi partenariati fra scuole, università e associazioni datoriali.

Si conferma che l'intervento non si configura come aiuto di Stato, in quanto lo stesso rientra nella previsione dei punti 16 e 18 del Guiding template: Upgrading education and training. Infatti, gli ITS sono fondazioni miste pubblico-private, costituite da scuole, enti di formazione, università e imprese, che hanno l'esclusiva finalità non commerciale di progettare e realizzare percorsi formativi di livello altamente professionalizzante per gli studenti in uscita dalle scuole secondarie di secondo grado. Per tale ragione il contributo pubblico è esclusivamente finalizzato a potenziare attività non economiche, quali i percorsi delle lauree professionalizzanti.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• 1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche

X SI

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

- Altro (specificare):



FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

- **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica** **SI** **NO**
- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica** in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

*Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'impresa. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.*

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI** **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.



Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e



incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body: _____		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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Parere del distinct body

SI

NO

Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'Istruzione

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: M4C1 – Potenziamento delle competenze e diritto allo studio – Istruzione professionalizzante e ITS – Orientamento attivo nella transizione scuola-università

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

La misura consiste in un programma di investimenti a favore degli studenti al quarto ed al quinto anno delle scuole superiori, con un risultato atteso di aumento del tasso di transizione tra scuola e università. Essa è finalizzata a un orientamento attivo e vocazionale verso le opportunità di formazione universitaria, attraverso corsi brevi erogati da docenti universitari e insegnanti scolastici che consentano agli studenti di comprendere meglio l'offerta dei percorsi didattici universitari e di colmare i gap presenti nelle competenze di base che sono richieste. Inoltre, obiettivo concorrente è anche costruire un programma, integrato con il precedente, che preveda iniziative di orientamento al quarto ed al quinto anno delle scuole superiori per avvicinare le ragazze alle opportunità offerte dalle discipline STEM e dalle discipline legate al digitale.

I finanziamenti sono erogati alle istituzioni scolastiche statali (scuole secondarie di secondo grado) sulla base di specifici progetti.

L'intervento beneficia di risorse pari a 250 milioni di euro.

Si conferma che l'intervento non si configura come aiuto di Stato, in quanto lo stesso rientra nella previsione del punto 14 del Guiding template: Upgrading education and training.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____



In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

X **SI**

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica?

SI

X **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività

SI

X **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:



- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

*Se si è risposto **SI**:*

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.



II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve</i>		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'università e della ricerca

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: M4C1. I Scholarships and exemption from school tuition fees for STEM students

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento:

Goals. The objective is to help enhance the access to tertiary education for talented students both in socio-economic difficulties and with a relatively high opportunity cost of advanced studies against an early transition on the labour market. For this purpose, the measure pursues the integration of contribution policies with those for study support through:

- scholarships increase by 700 euros, up to 4,000 average euros per student.
- scholarships funding for a larger number of students, thus significantly reducing the gap with the EU average share of students with a grant (around 25 per cent against just 12 currently registered in Italy), despite the planned increase in the enrolment and retention rates in Italy.
- no-tax area extension to students coming from families with ISEE's indicator below 23,500 euro (in the past below 13,000 euro, revised up to 20,000 in 2020), in order to shrink the large gap with the EU average share of students in no tax area (30 per cent, more than double of the 13 per cent observed in Italy before 2020), even by accounting the planned increase of the enrolment and retention rates. This intervention will be dedicated to STEM students, because of the gap documented in the choice of STEM disciplines among Italian students (24% of enrolled students, slightly below the EU average of 25.4%).

The measure is strategic and fully coherent for the achievement of the planned increase in the number of students regularly enrolled in advanced education, which is, in turn, a key requirement to fill the structural gap of Italy against the EU reading in the share of 25–34-year people concluding a tertiary degree. In addition to the aggregate target, the measure is particularly urgent in order to spur a widespread diffusion of high-quality competencies across regions and socioeconomic groups, which is the compelling



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opportunity for raising innovation propensity and productivity also in sections of the business sector, institutions and territory that lag more behind the frontier. Accordingly, very much in line with the Country Specific Recommendations for Italy, the measure provides the necessary support to tackle the structural factors long dragging the growth and employment potential of the Italian economy as well as its social cohesion, thus the resilience and the ability to react to negative shocks. The measure is recurrent in nature with regards to the actions on scholarship, which however address an unsustainable gap in the attractiveness of the Italian tertiary education system compared with the EU average, even more so compared with single partners such as Germany and France. In this context, the measure is worth being re-financed beyond the NGEU horizon, especially if it proves by 2026 to be essential as expected to fuel widespread access to tertiary education, namely a compelling target under any respect to drive Italy out of the stagnation trap apparently in place over the last twenty years. However, even in case the measure were suspended beyond 2026, it would provide a persistent impact on the stock of human capital in Italy, which will structurally benefit from the strong injection of new young with a tertiary degree.

As for the extension of the no tax area for students enrolled in STEM programs, the action is meant to be considered experimental in order to assess the impact on the participation rate to tertiary education not only by students with a poor socio-economic background (below the current ISEE threshold of 13,000 euro before the recent increase introduced in 2020 up to 20,000 euro) but also by those in the middle range in terms of income and occupation opportunities, who may add to the mix of motivation and experiences for the benefits of the whole student community. The impact of no-tax area extension on the enrolment and the retention rates across different groups of students will be strictly monitored, and in case of positive evidence the measure will be eligible for national resources after 2026.

As far as the decision on the investment of future resources is concerned, this initiative will be evaluated together with investment 1.1 and 3.2, as jointly aimed at an increase in the number of university students. The following evidence will be considered: impact on the school-to-university transition rate; impact on the university dropout rate; impact on the share of university students with family incomes in the first two deciles and of those residing in regions under objective 1.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The implementation of the intervention will be accompanied by a Ministerial Decree reform on scholarships regulations and a Ministerial Decree for the implementation of the tax fee amendment . Details will be provided.



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This investment will have a significant impact on the development of Southern regions.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.90 billion euro. This intervention will benefit from additional resources (0.45 from React EU and 0.6 billion euro allocated in the Budget Law).

Target group. Students.

Timing. The intervention will start in 2022 and will last until 2024.

Self-assessment of State-aid compliance. We do not identify any issues related to State aid under Investment 1.2. The measure is aimed at supporting students, through scholarships individually assigned based on merit and wealth and exemption from school tuition fees for STEM students.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure
- ~~il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).~~
- ~~Altro (specificare):~~

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

~~In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.~~

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- ~~il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie)~~



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~~che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.~~

~~Altro (specificare):~~

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

~~In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.~~

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

*Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'impresa. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.*

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

~~2.b Presenza di selettività~~ **SI** **NO**

~~La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.~~

~~Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:~~

- ~~identità (aiuti ad hoc);~~
- ~~dimensione;~~
- ~~settore economico o attività (indicare quali);~~
- ~~area geografica¹ (indicare quale);~~

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- ~~altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);~~
- ~~caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.~~
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi):

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico **NO**

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

*Se si è risposto **SI**:*

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- ~~sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);~~
- ~~abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);~~
- ~~agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota;~~
- ~~differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);~~
- ~~riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);~~
- ~~estinzione o riduzione del debito;~~
- ~~cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;~~
- ~~garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);~~
- ~~prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);~~



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- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
- per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
- per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
- per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

~~II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.~~

~~de minimis~~ ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013

~~esenzione~~ dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) — specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti



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~~notifica preventiva~~, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore

~~indicare gli orientamenti di settore²~~

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

~~disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)~~

~~articolo 93~~

~~articolo 107.2 - specificare la lettera pertinente.~~

~~articolo 107.3 - specificare la lettera pertinente.~~

~~disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):~~

~~Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)~~

~~Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG~~

~~Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70~~

~~Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)~~

~~Casi di pre notifica~~

~~Supporto del distinct body~~ SI NO

~~Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:~~ _____

~~Parere del distinct body~~ SI NO

~~Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.~~

Il Dirigente responsabile

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'Istruzione

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: M4C1 – Potenziamento delle competenze e diritto allo studio – Istruzione professionalizzante e ITS - Sviluppo e riforma degli ITS

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

L'investimento è orientato ad incrementare l'offerta formativa degli Istituti Tecnici Superiori, rafforzandone le dotazioni strumentali e logistiche e incrementando la partecipazione delle imprese nei processi di formazione per una migliore connessione con il tessuto imprenditoriale. È inoltre prevista l'attivazione di una piattaforma digitale nazionale che consenta agli studenti di conoscere le offerte di impiego per chi consegue un titolo di studio professionale.

L'intervento beneficia di 1,5 miliardi di euro, destinati al potenziamento dei 107 ITS esistenti e alla realizzazione di nuovi.

Si conferma che l'intervento non si configura come aiuto di Stato, in quanto lo stesso rientra nella previsione dei punti 16 e 18 del Guiding template: Upgrading education and training. Infatti, gli ITS sono fondazioni miste pubblico-private, costituite da scuole, enti di formazione, università e imprese, che hanno l'esclusiva finalità non commerciale di progettare e realizzare percorsi formativi di livello altamente professionalizzante per gli studenti in uscita dalle scuole secondarie di secondo grado. Per tale ragione il contributo pubblico è esclusivamente finalizzato a potenziare attività non economiche, quali i percorsi di formazione professionalizzanti e ad incrementare le dotazioni di tali istituti con attrezzature avanzate.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• 1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche

SI

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____



In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica?

SI

NO

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività

SI

NO

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:



- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

*Se si è risposto **SI**:*

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.



II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall’obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell’aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve</i>		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'università e della ricerca

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Reform of student housing regulation (L 338/2000)

Descrizione dell'intervento:

Goals.

There is a need to update the current law representing the foundation to define the rules for student housing, namely the law 338/2000 and the Legislative Decree 68/2012. This reform will apply the following major changes:

1. Opening up the participation to the funding also to private investors (according to the scheme described in investment 1.1), also allowing public-private partnerships where the university will make use of the available funding to support the financial equilibrium in real-estate investments for student housing
[ASSESSED UNDER INVESTMENT 1.1.]
2. Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the private investments by guaranteeing a change in the taxation scheme from the one applied for hotel services to the one applied for social housing, by constraining the use of the new accommodations for student housing purposes during the Academic Year, but allowing the use of the structures when they are not needed for student hospitality. This will, in turn, help the supply of a new range of accommodation at affordable rents;
[ASSESSED UNDER INVESTMENT 1.1]
3. Redefine the standards for student accommodations, by redetermining the law requirements regarding the common space per student available in the buildings in exchange for better equipped (single) rooms;
4. Fostering the restructuring and renovation of structures instead of new green-field buildings (with a greater percentage of cofounding, currently at 50%), with the highest environmental standard to be ensured by the presented projects;



5. Simplifying, also thanks to the digitalization, the presentation and selection of projects and, therefore, the implementation timing.
6. Provision by law for a derogation from the criteria set out in Law no. 338/2000 with regard to the percentage of co-financing that can be granted.

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure
- ~~il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).~~
- ~~Altro (specificare):~~

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- ~~il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.~~
- ~~Altro (specificare):~~



FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO**

~~La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.~~

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- ~~caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali;~~
- Altro (specificare):

PRECISAZIONI:

I soggetti che hanno accesso al cofinanziamento statale di cui alla legge n.338/2000 sono individuati dalla stessa legge 338 e sono tutti soggetti pubblici o privati senza scopo di lucro che svolgono una funzione ritenuta di interesse pubblico e coinvolti nel settore dei servizi agli studenti universitari. Ai sensi della legge 338/2000, i destinatari dei fondi sono le università statali, regioni, enti per il diritto allo studio regionali, università non statali legalmente riconosciute, collegi universitari o altri enti senza scopo di lucro (associazioni studentesche, ecc.)

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- ~~sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);~~
- ~~abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);~~
- ~~agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);~~
- ~~differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);~~
- ~~riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);~~
- ~~estinzione o riduzione del debito;~~



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- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
- per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
- per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
- per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare): cofinanziamento dell'intervento

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

~~II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.~~

~~de minimis~~ ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013



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- ~~esenzione~~ dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- ~~notifica preventiva~~, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
- ~~indicare gli orientamenti di settore~~²

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- ~~disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)~~
- ~~articolo 93~~
 - ~~articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.~~
 - ~~articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.~~
- ~~disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):~~
- ~~Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)~~
 - ~~Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG~~
 - ~~Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70~~
 - ~~Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)~~

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i>		
Parere del distinct body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

Il Dirigente responsabile

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'Istruzione

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: M4C1 – Potenziamento delle competenze e diritto allo studio – - Competenze STEM e multilinguismo - Didattica digitale integrata e formazione continua del personale scolastico

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

Il progetto prevede interventi mirati in formazione, sulla base di una rilevazione dei bisogni di aggiornamento degli insegnanti e del personale della scuola e la realizzazione di un sistema digitale che documenti le esperienze e la formazione e la realizzazione di un bilancio di competenze e le azioni formative di miglioramento. L'intervento comprende specifiche misure per la realizzazione di un ecosistema delle competenze digitali del personale scolastico e delle studentesse e degli studenti al fine di promuovere lo sviluppo della didattica digitale integrata e l'adozione di *curricula* digitali nelle istituzioni scolastiche, anche finalizzate alla priorità indicata nel Programma Nazionale di Riforma di aprire il Piano Nazionale Scuola Digitale a nuovi scenari, potenziarne le azioni rivolte direttamente alle scuole, per arrivare a un pieno sviluppo delle competenze digitali degli studenti, ma anche della scuola tutta, in sintonia con il quadro europeo delle competenze digitali declinato dall'UE. Saranno coinvolte nei progetti di formazione, previsti da una pianificazione nazionale, le scuole statali. I finanziamenti sono erogati alle istituzioni scolastiche pubbliche statali sulla base di specifici progetti. L'intervento beneficia di risorse complementari per 420 milioni di euro dai progetti PON e 390 milioni di euro dagli stanziamenti della Legge di Bilancio, oltre ai 30 milioni previsti per progetti nuovi finanziati dal Recovery funds.

Si conferma che l'intervento non si configura come aiuto di Stato, in quanto lo stesso rientra nella previsione del punto 14 del Guiding template: Upgrading education and training.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

- Altro (specificare):



FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

- **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica** **SI** **NO**
- X** il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
 - Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

*Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'impresa. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.*

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI** **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO**



La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



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- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e



incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**

.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body: _____		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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Parere del distinct body

SI

NO

Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



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Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'Istruzione

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: M4C1 – Potenziamento delle competenze e diritto allo studio – - Competenze STEM e multilinguismo - Competenze STEM e multilinguismo per docenti e studenti

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

L'intervento consiste nell'integrazione nelle discipline curriculari di attività, metodologie e contenuti correlati a sviluppare e rafforzare le competenze STEM e di digitalizzazione e innovazione, in tutti i gradi d'istruzione, a partire dall'infanzia e primaria alla secondaria di I e II grado, in ottica di piena interdisciplinarietà, con particolare attenzione alle pari opportunità e alla parità di genere nell'approccio metodologico e nell'orientamento alle materie STEM. Le attività saranno sviluppate dalle istituzioni scolastiche statali sulla base di appositi avvisi.

L'intervento è finanziato con 1,1 miliardi di euro, sono inoltre previsti 250 milioni per interventi all'interno dei progetti PON. Tali risorse sono destinate anche alle mobilità di apprendimento del personale scolastico e degli studenti

Si conferma che l'intervento non si configura come aiuto di Stato, in quanto lo stesso rientra nella previsione del punto 14 del Guiding template: Upgrading education and training.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei



chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

X **SI**

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'impresa. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica?

SI

X **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività

SI

X **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);



- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



dell'aliquota;

- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.



II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**

.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i>		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione</i>		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'Istruzione

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: M4C1 – Potenziamento delle competenze e diritto allo studio – - Competenze STEM e multilinguismo -Scuola 4.0. scuole innovative, cablaggio, nuove aule didattiche e laboratori

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

L'intervento intende promuovere il potenziamento della digitalizzazione delle scuole, anche al fine di ridurre i gap territoriali e favorire l'accesso alle tecnologie di tutte le istituzioni scolastiche, la realizzazione di ambienti di apprendimento innovativi, la trasformazione digitale dell'organizzazione scolastica, ricomprendendo azioni per il cablaggio interno delle scuole al fine di migliorare la connettività, la dotazione nelle aule di strumenti innovativi e avanzati per la didattica digitale, l'attivazione nelle scuole superiori di laboratori sulle nuove professioni connesse all'intelligenza artificiale, alla robotica e alla digitalizzazione. I finanziamenti sono ripartiti fra le 8.184 istituzioni scolastiche statali.

Questo intervento beneficia di risorse per 3 miliardi di euro, di cui 1 miliardo per progetti in essere dalla legge di bilancio, 1,1 miliardi per nuovi progetti, 0,9 miliardi a valere sulle risorse React-Eu.

Si conferma che l'intervento non si configura come aiuto di Stato, in quanto lo stesso rientra nella previsione del punto 14 del Guiding template: Upgrading education and training.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

- **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche** SI NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____



In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

X **SI**

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica?

SI

X **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività

SI

X **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:



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- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

*Se si è risposto **SI**:*

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.



II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve</i>		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'università e della ricerca

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: M4C1. Teaching and advanced university skills

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento:

Goals. According to the highlighted challenges above, the project aims to qualify and innovate university programs (comprising PhD programs), through three strategic objectives: a) digitization; b) "culture of innovation"; c) internationalization, acting:

- on the promotion of open-access digital training courses of excellence, synergistic between universities and businesses.
- on strengthening the role of Superior University Schools for high-merit and cutting-edge training in a new dimension of strong collaboration with universities and the business world, contributing to the dissemination of the culture of innovation.
- on the strengthening of scientific cooperation, on the circulation and attraction of talents, stably structuring training programs abroad, defining programs to support strategic partnerships to innovate the international dimension of the Italian university system, funding initiatives for the internationalization of research.

In details the following sub-measures will be implemented:

T1) up to 500 PhD students will be enrolled in 3 years (100+200+200) in programmes devoted to digital and environmental transitions. The programmes will be established through joint national initiatives with the involvement of universities, research bodies and companies. Companies will establish agreements with universities to host the training activities of the students but will not receive direct funding. A fraction of the budget will be allocated to initiatives to be carried out in Southern Italy.

T2a) Teaching learning centres. 3 TLC will be established across the country to improve the teaching competencies (including digital competencies) of the faculty members in the universities and the teachers in the schools, in all disciplines, comprising traditionally less digital-oriented disciplines. Each TLC will carry out courses and tutoring activities to all the personnel involved in the teaching activities (professors, tutors, phd students) to



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support them in implementing new learning schemes as well as adopting digital technologies in the teaching activities. The TLCs will be established as university networks, who will detail the action programmes that will be assessed by the MUR. One TLC will be established in each of the macro-regional areas of Italy (Northern, Central, Southern Italy and Islands).

T2b) Digital education hubs. 3 DEH will be established across the country to improve the capability of the higher-education system to offer digital education to university students and workers. Each DEH will be a university consortium located in the macro-regional areas (Northern, Central, Southern Italy and Islands) and will support the universities in offering digital education activities to university students, professionals, and companies. The DEH will improve the availability of MOOCs and will support the universities to release education programmes to professionals, companies as well as the public sectors, to improve the up-skilling and re-skilling initiatives. Further, the DEH will facilitate the activation of inter-university teaching programs through reciprocal teaching exchange. Cooperation programmes involving universities located in different areas of the country will be promoted. The private companies and workers will contribute in the first period supporting the DEH in the definition of the education needs but they will not receive financial aid and will access the DEH resources for their upskilling and reskilling needs.

T3) The Superior University Schools will strengthen their role in the higher-education systems with two activities: i) offering courses and training activities to PhD students enrolled in other institutions, to share their experiences and competencies with the whole higher education system, ii) strengthening their role in the school-to-university transition, by means of orientation activities for the school students. The detailed action programmes will be developed by the Superior University Schools and assessed by the MUR. The Superior University Schools will play the role of higher education hubs for the PhD and the post-graduate specialization courses, in all areas of the country. They will carry out high-quality courses and training activities in the area of economics, engineering, science, technology, and others. These activities will improve the mobility of these students and enlarge their learning opportunities.

T4) Transnational education initiatives. 10 TNE initiatives will be implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, to establish permanent higher-education centres abroad and improve the internationalization of the Italian universities. The TNE initiatives will be based outside of Europe, with a focus on developing areas in the world and will be implemented by consortiums of universities. The detailed action programmes will be developed by these consortiums and assessed by the MUR.



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T5) internationalization activities of artistic and musical higher education institutions (AFAM). The initiative will fund 5 internationalization projects of the AFAM institutions, to promote their role abroad in preserving and promoting Italian culture. The detailed action programmes will be developed by networks of the AFAM institutions and assessed by the MUR.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of University and Research, which will constitute a control room for effective management of the sub-measures, enhancing the synergies.

The implementation of TLC and DEH will be synergic with the high-tech partnerships for digital skills (fiche distributed by the EC to the Member States in January 2021), which aims at strengthening the offer of specialised education and training in digital domains, including via cross-border cooperation. Investment 2.4 will allow this project to have a national component, linked at a multi-country level with a light governance structure, modelled on the implementation of the Digital Europe Programme, i.e. through consortia that will be identified through a dedicated tender. This collaboration will allow higher education institutions to pool resources and expertise in digital areas, strengthen capacity, increase the number of people trained in highly demanded fields, with the aim of training, retaining and attracting the best digital experts.

The investment is connected with other investments under the component 2 of Mission 4. In particular, it will be synergistic with investment 1.1 “ Partnership extended to universities, research centres, companies and funding of basic research project” which will allow better cooperation of companies with universities enabling the identification of relevant skills to be provided to professionals through digital courses offering. Moreover, the sub-measure T1 aimed to the creation of 500 PhD students with advanced green and digital skills will go through a similar path of the PhD students that will be funded thanks to investment 2.4 “Innovative doctorates for private companies and introduction of researchers into enterprises”, under component 2, and the “Green and digital PhDs and research projects”, funded through REACT-EU, but with a differentiated final career path.

This investment will have a significant impact on the development of Southern regions. In particular, under T1, 20% of PhD students are expected to be enrolled by Southern Italy and Islands’ universities, on the basis of the current distribution of PhD students across the country; under T2a, one of the three TLC will be established in Southern regions; under T2b, one of the three DEH will be established in Southern regions; under T5, at least one of the initiatives will be promoted by Southern Italy AFAM institutions.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.50 billion euro.



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Target group. Students, university.

Timing. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Self-assessment of State-aid compliance. We do not identify any issues related to State aid under Investment 2.4. Both State and Non-State universities will benefit from the implementation of these measures. Please consider that Non-State universities are assimilated by the Italian current regulatory framework as non-profit entities.

Please also consider that, as for the implementation of measures sub T1, companies involved will establish agreements with universities to host the training activities of the students but will not receive direct funding.

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure
- ~~il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).~~
- ~~Altro (specificare):~~

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- ~~il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità~~



~~pubblica-~~

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

~~2.b Presenza di selettività~~ **SI** **NO**

~~La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.~~

~~Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:~~

- ~~identità (aiuti ad hoc);~~
- ~~dimensione;~~
- ~~settore economico o attività (indicare quali);~~
- ~~area geografica¹ (indicare quale);~~
- ~~altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti)~~

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



~~giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);~~

- ~~caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali;~~
- ~~Altro (specificare):~~

FORSE (specificare dubbi):

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico **SI** **NO**

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto **SI**:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- ~~sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);~~
- ~~abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);~~
- ~~agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);~~
- ~~differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);~~
- ~~riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);~~
- ~~estinzione o riduzione del debito;~~
- ~~cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;~~
- ~~garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);~~
- ~~prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);~~
- ~~riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;~~



- ~~finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;~~
- ~~partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);~~
- ~~compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;~~
- ~~nel caso delle infrastrutture:~~
 - ~~per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;~~
 - ~~per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;~~
 - ~~per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.~~
 - ~~Altro (specificare):~~

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

~~In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.~~

~~II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.~~

- ~~de minimis ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013~~
- ~~esenzione dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) — specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti~~
- ~~notifica preventiva, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore~~



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~~☉ indicare gli orientamenti di settore²~~

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

~~disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)~~

- ~~☉ articolo 93~~
- ~~☉ articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.~~
- ~~☉ articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.~~

~~disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):~~

- ~~☉ Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)~~
- ~~☉ Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG~~
- ~~☉ Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70~~
- ~~☉ Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)~~

~~Casi di pre-notifica~~

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:		

Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.		

— Il Dirigente responsabile

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dell'università e della ricerca

Tipologia del provvedimento: M4C1. Extension in the number and career opportunities of PhDs (Research Oriented, Public Administration and Cultural Heritage)

Descrizione dell'intervento:

Goals. Two actions are provided under this investment, in order to increase the stock of human capital dedicated to research-oriented activities (Action A), to Public Administration and Cultural Heritage (Action B).

A) The project aims at increasing by 3600 units the PhDs by activating three cycles since 2021, each of them endowed with 1200 grants. The target is set to largely make up the loss in PhD fellowships suffered in recent years, as an intermediate step towards a further extension in their number in a longer horizon.

This investment will be coordinated with investment 2.5 in M4C2, on innovative green and digital PhDs. This project, however, is aimed at research-oriented PhDs with an academic orientation, and implementation will be therefore carried out leveraging on adequate governance and procedures for a research-based valorization.

The measure is meant to be temporary, in order to support the stock of PhDs potentially employable in Italy in a three-year period, leaving a further extension in the number of traditional PhDs as an open option for the future.

As far as the decision on the investment of future resources is concerned, the following evidence will be considered: impact on the total number of PhDs graduate per 1,000 inhabitants.

B) In line with the CSRs addressed to Italy by the European Commission in order to raise the country's productivity and potential growth, the measure aims at enhancing the efficiency of the Italian general government by developing the advanced competencies especially needed in the organization and management of the provision of public services that match the high timeliness and quality demanded by the productive system, workers and the society as a whole.

Key areas regard the enhancement of the propensity to innovate the organization models and the operative practices, the ability to select the right priorities in the



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provision of public services in a framework of rapid technical progress and the new challenges in the digital and environmental transitions, the development of a responsible and autonomous spirit of initiative and the related reward system, the regular assessment of the results achieved and the reasons of possible failures.

The measure activates three cycles of new PhD programmes specifically designed for the needs of the general government under close cooperation with the Public Administration Ministry and by interacting with the SNA, the high school currently dealing with the skill development of the fresh public employees. Each PhD cycle is endowed with 1,000 grants, thus implying a total of new 3,000 PhDs. The target may prove undersized compared with the extent of the efficiency gap of the Italian public administration, but it needs to be tested against the actual attractiveness of the public job for the new PhDs. In this respect, introducing reforms aimed at allowing special career paths in the public employees prove crucial.

The measure also starts PhD programmes especially devoted to the efficient management and development of the huge Cultural Heritage of the country, also by seizing the new opportunities opened by the digital transition. Some fellowships may be reserved for the competencies required by AFAM, also in cooperation with Universities. The design of this class of PhD, which are organized in three cycles endowed with 600 grants, is to be defined under close cooperation with the Culture Ministry.

Implementation. The implementation is managed by the Ministry of University and Research, supported by an active engagement of host Universities. An active engagement of the Public Administration Ministry (PhD for the PA) and the Culture Ministry (PhD for the Culture Heritage) is needed, in order to provide future career opportunities for PhDs in these areas. Attention will be dedicated to the criteria for selection, aimed at granting, on the one hand, the best selection process in terms of quality of students; on the other, criteria will take into account the specific needs of these PhD groups, and will be detailed together with the interested stakeholders.

The initiative will have a significant impact on the development of Southern regions. In particular, given the current distribution of PhD students, Southern Regions and the Islands, currently the territories with the lowest share of PhD students, will benefit from the largest increase in PhDs. At least 20% of resources are expected to be distributed in the South and to the Islands.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.50 billion euro. A similar investment to Action A is supported with REACT EU funding. RRF actions are “additional” to the baseline, such that they provide an “extension” in the number of supported students, and PhDs with respect to those already in place and documented, both in



quantity and in terms of career paths. Thus, there will have no overlap with the measures in the REACT programme as they will enforce each other by adding additional PhD positions and extending the number of PhD courses and cycles.

Target group. Graduate students.

Timing. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2025.

Self-assessment of State-aid compliance. We do not identify any issues related to State aid under Investment 3.3. This measure will benefit State universities through the ordinary funding formula (Fondo di Finanziamento Ordinario).

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure
- ~~il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).~~
- ~~Altro (specificare):~~

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- ~~il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.~~
- ~~Altro (specificare):~~



FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **NO**

~~In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.~~

~~2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO**~~

~~La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.~~

~~Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:~~

- ~~identità (aiuti ad hoc);~~
- ~~dimensione;~~
- ~~settore economico o attività (indicare quali);~~
- ~~area geografica¹ (indicare quale);~~
- ~~altre caratteristiche pre determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);~~

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



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- ~~caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali;~~
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi):

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico **SI** **NO**

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto **SI**:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- ~~sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);~~
- ~~abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);~~
- ~~agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);~~
- ~~differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);~~
- ~~riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);~~
- ~~estinzione o riduzione del debito;~~
- ~~cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;~~
- ~~garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);~~
- ~~prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);~~
- ~~riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;~~
- ~~finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese~~



~~quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;~~

- ~~partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);~~
- ~~compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;~~
- ~~nel caso delle infrastrutture:~~
- ~~per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;~~
- ~~per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;~~
- ~~per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.~~
- ~~Altro (specificare):~~

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

~~In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.~~

~~II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.~~

- ~~de minimis ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013~~
- ~~esenzione dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) — specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti~~
- ~~notifica preventiva, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore~~



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~~indicare gli orientamenti di settore²~~

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

~~disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)~~

- ~~articolo 93~~
- ~~articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.~~
- ~~articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.~~

~~disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):~~

- ~~Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)~~
- ~~Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG~~
- ~~Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70~~
- ~~Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)~~

~~Casi di pre-notifica~~

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:		
<hr/> <hr/>		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.		

— Il Dirigente responsabile

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.

MISSION 4 – EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

PART 2: DESCRIPTION OF REFORMS AND INVESTMENTS

A. COMPONENT M4C2: From research to business

1. Description of the component

From research to business

***Policy area / scope:** Strengthening R&D activities and promoting the dissemination of innovative models for basic and applied research carried out in synergy between universities and companies, supporting innovation and technology transfer processes, strengthening research infrastructure as well as capital and skills to spread innovation.*

***Objective:** The objectives of this component, developed with individual proposed projects, are articulated on three Areas of intervention and a cross-sectional reform:*

Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility

- a) Strengthening R&D activities and promoting the dissemination of innovative models for basic and applied research carried out in synergy between universities and companies*
- b) Supporting innovation and technology transfer processes*
- c) Strengthening the enabling conditions to support R&I activities*

Reform and Investments:

Reform 1.1: Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility

Area of intervention 1: Strengthening R&D activities and promoting the dissemination of innovative models for basic and applied research carried out in synergy between universities and companies

Investment 1.1) Fund for the National Research Programme (PNR) and Research Projects of Significant National Interest (PRIN)

Investment 1.2) Funding projects presented by young researchers

Investment 1.3) Partnerships extended to universities, research centres, companies and funding of basic research projects

Investment 1.4) Strengthening research structures and supporting the creation of

*“national R&D leaders” on Key Enabling Technologies
Investment 1.5) Establishing and strengthening of "innovation ecosystems for sustainability", building "territorial leaders of R&D"*

Area of intervention 2: Supporting innovation and technology transfer processes

Investment 2.1) IPCEI

Investment 2.2) Partnerships in research and innovation – Horizon Europe

Investment 2.3) Strengthening and sectorial/territorial extension of technology transfer centres by industry segments

Area of intervention 3: Strengthening the enabling conditions to support R&I activities

Investment 3.1) Fund for construction of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructures

Investment 3.2) Financing Start-ups

Investment 3.3) Introduction of innovative doctorates that respond to the needs of innovation by enterprises and promote the hiring of researchers by companies

Estimated cost: € 11.440 million to be covered by RRF.

2. Main challenges and objectives

a) Main challenges

Italy needs to strengthen the conditions to develop a knowledge – based economy, competitive and resilient. The country will act on the basis of a systemic approach that foresees the increase of investment in R&D. This component addresses the following main challenges:

- **Low level of R&D spending.** Italy registers a low intensity of R&D expenditure compared to GDP (in 2018 equal to 1.4%) much lower than the OECD average (2.4%), in both public and private sector (0.9% versus an OECD average of 1.7%). In this perspective, the recovery and support to public and private R&D investments is an essential condition to recover the gap in productivity levels of inputs (capital and labour).
- **Low number of researchers and brain drain.** An important barrier to the development and competitiveness of the economic system is the limited availability of skills, with fewer public and private researchers than the average in other advanced countries (the number of researchers per active person employed by enterprises is only half the EU average: 2.3 % as against 4.3 % in 2017). It is therefore necessary to curb the substantial

and lasting loss of technical scientific talent, especially young people, catching up with the performance of other countries.

- **Weak demand for innovation.** In Italy, the reduced demand for innovation and for highly qualified human capital is mainly due to: i) the prevalent specialization of the productive system in traditional sectors; ii) the industry's backbone (typically made of SMEs) characterized by a propensity to contain costs and a limited innovation culture. The use and enhancement of the scientific and technological base available is therefore limited: the volume of research developed in the public R&D system and financed by private companies (as a percentage of GDP) remains distant from the EU average. In addition, in 2019 only 2% of Italian publications were public / private co-publications compared to 4% in the EU.
- **Limited integration of research results into the production system.** The Italian technology system suffers from structural and organisational problems that prevent the transfer of research, even in the many areas of excellence, and its enhancement in terms of patents, commercial agreements and the setup of new businesses.

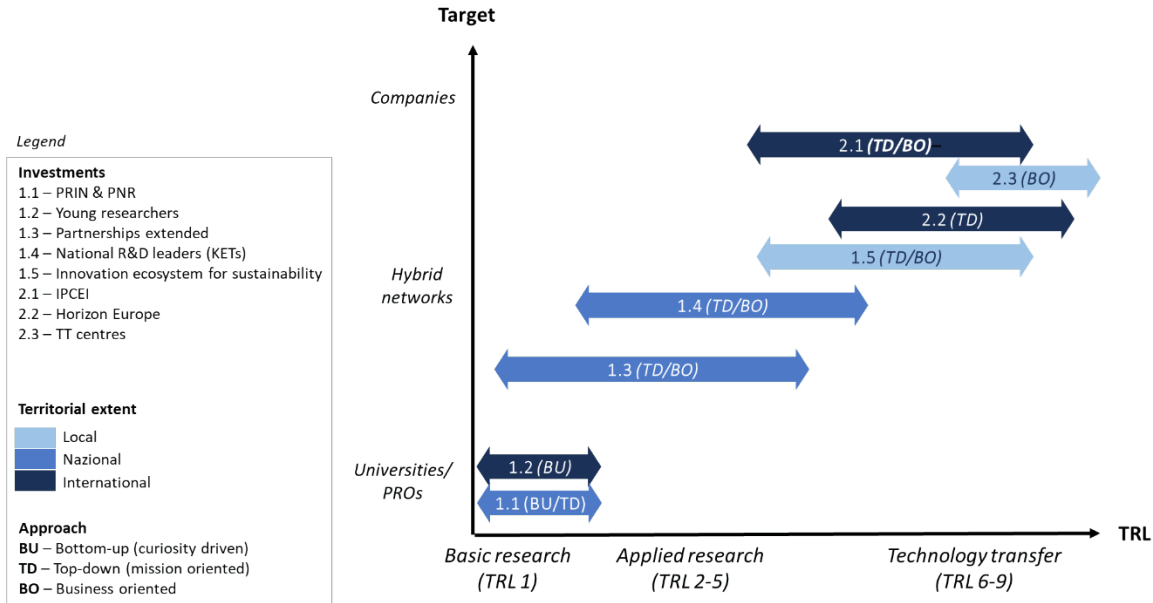
b) Objectives

In coherence with the 2019 and 2020 country-specific recommendations for Italy, the component aims at supporting R&D investments, promoting innovation and technology diffusion as well as strengthening skills, by stimulating the transition towards a knowledge-based economy. The three Areas of intervention envisaged cover the entire supply chain of R&I process, from basic research to technology transfer, with measures that differ both in the degree of heterogeneity of the networks (between universities, research centers/bodies and companies) and in the degree of TRL (Technology Readiness Level). Selection procedures for all measures will be built on competitive basis.

The criteria for the selection of projects will be inspired by: a) critical mass of the beneficiaries, starting from the opportunity to reinforce and enhance the existing ones; b) structural and lasting impact (also through co-financing mechanisms, by encouraging the private sector involvement); (c) spillovers effects on the national economic and productive system; d) feasibility of the projects, considering the RRF deadlines.

In addition, with particular reference to investments 1.4, 1.5 and 3.1, a coordination committee will be set up for such initiatives.

Figure - Integration of measures in relation to the actors involved and the TRL



Preparatory to these measures will be the reform aimed at supporting R&D activities, characterized by a model based on a few horizontal missions, with aggregated and integrated interventions to support the whole chain of knowledge creation (technological poles and research infrastructures, scientific and technological skills, companies). These missions will be consistent with the priorities of the National Research Plan (PNR) 2021-2027 and the pillars of Horizon Europe, in particular pillar 1 and 3. They will also facilitate way to follow the EU Horizon missions and the global challenges of the pillar 2. Reform will be implemented by MUR and MiSE by setting up an interministerial control room and through 2 Ministerial Decrees: the first, referred to mobility issues, is aimed at increasing and supporting the mutual mobility (through incentives) of high-profile figures (e.g. researchers and managers) between universities, research infrastructure and companies; the second one acts by simplifying the management of research funds. The reform will overcome the current logic of redistribution of resources, by favouring a shared approach and it will be oriented towards simplifying bureaucracy in the management of funds devoted to public-private research activities, also supported by the first component of the Mission. Public Research Bodies (EPR) will play a key role both as possible project leaders for Partnerships (1.3), National Champions (1.4) and Territorial Ecosystems (1.5), and as potential beneficiaries of the investments for calls on the PNR Fund and the Infrastructure Fund (1.1).

3. Description of the reforms and investments of the component

Reform 1.1: Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility

Challenges. One of the main challenges concerns the governance mechanisms to support R&D investment and make its policies effective. It must generate a significant impact on the production and research fabric, ensure coherence and critical mass to interventions and avoid dispersion and fragmentation of priorities. Furthermore, the current rigidity of the system governing the mobility of the highest-skilled human resources (i.e. researchers) implies a missed opportunity to periodically leverage these valuable skills to turn R&D investments into industrial applications.

Goals. The systemic approach to support R&D activities will be strengthened with a model based on a few horizontal missions, with aggregated and integrated interventions to support the entire knowledge-creation chain (technological poles and research infrastructures, scientific and technological skills, companies). These missions will strategically comply with the priorities of the National Research Plan (PNR) 2021-2027: i) support the diffused and inclusive growth of the research; ii) consolidate fundamental research; iii) strengthen interdisciplinary research; iv) ensuring the centrality of the person in innovation; v) enhance the circulation of knowledge and skills between the world of research and the production system; vi) accompany the development of a new generation of researchers, technologists and knowledge transfer professionals. These missions comply with the Pillars of Horizon Europe, especially in the context of Pillar 1 (i.e. reinforcing and extending the excellence of Union's Science Base) and Pillar 3 (i.e. Support to innovations with breakthrough and market-creating potential and Connection with regional and national innovation actors). Moreover, the proposed framework will also contribute to paving the way for addressing the EU Horizon Missions (e.g., cancer, climate-neutral cities, and soil health and food) and the global challenges of Pillar 2 (e.g., digital industry & space, culture creativity & inclusive societies, and climate, energy and mobility).

In particular, the reform package here described will overcome the current logic of mere redistribution of resources by favouring a sharing approach and will be directed towards the simplification of bureaucracy related to the management of funds devoted to public-private research activities, also supported by the first component of Mission 1. In this context, the Ministry of University and Research will introduce three main innovations i) increasing and supporting the mutual mobility (through incentives) of high-profile figures (i.e. researchers and managers) among Universities, Research infrastructures and companies (leave of absence); ii) simplifying the management of funds directed to financed projects; iii) creating a unique tenure track path which will unify the current figures of temporary researcher type A and B and allowing higher commitment to research activities and a clearer career path. According to the OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2021, mobility between academia and other sectors can help promote an effective interaction among research, education and innovation, as well as opening up alternative career paths for doctorates.

The reform is strictly integrated with other investments proposed under Mission 4, Component 2, such as investments 1.1, 1.3, and 3.2 all concerning public-private collaborations in developing R&D projects. Also, the reform is tied with investment 1.2, which includes short mobility programmes for young researchers to stimulate excellence circulation and spreading.

Implementation. The Ministry of University and Research and the Ministry of Economic Development will be responsible for this reform. Inter-ministerial coordination will be carried out through the Research Commission of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE) supported by a stable coordination committee at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (as allowed with the approval of the PNR 2021-2027 deliberated on December 2020, n.74/2020) to establish the priorities in terms of reforms modifications needed in the short term, as well as to define new ministerial decrees that will be needed to set the simplified disciplines for the management of joint R&D activities and the facilitation of mobility. Besides, to support the mobility reform, the Ministry of University and Research will allocate part of the ordinary financing fund (FFO) and part of research centres ordinary financing (FOE) to incentivize mobility among universities and universities and research centres. In particular, dedicated incentives will be temporarily recognized to mobile researchers so to cover additional costs, as well as access to the facilities, infrastructures and research network offered by the host institution.

The Ministry of University and Research and the Ministry of Economic Development will constantly evaluate the effectiveness of territorial impact, assessing the need for initiatives dedicated to specific territories aiming for a reduction in the regional divide.

Costs: The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.

Target group. Universities, research centres, researchers, enterprises.

Timeline. A first step in supporting this reform was the establishment of the Ministry of University and Research, formerly joined with the Ministry of Education, with the Decree D.L. 1/2020. The intervention on simplification will mainly concern the simplification of the MUR's liability funding procedures and will be completed in 2021, with a Ministerial Decree based on the previous Decree D.M. 593/2016. The intervention will be completed in the first quarter of 2022, this intervention will also include support tools of researchers' mobility from academia to enterprises.

By 2021, the MUR ministerial decree will be approved for the use of the extraordinary resources provided with the Fund for the promotion and development of PNR policies (paragraph 548 of art.1, Law No. 178/2020). The MUR evaluation procedures will also be supported through the measures approved within paragraphs 550 and 551 of art.1, law No. 178/2020, concerning the establishment of the new Fund for the evaluation and enhancement of research projects (10 million euros starting from 2021) and simplification measures for the evaluation of research programmes and projects and their results.

Self-assessment of State-aid compliance: The reform allows for the implementation of initiatives with consequences on State-aid compliance. Assessment will be provided individually for each of the investments described in Component 2.

Area of intervention 1: Strengthening R&D activities and promoting the dissemination of innovative models for basic and applied research carried out in synergy between universities and companies

The Area of intervention aims at strengthening basic and industrial research activities, by stimulating both open and multidisciplinary research (following a curiosity driven and also a scientific approach) and research aimed at addressing strategic challenges for the development of the country. Particular attention is paid to investments earmarked for young researchers as well as for the setting up of public/private partnerships of national relevance or with a territorial scope.

Investment 1.1: Fund for the National Research Programme (PNR) and Research Projects of Significant National Interest (PRIN)

Challenges. The national research system lacks interactions between universities and research bodies and this limits the Italian participation in initiatives under the European Union's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation.

Goals. The Fund will support scientific research measures set out in the National Programme for Research (PNR) 2021- 2027 in such a way as to ensure the implementation of the strategic lines in the field of scientific research in coherence with the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. The approach followed in planning the PNR 2021-2027 proposes a paradigm shift, towards a systematization of programmes for research, development, innovation, support to international relations and industrial policies. The result is a multiannual programme, aiming to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the European Commission's priorities and the objectives of the 2021-2027 cohesion policy. The goal is to make Italy more attractive for researchers, by fighting territorial inequalities and creating opportunities for young talents. The priorities of the Investment will be defined through consultation with the national scientific community, the central administrations, the Regions and the major public and private stakeholders, in accordance with the recommendations by national, European and international authoritative organizations.

The major areas of intervention of the PNR reflect the six clusters of the European Framework Programme for Research and Innovation 2021-2027: i) health; ii) humanistic culture, creativity, social transformations, a society of inclusion; iii) security for social systems; iv) digital, industry, aerospace; v) climate, energy, sustainable mobility; vi) food products, bioeconomics, biodiversity, agriculture, environment.

As a support of the PNR, a new action has been planned, calling for Research Projects of Significant National Interest (PRIN) to fund three-year projects that, due to their complexity and nature, require the collaboration of research units belonging to universities and research organizations (such as the National Research Center). These projects - which intend to promote curiosity-driven research activities, both fundamental and oriented - are selected on the basis of scientific profile quality of responsible subjects, as well as the originality, methodological adequacy, impact and feasibility of the research project. This type of activity stimulates the development of initiatives promoted by researchers, towards frontier research, and stronger interaction between universities and research institutions. The investment will promote three main directions:

i) Support curiosity-driven research activities in the three ERC macro sectors (i.e., LS, PE and SH) encouraging the synergistic interaction between universities and national research bodies to generate a critical mass and therefore increasing the Italian participation and success rate to EU R&I programmes. The projects will last for a maximum of 36 months and could involve up to 5 research units. The maximum funding allocated for each project will be EUR 2,0 Million.

ii) Support the funding renewal of projects selected on the basis of scientific quality, territorial context and long-term expected impact indicators. This strategy would guarantee the continuity of strategic research lines up to 6 years (3+2 or 3+3). The funding renewal will last for a maximum of 36 months for the projects admitted to funding in the 2021 call, and for a maximum of 24 months for the calls of 2022. The maximum funding allocated for each project will be 1.5 million euro.

iii) Support research activities dealing with strategic emerging topics, such as sustainability and protection of natural resources, circular economy, environmental protection and quality, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and human wellbeing. This specific action will be devoted to supporting interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and territorial balanced projects aiming at merging different scientific approaches, knowledge, methods, and skills to solve complex problems. Interdisciplinarity and multidisciplinary would act as reliable incubators of innovative scientific discovery resulting from the exchange of ideas and the development of new synergies (serendipity) with the final aim of encouraging changes of consolidated research perspectives, routine, and paradigms. The projects will last for a maximum of 48 months and could involve up to 5 research units. The maximum funding allocated for each project will be 2.0 million euro.

This investment should encourage participation in initiatives under the European Union's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation.

Implementation. The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The implementation passes through competitive calls, according to the scheme of European research and innovation projects, or in response to calls for proposals setting out the objectives of the projects to be financed, within the framework of the various measures identified. The selection of the Projects of Significant National Interest (PRIN) to be funded go through an evaluation process made by three evaluation panels, one for each of the ERC macro-sectors. A total of four

project calls will be scheduled between 2021 to 2024 (the 2021 call has already been opened and the selection procedure is ongoing).

For the scientific evaluation of the projects, the panels are supported by three external referees with expertise in the ERC sector of the specific project. The considered evaluation criteria are 1) quality of the project (40%); ii) composition of the team, feasibility and appropriateness of the project (40%); iii) social and climatic impact of the project (20%). Besides, 10% of the total funding for the 2020 call has been dedicated to projects presented by young researchers (under 40 years old). With a similar approach, future calls will have dedicated resources to address the divides of the country (such as gender or territorial). Finally, part of the resources will be dedicated to a new action directed to multidisciplinary projects, that usually have difficulties in finding the right space among the sectors identified for the PRIN (ERC sectors).

During the projects submission steps, a quantitative evaluation will be required concerning the environmental issues, among which the mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change, the impact on natural resources (water, air and soil), biodiversity and ecosystems, the adherence to the circular economy principles and the amelioration of health and environmental quality.

The investment is expected to have a significant impact on the development of research projects involving Southern Universities. In particular, we can expect a similar distribution as the one that characterized the funded projects from the PRIN Programme in 2015, as reported in the following table.

Table. Territorial and sectorial division of the PRIN project presented and financed in 2015

Macro-sectors ERC	Number of projects (2015)				
		North	Centre	South-Islands	Total
LS - Life Science	presented	792	405	464	1661
	financed	49	34	26	109
	% financed	6%	8%	6%	7%
PE - Physical Sciences and Engineering	presented	719	381	383	1483
	financed	41	35	19	95
	% financed	6%	9%	5%	6%
SH - Social Sciences and Humanities	presented	586	363	338	1.287
	financed	43	28	25	96
	% financed	7%	8%	7%	7459%
Total	presented	2097	1149	1185	4431
	financed	133	97	70	300
	% financed	6%	8%	6%	7%
Percentage per territory		North	Centre	South-Islands	Total
	presented	47%	26%	27%	100%
	financed	44%	32%	23%	100%
LS - Life Science		North	Centre	South-Islands	Total
	Number of researchers/professors involved in financed projects	535	396	356	1287
PE - Physical Sciences and Engineering					
	Number of researchers/professors involved in financed projects	737	422	372	1531
SH - Social Sciences and Humanities					
	Number of researchers/professors involved in financed projects	562	352	379	1293
Total		1834	1170	1107	4111
Percentage per territory		45%	28%	27%	100%

As for State-aid compliance the proposed initiative does not constitute State aid as it is not related to the economic activity of the public beneficiary and therefore does not fall within the notion of an enterprise within the meaning of the aid rules.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.80 billion euro, of which 0.80 concerning existing initiatives that were launched with a call opened in Autumn 2020. The cost does not include the cost for personnel, but new personnel may be recruited within the funded projects. Instead, the cost includes a budget devoted to assessment and monitoring activities, in line with what was planned for the 2017 PRIN call (about 5 million euro per call).

Target group. Universities; Public Research Centres; researchers.

Timeline. The new call issued in Autumn 2020 provides for the activation of a single funding procedure with annual opening windows for the submission of research projects for the years 2022 and 2023. Annual calls will be opened from 2022 to 2024. In an attempt to provide continuity in the financing of Research Projects of Relevant National Interest along the whole PNR, the call with enough budget to cover the last three years of the Programme will be planned in 2024.

Investment 1.2: Funding projects presented by young researchers

Challenges. Filling the gap in advanced skills is one of the essential conditions to recover the scarce productivity of the Italian economy: in this perspective, the contribution of ideas and energy of young researchers becomes crucial. Even if the general expectation is that research attracts the most talented to promote long-term socio-economic development and resilience, the working conditions of academic researchers have been continuously deteriorating. According to the OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2021, there is a growing number of post-doctoral researchers with non-tenure-track contracts. The precarity of careers might cause a lack of motivation, lower quality of scientific outputs and movements towards more attractive countries. ISTAT data shows that from 2009 to 2018 the number of doctorates that left Italy increased by 10 points to 17.2%. Moreover, looking at the average age of the different steps of the academic ladder, it is clear that the career advances are pretty slow in Italy: the average age is 34 for post-docs, 47 for researchers, 52 for associate professors. Therefore, offering new opportunities dedicated to young researchers is key to retain them within the Italian economic system.

Goals. The investment – strongly inspired by the Excellent Science Pillar of the Horizon Europe programme – finances research activities managed independently by young researchers, who will immediately gain a first experience of research responsibility. The programme will aim at attracting young researchers who are beneficiary of high profile international grants such as the ERC starting grants and the Postdoctoral Fellowships (MSCA). The high amount of the contribution is aimed at attracting excellent researchers and investing their funding in creating research infrastructures and teams in Italy, without losing the international connection, facilitated by the contribution for short mobility periods. This strategy will ensure multi-fold

objectives: i) the anchoring of investments in R&D on the territory, ii) the spread of the excellence in research across universities and research centres, iii) the continuity of research activities of the selected figures for at least 2 years, iv) the attractiveness of Italy as a country where to select the host institution, without losing the opportunity to engage with other countries institutions both for teaching and research. In the framework of this initiative, the selected young researchers will be recruited first as research fellows or visiting professors and, after the necessary evaluations, in the case of MSCA Global Fellowships (duration 36 months) and ERC grantees, they could also be beneficiary of the measures under the D.M. n. 963/2015 (ex art. 1, comma 9 law 230/2005) dealing with the direct recruitment as tenure track (i.e., RTD-B) or permanent (i.e., associate or full professor) figures.

A total of four project calls will be scheduled between 2022 and 2025.

The investment is strongly tied with all the reforms and investments aimed at making Italy an attractive destination for researchers, such as Reform 1.1, which aims at fostering mobility and simplification; Investment 3.1 on research infrastructures and 1.4 on the creation of national R&D leaders, which will be guided by the principle of resource sharing; Investment 1.1, that will provide researchers with new and periodical funding opportunities. Besides, all the investments addressed to the creation of new PhD Programmes and funds (Investment 4.1 first Component and Investment 3.3 in the second Component of Mission 4) will stimulate the creation of new research teams, which is an element of attraction for ambitious young researchers. All these synergies will ensure the long-term retainment of the attracted researchers.

Implementation. The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The measure is closely integrated with the reform indicated in point 1.1 “Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility”. The selection of the young researchers will be based on i) the score attributed to the project application by the ERC/IF evaluation committee; ii) the impact of the project on the territory in terms of quality of basic research and human capital and technology transfer. All the types of projects considered in this measure (ERC, MSCA-IF, Seal of Excellence) are selected and financed only after the assessment of the DNSH principle. Finally, it is important to underline that despite this measure will be based on an investment in terms of human capital (the young researchers), the project topics and the expected outputs could have positive indirect impacts on all the other environmental objectives. It is possible to expect that specific researches, devoted to the management of water, coasts and protected areas could represent suitable elements for innovation processes, having a concrete positive impact on these sectors.

The investment envisages supporting up to 300 young researchers awarded with ERC grants, with an individual contribution of 1 million euro (on average), depending on the time left on the project. This contribution will be used to support research activities, short mobility periods for research or teaching in other locations in Italy or abroad (requested as part of the funding received), and technology transfer. In order to strengthen the link between investments in research and maintenance of the results on the territory and employment, part of the individual

contribution (up to 20%) will be constrained to the recruitment of at least one non-tenure-track researcher and at least 20% will be invested in infrastructures at the Italian host location.

The investment to support MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowship grantees envisages to support up to 500 recruited researchers with an individual contribution of 0.30 million (on average). This contribution will be used to i) support the research activities of the awarded Postdoctoral Fellowship projects (12-24 months) and ii) to possibly extend the permanence in the hosting institution for a maximum of additional 12 months. This extension could be used to valorize the obtained research outcomes by developing and presenting an ERC or Horizon Europe proposal involving the same hosting institution as a partner and/or to support the technology transfer to companies of the territory. The same contribution could also be applied to MSCA Global Postdoctoral Fellowship (36 months) grantees; in this case, they cannot benefit from the additional 12 months extension but they could be beneficiary of the measures under the D.M. n. 963/2015 (ex art. 1, comma 9 law 230/2005).

The investment to support the applicants who have obtained the ‘Seal of Excellence’ label by the Postdoctoral fellowship MSCA committee, envisages supporting up to 900 figures with an individual contribution of 0.150 million euro (on average). This contribution will be used to i) provide a Research fellowship (12-24 months), and ii) support the research activities.

To ensure a long-lasting impact of this investment, some actions will be introduced: i) for MSCA Postdoctoral fellowship, an extension of the funding by one year will be granted in case the researcher aims to work to a further ERC submission; ii) ERC grantees will be requested to invest in research infrastructures in the host institution and to start creating a new research group. This, associated with simplified rules, mobility incentives and a more defined tenure track path, guaranteed by Reform 1.1, will ensure a higher propensity to stay in our country after the years covered by the funding.

As for State-aid compliance, the proposed initiative does not constitute State aid as it is not related to the economic activity of the public beneficiary and therefore does not fall within the notion of an enterprise within the meaning of the aid rules.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.60 billion euro. The resources allocated to supporting ERC grantees will be 0.3 billion euro, while the investment for MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowship (including the Global ones) will be 0.15 billion euro. 0.135 billion euro will be allocated to support the recruitment of applicants who receive the ‘Seal of Excellence’ label by the Postdoctoral fellowship MSCA committee. This investment will be supported with additional resources equal to 0.20 billion euro coming from European structural and investment funds to ensure the continuity of the investment. Also, the costs needed for the evaluation and monitoring activities are considered.

Target group. Young researchers.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2022 and will last until 2026.

Investment 1.3: Partnerships extended to universities, research centres, companies and funding of basic research projects

Challenges. The new development models require an ever-closer interaction between the world of research and the world of production, and innovations must serve as an opportunity for the development and not as a cause of the decline of our companies. According to the OECD Skills Studies on “Supporting Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Higher Education in Italy”, particularly critical is the low patents and spin-offs production of Italian research and university system when compared to other European comparable experiences. This is due to some systemic challenges, such as the dominant role of small and medium-sized enterprises in the national economy and the large regional disparities in terms of income and productivity. These differences among regional ecosystems hinder the ability of the university to connect with industry and society. Such challenges require the evolution of research strategies, the increase of research competitiveness, and the contribution of research to social and economic well-being.

Goals. This line of action, which is closely integrated with the initiatives to support the research chain, aims at financing up to 15 major basic research programmes carried out by widespread networks of public and private subjects. The investment is aligned with one of the PNR objectives of promoting positive changes by leveraging fundamental research. Moreover, aiming at engaging citizens, as well as facilitating technology and knowledge transfer to territories, companies and public administrations, a dedicated stakeholder engagement process will be conducted to plan, drive and manage (i.e., project control and delivery) each programme. Each project may have different stakeholders according to the specific objectives. In general, we expect the interested communities, the involved universities and research centres, the network of companies engaged in the project, as well as, the Ministry of University and Research and the European Commission to be involved in the stakeholder engagement process.

Such programmes will contribute to strengthen national technology chains and promote their participation in strategic European and global value chains. The programmes will be oriented to the missions of the PNR and the clusters of Horizon Europe, to create new supply and production chains based on these programmes. Possible examples are the following: circular economy, sustainable mobility (sustainable batteries, materials, logistics, etc.), self-driving vehicles, vaccines, bioreactors, new raw materials. Each programme will promote the aggregation of small and medium-sized enterprises around large private players and public research centres; it will encourage collaborative and complementary research activities. R&D projects will include investments both in human capital, by recruiting non-tenure track researchers (at least 100 positions per programme), and resources for basic research development for universities, research centres and enterprises. This strategy will generate a critical mass able to improve the competitiveness and innovation of the production system, produce short-term economic and social value, enhancing, at the same time, the interdisciplinarity and soft skills of the recruited non-tenure-track researchers. At least 20% of the resources will be devoted to research programmes based on low carbon emission economy,

resilience, adaptation to climate change and circular economy, in accordance with the general objective of green transition pursued by the European Commission and Italy as well.

Implementation. The implementation is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. Particularly, the monitoring of the implementation will be under the responsibility of the supervisory board that will be set to monitor Investments 1.3 (extended research partnership), 3.1 (research infrastructures), 1.4 (National Centres on Key Enabling Technologies) and 1.5 (Innovation Ecosystems for sustainability). The measure is closely integrated with the reform indicated in point 1.1 “Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility”. The investment is closely integrated with the PNR and Investment 1.1 in particular. Once the programmes will be defined, working groups will be set up to define, for each programme, a roadmap of objectives. For each programme, a leading subject, responsible and accountable for the development and outcomes of the programme, will be identified, as well as the governance for the specific programme.

The projects will be selected based on competitive criteria including i) adherence to the PNR objectives and priorities; ii) involvement of stakeholders to combine the Technology Readiness Level -TRL with the Societal Readiness Level -SRL; iii) relevance to EU intervention programmes such as the Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KIC) promoted by the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT). Moreover, specific selection criteria will be defined to ensure i) balance of territories involved (i.e., by promoting the involvement of actors from different regions and different zones of the country, including the South and the Islands), ii) the involvement of both large and small-medium enterprises (SME) with particular attention to the younger (< 5 years) and innovative ones. The calls will also take into account the periodic EU country-specific recommendations. Finally, the call for projects, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, as well as a possible Strategic Environmental Evaluation (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. Once the programmes will be defined, working groups will be set up to define, for each programme, a roadmap of objectives. For each programme, a leading subject, responsible and accountable for the development and outcomes of the programme, will be identified, as well as the governance for the specific programme

On average, 100 million euro will be allocated for each programme. Contribution to single projects within each programme will range between EUR 5 to 20 million. From EUR 15 to 25 million per programme will be devoted to the recruitment of fixed-term researchers (about 100 per programme) that will be based on public selection procedures under the art.24, of Law No.240/2010 and the norms applied to public research centres. A total of two programme calls will be scheduled between 2022 and 2023 and the expected project duration will range from three to four years. In case less than 15 programs would be activated (the defined target is equal to 10 projects), consolidation programme calls would be activated in 2024 and 2025 to fund 12-24 months projects in the framework of TRL 6 and 7. A competitive call will be published in the Official Gazette, interested subjects (both public and private) will be able to candidate as leading subjects, providing an indication of the governance for the programme and the number of researchers they aim to recruit.

The investment is expected to have a significant impact on the development of research projects involving universities, research centres and companies from the South and the Islands. In fact, among the selection criteria, the territorial balance of the actors involved will be considered. Moreover, the creation of networks with partners belonging to different regions of the country will be strongly encouraged.

Concerning the recruited researchers (up to 1500), at least three long-lasting impact scenarios are envisaged: i) absorption by the industry as permanent staff members, with the possibility of supporting the development of private/public research hubs; ii) absorption by the University system or other territorial public research institutions in synergy with the investment 3.4 of Component 1 on “Teaching and advanced university skills”; iii) launch of new entrepreneurial activities.

As for State-aid compliance, the proposed initiative is not directly related to the economic activity of the private or public beneficiary and therefore does not fall within the notion of an enterprise within the meaning of the aid rules. The initiative will only involve basic research projects, the involvement of private actors will be needed to direct basic research into future practical application paths. In the event that a single investment may involve private operators, the investment may be considered as State Aid, but its compliance will be promptly assessed in accordance with the requirements established by paragraph 4 of the EC communication 2014/C 198/01. A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.61 billion euro.

Target group. Universities, research centres, small and medium-sized enterprises, researchers.

Timeline: The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Investment 1.4: Strengthening research structures and supporting the creation of “national R&D leaders” on some Key Enabling Technologies

Challenges. Italy needs to strengthen its research infrastructures, spread an entrepreneurial culture, promote programmes at universities and research centres that encourage innovation, via patenting, licensing, and the creation and development of start-ups, with significant contribution of venture capital and private investments.

Integrating emerging technologies into production processes is essential to strengthen the future competitiveness of Italian companies and increase employment opportunities. These new technologies will comprise quantum-based computation, simulations, communications and sensors, composites, new layered materials and devices for 5G/6G communications and beyond, artificial intelligence and machine learning, high-performance computing, cybersecurity, digital twins, big data management and discovery. Knowledge-based innovation is mandatory to address major social challenges identified by the UN Sustainable Development

Goals, with an impact on health, food, water, climate change, migratory trends, digital transition.

Goals. The measure aims at financing the creation of research networks of universities and research institutions united by common objectives and research interests, also aiming to balance territories involved (i.e., by promoting the involvement of actors from different regions and different zones of the country, including the South and the Islands). This will strengthen and institutionalize the cooperation between universities, research institutions and enterprises for the production of innovation-oriented research, offering business advice and learning opportunities. The investment will provide hardware and software infrastructure to be used by highly qualified and internationally competitive personnel. These National Centres will leverage the collaboration between universities, research institutes and companies and will have a technological and/or thematic declination consistent with the priorities of the European agenda and the contents of the PNRR. In this first phase, the following potential topics for the National Centres have been identified (up to five will be financed):

- National Centre (NC) for Advanced Simulation and Big Data analysis and management, supporting innovation and knowledge transfer at national and international level. The Centres include a High-Performance Computing (HPC) infrastructure focused on edge computing and embedded Artificial Intelligence aspects, a priority for the Italian production system. The HPC will be aimed at developing a new generation of numerical applications on datasets generated by the research and industrial sectors.
- NC for Advanced Environment and Energy Technologies. This NC will target the development of technologies for environmental management and renewable energy in synergy with the Italian nodes of pan-European and global research infrastructures in this strategic sector.
- NC for Quantum and Advanced Materials Technologies, Photonics and Optoelectronics. This NC will exploit the new possibilities that quantum science and advanced materials technologies create in the ways we process, distribute and sense information, as well as for the development of new materials for the energy transition. The advances in this field are prime examples of step-change innovations. This NC will ensure Italy will benefit from the approaching technological revolution, Quantum 2.0, which is on the verge of unlocking the power of counter-intuitive concepts of superposition and entanglement. AI-assisted quantum computing will enable discoveries, by predicting not only the ground state of new functional intelligent materials but also the intermediate pathways. Computing technologies utilizing the effects of quantum physics have the potential to solve some computational problems much faster and/or solve some computational problems that are beyond the capabilities of the most powerful supercomputers. This will foster the expected exponential growth of the quantum computing market, with benefits for the Italian economy and society. Photonics is an asset of the entire European community. Photonics is needed for advanced manufacturing, health and biotechnology, image sensors, lighting, navigation, energy (photovoltaic), agri-food (sensors) telecommunications (terrestrial, wireless and space-based). It has applications for autonomous driving, artificial intelligence, quantum

communications, computing and sensors. Photonics contributes to sustainability and the European Green Deal. There are more than 5000 SMEs in the field of photonics and optoelectronics in the EU. In Italy, integrated photonics centres are needed to systematically exploit scientific knowledge to stimulate industrial innovation.

- NC for Technologies for Health (Biopharma), aimed at linking multidisciplinary know-how, intersectoral technologies and bioproducts for people-centred health care and nutritional status, in synergy with the Italian nodes of pan-European and global research infrastructures in this strategic sector (Biobanks, Biochemistry, Clinical Trials, Analytical Facilities, Bioimaging, among others). Its ambition is to support the delivery of new active bio-molecules and new bio-processes for prevention, diagnosis and personal care, based on the principles of the circular economy and green deal and on the exploitation of new technologies (i.e. biotechnologies, nanotechnologies, etc). The new centre is aligned with all the Health Horizon Europe Partnerships
- NC for Technologies for Agriculture and Food (Agri-Tech). This NC will encourage innovation and development of the sustainable agri-food sector to which companies, universities, research centres will contribute, thus promoting private investments. This NC will include several cutting-edge laboratories and infrastructures dedicated to the research and experimentation of technologies in the agri-food sector. Priorities of the centre will be the adaptation to climate change and the prevention of climate-related risks (i.e. drought), the reduction of agrochemistry, the enhancement of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity and the increase in the resilience of farms.
- NC for Sustainable Mobility. This NC will contribute to future transport and mobility services, which need to be part of smart and sustainable city strategies to improve urban resource efficiency, decarbonisation and ensure an integrated transport system. New mobility and transport services and systems are being created due to developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)-enabled web, mobile and big data applications. Traditional automotive, public and private transport models are being challenged as new players emerge with disruptive services; blurring traditional demarcations between public transport and private mobility, including in the area of urban logistics.
- NC for Technologies Applied to Cultural Heritage. This NC will foster research on new technologies for the preservation and conservation of Cultural Heritage materials, expanding and improving current approaches, by leveraging Computer Vision, Machine Learning, Robotics and Material Science.
- NC Technologies for Biodiversity and Environmental Sustainability. The NC will foster innovation and development of technology-based solutions to support ecosystem services and to promote sustainable exploitation of natural resources, safeguarding, at the same time, the value of local biodiversity. The NC will comply with the Pillars of the EU Green Deal ‘Biodiversity Strategy for 2030’ and with the Horizon Europe Mission ‘Healthy oceans, seas, coastal and inland waters.

- NC for Technologies for Industrial Digital Transition – Industry 4.0 (including Artificial Intelligence). This NC will be oriented to capture the competitive advantage offered by Industry 4.0 by reducing time, costs and risks related to the development of the technological solution. The NC will be devoted to experimenting with the use of new technologies, evaluating their effects on products and processes, and experimenting with the opportunities offered to enable the digital transition of the industrial system, including Small and Medium Enterprises. Among the technologies, Artificial Intelligence will play an important role in creating smart systems for process optimization and new smart products.

The measure will reinforce synergies with the Horizon Europe research programme overarching the Pillar I (excellent science and research infrastructures) and Pillar II (Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness). The projects of the NCs will be channelled towards impactful projects and linked with EU initiatives and cross-country collaborations. To achieve this goal the NCs will include the most relevant research institutions in the different fields, taking advantage of the existing relationships with other EU research partners and companies.

Implementation.

- a) *Management and institutional setting:* The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research and the Ministry of Economic Development. They will jointly set up temporary associations of universities, research bodies and companies (i.e., consortiums). Each consortium will be established including the leading research institutions and the private companies. The inner network that will establish the consortium will be selected based on the development project that will be proposed by the candidate networks, its feasibility, its sustainability beyond 2026, the involvement of the productive sector, the quality of the partners of the consortium. The Ministries will jointly develop the R&D centres governance and management, and integrate them with the Implementation of the R&D support measures (Reform 1.1). Moreover, the Ministries will ensure the differentiation from the "innovation ecosystems" (Investment 1.5).
- b) *Hub-and-spoke structure:* The NCs are based on the backbone of the public research system. Any NC will be based on a central hub, where most of the management and the research activities will take place and spokes where further research infrastructures and activities will be located. The hub and the spoke nodes will be identified based on the scientific specialization and innovation capabilities of the research institutions that will host them.

The spoke institutions and the private companies will join the NCs, once these have been established, with specific agreements that will rule the research and innovation activities and the sharing of the research and technological infrastructures.

- c) *Activities:* Every NC will implement the following activities:
 - Research and innovation activities:

- Relevant research infrastructures will be created, and existing ones will be improved
 - Research and innovation programmes will be implemented in cooperation with the private sector. The cooperation will include leading companies along with SMEs that will benefit from the strategic relationship with highly qualified research institutions and leading companies. The private companies will co-fund the activities with their personnel and research structures.
 - Support to start-up and spin-off companies, with the involvement of private leading companies and venture capital investors. This initiative will be linked to measures in Component 1 of Mission 4 to support the creation of an entrepreneurial culture among the researchers and the university students.
- d) *Budget*: The NCs will allocate up to half of the budget to activities that benefit research institutions and companies not belonging to the established network of the centres. Specific research calls will be set up by any NC to cooperate with other companies and research institutions, and let them have access to the research facilities of the NCs. The selection and the engagement of companies in the actions will be managed by the NCs, which will guarantee equal opportunities and transparency.
- e) *Sustainability*: As far as the long-run financing is concerned, the activities will generate positive cooperation with the private sector that is expected to continue over the 5 years of implementation, guaranteeing the impact of the projects beyond the first 5 years. The integration with the actions of Investment 3.1 will contribute to guarantee the sustainability of the NC beyond the first 5 years. Moreover, as the NCs will be established with the main contribution of existing research institutions, their sustainability will be guaranteed by the pre-existing entities. Concerning environmental sustainability, each centre would be requested to ensure that at least part of its activity will be devoted to contributing to the environmental objectives. The centres will have a technological and/or thematic declination consistent with the priorities of the European agenda and the contents of the PNR. The measure will reinforce synergies with the Horizon Europe research programme overarching the Pillar I (excellent science and research infrastructures) and Pillar II (Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness).
- f) *Governance*: In terms of governance, the NCs will comprise an Executive Board (EB) and a Council. The NC EB members and chair will be world-leading, independent, science-technology-innovation leaders, identified through competitive calls. The EB will be responsible for managing the business activities of the NCs and will represent the NC both internally and externally. It will elaborate on the basic premises of the NC science, research and innovation policy and draw up business development and financial plans. The EB will also negotiate with the Government to obtain institutional funding and define how it is to be distributed among the NCs. A key duty of the EB is to appoint the NC directors. The NC Council will consist of the EB members, and the NC Directors, as well as the Directors of the RIIs (including the ones supported by Investment 3.1) and innovation ecosystems

(including the ones supported by Investment 1.4) affiliated to the NC. The NC council will participate in the EB decision-making processes on questions relating to the NC business strategy and will assist with the implementation of EB resolutions. This governance scheme will be linked to the general governance of the Plan and will allow the Supervisory Board to advise on the implementation of this measure.

- g) *Administrative procedure and coordination with other procedures:* Up to five of the NCs identified above will be created following a competitive call by merging existing world-leading laboratories already present in Universities, and public and private research centres, as well as by setting up new bespoke infrastructure. Close cooperation between RIIs and NCs will be required, whereby some RIIs could be part of the new NCs, and others, with independent governance, could be affiliated to the new NCs. Existing consortiums or other research institutions will have the opportunity to be selected as one of the National Centres.

A ratio of the budget will be allocated to initiatives that will be carried out in Southern Italy. In particular, specific incentives will be implemented to stimulate the networks to include research institutions and companies from Southern Italy, as well as to establish one of the hubs in Southern Italy.

As for state-aid compliance, in the event that a single investment may involve private operators (economic activities), the investment may be considered as State Aid, but its compliance will be promptly assessed in accordance with the requirements established by paragraph 4 of the EC communication 2014/C 198/01. A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.60 billion euro.

Target group: Universities, research centres, research infrastructures, data infrastructures and companies. The measure will have an impact mostly on applied research and innovation.

Timeline: The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Investment 1.5: Establishing and strengthening of "innovation ecosystems for sustainability", building "territorial leaders of R&D"

Challenges. Innovation must be conceived as a real ecosystem that must include advanced training and laboratories, created in partnership with private companies. They must be able to exploit and enhance the skills of researchers, otherwise attracted by appealing employment opportunities abroad. The scarce presence of business incubators in Italy limits the transition of innovation from the research field to that of enterprises. Italy needs to strengthen the training mechanism, through collaboration with the productive world, widening the opportunities to develop initiatives promoted by dynamic young people. The challenge is therefore to be able to count on locations, the ecosystems of innovation, where these components coexist, influence

and stimulate each other, fuelling the circulation of ideas, energies and resources to the benefit of research development and its positive effects on the business environment and society.

Goals. The project is centred on academic, industrial and blended (PPP) research and innovation infrastructures (RIIs). Innovation ecosystems are physical places of contamination between universities, research institutions, companies and local institutions; their activities are related to higher education, applied research, innovation, on specific technological areas, defined based on the specialization of the territory. It is expected that up to 12 innovation ecosystems will be distributed on the national territory with regional coverage. Formally, this initiative is not going to support the creation of new research organizations but only temporary networks of research institutions and companies implementing the different actions. Similarly, an existing leading subject may lead to the creation of a partnership among existing institutions. The innovation ecosystems will play a crucial role in the implementation of research and innovation activities in the field of environmental and social sustainability. To this aim, a *grand-challenges-oriented* approach will be implemented, fostering the creation of *impact innovation and entrepreneurship*. The scope of these networks will be defined based on:

- 1) Scientific excellence of universities and institutions.
- 2) Specialization of the Region, that will host the initiatives.
- 3) Involvement of large companies as well as SMEs.
- 4) Availability of local institutions to support the initiatives.
- 5) National and international relations with other centres of scientific excellence, which will become available for collaboration.

In details, for any innovation ecosystem in each regional territory, universities and public research bodies, through single or joint initiatives, will implement articulated projects, including multiple actions, among the following options:

- Training and education activities:
 - o Universities and public research centres in collaboration with companies: courses catering to the training needs of companies, in order to bridge the mismatch of skills. These courses will be characterized by large flexibility in the definition of the content of the training (free from traditional scientific-disciplinary sectors), lecturers and instructors coming from both academia and the business world; approach to teaching (innovative teaching: proactive, practical, multidisciplinary and personalized, with a combination of active-distributed-flip-learning, support of digital systems, group work, etc.); criteria and method to select students (tests, entry, interviews, etc.); duration of training courses, integration into the companies.
 - o Industrial doctorates, with the involvement of companies, especially SME, aimed at conducting research activities functional to their innovation challenges.
- Applied research activities
 - o Applied research and innovation programmes, in partnership with local companies, especially SME, and private research centres

- Research and innovation infrastructures (RIIs), that will support the research activities carried out in cooperation with companies, especially SME and research centres (also hosting operational units of companies) as well as open-labs or joint laboratories with companies. This action will be particularly implemented to involve local supply chains and micro-business networks, to stimulate a long-lasting impact on the territories. The RIIs will also support the transfer of research activities to the market, i.e. initiatives to create new spin-offs and innovative start-ups.
- Support to new start-ups, through the incubation of research spin-offs and the contribution of venture capital operators, as well as support to other technology transfer initiatives. This initiative will be linked to measures in Component 1 of Mission 4 to support the creation of an entrepreneurial culture among the researchers and the university students.
- Involvement of communities as well as local institutions, to strengthen the engagement of citizens on issues related to innovation, the sustainability of social and economic development and the importance of skills and scientific culture.

The projects are expected to impact the local systems of companies, especially SME, to improve their attitude to innovate, employing: tailor-made education and training activities with the opportunity to improve the attitude to innovate of the workers, support to carry out research actions, the availability of accessible research infrastructures. Their distribution along the national territory will be essential to impacting the regional divide in innovation.

The selection of the projects that will be funded will be based on different factors, including:

- The quality of the scientific and technical projects, and the coherence with the scientific and productive vocation and specialization of the territories where the projects are expected to be based
- The effectiveness of the projects in supporting companies, especially SMEs, to improve their attitude to innovate
- The capability of the projects to stimulate national and international relationships with research institutions and leading companies
- The effectiveness of the third mission actions and their potential to engage local communities and institutions.

Implementation. The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The measure is closely integrated with Reform 1.1. The integration with the actions of Investment 3.1 will contribute to guarantee the sustainability of the innovation ecosystems beyond the first 5 years.

The implementation will move from a call for proposals to networks of universities, public research bodies and companies that will be asked to submit “innovation ecosystem” projects, structured as described above. Each project proposal will be identified in a regional area. Private companies and research centres will participate in the projects for the implementation of the training and research activities that involve the contribution of the private sector. The selection and the engagement of the private companies in the project proposals will be managed by the

local universities and research bodies. Any project will be assessed in terms of feasibility, sustainability beyond 2026, cofunding from other sources (e.g. regional funds), involvement of the productive sector, quality of the partners, impact on social and environmental sustainability. The call for projects to be financed as innovation ecosystems, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, and a possible Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. In the case of research, infrastructure will be created, the same assessment requested for initiative 3.1 on research and innovation infrastructure will be applied.

The research activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the direct research activities will be required. Generally, public research bodies will be asked to play as leading subjects of the network proposals; however, due to local opportunities or constraints, private research centres or companies can also play as leading subjects. This governance scheme will be linked to the general governance of the Plan and will allow the Supervisory Board to advise the implementation of this measure. Attention will be dedicated to the specificities of the Italia macro-regions (North, Centre, South and Islands)

The implementation phase foresees an integration with the “Fund for construction of research and innovation infrastructures” as well as with the project “Strengthening of research structures and creation of "national R&D leaders" on some Key Enabling Technologies " and other measures of the Plan devoted to the creation of innovation ecosystems (see Missions 5 and 6).

This investment is expected to particularly benefit Southern regions and Islands. Selected and funded initiatives in these regions will benefit from further contributions of the measure on the “innovation ecosystems” in Mission 5.

As for state-aid compliance, In the event that a single investment may involve private operators (economic activities), the investment may be considered as State Aid, but its compliance will be promptly assessed in accordance with the requirements established by paragraph 4 of the EC communication 2014/C 198/01. A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.30 billion euro.

Target group. Universities, research centres, enterprises. The measure will have an impact mostly on applied research and innovation.

Timeline: The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Area of intervention 2: Supporting innovation and technology transfer processes

The Area of intervention is aimed at strengthening the propensity for innovation of the productive world, by encouraging a systemic use of research results and facilitating the setting

up of international network. Measures targeted at companies are accompanied by a reorganisation, rationalisation and strengthening of structures offering advanced technological services and innovative technology transfer services. A best practice that could inspire the initiatives is the Italian Institute of Technology in Genoa.

Investment 2.1: IPCEI

Challenges. The relaunch and recovery, when they have characteristics of economic resilience and sustainability, are linked to the need to position the country on the strategic European value chains, safeguard the knowledge, raise the level of investments and services for research and development of new technologies, contaminate the productive system with the results of R&D activities by facilitating the application of technologies by SMEs.

The challenge concerns the strengthening of strategic value chains in Italy, in close synergy with the European strategic planning and agendas.

In the next programming period Italy has to face with ambitious challenges to pursue policy objectives set out at European level, regarding territory cohesion, resilience to external and not expected shocks, specific thematic issues as the green and digital transition. To accomplish significant results a huge amount of resources is needed without any risk of crowding out: under cohesion policy and fund could be supported interventions and projects that could have a more effective impact on reducing territorial disparities; under REACT-EU can find room interventions and projects able to be implemented in a very short time so to allow beneficiaries to overcome difficulties coming from the pandemic crisis; under RRF it is appropriate to fund a wide range of interventions made of both reforms and structural investments with a clear capability to have a long term and lasting impact on the whole national territory, regardless to the location they will be carried out.

Additional resources from RRF can only be welcome for cohesion policy because they allow to free national and cohesion resources to strengthen those part of national territory that has more suffered from the current crisis.

Goals. The objective of the measure is aimed at strengthening the financial endowment of the "IPCEI Fund", pursuant to art. 1 paragraph 232 of the budget law for 2020 for the implementation of IPCEIs in the field of research, development, innovation and first industrial production (Communication from the Commission (2014 / C 188/02).

IPCEI Fund can support companies that participate in the implementation of IPCEIs undertaken in all areas of strategic intervention and value chains identified by the European Commission. The general criteria for the intervention and functioning of the IPCEI Fund as well as for the granting of subsidies to companies participating in IPCEIs will be defined with an upcoming decree of Minister of Economic Development, in agreement with the Minister of Economy and Finance.

On the basis of these criteria and in compliance with the authorization decisions of the European

Commission adopted for the projects concerned, the individual interventions will be activated by decrees of the Minister of Economic Development.

IPCEIs bring together knowledge, skills, financial resources and economic actors from across the Union, to overcome serious systemic or market failures and respond to social challenges that cannot be met otherwise. They are intended to foster collaboration between the public and private sectors to undertake large-scale projects that bring significant benefits to the Union and its citizens. It aims at supporting research, development and innovation projects identified with specific calls, in collaboration with EU counterparts. This also promotes the participation of Italian firms in research and innovation partnerships (European Partnerships) within the framework of the Horizon Europe program.

Implementation. The measure is managed by the Ministry of Economic Development (MiSE). For the identification of companies and research institutions, the MiSE, as part of the industrial policy initiatives promoted by Italy and in conjunction with the other EU Member States and the European Commission, launches on its portal web the request for presentation of the expression of interest by companies for participation in IPCEI projects under construction. Interested parties are asked to submit a "Project portfolio" (indicating the location of the planned investment, the main characteristics of the project, the eligible costs, the start and end date of the project) and the presentation "Project Sheet". Following the collection of projects and the evaluation by the MiSE of the applications and their consistency with the national strategies, through a direct comparison with the candidates, the national teams are defined.

The resources made available under the RRF would be used to finance both already approved IPCEIs and future ones, such as cloud, health, raw materials, and cybersecurity. Given the centrality and importance that the Italian Government assigns to the IPCEI instrument, the Ministry of economic development believes it is useful to encourage the participation of Italian companies in all the important project of common European instruments. Obviously, only projects on which companies will converge and therefore prove to be more mature can be financed. Therefore, to date, it is difficult to understand and foresee the exact allocation on the different IPCEIs, because the exact allocation will depend on the readiness of the business sector.

Furthermore, the amount of resources requested for this investment is only a part of the real need for funding and it will be complemented by both national and European funds, such as cohesion funds that will be used in particular for investments in Southern Italy. The Italian authorities will also evaluate, whether relevant, alternative State aid compatibility bases, beyond the IPCEI Communication, to provide public support to all pre-selected individual projects.

So far, Italy has been participating in 3 IPCEIs, two on *Batteries* and the other one on *Microelectronics 1* (SA.46595 - C2018 8864):

- *Batteries 1* – main objective is to create a fully integrated value chain in the EU which will produce raw materials, cells, modules and battery systems on a large scale, i.e. designed for mass production, and which will enable industrial-scale conversion, recycling and refining.

- *Batteries 2* - This project will enable the complete realization of a fully integrated value chain in the EU capable of producing cells, modules and battery systems on a large scale, enabling conversion, recycling and refining on an industrial scale, consistent with new circular economy models requested by Brussels.
- *Microelectronics 1* - main objective is to develop innovative microelectronic technologies and components that can be transferred to downstream industries, primarily the automotive and internet of things sectors, to generate new or improved applications or further research and development in these sectors.

On 30th March 2021, Italy has launched a call for expression of interest on IPCEI regarding *Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Services*. It aims to support highly innovative projects in the digital field, and in particular relating to digital infrastructures and cloud services, in order to promote investments in Italy capable of developing new technologies or products associated with the following applications: *Data/Communication, Data Protection, Cybersecurity and Threat Intelligence, Smart home/office/mobility, Energy efficiency and environment sustainability, Industrial Automation, Aerospace/Defence, Finance, Manufacturing, Healthcare, Others*. The main workstreams are: *Infrastructure, Cloud Platform and Services, Cloud Edge Continuum*. The research and technical organization involved is National Research Center (CNR).

Furthermore, Italy is going to launch 2 IPCEIs on:

- Hydrogen:
 - objectives: it aims to produce sustainable hydrogen, in particular from renewable sources; produce hydrogen-powered electrolyzers and heavy transport vehicles, such as ships, airplanes, commercial vehicles; develop solutions for the storage, transmission and distribution of hydrogen; implement industrial applications of hydrogen, to encourage the decarbonization of industrial plants, especially in those sectors that are difficult to electrification.
 - main workstreams: vertical workstreams, linked to the various phases of the hydrogen value chain (production, logistics, energy combustion and other final applications), and transversal workstreams, linked to the production chain logic (industry, refineries, mobility, network stabilization and residential sector).
 - research and technical organizations involved: ENEA.
- Microelectronics 2:
 - objectives: it aims to support investment projects with a high innovative content, in order to develop an industrial production of new technologies or products, in the application areas (Vertical Markets) relating, in particular, to connectivity through 5G and IoT, Smart mobility, Energy efficiency and environmental sustainability, Industry 4.0, Aerospace.
 - main workstreams: technology platforms, design, manufacturing and integration packaging;
 - research and technical organizations involved: National Research Center (CNR).

Ministry of economic development has received projects for these 2 IPCEI (Hydrogen and Microelectronics 2) for a total of 10 billion/€. On the basis of previous IPCEIs, about 55% of

the entity of a project can constitute the funding gap, and therefore can receive the State contribution.

The launch of IPCEIs on Health and Raw Materials will follow shortly. The European Commission decision is expected by the end of 2021 for IPCEIs on Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Services, on Microelectronics 2 and on Hydrogen. With the European Commission decision will start the implementation of business projects.

Costs. 1,5 billion/€, 90% Southern Italy, 10% Centre-Nord Italy. The investment costs and their distribution on territories have been planned on the basis of current IPCEI on Microelectronics. Such a territorial distribution could be better defined once IPCEIs to be supported will enter the implementing phase.

Target group. Research centers, enterprises.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Investment 2.2: Partnerships in research and innovation – Horizon Europe

Challenges. The challenge to be faced concerns the need to support the competitiveness of specific territorial or sectoral areas through an intervention capable of:

- developing favorable conditions for investments in knowledge and innovation;
- promoting closer relations between the research community and industry, helping to stimulate scientific and technological innovation in order to achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the European Union.

Goals. The aim of the intervention is to support research, development and innovation projects as identified with specific calls for participation in research and innovation partnerships (European Partnerships) within the framework of the Horizon Europe program and in conjunction with EU counterparts.

The project aims to allow the world of research and Italian companies to be an active part in the so-called European partnerships, which the European Commission will launch as part of Horizon Europe (as early as 2021). These transnational research initiatives can represent an important driving force for the development of R&I on strategic issues for the relaunch and growth of the country.

The Italian authorities intend to focus on the following Partnership that the European Commission is going to launch in the period 2021-2027:

- European Partnership n. 8 (High Performance Computing), initiative implemented pursuant to art. 187 TFEU;
- European Partnership n. 9 (Key digital technologies), initiative implemented pursuant to art. 187 TFEU;
- European Partnership n. 26 (Clean energy transition), initiative implemented in co-financing with the EU;

- European Partnership n. 31 (Blue oceans – A climate neutral, sustainable and productive Blue economy), initiative implemented in co-financing with the EU;
- European Partnership n. 35 (Innovative SMEs), initiative implemented in co-financing with the EU.

Priority will be given to Partnerships on the basis of their state of play and on the basis of the territorial and entrepreneurial impact they are able to generate.

Implementation. The implementation of the project proposal is linked to the national participation (funding) in the joint calls that the consortium of partners (made up of the European Commission and member states interested in each issue) will decide to launch to implement the action program of each partnership. When the call is launched, the Italian resources invested in that action will only and exclusively benefit research institutions, companies or other Italian beneficiaries.

With the ministerial decree of 1 July 2020, the Ministry of Economic Development has equipped the Fund for Sustainable Growth with a reference regulatory framework for the support of the projects of Italian companies selected in the calls issued by the bodies, institutions or joint ventures operating centrally for the European Union. With this modality of intervention, the Fund for Sustainable Growth favors the participation of programs or projects prepared by companies in the lines of financing opened by the European Commission and other Community institutions in implementation of Community programs concerning objectives of significant interest for the competitiveness of the country.

Costs. 200 billion/€, 80% Southern Italy, 20% Centre-Nord Italy.

The amount of resources requested for this investment:

- allows to give continuity to performing ended initiatives carried out on an experimental basis during the programming period 14/20, enabling synergies between different levels of government and different financial sources;
- is only a part of the real need for funding and it will be complemented by both national and European funds, such as cohesion funds that will be used in particular for investments in Southern Italy.

The investment costs and their distribution on territories have been planned on the basis of previous similar initiatives, taking into the account the need for Italy to develop the productive and entrepreneurial national system and to involve it in European initiative starting from less developed regions.

If some of the projects require financing above GBER thresholds, notification will be done under the Framework for State aid for Research and Development and Innovation.

Target group. Research centers, enterprises

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Investment 2.3: Strengthening and sectorial/territorial extension of technology transfer centres by industry segments

Challenges. Research results are to a large extent a public asset which should be applied for society's use and benefit. Applying knowledge and technologies to society includes transferring them to the industry in order to fostering innovation process while generating income to support basic research and reward inventors. So far, the Italian technology transfer system, mainly based on the activities carried out by the Competence Centres (CC), the Digital Innovation Hubs (DIH) and the Points of Digital Innovation (PDI), has produced a significant step in support to businesses, focussing on SMEs, in the digital transition, also through awareness raising, training and assessment activities in respective territories and industry segments.

Nevertheless, the technology transfer system in Italy still shows significant areas for improvement, among which, the reluctance of companies to open up to forms of collaboration with universities and research centers, the lack of attractiveness of existing centers, the fragmentation of the system and the presence of too many actors without a clear mission and a defined purpose and, finally, the lack of clear governance. In this perspective, it becomes necessary to rationalize and strengthen the system of specialized centers and structures, and to simplify access and exploitation of skills and technologies.

Goals. The measure is aimed at strengthening the activities, also through a process of reorganization and rationalization and specialisation of existing centres, to offer advanced technological services to companies.

This component is strictly interlinked with M1C2 with reference to Transition 4.0 plan.

In detail, investments will be allocated to the following types of structures:

Competence Centre: Competence Centres of the transition 4.0 Plan, are public-private structures recognized following a public selection procedure and are one of the most innovative and effective tools in implementing digital transformation programs of processes, products and business models. One of the peculiar characteristics of the CC is the “agile” structure that governs a wealth of knowledge, skills and abilities that combine to constitute highly specialized centres of excellence with unique characteristics in the national panorama national: by aggregating the knowledge on 4.0 technologies and applications the CCs are immersed in an ecosystem of partners - Institutions, Universities, Research Centres, but above all technological leaders companies - with a native predisposition towards innovation and change e therefore with high resilience characteristics.

The Competence Centres are the physical and virtual place where ideas become projects and where research results become solutions for the market thanks to a series of services ranging from training and support for project design in innovative areas to test beds and use cases.

At present there is a need to reinforce the network of Competence Centres increasing the efficiency and the effectiveness of the 8 CC currently in place. Eventually, new centers can be financed according to the emerging needs of specific sectors or local ecosystems, always in a

perfect matching of public and private funds.

The CCs are centres of excellence on a national scale.

The Network of on-the-ground innovation hubs: in order to reinforce the network of centres targeting SMEs in proximity. The aim is to fill the gaps and reinforce existing structures, which can offer a range of service from awareness raising, to training, technological brokerage, access to finance for technological innovation, technical audit and test beds.

The process will be based on European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIH) in Digital Europe Programme (DIGITAL), financing, through the RRF, additional services of these hubs and also supporting those selected hubs, having received the seal of excellence from the EU (see below-the implementation section). While not exclusively, they will have a focus on supporting the adoption of cutting- edge technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, High Performance Computing and cybersecurity.

EDIHs are an important tool to support SME digitalisation, they are “one-stop-shops” providing technical expertise, opportunities to “test before invest”, financing advice, training and more. As such, they provide key services to business wanting to explore digital opportunities that reduce the barriers and risks they face in doing so.

Cooperation with existing structures. The above-mentioned CC and on-the-ground innovation hubs will aggregate in their activities the private sector and will also cooperate and involve existing structures at territorial level, such as the Digital Innovation Hubs (DIH) and Points of Digital Innovation when needed and according to their objectives.

Implementation. The program is managed by the Ministry of Economic Development.

The centres will be financed, favouring an aggregation and specialisation logic both in terms of know-how and services provided, and with the final aim of strengthening and rationalizing the whole system of the Technological transfer. The financing of the already existing centres will be based on the assessments of the performance and on the evaluation of eventual funding gaps. The precondition to finance new centres is the matching with private funds, essential condition to guarantee the sustainability of the centres well beyond 2026 is the evaluation of the quality of services.

A network of EDIHs will be established and implemented under Digital Europe Programme. The selection of the hubs takes place in two stages. Firstly, Member States have pre-selected eligible hubs using an open and competitive selection process, based on national rules. Secondly, following a restricted call, there will be a European level evaluation. Hubs that are evaluated as good enough and fall within the budget threshold will be funded under DIGITAL. Others that are evaluated as good but cannot be funded under DIGITAL, due to lack of budget, will receive a “Seal of Excellence” and can participate in the network without receiving DIGITAL funds. These extra EDIHs, not funded under DIGITAL, could be 100% funded from RRF, if relevant for the national strategy.

For TTC private-public partnerships are envisaged, this is crucial for long-term viability: the

centres are mainly service providers and their survival will depend on their ability to compete in the market.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to € 0.350 billion the amount is estimated according to the current amount of resources dedicated to Competence Centres and European Digital Innovation Hubs (on average a cost of 1.2 million euro per year).

Target group. Technology transfer structures and SMEs.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Area of intervention 3: Strengthening the enabling conditions to support R&I activities

The Italian technology transfer system still shows significant areas for improvement, referred to the weak attitude to cooperate between the public scientific base and the business world, the shortcomings of attractiveness of the existing centers, the fragmentation of the system, the presence of a lot of players without a clear mission and a defined purpose as well as the lack of a clear governance.

Investment 3.1: Fund for construction of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructures

Challenges. The evolution of economic systems towards knowledge-based development requires research and innovation infrastructures bridging the industrial and academic sectors. These will facilitate the osmosis between the scientific knowledge generated in top-quality research infrastructures and the economic sector, fostering innovation in the industry.

Goals. The Fund will be used to build or strengthen, on a competitive basis, research infrastructures (RIs) of pan-European relevance and dedicated innovation infrastructures (IIs), with a complementary scope and coordinated with the measures foreseen within the "innovation ecosystems" (Investment 1.5) and "national R&D leaders" (Investment 1.4).

The RIs are unique resources enabling the performance of advanced studies in various fields, open to usage by researchers who are awarded access based on international standard competitive calls. The RIs design, implement, operate and constantly update and upgrade their facilities for research and innovation in specialised domains, but with interoperability aims to enable multidisciplinary research as well as multi-TRL data exchange or integration. Upgrades of RIs or establishment of novel RIs and IIs will be awarded following the same assessment processes as defined by ESFRI and the National Roadmap (PNIR chapter of PNR). RIs are typically aimed at supporting curiosity-driven research as well as TRL 1-3 applied research, mostly in the spirit of open innovation. The proposed measure comes from the need to extend the scope of some RIs to provide unique services tailored also to the higher TRL (4-5) which are of direct interest by industry to increase their competitiveness.

The fund will foster a combination of public and private investments, thanks to blending mechanisms, assessing and enforcing the long-term sustainability of the research and innovation infrastructural undertakings.

Currently, the innovation-oriented industrial cooperation with RIs has been twofold: as a supplier involved in co-creation of unique solutions for advanced, often large scale, instrumentation; and as users of these resources for carrying out own innovation or testing projects.

A new model is needed to cater for the industrial needs of knowledge-based innovation. Whilst maintaining the competitive open access to RIs and IIs for industrial users performing research leading to open-innovation and open data, the substantially upgraded catalogue of innovation-oriented research services will also be offered for those industrial access proposals that require full IPR ownership and confidentiality of results, at real-cost, no-profit conditions. The role of industry as a possible Partner and direct financier of the RI and Innovation Infrastructures would be contributing to the development and deployment of new and ad-hoc infrastructure services for industry, with the direct benefit to participating in the implementation of large test-beds, advanced technology open data services, test prototypes and solutions to be possibly adapted for own production purposes. Most of the work to bridge from fundamental knowledge to medium-high TRLs is nowadays shared by competitors and open to new enterprises that nevertheless may still need protected access to the qualification and final development of their proprietary research. Participation of industry or services in the capital of IIs dedicated mostly to open innovation will be an attractor as the possible proprietary pay-access will be facilitated and maximally effective. The open-innovation vs. pay-access share will be tuned to international standards and may vary from case to case.

Adequate scientific and technical staff must be permanently employed at the RI and II as only a high-level permanent staff can guarantee vision of developments and effectiveness of operation. Most of the volume of research will nevertheless be produced by users accessing the facilities. Remote access to RIs and IIs, as made crucial by the pandemics, does require a strong permanent staff to handle effective remote interaction and guidance of measurements, experiments, calibrations, tests by the users.

The users of RIs and IIs will be national and international academic researchers, industrial direct users, industrial consortia or associations accessing perhaps through service providers (public or private) and users of the data generated by RIs and IIs according to open science, open innovation or protected industry results.

Access by industry or other economic organization may be oriented to a) contribute to open-innovation, or b) reinforce own competitiveness by retaining all results. In the first case, the access could be supported by public funding, as is the case for fundamental research. In the case of proprietary research, the services will be still selected for relevance, but then the access cost will be paid by the user. The relative quota of open-free access and pay-for-access will strongly depend on the exact scope of each RI and II, but the open science / open innovation

scope shall always prevail in the scope of the centres, whilst offering substantial opportunities to paid-for access.

The cost of RIs is variable, with typical figures ranging in the 50-1000 M€ in the hard sciences and energy sector, or to 5-300 M€ in the biomedical, environmental, social and cultural sectors. Distributed RIs often are built upgrading and integrating existing resources suitable to be reoriented to the new mission. The general rule of operating costs is 10% of the total construction investment per year. The RIIs (RIs+IIs) system will fulfil the objectives of the EU Competitiveness Council. The RIs will strengthen the Italian excellence in research and technology, and the IIs will provide academia and industry with platforms to develop smart integrated systems, ranging from prototype design to pilot production. The exchange of data and metadata will create the background for the development of open innovation. The plan will build on the experience of ESFRI (European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures), ERIC (European Research Infrastructure Consortium) and PNIR (National Plan for Research Infrastructures), accessing the resources of Pillar 1 of Horizon Europe, also generating open FAIR data and data services to the benefit of research and innovation through the European Open Science Cloud - EOSC. Innovation Infrastructures will develop, concerning the goals of Pillar 2 (industrial competitiveness) and will create and grow Innovation oriented services, with unique technological resources, as well as demonstrators of usage of the FAIR data, offered for industry and research access.

The ensemble of RIIs will play an important role for large, medium and SMEs, and will seed the development of start-ups and spinoffs, while leveraging investments by the European Innovation Council (EIC) and, within the PPP framework, by the European Investment Bank, the Italian National Promotional Bank and other institutional investors.

By combining open competitive access to RIs and services to industry, the full cycle from fundamental research to pilot lines will be implemented on strategic topics like the development of new materials and devices in key areas such as communications, quantum technologies, renewable energy, health technologies, with the support of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and quantitative business science. While Italy has competitive know-how in these areas, it lags when it comes to translating it into economic impact, due to the lack of pilot facilities and capital. The Italian industrial system will receive a propulsive impact from participation and/or access to these infrastructures, now almost non-existent, due to the large initial capital investment and their operating costs. An intellectual property management model, with licensing and exploitation agreements, will be key to create joint pilot lines. These will also facilitate the training of human capital for existing and new companies, with a new apprenticeship model starting after having received the basic skills during university studies.

As indicated in the Horizon Europe Work programme, as the EU is gearing up for a more resilient, green, and digital recovery, it becomes fundamental to maintain strong leadership in research, as well as, strengthen industrial and technology presence in key parts of digital and other supply chains. The EU needs to develop and deploy technologies and reshape its industries and services towards a new reality, ensuring that industry is the accelerator and enabler of this

change, as stated in the European Commission's 'New Industrial Strategy for Europe', supporting the Green Deal and announcing the Circular Economy Action Plan, and in the digital strategies 'Shaping Europe's Digital Future', 'Data' and 'Artificial Intelligence White Papers. Major opportunities lie ahead to position the EU as a technology and industrial leader of this transition.

An optimal combination of RIs and IIs will be built by concurring public open competitive procedures. The goals of excellent science will follow the well-established methodologies (ESFRI, PNIR), and the goals of industrial innovation will be oriented to support key application areas consistently with the EU objectives. These include new, low power and latency, high speed, communication systems (comprising new detectors, modulators, switches, lasers, exploiting novel materials platforms); quantum technologies; advanced and layered materials; artificial intelligence and computing; new biomedical devices; new energy storage and generation technologies with increased performance in terms of durability, safety, energy and power density; new pharmaceutical and wearable diagnostics for remote and personalised medicine; novel solutions for energy harvesting and transportation.

The RIIs system will integrate advanced education (master and doctorate), research, public-private laboratories and the third sector, produce social and economic impacts, assessed during the selection and monitoring processes, also thanks to the collaboration with EU and National institutional investors. The availability of high-quality pilot lines will encourage the participation of Italian companies and Universities in European and international collaborations on innovation projects and technology hubs.

Implementation.

- a) *Management.* The programme will be managed by the Ministry of University and Research, which will design and coordinate the selection procedures.
- b) *Selection:* All proposals will be selected based on their strong scientific/technological/innovation leadership, their innovation potential (both in terms of open innovation/open data and for proprietary developments), their compliance with the thematic areas described above or for novel disruptive developments, their translational and innovation plans, the support from industry as a partner for open-innovation and/or as users, the strength of the business development activities, IP generation, clear rules for distinguishing open and protected output and licensing plans, their ability to develop and host industrial doctorates, their links with the venture or other types of funds to facilitate the development of new start-ups, the strength of their plans to proactively apply for EU calls, with dedicated personnel to support the preparation, and management of EU grants. Supervision and coordination with other initiatives will be granted by the Supervisory board introduced in the Ministry of University and Research, for the joint monitoring of Investment 1.3, Investment 3.1, Investment 1.4 and Investment 1.5.
- c) *Funding and sustainability:* When possible according to the specific features of the projects, RIIs will be financed and managed through public-private partnership (PPPs), to

leverage the grant component, promoting a significant crowding-in, mobilizing skills and capital, while measuring and assessing the sustainability and feasibility of each operation. PPPs will allow the involvement of specialized private infrastructure developers and will strengthen the synergy between public research and private activity and funds. The remuneration of the private capital will be assured by co-creation of the II services, by public availability payments and by access fees from private users, while RIIs will be open to use by Universities and Research Entities, as guaranteed by the public availability payments.

The grant contribution to PPPs will be up to 49% of the total capital investment and personnel costs. The average investment in each PPT will be 50M Euros. Smaller grants down to 10M and larger grants up to 100M, will be considered based on the strength of the proposal and innovation potential. Smaller grants will be targeted to well-defined infrastructures, within a specific research and innovation area. The largest grants will cater for multi-purpose infrastructures able to cover at least 3 topical fields (for example, Quantum, Advanced Materials, Photonics, or Life Sciences, Artificial Intelligence, and Energy Transition, etc.).

The fund will facilitate leveraging on: i) structural and investment funds (ESIF) for implementation, and upgrade of Italian RIs and IIs of pan-European relevance; ii) HEU Partnership resources for the realization of EOSC, thus strengthening the relevant national research infrastructures; iii) private investments in the strategic areas of technological innovation and exploitation of knowledge identified above; iv) funds from the EIC to foster the creation of spin-outs and technological transition.

The current RI operating in Italy are all planned to operate for 2-5 decades realizing the full return on investment in terms of research and innovation results. Funding is based on a dowry from Government and other instruments, typically competitive or project-based, at the national, European and international level. Successful projects based on large scale facilities typically imply a lifecycle of 20-25 years before major upgrade or reorientation.

- d) *Coordination with other procedures:* The implementation will be in strict integration with the programme devoted to national R&D leaders (Investment 1.4) and the creation and enhancement of the innovation ecosystems (Investment 1.5). To ensure the integration with the R&D leaders and innovation ecosystems, an Executive Board (EB), comprising world-leading, independent, science-technology-innovation leaders as members and Chair, will evaluate and oversee the proposals for RIIs, partnerships and innovation ecosystems, and will oversee their coordination, implementation and cross-leveraging. This will ensure a coherent use of the resources and the creation of a truly National system, acting as an innovation engine for all of Italy.
- e) *Actions:* This line of intervention is designed around two main actions:
 - 1) Creation of new RIs, upgrades of existing ones concurring to the Excellent Science goals of HEU;

- 2) Creation of novel IIs as key elements of new “innovation ecosystems” where industry-tailored services will complete the knowledge-innovation chain.

Co-location of RIs and IIs, following the model of the large hubs in Grenoble, Hamburg, Cambridge, Zurich, and providing links with Industry as for the Fraunhofer or IMEC models, will be evaluated as an added value. In this perspective, the action is synergic with that on “innovation ecosystems” and can greatly contribute to the creation of effective open-innovation hubs. RIs are distributed across the national territory, with high impact and socio-economic value in most regions. Effective networking at a national level will provide entry points in all development districts.

Implementation of the specific actions:

- 1) New RIs undertakings or major upgrades, will be tendered by the MUR, exploiting when suitable the PPP option. The proposals for RIs will need to fit the European and national strategy, with the contribution of national higher education institutions or public or private research centres, as well as with well-defined governance including potential private participation. World-leading, independent, science-technology-innovation leadership of such RIs will be identified through competitive calls and employment conditions. The methodology to identify the priority investments in research infrastructures will refer also to the established practices of the ESFRI Roadmap and PNIR. The proposals will be generated in line with the facilities included in the Landscape Analysis performed by ESFRI Roadmap 2018 and PNIR, but could also include new initiatives as proposed by Universities, Research Centres or Companies 1, whenever a national or European relevance is proven.
- 2) New PPP for innovation infrastructures will be tendered by the MUR. World-leading, independent, science-technology-innovation leadership, fully adapted to the targeted mission of such IIs will be identified through competitive calls and employment conditions, designed to favour industrial involvement and co-funding. In the availability-based PPP scheme, the Ministry will be the public counterpart in assuring its fruition throughout the national territory through public-private framework development agreements. The methodology to identify the priority investments in innovation infrastructures will refer also to the established practices of the EURO PRACTICE project. The IIs will also be open for EU and worldwide access, under an access fee framework.

Incentives towards the implementation of innovative services and the interoperability of RIs and IIs will be put in place to integrate their capabilities and the generated knowledge (data, metadata, processes, protocols) to offer unique services to the economic and civil sector, in synergy with the “innovation ecosystems” plan. To this purpose, the following steps will be considered:

- An assessment of potential interoperability of technologies, knowledge and data resources of existing RIs.
- An assessment of potential interoperability of technologies, knowledge and data resources of academic, private and public research organizations for innovation to create IIs.

- Medium-term support actions to implement innovation networks.
- Support to EPRs to perform Research Infrastructure services and EOSC open data services.

As for State-aid compliance, the definition of RI according to ESFRI is what describes all existing Italian RIs both of pan-European or National scope as identified in the Italian Roadmap 2010 and subsequent editions of *Piano Nazionale Infrastrutture di Ricerca* included in the PNR. The RIs are resources open to usage by researchers who are awarded access based on international standard competitive calls. Upgrades will follow the same principles and therefore will be fully compliant with the legal definition. RIs are typically aimed at supporting curiosity-driven research as well as TRL 1-3 applied research. Innovation in the proposed measure comes from the scope of some RIs to be extended also to support the higher TRL (4-5) research of direct interest by the industry as a facility to increase industrial competitiveness. The role of industry as users will be regulated as merit-based for research leading to open innovation (open data) or can be regulated as pay-for-access if IPR and confidentiality of results are sought. The role of industry as a possible partner and financier of the RI and Innovation Infrastructures is to contribute to the development and deployment of infrastructure services for industry, with the direct benefit to implementing large test-beds, advanced technology open data services, testing prototypes of solutions to be possibly adapted for own production purposes. The real link between excellent science and innovation will be in the common definition of FAIR data protocols and of dedicated data services that will become the effective knowledge transfer methodology with all the appropriate rules for protection and openness. Users will be national and international academic researchers, industrial direct users, industrial consortia or associations accessing perhaps through service providers (public or private). Users of the data generated by RI and II will be all obtaining access privileges, according to open innovation or protected results. The infrastructures design, implement, operate and constantly update and upgrade unique resources for research and innovation in specialised domains, but with interoperability aims to enable multidisciplinary research as well as multi-TRL data exchange or integration. Adequate scientific and technical staff must be permanently employed at the RI and II as only a high-level permanent staff can guarantee vision of developments and effectiveness of operation. Most of the volume of research will nevertheless be produced by users accessing the facilities. Remote access to RIs and IIs, as made crucial by the pandemics, does require a strong permanent staff to handle effective remote interaction and guidance of measurements, experiments, calibrations, tests by the users. Access by industry or other economic organization may directly contribute to open innovation or aim at reinforcing own competitiveness by retaining all results. In the first case, the access could be supported by public funding, as is the case for fundamental research. In the case of proprietary research the services will be still selected for relevance, but then paid for by the user organization. The relative quota of open-free access and pay-for-access will strongly depend on the exact scope of each RI and II, but the open science/open innovation scope shall always prevail in the scope of the centres, whilst offering substantial opportunities to paid-for access. On these premises, in the event that a single investment may involve private operators (economic activities), the investment may be considered as State Aid, but its compliance will be promptly assessed in accordance with the

requirements established by paragraph 4 of the EC communication 2014/C 198/01. A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.58 billion euro, of which 0.58 related to existing research infrastructure projects. The Fund operates through two windows: up to 1.1 billion euros for action 1, and up to 500 million euro for action 2. Overall, we aim for up to 30 projects to be funded. Within each project, at least one research manager will be hired with an expected cost of 0.1 million euro per year covered for three years. The research managers will have temporary contracts covering the time horizon interested by the RRF. We expect that after the financial boost offered by this investment, the research infrastructure will be operating generating revenues allowing the permanent hiring of the research managers. On one side, this will ensure the commitment of the research managers to the success of the research infrastructure, on the other side, this will ensure the eligibility of the measure given that the research managers will be not permanent but limited to the RRF period. According to the scope, expected impact and co-funding opportunities, contributions from 5 to 100 million euro can be envisaged. The primary consideration of excellence of the proposals, crowding in of external resources and timely execution will be key decision criteria in the selection process, ensuring that the fund is fully invested over the expected timeframe. The amounts allocated to each RI- or II will generate a leverage effect, which will vary in consideration of the scientific research and innovation potential of each project, its ability to attract long term loans and equity capital within the PPP schemes, and long-term support from the regional and local institutions where each RI I may be located. The fund will cover capital expenditure, as well as the human resources needed. PPP and blending schemes will be designed following best practices and benchmarks such as the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) promoted by the EU and managed by the EIB.

Target group. Academic, Scientific and Industrial research and innovation communities lacking access to world-leading research infrastructures and/or to pilot-scale facilities and services to help to reach high Technology Readiness Levels for new ground-breaking ideas and to test new devices and processes from lab to fab environments.

Timeline:

- For tendering and implementing new RIIs integrated into the “innovation ecosystems”: 2021-2026.
- For implementing interoperability of RIIs and EOSC: 2021-2026.

Investment 3.2: Financing start-ups

Challenges. Entrepreneurship development is an important requirement for achieving the goal of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth set out in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. It is also a means to respond to new economic challenges, to create jobs and to fight social and

financial exclusion. The impact of the pandemic crisis calls for giving entrepreneurship, and especially business ideas that are related to innovation, social innovation, scientific research and high tech, a stronger role in economic and social development policies. This is particularly relevant for youth and women who face higher unemployment rates than the adult population and increased difficulties entering the labour market to start their business.

Goals. An adequate support to the entire sector of innovative companies is essential to guarantee Italy the opportunity to grow, compete, generate new opportunities for qualified work, create and distribute new wealth uniformly throughout the territory. In this sense, the measure is aimed at providing support to two different entity, namely Eneatech and the National Innovation fund, which operates direct and indirect investments in qualified minorities in the capital of innovative companies with generalist and vertical funds or Funds of Funds, to support startups, scaleups and innovative SMEs.

The National Innovation Fund is especially targeted to support and strength innovative start-ups, scale ups and innovative SMEs in the form of minority participation in risk capital or subsidized loans in the absence of guarantees.

The Fund is managed, at market conditions, by the Ministry of Economic Development by means of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP) through a control room which aims at bringing together and multiply public and private financial resources to foster innovation processes carried out by innovative SMEs.

The measure provides for the strengthening of the CDP Innovation Fund with a view to scale up innovative start-ups, including the enhancement of the use of EIF and EFSI instruments (eg ESCALAR) to strengthen the capital market aimed at scale up and support for funds dedicated to investments in companies with high growth potential to strengthen European technological sovereignty.

Implementation. The National Innovation Fund is a multi-funded entity, operating exclusively through the so-called venture capital methodologies. The investments are made by the dedicated funds in a selective manner, in accordance with the best practices in the sector and based on the ability to generate impact and value for both investments and the Italian economy. The selectivity, flexibility and speed of investments are the elements that allow the venture capital to be the key market tool for developing the innovation and the best way to align the interests of investors and entrepreneurs towards the common goal of economic growth.

The Ministry of the economic Development will provide addition funds to enlarge the financial endowment that will be managed by the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, through a control room that aims to bring together and multiply public and private resources dedicated to the topic strategic innovation.

Repayments could be reinvested for the same purposes or could be used to refund, if necessary, the loan part of the RRF.

Costs. The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 300 billion euros, of which 73% North-Center, 27% South, taking into account the actual territorial specific addresses of the Italia

Ventures funds

Target group. Start up, scale ups, innovative SMEs.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Investment 3.3: Introduction of innovative doctorates that respond to the needs of innovation by enterprises and promote the hiring of researchers by companies

Challenges. The current difficulties, exacerbated by the pandemic, call for a reconfiguration of the higher education and research systems of the Country. This perspective includes interventions aimed at increasing the opportunities to access the most advanced skills, share basic transversal ones (mostly related to digital technologies and environmental transition), promote active interaction with the productive world.

Goals. This line of action aims at enhancing high-profile skills, especially in the KET's areas, through:

- the establishment of dedicated PhD programmes, with the contribution and involvement of companies, also encouraging the creation of research spin-offs.
- incentives for companies to hire junior researchers.

The establishment of PhD programmes dedicated to industry activities and the tertiary sector is envisaged, with three cycles of 5,000 places per year. Private companies, SMEs in particular, will contribute and be actively involved through the establishment of cooperation networks. The programme will be supported by a series of measures aimed at streamlining key procedures regarding the organization of the courses, the tenders to identify private contributors and the PhD locations, the pattern of cooperation with companies involved in the management of the courses, the engagement of public research institutions. Moreover, to enhance the economic values of research pursued by the new PhDs a dedicated fund is started, in cooperation with Ente Nazionale per il Microcredito (ENM), as a vehicle to the creation of new start-ups.

This line of actions will also build a mechanism to cut the tax wedge for the recruitments of researchers in non-permanent positions in the university (e.g. PhD, scholarships, grants, RTDA). This measure will benefit workers and employers and will be proportional to the length of experience gained in the academic world, with up to 10 points of reduction of the wedge per year of an academic career. In the three years, the measure may concern up to 30,000 workers.

Implementation. The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The measure foresees the activation of innovative PhD programmes focused on the development of advanced competencies more directly oriented to the needs of the productive system, to support or help to adjust the business strategies because of the opportunities and challenges of the new technologies and the environmental transition. Accordingly, the measure allows seizing the economic value of both the advanced competencies and the research developed by the new PhDs, through either their recruitment in key positions within the existing companies or their direct involvement in new start-ups, as owners or managers. In this respect, a dedicated fund is

created in cooperation with the Ente Nazionale del Microcredito, which is already active in financing innovative SMEs; the new fund, to which the measure contributes for 45 mln euros (15 mln for each of the three new PhD cycle) is tailored at the new PhDs who likes creating a start-up or transfer the results of their research by joining start-ups created by third parties. Accordingly, the measure, which is not cost-neutral, closely relates on the one side to the comprehensive reforms of PhD programmes included in Component 1 of Mission 4, on the other side to M4C2 "Implementation of R&D support measures". The tender will grant the possibility to ordinary PhD students to apply, in case they are interested in start-up projects. The measure is also integrated with the ESF OP Research, as it may provide additional funding to projects therein selected and targeted at the lagging areas of the country.

The selection of locations and firms involved in the new PhD programmes is structured in three phases. First, the MUR launches a tender open to the Universities that, individually or as a group, put forward proposals of new PhD programmes under a 50 per cent financial leverage of private capital. Second, the selected (groups of) Universities agree with the involved firms on the priorities of the PhD programmes in the technology fields closer to production needs. This phase will therefore require universities to directly engage with private firms, agreeing on funding availability and on the number of positions to be opened. Third, based on proposal evaluation, MUR selects what programs are activated, and where. Since the action is meant to develop key advanced competencies, firms voluntarily involved in the project commit to providing the agreed financial contribution to the new PhD programmes, virtually as a kind of pre-recruitment of the needed specialists. This consideration helps the economic sustainability of the measure.

In accordance with the procedure implemented by the MUR for the Industry 4.0 actions, a fraction of the available positions will be granted to universities located in Southern Regions and Islands. This share is expected not to be below 30% of the total number of positions available, in order to support start-up projects where they are less likely to be supported by market resources.

According to the self-assessment of state-aid compliance, this action is eligible under preemptive notification and following Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (OJ C 198 of 27.06.2014, p. 1). A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

Costs. The RRF overall cost of the measure is 0.60 billion euro, of which 0.45 funding the innovative PhD programmes and around 0.15 the social contribution allowances helping the transition of researchers from the University in the productive system and institutions. Moreover, for each cohort of 5,000 PhDs, 30 million are available to support the creations of start-ups. The single project is expected to be funded, on average, by 50,000 euro, allowing the support of some 600 projects, namely 12% of the new PhDs (a lower share with respect to the population of PhD students to whom the call for application will be available). This specific

action will be supported by resources, equal to 0.10 billion euro, coming from the European structural and investment funds (OP ESF), thus ensuring sustainability over time.

Target group. PhD Students; Researchers.

Timeline. The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

4. **Open strategic autonomy and security issues**

[Omissis]

5. **Cross-border and multi-country projects**

[Omissis]

6. **Green dimension of the component**

Please see the enclosed file (Tagging in Table 2)

7. **Digital dimension of the component**

Please see the enclosed file (Tagging in Table 2)

8. **Do no significant harm**

Please see the enclosed files

9. **Milestones, targets and timeline**

Reform 1.1: Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility

Details provided in Table T1.

Investment 1.1: Fund for the National Research Programme (PNR) and New Research Projects of Significant National Interest (PRIN)

Besides the call already issued in 2021, for which the selection procedure is ongoing, other three calls will be opened in the following years (one per year from 2022 to 2024). Considering that the 2017 call had about 1000 projects financed with an overall budget of about 390 million euro, we estimated that about 750 additional projects will be financed with the planned resources for 2021, 2022 and 2023. Instead the budget planned for 2024 will allow to finance about 2200 projects. Details provided in Table T1

Investment 1.2: Funding projects presented by young researchers

The measure provides for the activation of an annual call. A similar procedure to the FARE (Framework for attraction and strengthening of excellences) call will be followed. The CINECA platform will be used to receive the applications. Since a FARE call has been issued at the beginning of 2021 (closing in April 2021), the resources dedicated to this investment will

be used starting from 2022, also considering the startup time for the new ERC grants issued by the Horizon Europe Programme. Concerning the target of 120 researchers, currently Italy attracts about 20 ERC (Starting grant) grantees per year and 60 MSCA-IF grantees per year. Italy wishes to move towards the results of the best performing countries in the EU with about 40 ERC grantees and 80 MSCA-IF grantees. Moreover, among the constraints on how to use the resources provided, the request to hire at least one non-tenure track research to spend a short mobility period for research or teaching will be inserted.

Investment 1.3: Partnerships extended to universities, research centers, companies and funding of basic research projects

A total of two programme calls will be scheduled between 2022 and 2023 and the expected project duration will range from three to four years. Consolidation programme calls would be activated in 2024 and 2025 to fund 12-24 months projects in the framework of TRL 6 and 7.

Table T1 ready

Investment 1.4: Strengthening research structures and supporting the creation of national R&D leaders" on some Key Enabling Technologies

A call for projects and a selection procedure will be implemented, identifying up to five networks of universities, research bodies and companies in any of the scientific and technological areas of interest. The candidate networks will propose the research activities to carry out, the research infrastructures to enable, as well as the technology transfer action to implement. An ongoing monitoring will support the activities and will identify the most promising networks, able to generate other funding opportunities, that will possibly continue their activities beyond the end of the project.

Table T1 ready

Investment 1.5: Establishing and strengthening of "innovation ecosystems for sustainability", building "territorial leaders of R&D"

By the end of 2021, a control room will be established by means of a decree of the Minister of University and Research. The control room will select the projects for innovation ecosystems by the first half of 2022 and monitor the activities in each regional area. 12 projects will be admitted; the target will be achieved with the completion of the selection procedure of the projects to be funded. The selection procedure will be oriented so to identify at least one project per regional area. The 12 projects selected by the procedure will be completed, in terms of: training and education activities completed, research activities carried out and research infrastructures installed, technology transfer and third mission activities completed. This target is not splitted into multiple targets due to the specific timelines that any project will require, that are dependent on the scientific, technological and productive vocations of the partners and

of the area where any project will be developed. A strict ongoing monitoring of the projects will be guaranteed by the control room.

Table T1 ready

Investment 2.1: IPCEI

Details provided in T1.

Investment 2.2: Partnerships in research and innovation – Horizon Europe

Details provided in T1.

Investment 2.3: Strengthening and sectorial/territorial extension of technology transfer centres by industry segments

Details provided in T1.

Investment 3.1: Fund for construction of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructures

The call for infrastructure project proposals will be opened by the end of 2021 and projects will be selected by the first half of 2022. The measure has the target to finance 30 infrastructures and hire 30 research managers.

Table T1 ready

Investment 3.2: Financing Start-ups

Details provided in T1.

Investment 3.3: Introduction of innovative doctorates that respond to the needs of innovation by enterprises and promote hiring of researchers by companies

By the end of 2021, the Ministry for University and Research launches a tender open to the Universities, that in isolation or in groups put forward proposals of new PhD programmes. The project envisages the enforcement of doctoral programs dedicated to industry activities of and the tertiary sector, with 3 cycles of up to 5.000 places per year. Up to 30,000 workers will be hired by companies thanks to the tax wedge cut.

Table T1 ready

10. Financing and costs

Investment 1.1: Fund for the National Research Programme (PNR) and New Research Projects of Significant National Interest (PRIN)

The investment is aimed at reinforcing the fund to finance the PNR and the calls devoted to PRIN projects. The call for the 2020 PRIN already included the resources planning for the following years, 2021 and 2022, with an increase of 250 and 300 million euro respectively. Considering that the 2017 call had about 1000 projects financed with an overall budget of about 390 million euro, we estimated that about 750 additional projects will be financed with the planned resources for 2021 (300 million euro), 750 projects each with the budget for 2022 and 2023 (300 million euro each). In an attempt to provide continuity in the financing of Research Projects of Relevant National Interest along the whole PNR, a new call with enough budget to cover the last three years of the Programme can be planned (900 million euro to finance about 2200 projects). Part of these resources will be dedicated to a new action directed to multidisciplinary projects, that usually have difficulties in finding the right space among the sectors identified for the PRIN (ERC sectors). Finally, part of the budget will be devoted to the evaluation and monitoring activities.

Investment 1.2: Funding projects presented by young researchers

The resources allocated to supporting ERC grantees will be 0.3 billion euro (financing some 300 projects), while the investment for MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowship (including the Global ones) will be 0.15 billion euro (financing some 500 projects). 0.145 billion euro will be allocated to support the recruitment of applicants who receive the ‘Seal of Excellence’ label by the Postdoctoral fellowship MSCA committee (financing some 900 researchers). A budget of 15 million have been allocated to evaluation and monitoring activities, equal to 2.5% of the total budget, close to what was assigned in the FARE calls.

Investment 1.3: Partnerships extended to universities, research centers, companies and funding of basic research projects

In the last five years the industrial research expenditure generated by the support policies was equal to 1 billion euro. It was noted that this resulted in a significant demand for quality research which has not being financed; the project proposals which did not have access to the aid were at least five times those financed.

Therefore, it is estimated that 5 billion research spending is of a quality that can be generated through partnerships between private and public entities. The research budget is calculated on an average leverage funding estimate equal to 0.35. From EUR 80 to 150 million will be allocated for each programme. Contribution to single projects within each programme will range between EUR 5 to 20 million. From EUR 15 to 25 million per programme will be devoted

to the recruitment of non-tenure track researchers that will be based on public selection procedures under the art.24, of Law No.240/2010.

Investment 1.4: Strengthening research structures and supporting the creation of national R&D leaders" on some Key Enabling Technologies

The costs are defined on the basis of a detailed analysis of management costs and the experience of similar centers. In particular, an average cost of 320 million euros and an implementation time of 5 years is considered for up to five networks, based on data related to existing best practices, including IIT (Istituto Italiano di Tecnologie) and Human Technopole. However, the cost of each network project will be consistent with the extension and impact of the activities, and may significantly differ from the average. The expected distribution of costs is, on average, estimated as:

- research activities that benefit research institutions and companies not belonging to the established network of the centres: 110 million euros
- research infrastructures: 80 million euros
- research activities that benefit internal institutions (including personnel, management, direct and overhead costs): 80 million euros
- support to start-up and spin-off: 50 million euros (this budget will be further improved by the involvement of private leading companies and venture capital investors).

Investment 1.5: Establishing and strengthening of "innovation ecosystems for sustainability", building "territorial leaders of R&D"

An average cost of 105 million euro and an implementation time of 5 years is considered for up to 12 innovation ecosystems, based on data related to existing best practices. However, the cost of each innovation ecosystem project will be consistent with the extension and impact of the activities, and may significantly differ from the average. The expected distribution of costs is, on average, estimated as:

15 million euro to support education activities in 5 years

0.06 million euro*125PhD scholarships on internationally competitive rates

0.5 million euro/year * 5 years for academies

25 million euro in research infrastructures and joint research labs (Additionally, RIIs can be further supported by the budget on the "Fund for construction of RIIs" measure)

30 million euro (6 million euro/year*5 years) in research activities

15 million euro (3 million euro/year * 5years) in technology transfer activities (e.g. start-up incubators)

10 million euro (2 million euro/year *5 years) in third mission activities

The activities will generate a positive cooperation with the private sector that is expected to continue over the 5 years of implementation. However, the innovation ecosystems will be implemented within the existing organizations and structures of the universities and public research bodies guaranteeing the impact of the projects beyond the 5 years of implementation.

The budget forecast is based on an average estimation of 105 million euro of the single intervention, applied to the 12 planned interventions.

Investment 2.1: IPCEI

Details provided in T2.

Investment 2.2: Partnerships in research and innovation – Horizon Europe

Details provided in T2.

Investment 2.3: Strengthening and sectorial/territorial extension of technology transfer centres by industry segments

Details provided in T2.

Investment 3.1: Fund for construction of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructures

The average investment is 50 million euros per intervention, 30 interventions are estimated to be started by 2026. Within each project, at least one research manager will be hired with an expected cost of 100000 euro per year covered for three years. After that period, the infrastructures are expected to become economically self-sustainable.

Investment 3.2: Financing Start-ups

Based on the experience of CDP VC and its visibility on the market, considering the programs under development on the front of technology transfer and startup acceleration, as well as the investment activity in the early stage phase, we consider an average investment of 1, 2 million per company, resulting in 250 start-ups financed. We also account for management fees to be paid to the investment manager which, in line with market standards, are around 2% of total invested amount for direct investments.

Investment 3.3: Introduction of innovative doctorates that respond to the needs of innovation by enterprises and promote hiring of researchers by companies

The estimate is based on:

- the cost of a PhD fellowship, which is approximately equal to € 60,000 according to normative standards currently in use, and foreseeing companies co-financing at 50%; accordingly, activating 5000 fellowships for each of the three PhD cycles considered in the measure entails an overall cost of 450mln weighing on RRF;
- the average contribution of 50,000€ for every start-up projects created by the new PhDs for a total of 600 projects per PhD court; the measure entails an overall cost of 90 millions (30 millions for each of the courts), weighing on OP ESF;
- number of junior researchers who leave their academic careers after an average experience of 5 years (currently around 20,000 per year); for every year of experience gained by the researchers the tax relief once they are hired by companies/institutions is on average 1,000 €; under a maximum entitlement of 50 mln euros per year, the measure applies to half the whole yearly outflow of fixed term researchers; since the measure is applied for 3 yearly outflows, its overall cost is 150 mlns, weighing on RRF.

Annex II: M/Ts of Component 2 of Mission 4

Disclaimer: The selection and specific wording of the M/T in the CID, further specification in the OA and associated deadlines are subject to further reflection and adjustment, in light of the final version of the component, and given the need to ensure consistency across components and to ensure full respect of the Regulation.

Timeline	CID [For data defined in the targets, please update/verify based on most recent information on costing]	Further specifications included in the OA [Please complete with relevant elements and definitions as appropriate]	Monitoring included in the OA [Please complete with relevant information as appropriate]	Additional comment
Q2-2021	INVESTMENT 2.2 – IPCEI MILESTONE: open call for expression of interest in new projects on IPCEI microelectronic n. 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open call for expression of interest for the identification of the national projects in the relevant workstreams 		Ministry of Economic Development	The IPCEI that will be supported under the RRF could be updated depending on the actual progress stage of the national IPCEI procedures currently on going and the progress stage of the state aid notification procedure based on the so-called chapeaux text. In any case the chosen IPCEI will regard specific industrial innovative sectors in line with the European value chains already identified.
Q2-2022	INVESTMENT 2.2 – IPCEI MILESTONE: open call for expression of interest in new projects on IPCEI microelectronic n. 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of national legal act allocating the necessary funding to provide support to project participants. 		Ministry of Economic Development	The IPCEI that will be supported under the RRF could be updated depending on the actual progress stage of the national IPCEI procedures currently on going and the progress stage of the state aid notification procedure based on the so-called chapeaux text. In any case the chosen IPCEI will regard specific industrial innovative sectors in line with the European value chains already identified.
Q2-2022	REFORM 1.1 - Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility MILESTONE: Adoption of Ministerial Decrees on simplification and mobility in R&D linked to the		Ministry of University and Research	Part of the ordinary financing fund will be dedicated to foster and incentivize researchers mobility. The percentage may change according to the ongoing monitoring of the effects of this reform

	<p>ordinary financing fund, and including the following key elements:</p> <p>i) move to more systemic approach to R&D activities through a new simplified model aimed at generating a significant impact through avoiding dispersion and fragmentation of priorities; ii) reform legislation to increase mobility of high-profile figures (i.e. researchers and managers) among Universities, Research infrastructures and companies; iii) simplification of funds management; iv) reform career path of researchers to increase their focus on research activities.</p>			
<p>Q2-2022</p>	<p>INVESTMENT 3.1 1.5 1.4</p> <p>MILESTONE: Completion of the tendering procedures for selection of: a) integrated system of research and innovation infrastructures; b) innovation ecosystems; c) national R&D leaders on key enabling technologies</p>	<p>INVESTMENT 3.1 Proposals will be selected based on their strong scientific/technological/innovation leadership, their innovation potential (both in terms of open innovation/open data and for proprietary developments), their compliance with the thematic areas or for novel disruptive developments, their translational and innovation plans, the support from industry as a partner for open-innovation and/or as users, the strength of the business development activities, IP generation, clear rules for distinguishing open and protected output and licensing plans, their ability to develop and host industrial doctorates, links with the venture or other types of funds to facilitate the development of new start-ups, the strength of their plans to proactively apply for EU calls, with dedicated personnel to support the preparation, and management of EU grants.</p> <p>INVESTMENT 1.4 The National Centres (NCs) will be created following a competitive call by merging existing world-leading laboratories already</p>	<p>Ministry of University and Research Supervision and coordination with other initiatives will be granted by the Supervisory board introduced in the Ministry of University and Research</p>	

		<p>present in Universities, and public and private research centres, as well as by setting up new bespoke infrastructure. .</p> <p>INVESTMENT 1.5</p> <p>Projects will be assessed in terms of feasibility, sustainability beyond 2026, cofounding from other sources (e.g. regional funds), involvement of the productive sector, quality of the partners, impact on social and environmental sustainability. The call for projects to be financed as innovation ecosystems, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, and a possible Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory.</p>		
Q2 - 2022	<p>INVESTMENT 3.2 - Financing start-ups</p> <p>MILESTONE: Complete the set-up of the financial instrument and the agreement between IT government and the implementing partner Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP)</p>	<p>Indicative elements to be included in Financial Instrument's investment policy/strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment targets (fund size, number of operations, amounts to be supported over time differentiated by beneficiary eg SMEs vs mid-caps/large companies,...) - Scope and eligible beneficiaries - Eligible financial intermediaries and selection process - Type of support provided (eg guarantees, loans, equity, quasi-equity) - Targeted risk/returns for each type of investor including in particular the MS using RRF funds - Risk policy and AML policy - Governance (partners, fund managers, Board, Investment Committee, role and responsibilities) - Diversification and concentration limits 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equity policy including exit strategy for equity investments - DNSH/sustainability proofing policy and exclusion list - Lending policy for debt investment, including required guarantees and collateral - Timeline for fund raising and for implementation - State Aid dimension and compatibility - Mechanisms for monitoring and reporting in line with RRF Regulation 		
Q4-2022	<p>INVESTMENT 2.2 – IPCEI MILESTONE: open call for expression of interest in new projects on IPCEI microelectronic n. 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise the list of potential participants to the common project. 		Ministry of Economic Development	<p>The IPCEI that will be supported under the RRF could be updated depending on the actual progress stage of the national IPCEI procedures currently on going and the progress stage of the state aid notification procedure based on the so-called chapeaux text.</p> <p>In any case the chosen IPCEI will regard specific industrial innovative sectors in line with the European value chains already identified.</p>
Q4-2022	<p>INVESTMENT 1.2 - young researchers</p> <p>TARGET: At least 300 young grantees (including ERC grantees, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship and Seal of Excellence) supported and at least 300 young researchers contracted</p>		Ministry of University and Research	
Q2-2023	<p>INVESTMENT 3.1 - integrated system of R&I infrastructure</p> <p>TARGET: At least 30 infrastructures funded and 30 research managers hired for the integrated system of research and innovation infrastructure</p>			
Q4-2023	INVESTMENT 1.1 - Fund for the PNR and the PRIN	The considered evaluation criteria are 1) quality of the project (40%); ii) composition	Ministry of University and Research	

	<p>TARGET: At least 3150 = 59% of 5350 PRIN research projects aligned with the priorities of the PNR funded involving universities and research bodies.</p>	<p>of the team, feasibility and appropriateness of the project (40%); iii) social and climatic impact of the project (20%). Besides, 10% of the total funding for the 2020 call has been dedicated to projects presented by young researchers (under 40 years old). With a similar approach, future calls will have dedicated resources to address the divides of the country (such as gender or territorial). Finally, part of the resources will be dedicated to a new action directed to multidisciplinary projects, that usually have difficulties in finding the right space among the sectors identified for the PRIN (ERC sectors).</p> <p>During the projects submission steps, a quantitative evaluation will be required concerning the environmental issues, among which the mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change, the impact on natural resources (water, air and soil), biodiversity and ecosystems, the adherence to the circular economy principles and the amelioration of health and environmental quality.</p> <p>Details on territorial and discipline sector distribution provided through monitoring.</p>	<p>INVESTMENT 1.1 Launch of the call for 2021 and 2022 round.</p> <p>The research priorities addressed with the PRIN project will deal with the six major areas of intervention of the PNR. In turn, they reflect the six clusters of the European Framework Programme for Research and Innovation 2021-2027: i) health; ii) humanistic culture, creativity, social transformations, a society of inclusion; iii) security for social systems; iv) digital, industry, aerospace; v) climate, energy, sustainable mobility; vi) food products, bioeconomics, biodiversity, agriculture, environment. The PRIN projects though are bottom-up and curiosity-driven proposals, so a proper monitoring of the distribution of the funded projects among the PNR areas of intervention will assure an equal distribution of research efforts and funds.</p>	
<p>Q4-2024</p>	<p>INVESTMENT 3.3 - Innovative PhDs</p> <p>TARGET: At least 15.000 innovative PhDs fellowships awarded</p>	<p>The former Ministry of Education, University and Research, defined in 2016 the requirements for a PhD Program to be considered as an innovative PhD. In particular, an innovative PhD must be either international (e.g., in collaboration with foreign universities or research centres), intersectoral (e.g., in collaboration with companies), or interdisciplinary (e.g., with multiple research area involved). Investment 3.3 is</p>	<p>Ministry of University and Research</p>	

		directed to the second type of innovative PhDs, namely the intersectoral one.		
Q2-2025	<p>INVESTMENT 1.1 - PNR and PRIN</p> <p>TARGET: At least 5350 research projects funded and at least 900 new fixed-term researchers hired</p> <p>INVESTMENT 1.3 - Partnerships</p> <p>TARGET: At least 100 new fixed-term researchers hired for each one of the envisaged basic research partnerships signed between research institutes and private firms; at least 40% of total fixed term-contracts are signed by female researchers.</p>	<p>Details by gender and territorial distribution provided through monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PRIN projects will dedicate part of the fund to bridging the gaps in our country, a monitoring process will allow to estimate the needs and revise future actions - Concerning Investment 1.3 at least 40% of the hired researchers will be female and the territorial distribution of the funded projects will be managed during the selection process. <p>INVESTMENT 1.1 The PRIN projects are bottom-up initiatives and the research team may decide to require the hiring of new personnel or not within the requested fund. The cost of investment 1.1 does not include the cost for personnel explicitly, but new personnel may be recruited within the funded projects. Moreover, specific projects may decide to hire not only fixed-term researchers but also PhD students. To make an estimate, at least 1 fixed-term researcher every 2 million euro of funding can be envisaged as a plausible share.</p> <p>INVESTMENT 1.3 The projects will be selected based on competitive criteria including i) adherence to the PNR objectives and priorities; ii) involvement of stakeholders to combine the Technology Readiness Level -TRL with the Societal Readiness Level -SRL; iii) relevance to EU intervention programmes such as the Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KIC) promoted by the European Institute of Innovation and</p>	<p>Ministry of University and Research</p> <p>INVESTMENT 1.1 Launch of the call for 2023 round. The research priorities addressed with the PRIN project will deal with the six major areas of intervention of the PNR. In turn, they reflect the six clusters of the European Framework Programme for Research and Innovation 2021-2027: i) health; ii) humanistic culture, creativity, social transformations, a society of inclusion; iii) security for social systems; iv) digital, industry, aerospace; v) climate, energy, sustainable mobility; vi) food products, bioeconomics, biodiversity, agriculture, environment. The PRIN projects though are bottom-up and curiosity-driven proposals, so a proper monitoring of the distribution of the funded projects among the PNR areas of intervention will assure an equal distribution of research efforts and funds.</p> <p>The details about gender of researchers involved and territorial distribution will be monitored along the whole funding period.</p>	

		<p>Technology (EIT). Moreover, specific selection criteria will be defined to ensure i) balance of territories involved (i.e., by promoting the involvement of actors from different regions and different zones of the country, including the South and the Islands), ii) the involvement of both large and small-medium enterprises (SME) with particular attention to the younger (< 5 years) and innovative ones. The calls will also take into account the periodic EU country-specific recommendations. Finally, the call for projects, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, as well as a possible Strategic Environmental Evaluation (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. Once the programmes will be defined, working groups will be set up to define, for each programme, a roadmap of objectives. For each programme, a leading subject, responsible and accountable for the development and outcomes of the programme, will be identified, as well as the governance for the specific programme</p>		
<p>Q2-2025</p>	<p>INVESTMENT 3.2, 2.1, 2.2 - start-ups, IPCEI, Horizon Europe TARGET: Number of enterprises which received support: (i) At least 250 SMEs and start-up projects financed by the financing start-ups initiative (ii) At least 20 companies receiving support thanks to the IPCEI model; (iii) At least 205 projects from companies receiving support thanks to the Horizon Europe measure.</p>	<p>Details on territorial distribution and amount of private investment matching public support provided through monitoring. INVESTMENT 2.1 By date 2025, first industrial deployment of microelectronics innovative products on four workstream (technology platforms, design, manufacturing and integration packaging)</p>		<p>The first industrial deployment of IPCEI related products may change according to the readiness and maturity of the industrial sector. In the same year we may have the deployment of Hydrogen products or cloud infrastructure.</p>

Q4-2025	<p>INVESTMENT 1.4 - national R&D leaders on key enabling technologies</p> <p>MILESTONE: At least 5 Research structures and "national R&D leaders" are operational in Key Enabling Technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advanced Simulation and Big Data analysis and management - Advanced Environment and Energy Technologies - Quantum and Advanced Materials Technologies, Photonics and Optoelectronics - Technologies for Health (Biopharma Technologies) - Technologies for Agriculture and Food (Agri-Tech) - Sustainable Mobility - Technologies Applied to Cultural Heritage - Technologies for Biodiversity and Environmental Sustainability - Technologies for Industrial Digital Transition – Industry 4.0 	Details on the centers and territorial distribution provided through monitoring:	Ministry of University and Research Ministry of Economic Development	
Q4-2025	<p>INVESTMENT 2.3 - technology transfer</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Number of new hubs: 42; Estimated financial value of services (public and private resources): 600 ml euro; Minimum number of SMEs: 4500</p> <p>Breakdown of typology of centres:</p> <p>Competence Centres: 8 CC currently in place. Eventually, new centres can be financed according to the emerging needs of specific sectors or local ecosystems.</p>	Details on territorial distribution, industry sector and value in million euro provided	Ministry of Economic Development	Report on the activities of the centres, particularly concerning the involvement of SMEs and on process of reorganization and rationalization and specialisation of existing centres,

	<p>The Network of on-the-ground innovation hubs: the number depends on the EDHI that will be financed by Digital Europe programme (where additional services will be financed, where needed) and those who will receive the Seal of Excellence after the EC selection process, where relevant for the national strategy. Other hubs, cooperating with EDIH, such as national DIH and Points of Digital Innovation, could receive financing</p>			
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Mission	Componen Id	
M4	C2	Inv1.1
M4	C2	Inv1.2
M4	C2	Inv1.3
M4	C2	Inv1.4
M4	C2	Inv1.5
M4	C2	Inv2.1
M4	C2	Inv2.2
M4	C2	Inv2.3
M4	C2	Inv3.1
M4	C2	Inv3.2
M4	C2	Inv3.3

Name

Fund for the National Research Programme (NRP) and Research Projects of Significant National Interest

Funding projects presented by young researchers

Partnerships extended to universities, research centres, companies and funding of basic research projects

Strengthening research structures and supporting the creation of "National R&D leaders" on some Key Enablers

Establishing and strengthening of "innovation ecosystems", building "territorial samples of R&D"

IPCEI

Partnership Horizon Europe

Strengthening and sectorial/ territorial extension of technology transfer centres by industry segments

Fund for the construction of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructure

Financing start-ups

Introduction of innovative doctorates that respond to the needs of innovation and promote hiring of research

ig Technologies

ers by companies

DNISH assessment

1. Project name	
2. Project location	
3. Project start date	
4. Project end date	
5. Project status	

Assessment objective	Step 1		Step 2		Additional justification (if objective not met)
	Step 1a: Assess the presence of any physical or chemical hazards that may affect the project (e.g. noise, vibration, air quality, etc.)	Step 1b: Assess the presence of any biological hazards (e.g. disease, pests, etc.)	Step 2a: Assess the presence of any physical or chemical hazards that may affect the project (e.g. noise, vibration, air quality, etc.)	Step 2b: Assess the presence of any biological hazards (e.g. disease, pests, etc.)	
1. Design stage objectives	1. The design stage objectives are met.		1. The design stage objectives are met.		The assessment is a part of a wider project assessment and should not be used in isolation. It should be used in conjunction with other assessment tools such as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The assessment should be updated if there are any changes to the project or the environment. The assessment should be updated if there are any changes to the project or the environment. The assessment should be updated if there are any changes to the project or the environment.
2. Design stage objectives	2. The design stage objectives are met.		2. The design stage objectives are met.		
3. The assessment is not a prediction of water and wastewater	3. The assessment is not a prediction of water and wastewater.		3. The assessment is not a prediction of water and wastewater.		
4. The assessment is not a prediction of water and wastewater	4. The assessment is not a prediction of water and wastewater.		4. The assessment is not a prediction of water and wastewater.		
5. The assessment is not a prediction of water and wastewater	5. The assessment is not a prediction of water and wastewater.		5. The assessment is not a prediction of water and wastewater.		

DNSH assessment

Project Name	
Project Location	
Project Description	
Project Start Date	
Project End Date	
Project Status	

Assessment Criteria	DNSH		Overall	Traffic	Exclusion or mitigation (if not been selected)
	Question 1	Question 2			
1. Direct Impacts	Does the proposed development have a direct impact on the environment?	Is the proposed development likely to have a direct impact on the environment?	Yes	Yes	
2. Indirect Impacts	Does the proposed development have an indirect impact on the environment?	Is the proposed development likely to have an indirect impact on the environment?	Yes	Yes	
3. Cumulative Impacts	Does the proposed development have a cumulative impact on the environment?	Is the proposed development likely to have a cumulative impact on the environment?	Yes	Yes	
4. Residual Impacts	Does the proposed development have a residual impact on the environment?	Is the proposed development likely to have a residual impact on the environment?	Yes	Yes	
5. Mitigation Measures	Are there any mitigation measures proposed to avoid, reduce or compensate for the impacts of the proposed development?	Are there any mitigation measures proposed to avoid, reduce or compensate for the impacts of the proposed development?	Yes	Yes	
6. Overall Assessment	Does the proposed development have an overall impact on the environment?	Is the proposed development likely to have an overall impact on the environment?	Yes	Yes	

The assessment is a part of the overall assessment of the proposed development and is intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings of the assessment. The assessment is based on the information provided in the assessment report and is intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings of the assessment. The assessment is based on the information provided in the assessment report and is intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings of the assessment.

DNSH assessment

Mission	A
Charter	2
Related Mission (Category of Investment)	1.4 Strengthening research structures and supporting the creation of "National Skills Centers" on some key Enabling Technologies
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
Date	25/09/2021

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
	Does the measure have an or an insignificant (or negative) impact on this objective or sub-objective to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Comments
Environmental objectives			Yes/No
			Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	B. The measure contributes substantially to an environmental objective pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	B. Environmental and climate contribution to the intervention level: the measure contributes to the environmental objective of the intervention level: "Research and innovation" and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	
2. Circular economy	C. The measure contributes substantially to an environmental objective pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	B. Environmental and climate contribution to the intervention level: the measure contributes to the environmental objective of the intervention level: "Research and innovation" and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	C. The measure contributes substantially to an environmental objective pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	B. Environmental and climate contribution to the intervention level: the measure contributes to the environmental objective of the intervention level: "Research and innovation" and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	C. The measure contributes substantially to an environmental objective pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	B. Environmental and climate contribution to the intervention level: the measure contributes to the environmental objective of the intervention level: "Research and innovation" and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	
5. Pollution prevention and control of air, water and soil	C. The measure contributes substantially to an environmental objective pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	B. Environmental and climate contribution to the intervention level: the measure contributes to the environmental objective of the intervention level: "Research and innovation" and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	C. The measure contributes substantially to an environmental objective pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	B. Environmental and climate contribution to the intervention level: the measure contributes to the environmental objective of the intervention level: "Research and innovation" and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and in such a considerable manner as to be taken into account in the environmental classification pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation.	

DNSH assessment

Mission	4 - Education and research
Cluster	1 - From research to business
Industrial Measures (Platform or Investment)	2.1 ICFPI
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of economic development
Date	19th March 2021

	Step 1		Step 2	
Environmental objectives	Does the measure have or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective? <small> A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and such is considered compatible with DNSH for the relevant objective. B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and such is considered compatible with DNSH for the relevant objective. </small>	Justification if 'A, B or C' has been selected <small> 1. The measure is compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective. 2. Reasons for this are the following: a) ICFPIs aim to promote innovation up to the first industrial deployment and they require the approval of the European Commission. b) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. c) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. d) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. e) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. f) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. g) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. h) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. i) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. j) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. k) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. l) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. m) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. n) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. o) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. p) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. q) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. r) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. s) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. t) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. u) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. v) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. w) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. x) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. y) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. z) ICFPIs are subject to the assessment of the Commission of the European Communities. </small>	Questions <small> 1. Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions? 2. Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets? 3. Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of those waters? 4. Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-hazardous waste, or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not necessary to deliver services, or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment or respect to the circular economy set 27 of the functioning? 5. Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land? 6. Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition of biodiversity of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest? </small>	Yes/No Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation				
2. Climate change adaptation				
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources				
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling				
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land				
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity ecosystems				

DNDSH assessment

Section	1 - Mission and research
Phase	2 - From research to business
Business Strategy / Reform or Investment	2.3 Sustainability Action Plan
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of economic development
Date	1st April 2021

Environmental objectives	Does the measure have or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the objective or contribute to support the objective?	Justification (if A, B or C has been selected)	Comments	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with Objectives for the relevant objective	<p>The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this component for the following reason:</p> <p>Of all, as an intervention that aims to reduce water consumption to be an active part in the sector business performance that the European Commission will learn as part of the National Energy Strategy, the measure contributes to the climate change objectives in reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The measure aims at reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in a range of activities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency in buildings, energy efficiency in industry, energy efficiency in transport, energy efficiency in public buildings, energy efficiency in agriculture, energy efficiency in services, energy efficiency in households, energy efficiency in public services, energy efficiency in other services. <p>Finally, in any case, mitigation that can be financed or co-financed through the capacity to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and avoiding Regulation (EU) 2020/2008.</p>	<p>Are the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?</p>		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with Objectives for the relevant objective	<p>The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this component for the following reason:</p> <p>Of all, as an intervention that aims to reduce water consumption to be an active part in the sector business performance that the European Commission will learn as part of the National Energy Strategy, the measure contributes to the climate change objectives in reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The measure aims at reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in a range of activities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency in buildings, energy efficiency in industry, energy efficiency in transport, energy efficiency in public buildings, energy efficiency in agriculture, energy efficiency in services, energy efficiency in households, energy efficiency in public services, energy efficiency in other services. <p>Finally, in any case, mitigation that can be financed or co-financed through the capacity to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and avoiding Regulation (EU) 2020/2008.</p>	<p>Are the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?</p>		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with Objectives for the relevant objective	<p>The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this component for the following reason:</p> <p>Of all, as an intervention that aims to reduce water consumption to be an active part in the sector business performance that the European Commission will learn as part of the National Energy Strategy, the measure contributes to the climate change objectives in reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The measure aims at reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in a range of activities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency in buildings, energy efficiency in industry, energy efficiency in transport, energy efficiency in public buildings, energy efficiency in agriculture, energy efficiency in services, energy efficiency in households, energy efficiency in public services, energy efficiency in other services. <p>Finally, in any case, mitigation that can be financed or co-financed through the capacity to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and avoiding Regulation (EU) 2020/2008.</p>	<p>Are the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good environmental potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) the good environmental status of marine waters?</p>		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with Objectives for the relevant objective	<p>The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this component for the following reason:</p> <p>Of all, as an intervention that aims to reduce water consumption to be an active part in the sector business performance that the European Commission will learn as part of the National Energy Strategy, the measure contributes to the climate change objectives in reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The measure aims at reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in a range of activities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency in buildings, energy efficiency in industry, energy efficiency in transport, energy efficiency in public buildings, energy efficiency in agriculture, energy efficiency in services, energy efficiency in households, energy efficiency in public services, energy efficiency in other services. <p>Finally, in any case, mitigation that can be financed or co-financed through the capacity to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and avoiding Regulation (EU) 2020/2008.</p>	<p>Are the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-hazardous household waste or (i) household appliances and (ii) large appliances and (iii) small appliances, or (ii) the incineration of hazardous waste, or (iii) the incineration of waste of the Annexes I, II or III of the Treaty?</p>		
5. Pollution prevention and control for air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with Objectives for the relevant objective	<p>The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this component for the following reason:</p> <p>Of all, as an intervention that aims to reduce water consumption to be an active part in the sector business performance that the European Commission will learn as part of the National Energy Strategy, the measure contributes to the climate change objectives in reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The measure aims at reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in a range of activities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency in buildings, energy efficiency in industry, energy efficiency in transport, energy efficiency in public buildings, energy efficiency in agriculture, energy efficiency in services, energy efficiency in households, energy efficiency in public services, energy efficiency in other services. <p>Finally, in any case, mitigation that can be financed or co-financed through the capacity to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and avoiding Regulation (EU) 2020/2008.</p>	<p>Are the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or soil?</p>		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compatible with Objectives for the relevant objective	<p>The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this component for the following reason:</p> <p>Of all, as an intervention that aims to reduce water consumption to be an active part in the sector business performance that the European Commission will learn as part of the National Energy Strategy, the measure contributes to the climate change objectives in reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The measure aims at reducing energy consumption and emissions, and managing territorial natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in a range of activities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency in buildings, energy efficiency in industry, energy efficiency in transport, energy efficiency in public buildings, energy efficiency in agriculture, energy efficiency in services, energy efficiency in households, energy efficiency in public services, energy efficiency in other services. <p>Finally, in any case, mitigation that can be financed or co-financed through the capacity to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and avoiding Regulation (EU) 2020/2008.</p>	<p>Are the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitat and species, including those of priority concern?</p>		

DNSh assessment

Measure	Climate	4. Reducing a reserve
Cluster	Cluster	2. Data centre of Europe
Related Measure (Action or Investment)	Project/Action	2.3 Strengthening and activation/vertical extension of technology transfer centres by industry segments – Investment
Responsibility for research and implementation	Reference person	MSE-CONTRIM, DIV IV A DIV VI - Maria Recalde Ferrazuelo & Marco Galvão
Date	Date	09/09/2024

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p>	<p>The measure concerns the provision of services for technological transfer to digitalisation. There is no harm or climate change area energy-intensive activities, such as data centres, big data analytics and quantum computing.</p> <p>Given the nature of the digitalisation related to the data centre for research, the effects that may affect both the current and future climate were assessed and no substance was highlighted to be considered in carrying out the interventions included in the measure, so risks of environmental damage connected to the protection of water quality and water stress have been identified, since the installation of hydraulic devices or appliances that use water is not envisaged.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?</p>		
2. Climate change adaptation	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p>	<p>The measure will not produce additional noise since it does not envisage the substitution of old tangible goods with new ones. There is no requirement to consider noise in the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant decrease of the groundwater table or to a significant increase in the groundwater table, with the exception of the measurement of non-sustainable freshwater water, or (ii) lead to significant fluctuations in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource in any stage of its life cycle which are not prevented by adequate measures, or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation)?</p>		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p>	<p>The measure supports recovery projects development but it is not envisaged the forcing of the implementation of the projects.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?</p>		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p>	<p>The measure will not produce additional noise since it does not envisage the substitution of old tangible goods with new ones. There is no requirement to consider noise in the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?</p>		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p>	<p>The measure supports recovery projects development but it is not envisaged the forcing of the implementation of the projects.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?</p>		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p> <p>C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with Article 17(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.</p>	<p>The measure supports recovery projects development but it is not envisaged the forcing of the implementation of the projects.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?</p> <p>Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?</p>		

DNSh assessment

Mission	4 - Education and Research
Cluster	2 - From research to business
Related Missions (Efforts or Investment)	3.2 Financing start-ups
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Institute of economic development
Date	2nd April 2021

Environmental objectives	Page 1		Page 2	
	Does the measure have an or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Question	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle given its nature, and is such a combined compliant with DfCIR for the relevant objective	The measure is compliant with DfCIR principles for the relevant objective, for the following reasons: The EIR measures are found to strengthen an already existing national measure that, through direct and indirect investments, aims at accelerating the growth of national innovation system, by supporting start-ups with high growth potential, scale-ups and incubator SMEs whose investments are supported to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund. In fact, interventions to be supported by the fund are selected taking into account their capability to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and screening (Regulation (EU) 2020/852).	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle given its nature, and is such a combined compliant with DfCIR for the relevant objective	The measure is compliant with DfCIR principles for the relevant objective, for the following reasons: The EIR measures are found to strengthen an already existing national measure that, through direct and indirect investments, aims at accelerating the growth of national innovation system, by supporting start-ups with high growth potential, scale-ups and incubator SMEs whose investments are supported to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund. In fact, interventions to be supported by the fund are selected taking into account their capability to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and screening (Regulation (EU) 2020/852).	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself (e.g. people, nature or assets)?	
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle given its nature, and is such a combined compliant with DfCIR for the relevant objective	The measure is compliant with DfCIR principles for the relevant objective, for the following reasons: The EIR measures are found to strengthen an already existing national measure that, through direct and indirect investments, aims at accelerating the growth of national innovation system, by supporting start-ups with high growth potential, scale-ups and incubator SMEs whose investments are supported to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund. In fact, interventions to be supported by the fund are selected taking into account their capability to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and screening (Regulation (EU) 2020/852).	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status, or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?	
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle given its nature, and is such a combined compliant with DfCIR for the relevant objective	The measure is compliant with DfCIR principles for the relevant objective, for the following reasons: The EIR measures are found to strengthen an already existing national measure that, through direct and indirect investments, aims at accelerating the growth of national innovation system, by supporting start-ups with high growth potential, scale-ups and incubator SMEs whose investments are supported to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund. In fact, interventions to be supported by the fund are selected taking into account their capability to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and screening (Regulation (EU) 2020/852).	Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant modifications in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not environmentally adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect of the circular economy (Art. 22 of the Directive)?	
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle given its nature, and is such a combined compliant with DfCIR for the relevant objective	The measure is compliant with DfCIR principles for the relevant objective, for the following reasons: The EIR measures are found to strengthen an already existing national measure that, through direct and indirect investments, aims at accelerating the growth of national innovation system, by supporting start-ups with high growth potential, scale-ups and incubator SMEs whose investments are supported to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund. In fact, interventions to be supported by the fund are selected taking into account their capability to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and screening (Regulation (EU) 2020/852).	Is the measure expected to lead to significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?	
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle given its nature, and is such a combined compliant with DfCIR for the relevant objective	The measure is compliant with DfCIR principles for the relevant objective, for the following reasons: The EIR measures are found to strengthen an already existing national measure that, through direct and indirect investments, aims at accelerating the growth of national innovation system, by supporting start-ups with high growth potential, scale-ups and incubator SMEs whose investments are supported to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund. In fact, interventions to be supported by the fund are selected taking into account their capability to be environmentally sustainable in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and screening (Regulation (EU) 2020/852).	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?	



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: DECRETO MINISTERIALE

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: (cfr. singole schede di intervento per l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario):

Reform: Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility

Objectives: The systemic approach to support R&D activities will be strengthened with a model based on a few horizontal missions, with aggregated and integrated interventions to support the entire knowledge-creation chain (technological poles and research infrastructures, scientific and technological skills, companies). These missions will strategically comply with the priorities of the National Research Plan (PNR) 2021-2027: i) support the diffused and inclusive growth of the research; ii) consolidate fundamental research; iii) strengthen interdisciplinary research; iv) ensuring the centrality of the person in innovation; v) enhance the circulation of knowledge and skills between the world of research and the production system; vi) accompany the development of a new generation of researchers, technologists and knowledge transfer professionals. These missions comply with the pillars of Horizon Europe, especially in the context of Pillar 1 (i.e. reinforcing and extending the excellence of Union's Science Base) and Pillar 3 (i.e. Support to innovations with breakthrough and market-creating potential and Connection with regional and national innovation actors). Moreover, the proposed framework will also contribute to paving the way for addressing the EU Horizon Missions (e.g., cancer, climate-neutral cities, and soil health and food) and the global challenges of Pillar 2 (e.g., digital industry & space, culture creativity & inclusive societies, and climate, energy and mobility).

In particular, the reform package here described will overcome the current logic of mere redistribution of resources by favouring a sharing approach and will be directed towards the simplification of bureaucracy related to the management of funds devoted to public-private research activities, also supported by the first component of Mission 1. In this context, the Ministry of University and Research will introduce three main innovations i) increasing and supporting the mutual mobility (through incentives) of high-profile figures (i.e. researchers and managers) among Universities, Research infrastructures and companies (leave of absence); ii) simplifying the management of funds directed to financed projects; iii) creating a unique tenure track path which will unify the current figures of temporary researcher type A and B and allowing higher commitment to research activities and a clearer career path. According to the OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2021, mobility between academia and other sectors can help promote an effective interaction among research, education and innovation, as well as opening up alternative career paths for doctorates.



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The reform is strictly integrated with other investments proposed under Mission 4, Component 2, such as investments 1.1, 1.3, and 1.4 all concerning public-private collaborations in developing R&D projects. Also, the reform is tied with investment 1.2, which includes short mobility programmes for young researchers to stimulate excellence circulation and spreading. Finally, all the investments under the second outcome “Transfer of technology and support for innovation” are synergistically interconnected with the reform by nurturing the entrepreneurial and innovation capabilities of the knowledge-creation chain, enabling an effective knowledge transfer, which in turn will increase the attractiveness and visibility of Italy on the international scene.

Implementation: The Ministry of University and Research and the Ministry of Economic Development will be responsible for this reform. Inter-ministerial coordination will be carried out through the Research Commission of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE) supported by a stable coordination committee at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (as allowed with the approval of the PNR 2021-2027 deliberated on December 2020, n.74/2020) to establish the priorities in terms of reforms modifications needed in the short term, as well as to define new ministerial decrees that will be needed to set the simplified disciplines for the management of joint R&D activities and the facilitation of mobility. Besides, to support the mobility reform, the Ministry of University and Research will allocate part of the ordinary financing fund (FFO) and part of research centres ordinary financing (FOE) to incentivize mobility among universities and universities and research centres. In particular, dedicated incentives will be temporarily recognized to mobile researchers so to cover additional costs, as well as access to the facilities, infrastructures and research network offered by the host institution.

The Ministry of University and Research and the Ministry of Economic Development will constantly evaluate the effectiveness of territorial impact, assessing the need for initiatives dedicated to specific territories aiming for a reduction in the regional divide.

Cost: The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.

Target population: Universities, research centres, researchers, enterprises.

Timeline: A first step in supporting this reform was the establishment of the Ministry of University and Research, formerly joined with the Ministry of Education, with the Decree D.L. 1/2020. The intervention on simplification will mainly concern the simplification of the MUR's liability funding procedures and will be completed in 2021, with a Ministerial Decree based on the previous Decree D.M. 593/2016. The intervention will be completed in the first quarter of 2022, this intervention will also include support tools of researchers' mobility from academia to enterprises.

By 2021, the MUR ministerial decree will be approved for the use of the extraordinary resources provided with the Fund for the promotion and development of PNR policies (paragraph 548 of art.1, Law No. 178/2020). The MUR evaluation procedures will also be supported through the measures approved within paragraphs 550 and 551 of art.1, law No. 178/2020, concerning the establishment of the new Fund for the evaluation and enhancement of research projects (10 million euros starting from 2021) and simplification measures for the evaluation of research programmes and projects and their results.

Self-assessment of State-aid compliance: The reform allows for the implementation of initiatives with consequences on State-aid compliance. Assessment will be provided individually for each of the investments described in Component 2.



I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.



2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? SI NO X

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività SI NO X

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



Se si è risposto **NO** al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO X

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;



- per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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- Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
- Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
- Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

Il Dirigente responsabile



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Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: DECRETO MINISTERIALE

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: (cfr. singole schede di intervento per l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario):

Investment: Fund for the National Research Programme (PNR) and Research Projects of Significant National Interest (PRIN)

Objectives: The Fund will support scientific research measures set out in the National Programme for Research (PNR) 2021- 2027 in such a way as to ensure the implementation of the strategic lines in the field of scientific research in coherence with the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. The approach followed in planning the PNR 2021-2027 proposes a paradigm shift, towards a systematization of programmes for research, development, innovation, support to international relations and industrial policies. The result is a multiannual programme, aiming to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the European Commission's priorities and the objectives of the 2021-2027 cohesion policy. The goal is to make Italy more attractive for researchers, by fighting territorial inequalities and creating opportunities for young talents. The priorities of the Investment will be defined through consultation with the national scientific community, the central administrations, the Regions and the major public and private stakeholders, in accordance with the recommendations by national, European and international authoritative organizations.

The major areas of intervention of the PNR reflect the six clusters of the European Framework Programme for Research and Innovation 2021-2027: i) health; ii) humanistic culture, creativity, social transformations, a society of inclusion; iii) security for social systems; iv) digital, industry, aerospace; v) climate, energy, sustainable mobility; vi) food products, bioeconomics, biodiversity, agriculture, environment.

As a support of the PNR, a new action has been planned, calling for Research Projects of Significant National Interest (PRIN) to fund three-year projects that, due to their complexity and nature, require the collaboration of research units belonging to universities and research organizations (such as the National Research Center). These projects - which intend to promote curiosity-driven research activities, both fundamental and oriented - are selected on the basis of scientific profile quality of responsible subjects, as well as the originality, methodological adequacy, impact and feasibility of the research project. This type of activity stimulates the development of initiatives promoted by researchers, towards frontier research, and



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stronger interaction between universities and research institutions. The investment will promote three main directions:

i) Support curiosity-driven research activities in the three ERC macro sectors (i.e., LS, PE and SH) encouraging the synergistic interaction between universities and national research bodies to generate a critical mass and therefore increasing the Italian participation and success rate to EU R&I programmes. The projects will last for a maximum of 36 months and could involve up to 5 research units. The maximum funding allocated for each project will be EUR 2,0 Million.

ii) Support the funding renewal of projects selected on the basis of scientific quality, territorial context and long-term expected impact indicators. This strategy would guarantee the continuity of strategic research lines up to 6 years (3+2 or 3+3). The funding renewal will last for a maximum of 36 months for the projects admitted to funding in the 2021 call, and for a maximum of 24 months for the calls of 2022. The maximum funding allocated for each project will be 1.5 million euro.

iii) Support research activities dealing with strategic emerging topics, such as sustainability and protection of natural resources, circular economy, environmental protection and quality, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and human wellbeing. This specific action will be devoted to supporting interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and territorial balanced projects aiming at merging different scientific approaches, knowledge, methods, and skills to solve complex problems. Interdisciplinarity and multidisciplinary would act as reliable incubators of innovative scientific discovery resulting from the exchange of ideas and the development of new synergies (serendipity) with the final aim of encouraging changes of consolidated research perspectives, routine, and paradigms. The projects will last for a maximum of 48 months and could involve up to 5 research units. The maximum funding allocated for each project will be 2.0 million euro.

This investment should encourage participation in initiatives under the European Union's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation.

Implementation: The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The implementation passes through competitive calls, according to the scheme of European research and innovation projects, or in response to calls for proposals setting out the objectives of the projects to be financed, within the framework of the various measures identified. The selection of the Projects of Significant National Interest (PRIN) to be funded go through an evaluation process made by three evaluation panels, one for each of the ERC macro-sectors. A total of four project calls will be scheduled between 2021 to 2024 (the 2021 call has already been opened and the selection procedure is ongoing).

For the scientific evaluation of the projects, the panels are supported by three external referees with expertise in the ERC sector of the specific project. The considered evaluation criteria are 1) quality of the project (40%); ii) composition of the team, feasibility and appropriateness of the project (40%); iii) social and climatic impact of the project (20%). Besides, 10% of the total funding for the 2020 call has been dedicated to projects presented by young researchers (under 40 years old). With a similar approach, future calls will have dedicated resources to address the divides of the country (such as gender or territorial). Finally, part of the resources will be dedicated to a new action directed to multidisciplinary projects, that usually have difficulties in finding the right space among the sectors identified for the PRIN (ERC sectors).



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During the projects submission steps, a quantitative evaluation will be required concerning the environmental issues, among which the mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change, the impact on natural resources (water, air and soil), biodiversity and ecosystems, the adherence to the circular economy principles and the amelioration of health and environmental quality.

The investment is expected to have a significant impact on the development of research projects involving Southern Universities. In particular, we can expect a similar distribution as the one that characterized the funded projects from the PRIN Programme in 2015.

Cost: The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.80 billion euro, of which 0.80 concerning existing initiatives that were launched with a call opened in Autumn 2020. The cost does not include the cost for personnel, but new personnel may be recruited within the funded projects. Instead, the cost includes a budget devoted to assessment and monitoring activities, in line with what was planned for the 2017 PRIN call (about 5 million euro per call).

Target population: Universities; Public Research Centres; researchers.

Timeline: The new call issued in Autumn 2020 provides for the activation of a single funding procedure with annual opening windows for the submission of research projects for the years 2022 and 2023. Annual calls will be opened from 2022 to 2024. In an attempt to provide continuity in the financing of Research Projects of Relevant National Interest along the whole PNR, the call with enough budget to cover the last three years of the Programme will be planned in 2024.

Self-assessment of State-aid compliance: The proposed initiative does not constitute State aid as it is not related to the economic activity of the public beneficiary and therefore does not fall within the notion of an enterprise within the meaning of the aid rules.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei



chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica?

SI

NO

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività

SI

NO

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

identità (aiuti ad hoc);



- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO X

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.



II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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Il Dirigente responsabile



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Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: DECRETO MINISTERIALE

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: (cfr. singole schede di intervento per l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario):

Investment: Funding projects presented by young researchers

Objectives: The investment – strongly inspired by the Excellent Science pillar of the Horizon Europe programme – finances research activities managed independently by young researchers, who will immediately gain a first experience of research responsibility. The programme will aim at attracting young researchers who are beneficiary of high profile international grants such as the ERC starting grants and the Postdoctoral Fellowships (MSCA). The high amount of the contribution is aimed at attracting excellent researchers and investing their funding in creating research infrastructures and teams in Italy, without losing the international connection, facilitated by the contribution for short mobility periods. This strategy will ensure multi-fold objectives: i) the anchoring of investments in R&D on the territory, ii) the spread of the excellence in research across universities and research centres, iii) the continuity of research activities of the selected figures for at least 2 years, iv) the attractiveness of Italy as a country where to select the host institution, without losing the opportunity to engage with other countries institutions both for teaching and research. In the framework of this initiative, the selected young researchers will be recruited first as research fellows or visiting professors and, after the necessary evaluations, in the case of MSCA Global Fellowships (duration 36 months) and ERC grantees, they could also be beneficiary of the measures under the D.M. n. 963/2015 (ex art. 1, comma 9 law 230/2005) dealing with the direct recruitment as tenure track (i.e., RTD-B) or permanent (i.e., associate or full professor) figures.

A total of four project calls will be scheduled between 2022 and 2025.

The investment is strongly tied with all the reforms and investments aimed at making Italy an attractive destination for researchers, such as Reform 1.1, which aims at fostering mobility and simplification; Investment 1.7 on research infrastructures and 2.1 on the creation of national R&D leaders, which will be guided by the principle of resource sharing; Investment 1.5, that will provide researchers with new and periodical funding opportunities. Besides, all the investments addressed to the creation of new PhD Programmes and funds (Investments 3.3 and 3.4 in the first Component and Investments 3.4 and 3.5 in the second Component of Mision 4) will stimulate the creation of new research teams, which is an element of



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attraction for ambitious young researchers. All these synergies will ensure the long-term retainment of the attracted researchers.

Implementation: The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The measure is closely integrated with the reform indicated in point 1.1 “Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility”. The selection of the young researchers will be based on i) the score attributed to the project application by the ERC/IF evaluation committee; ii) the impact of the project on the territory in terms of quality of basic research and human capital and technology transfer. All the types of projects considered in this measure (ERC, MSCA-IF, Seal of Excellence) are selected and financed only after the assessment of the DNSH principle. Finally, it is important to underline that despite this measure will be based on an investment in terms of human capital (the young researchers), the project topics and the expected outputs could have positive indirect impacts on all the other environmental objectives. It is possible to expect that specific researches, devoted to the management of water, coasts and protected areas could represent suitable elements for innovation processes, having a concrete positive impact on these sectors.

The investment envisages supporting up to 300 young researchers awarded with ERC grants, with an individual contribution of 1 million euro (on average), depending on the time left on the project. This contribution will be used to support research activities, short mobility periods for research or teaching in other locations in Italy or abroad (requested as part of the funding received), and technology transfer. In order to strengthen the link between investments in research and maintenance of the results on the territory and employment, part of the individual contribution (up to 20%) will be constrained to the recruitment of at least one non-tenure-track researcher and at least 20% will be invested in infrastructures at the Italian host location.

The investment to support MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowship grantees envisages to support up to 500 recruited researchers with an individual contribution of 0.30 million (on average). This contribution will be used to i) support the research activities of the awarded Postdoctoral Fellowship projects (12-24 months) and ii) to possibly extend the permanence in the hosting institution for a maximum of additional 12 months. This extension could be used to valorize the obtained research outcomes by developing and presenting an ERC or Horizon Europe proposal involving the same hosting institution as a partner and/or to support the technology transfer to companies of the territory. The same contribution could also be applied to MSCA Global Postdoctoral Fellowship (36 months) grantees; in this case, they cannot benefit from the additional 12 months extension but they could be beneficiary of the measures under the D.M. n. 963/2015 (ex art. 1, comma 9 law 230/2005).

The investment to support the applicants who have obtained the ‘Seal of Excellence’ label by the Postdoctoral fellowship MSCA committee, envisages supporting up to 900 figures with an individual contribution of 0.150 million euro (on average). This contribution will be used to i) provide a Research fellowship (12-24 months), and ii) support the research activities.

To ensure a long-lasting impact of this investment, some actions will be introduced: i) for MSCA Postdoctoral fellowship, an extension of the funding by one year will be granted in case the researcher aims to work to a further ERC submission; ii) ERC grantees will be requested to invest in research infrastructures



in the host institution and to start creating a new research group. This, associated with simplified rules, mobility incentives and a more defined tenure track path, guaranteed by Reform 1.1, will ensure a higher propensity to stay in our country after the years covered by the funding.

Cost: The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 0.60 billion euro. The resources allocated to supporting ERC grantees will be 0.3 billion euro, while the investment for MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowship (including the Global ones) will be 0.15 billion euro. 0.135 billion euro will be allocated to support the recruitment of applicants who receive the 'Seal of Excellence' label by the Postdoctoral fellowship MSCA committee. This investment will be supported with additional resources equal to 0.20 billion euro coming from European structural and investment funds to ensure the continuity of the investment. Also, the costs needed for the evaluation and monitoring activities are considered.

Target population: Young researchers.

Timeline: The intervention will start in 2022 and will last until 2026.

Self-assessment of State-aid compliance: The proposed initiative does not constitute State aid as it is not related to the economic activity of the public beneficiary and therefore does not fall within the notion of an enterprise within the meaning of the aid rules.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI X

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI X

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure



- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI** **NO X**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO X**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività



- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO X

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;

dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



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- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013



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- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
- indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**
-

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
- articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

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² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: DECRETO MINISTERIALE

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: (cfr. singole schede di intervento per l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario):

Investment: Partnerships extended to universities, research centres, companies and funding of basic research projects

Objectives: This line of action, which is closely integrated with the initiatives to support the research chain, aims at financing up to 15 major basic research programmes carried out by widespread networks of public and private subjects. The investment is aligned with one of the PNR objectives of promoting positive changes by leveraging fundamental research. Moreover, aiming at engaging citizens, as well as facilitating technology and knowledge transfer to territories, companies and public administrations, a dedicated stakeholder engagement process will be conducted to plan, drive and manage (i.e. project control and delivery) each programme. Each project may have different stakeholders according to the specific objectives. In general, we expect the interested communities, the involved universities and research centres, the network of companies engaged in the project, as well as, the Ministry of University and Research and the European Commission to be involved in the stakeholder engagement process.

Such programmes will contribute to strengthen national technology chains and promote their participation in strategic European and global value chains. The programmes will be oriented to the missions of the PNR and the clusters of Horizon Europe, to create new supply and production chains based on these programmes. Possible examples are the following: circular economy, sustainable mobility (sustainable batteries, materials, logistics, etc.), self-driving vehicles, vaccines, bioreactors, new raw materials. Each programme will promote the aggregation of small and medium-sized enterprises around large private players and public research centres; it will encourage collaborative and complementary research activities. R&D projects will include investments both in human capital, by recruiting non-tenure track researchers (at least 100 positions per programme), and resources for basic research development for universities, research centres and enterprises. This strategy will generate a critical mass able to improve the competitiveness and innovation of the production system, produce short-term economic and social value, enhancing, at the same time, the interdisciplinarity and soft skills of the recruited non-tenure-track researchers. At least 20% of the resources will be devoted to research programmes based on low carbon emission economy, resilience, adaptation to climate change and circular economy, in accordance with the general objective of green transition pursued by the European Commission and Italy as well.



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Implementation: The implementation is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. Particularly, the monitoring of the implementation will be under the responsibility of the supervisory board that will be set to monitor Investments 1.1 (extended research partnership), 1.8 (research infrastructures), 2.1 (National Centres on Key Enabling Technologies) and 2.3 (Innovation Ecosystems for sustainability). The measure is closely integrated with the reform indicated in point 1.1 “Implementation of R&D support measures to foster simplification and mobility”. The investment is closely integrated with the PNR and Investment 1.7 in particular. Once the programmes will be defined, working groups will be set up to define, for each programme, a roadmap of objectives. For each programme, a leading subject, responsible and accountable for the development and outcomes of the programme, will be identified, as well as the governance for the specific programme.

The projects will be selected based on competitive criteria including i) adherence to the PNR objectives and priorities; ii) involvement of stakeholders to combine the Technology Readiness Level -TRL with the Societal Readiness Level -SRL; iii) relevance to EU intervention programmes such as the Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KIC) promoted by the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT). Moreover, specific selection criteria will be defined to ensure i) balance of territories involved (i.e., by promoting the involvement of actors from different regions and different zones of the country, including the South and the Islands), ii) the involvement of both large and small-medium enterprises (SME) with particular attention to the younger (< 5 years) and innovative ones. The calls will also take into account the periodic EU country-specific recommendations. Finally, the call for projects, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, as well as a possible Strategic Environmental Evaluation (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. Once the programmes will be defined, working groups will be set up to define, for each programme, a roadmap of objectives. For each programme, a leading subject, responsible and accountable for the development and outcomes of the programme, will be identified, as well as the governance for the specific programme

On average, 100 million euro will be allocated for each programme. Contribution to single projects within each programme will range between EUR 5 to 20 million. From EUR 15 to 25 million per programme will be devoted to the recruitment of fixed-term researchers (about 100 per programme) that will be based on public selection procedures under the art.24, of Law No.240/2010 and the norms applied to public research centres. A total of two programme calls will be scheduled between 2022 and 2023 and the expected project duration will range from three to four years. In case less than 15 programs would be activated (the defined target is equal to 10 projects), consolidation programme calls would be activated in 2024 and 2025 to fund 12-24 months projects in the framework of TRL 6 and 7. A competitive call will be published in the Official Gazette, interested subjects (both public and private) will be able to candidate as leading subjects, providing an indication of the governance for the programme and the number of researchers they aim to recruit.

The investment is expected to have a significant impact on the development of research projects involving universities, research centres and companies from the South and the Islands. In fact, among the selection criteria, the territorial balance of the actors involved will be considered. Moreover, the creation of networks with partners belonging to different regions of the country will be strongly encouraged.



Concerning the recruited researchers (up to 1500), at least three long-lasting impact scenarios are envisaged: i) absorption by the industry as permanent staff members, with the possibility of supporting the development of private/public research hubs; ii) absorption by the University system or other territorial public research institutions in synergy with the investment 2.4 of Component 1 on “Teaching and advanced university skills”; iii) launch of new entrepreneurial activities.

Cost: The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.61 billion euro.

Target population: Universities, research centres, small and medium-sized enterprises, researchers.

Timeline: The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Self-assessment of State-aid compliance: The proposed initiative is not directly related to the economic activity of the private or public beneficiary and therefore does not fall within the notion of an enterprise within the meaning of the aid rules. The initiative will only involve basic research projects, the involvement of private actors will be needed to direct basic research into future practical application paths. In the event that a single investment may involve private operators, the investment may be considered as State Aid, but its compliance will be promptly assessed in accordance with the requirements established by paragraph 4 of the EC communication 2014/C 198/01. A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

X il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO



- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI** **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);



- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- X Altro (specificare): **selezione qualitativa dei progetti su base competitiva**

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI X

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto **SI**:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- X sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.



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- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- X **esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- X **notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore

X **indicare gli orientamenti di settore**²

Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (OJ C 198 of 27.06.2014, p. 1)

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
- articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

Il Dirigente responsabile

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: DECRETO MINISTERIALE

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: (cfr. singole schede di intervento per l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario):

Investment: Strengthening research structures and supporting the creation of “national R&D leaders” on some Key Enabling Technologies (code INN)

Objectives: The measure aims at financing the creation of research networks of universities and research institutions united by common objectives and research interests, also aiming to balance territories involved (i.e., by promoting the involvement of actors from different regions and different zones of the country, including the South and the Islands). This will strengthen and institutionalize the cooperation between universities, research institutions and enterprises for the production of innovation-oriented research, offering business advice and learning opportunities. The investment will provide hardware and software infrastructure to be used by highly qualified and internationally competitive personnel. These National Centres will leverage the collaboration between universities, research institutes and companies and will have a technological and/or thematic declination consistent with the priorities of the European agenda and the contents of the PNRR. In this first phase, the following potential topics for National Centres have been identified (up to five will be financed):

- National Centre (NC) for Advanced Simulation and Big Data analysis and management, supporting innovation and knowledge transfer at national and international level. The Centres include a High-Performance Computing (HPC) infrastructure focused on edge computing and embedded Artificial Intelligence aspects, a priority for the Italian production system. The HPC will be aimed at developing a new generation of numerical applications on datasets generated by the research and industrial sectors.
- NC for Advanced Environment and Energy Technologies. This NC will target the development of technologies for environmental management and renewable energy in synergy with the Italian nodes of pan-European and global research infrastructures in this strategic sector.
- NC for Hydrogen Technology, supporting the energy transition to hydrogen in synergy with the materials science and analytical research infrastructures.
- NC for Quantum and Advanced Materials Technologies, Photonics and Optoelectronics. This NC will exploit the new possibilities that quantum science and advanced materials technologies create in the



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ways we process, distribute and sense information, as well as for the development of new materials for the energy transition. The advances in this field are prime examples of step-change innovations. This NC will ensure Italy will benefit from the approaching technological revolution, Quantum 2.0, which is on the verge of unlocking the power of counter-intuitive concepts of superposition and entanglement. AI-assisted quantum computing will enable discoveries, by predicting not only the ground state of new functional intelligent materials but also the intermediate pathways. Computing technologies utilizing the effects of quantum physics have the potential to solve some computational problems much faster and/or solve some computational problems that are beyond the capabilities of the most powerful supercomputers. This will foster the expected exponential growth of the quantum computing market, with benefits for the Italian economy and society. Photonics is an asset of the entire European community. Photonics is needed for advanced manufacturing, health and biotechnology, image sensors, lighting, navigation, energy (photovoltaic), agri-food (sensors) telecommunications (terrestrial, wireless and space-based). It has applications for autonomous driving, artificial intelligence, quantum communications, computing and sensors. Photonics contributes to sustainability and the European Green Deal. There are more than 5000 SMEs in the field of photonics and optoelectronics in the EU. In Italy, integrated photonics centres are needed to systematically exploit scientific knowledge to stimulate industrial innovation.

- NC for Technologies for Health (Biopharma), aimed at linking multidisciplinary know-how, intersectoral technologies and bioproducts for people-centred health care and nutritional status, in synergy with the Italian nodes of pan-European and global research infrastructures in this strategic sector (Biobanks, Biochemistry, Clinical Trials, Analytical Facilities, Bioimaging, among others). Its ambition is to support the delivery of new active bio-molecules and new bio-processes for prevention, diagnosis and personal care, based on the principles of the circular economy and green deal and the exploitation of new technologies (i.e. biotechnologies, nanotechnologies, etc). The new centre is aligned with all the Health Horizon Europe Partnerships.
- NC for Technologies for Agriculture and Food (Agri-Tech). This NC will encourage innovation and development of the sustainable agri-food sector to which companies, universities, research centres will contribute, thus promoting private investments. This NC will include several cutting-edge laboratories and infrastructures dedicated to the research and experimentation of technologies in the agri-food sector. Priorities of the centre will be the adaptation to climate change and the prevention of climate-related risks (i.e. drought), the reduction of agrochemistry, the enhancement of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity and the increase in the resilience of farms.
- NC for Fintech. This NC will foster innovation and development of the financial and economic market in a digital key. In addition to the Bank of Italy, which will operate through the NC for FinTech and as a coordination and direction centre for various activities, universities, research centres, and large financial industry operators will also be expected to contribute.
- NC for Sustainable Mobility. This NC will contribute to future transport and mobility services, which need to be part of smart and sustainable city strategies to improve urban resource efficiency, decarbonisation and ensure an integrated transport system. New mobility and transport services and systems are being created due to developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)-enabled web, mobile and big data applications. Traditional automotive, public and private transport



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models are being challenged as new players emerge with disruptive services; blurring traditional demarcations between public transport and private mobility, including in the area of urban logistics.

- NC for Technologies Applied to Cultural Heritage. This NC will foster research on new technologies for the preservation and conservation of Cultural Heritage materials, expanding and improving current approaches, by leveraging Computer Vision, Machine Learning, Robotics and Material Science.
- NC Technologies for Biodiversity and Environmental Sustainability. The NC will foster innovation and development of technology-based solutions to support ecosystem services and to promote sustainable exploitation of natural resources, safeguarding, at the same time, the value of local biodiversity. The NC will comply with the pillars of the EU Green Deal 'Biodiversity Strategy for 2030' and with the Horizon Europe Mission 'Healthy oceans, seas, coastal and inland waters.
- NC for Technologies for Industrial Digital Transition – Industry 4.0 (including Artificial Intelligence). This NC will be oriented to capture the competitive advantage offered by Industry 4.0 by reducing time, costs and risks related to the development of the technological solution. The NC will be devoted to experimenting with the use of new technologies, evaluating their effects on products and processes, and experimenting with the opportunities offered to enable the digital transition of the industrial system, including Small and Medium Enterprises. Among the technologies, Artificial Intelligence will play an important role in creating smart systems for process optimization and new smart products.

The measure will reinforce synergies with the Horizon Europe research programme overarching the Pillar I (excellent science and research infrastructures) and Pillar II (Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness). The projects of the NCs will be channelled towards impactful projects and linked with EU initiatives and cross-country collaborations. To achieve this goal the NCs will include the most relevant research institutions in the different fields, taking advantage of the existing relationships with other EU research partners and companies.

Implementation:

- a) *Management and institutional setting:* The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research and the Ministry of Economic Development. They will jointly set up temporary associations of universities, research bodies and companies (i.e., consortiums). Each consortium will be established including the leading research institutions and the private companies. The inner network that will establish the consortium will be selected based on the development project that will be proposed by the candidate networks, its feasibility, its sustainability beyond 2026, the involvement of the productive sector, the quality of the partners of the consortium. The Ministries will jointly develop the R&D centres governance and management, and integrate them with the Implementation of the R&D support measures (Reform 1.1). Moreover, the Ministries will ensure the differentiation from the "innovation ecosystems" (Investment 2.4).
- b) *Hub-and-spoke structure:* The NCs are based on the backbone of the public research system. Any NC will be based on a central hub, where most of the management and the research activities will take place and spokes where further research infrastructures and activities will be located. The hub and the spoke nodes will be identified based on the scientific specialization and innovation capabilities of the research institutions that will host them.



The spoke institutions and the private companies will join the NCs, once these have been established, with specific agreements that will rule the research and innovation activities and the sharing of the research and technological infrastructures.

- c) *Activities:* Every NC will implement the following activities:
- Research and innovation activities:
 - Relevant research infrastructures will be created, and existing ones will be improved
 - Research and innovation programmes will be implemented in cooperation with the private sector. The cooperation will include leading companies along with SMEs that will benefit from the strategic relationship with highly qualified research institutions and leading companies. The private companies will co-fund the activities with their personnel and research structures.
 - Support to start-up and spin-off companies, with the involvement of private leading companies and venture capital investors. This initiative will be linked to measures in Component 1 of Mission 4 to support the creation of an entrepreneurial culture among the researchers and the university students.
- d) *Budget:* The NCs will allocate up to half of the budget to activities that benefit research institutions and companies not belonging to the established network of the centres. Specific research calls will be set up by any NC to cooperate with other companies and research institutions, and let them have access to the research facilities of the NCs. The selection and the engagement of companies in the actions will be managed by the NCs, which will guarantee equal opportunities and transparency.
- e) *Sustainability:* As far as the long-run financing is concerned, the activities will generate positive cooperation with the private sector that is expected to continue over the 5 years of implementation, guaranteeing the impact of the projects beyond the first 5 years. The integration with the actions of Investment 1.8 will contribute to guarantee the sustainability of the NC beyond the first 5 years. Moreover, as the NCs will be established with the main contribution of existing research institutions, their sustainability will be guaranteed by the pre-existing entities. Concerning environmental sustainability, each centre would be requested to ensure that at least part of its activity will be devoted to contributing to the environmental objectives. The centres will have a technological and/or thematic declination consistent with the priorities of the European agenda and the contents of the PNR. The measure will reinforce synergies with the Horizon Europe research programme overarching the Pillar I (excellent science and research infrastructures) and Pillar II (Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness).
- f) *Governance:* In terms of governance, the NCs will comprise an Executive Board (EB) and a Council. The NC EB members and chair will be world-leading, independent, science-technology-innovation leaders, identified through competitive calls. The EB will be responsible for managing the business activities of the NCs and will represent the NC both internally and externally. It will elaborate on the basic premises of the NC science, research and innovation policy and draw up business development and financial plans. The EB will also negotiate with the Government to obtain institutional funding and define how it is to be distributed among the NCs. A key duty of the EB is to appoint the NC directors. The NC Council will consist of the EB members, and the NC Directors, as well as the Directors of the RIIs (including the ones supported by Investment 1.8) and innovation ecosystems (including the ones supported by



Investment 2.3) affiliated to the NC. The NC council will participate in the EB decision-making processes on questions relating to the NC business strategy and will assist with the implementation of EB resolutions. This governance scheme will be linked to the general governance of the Plan and will allow the Supervisory Board to advise on the implementation of this measure.

- g) *Administrative procedure and coordination with other procedures:* Up to five of the NCs identified above will be created following a competitive call by merging existing world-leading laboratories already present in Universities, and public and private research centres, as well as by setting up new bespoke infrastructure. Close cooperation between RIIs and NCs will be required, whereby some RIIs could be part of the new NCs, and others, with independent governance, could be affiliated to the new NCs. Existing consortiums or other research institutions will have the opportunity to be selected as one of the National Centres.

A ratio of the budget will be allocated to initiatives that will be carried out in Southern Italy. In particular, specific incentives will be implemented to stimulate the networks to include research institutions and companies from Southern Italy, as well as to establish one of the hubs in Southern Italy.

Cost: The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.60 billion euro.

Target population: Universities, research centres, research infrastructures, data infrastructures, and companies. The measure will have an impact mostly on applied research and innovation.

Timeline: The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Self-assessment of state-aid compliance: In the event that a single investment may involve private operators (economic activities), the investment may be considered as State Aid, but its compliance will be promptly assessed in accordance with the requirements established by paragraph 4 of the EC communication 2014/C 198/01. A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

- **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):



FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI X

NO

- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

*Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'impresa. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.*

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI X** **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività

SI X

NO



La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
 - dimensione;
 - settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
 - area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
 - altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
 - caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- X Altro (specificare): **selezione qualitativa dei progetti su base competitiva**

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI X

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



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- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
 - agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
 - differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
 - riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
 - estinzione o riduzione del debito;
 - cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
 - garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
 - prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
 - riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
 - finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
 - partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
 - compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
 - nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
 - Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e



incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore

X indicare gli orientamenti di settore²

Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (OJ C 198 of 27.06.2014, p. 1)

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
- articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: DECRETO MINISTERIALE

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: (cfr. singole schede di intervento per l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario):

Investment: Strengthening research structures and supporting the creation of “national R&D leaders” on some Key Enabling Technologies (code INN)

Objectives: The measure aims at financing the creation of research networks of universities and research institutions united by common objectives and research interests, also aiming to balance territories involved (i.e., by promoting the involvement of actors from different regions and different zones of the country, including the South and the Islands). This will strengthen and institutionalize the cooperation between universities, research institutions and enterprises for the production of innovation-oriented research, offering business advice and learning opportunities. The investment will provide hardware and software infrastructure to be used by highly qualified and internationally competitive personnel. These National Centres will leverage the collaboration between universities, research institutes and companies and will have a technological and/or thematic declination consistent with the priorities of the European agenda and the contents of the PNRR. In this first phase, the following potential topics for National Centres have been identified (up to five will be financed):

- National Centre (NC) for Advanced Simulation and Big Data analysis and management, supporting innovation and knowledge transfer at national and international level. The Centres include a High-Performance Computing (HPC) infrastructure focused on edge computing and embedded Artificial Intelligence aspects, a priority for the Italian production system. The HPC will be aimed at developing a new generation of numerical applications on datasets generated by the research and industrial sectors.
- NC for Advanced Environment and Energy Technologies. This NC will target the development of technologies for environmental management and renewable energy in synergy with the Italian nodes of pan-European and global research infrastructures in this strategic sector.
- NC for Hydrogen Technology, supporting the energy transition to hydrogen in synergy with the materials science and analytical research infrastructures.
- NC for Quantum and Advanced Materials Technologies, Photonics and Optoelectronics. This NC will exploit the new possibilities that quantum science and advanced materials technologies create in the



ways we process, distribute and sense information, as well as for the development of new materials for the energy transition. The advances in this field are prime examples of step-change innovations. This NC will ensure Italy will benefit from the approaching technological revolution, Quantum 2.0, which is on the verge of unlocking the power of counter-intuitive concepts of superposition and entanglement. AI-assisted quantum computing will enable discoveries, by predicting not only the ground state of new functional intelligent materials but also the intermediate pathways. Computing technologies utilizing the effects of quantum physics have the potential to solve some computational problems much faster and/or solve some computational problems that are beyond the capabilities of the most powerful supercomputers. This will foster the expected exponential growth of the quantum computing market, with benefits for the Italian economy and society. Photonics is an asset of the entire European community. Photonics is needed for advanced manufacturing, health and biotechnology, image sensors, lighting, navigation, energy (photovoltaic), agri-food (sensors) telecommunications (terrestrial, wireless and space-based). It has applications for autonomous driving, artificial intelligence, quantum communications, computing and sensors. Photonics contributes to sustainability and the European Green Deal. There are more than 5000 SMEs in the field of photonics and optoelectronics in the EU. In Italy, integrated photonics centres are needed to systematically exploit scientific knowledge to stimulate industrial innovation.

- NC for Technologies for Health (Biopharma), aimed at linking multidisciplinary know-how, intersectoral technologies and bioproducts for people-centred health care and nutritional status, in synergy with the Italian nodes of pan-European and global research infrastructures in this strategic sector (Biobanks, Biochemistry, Clinical Trials, Analytical Facilities, Bioimaging, among others). Its ambition is to support the delivery of new active bio-molecules and new bio-processes for prevention, diagnosis and personal care, based on the principles of the circular economy and green deal and the exploitation of new technologies (i.e. biotechnologies, nanotechnologies, etc). The new centre is aligned with all the Health Horizon Europe Partnerships.
- NC for Technologies for Agriculture and Food (Agri-Tech). This NC will encourage innovation and development of the sustainable agri-food sector to which companies, universities, research centres will contribute, thus promoting private investments. This NC will include several cutting-edge laboratories and infrastructures dedicated to the research and experimentation of technologies in the agri-food sector. Priorities of the centre will be the adaptation to climate change and the prevention of climate-related risks (i.e. drought), the reduction of agrochemistry, the enhancement of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity and the increase in the resilience of farms.
- NC for Fintech. This NC will foster innovation and development of the financial and economic market in a digital key. In addition to the Bank of Italy, which will operate through the NC for FinTech and as a coordination and direction centre for various activities, universities, research centres, and large financial industry operators will also be expected to contribute.
- NC for Sustainable Mobility. This NC will contribute to future transport and mobility services, which need to be part of smart and sustainable city strategies to improve urban resource efficiency, decarbonisation and ensure an integrated transport system. New mobility and transport services and systems are being created due to developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)-enabled web, mobile and big data applications. Traditional automotive, public and private transport



models are being challenged as new players emerge with disruptive services; blurring traditional demarcations between public transport and private mobility, including in the area of urban logistics.

- NC for Technologies Applied to Cultural Heritage. This NC will foster research on new technologies for the preservation and conservation of Cultural Heritage materials, expanding and improving current approaches, by leveraging Computer Vision, Machine Learning, Robotics and Material Science.
- NC Technologies for Biodiversity and Environmental Sustainability. The NC will foster innovation and development of technology-based solutions to support ecosystem services and to promote sustainable exploitation of natural resources, safeguarding, at the same time, the value of local biodiversity. The NC will comply with the pillars of the EU Green Deal 'Biodiversity Strategy for 2030' and with the Horizon Europe Mission 'Healthy oceans, seas, coastal and inland waters.'
- NC for Technologies for Industrial Digital Transition – Industry 4.0 (including Artificial Intelligence). This NC will be oriented to capture the competitive advantage offered by Industry 4.0 by reducing time, costs and risks related to the development of the technological solution. The NC will be devoted to experimenting with the use of new technologies, evaluating their effects on products and processes, and experimenting with the opportunities offered to enable the digital transition of the industrial system, including Small and Medium Enterprises. Among the technologies, Artificial Intelligence will play an important role in creating smart systems for process optimization and new smart products.

The measure will reinforce synergies with the Horizon Europe research programme overarching the Pillar I (excellent science and research infrastructures) and Pillar II (Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness). The projects of the NCs will be channelled towards impactful projects and linked with EU initiatives and cross-country collaborations. To achieve this goal the NCs will include the most relevant research institutions in the different fields, taking advantage of the existing relationships with other EU research partners and companies.

Implementation:

- a) *Management and institutional setting:* The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research and the Ministry of Economic Development. They will jointly set up temporary associations of universities, research bodies and companies (i.e., consortiums). Each consortium will be established including the leading research institutions and the private companies. The inner network that will establish the consortium will be selected based on the development project that will be proposed by the candidate networks, its feasibility, its sustainability beyond 2026, the involvement of the productive sector, the quality of the partners of the consortium. The Ministries will jointly develop the R&D centres governance and management, and integrate them with the Implementation of the R&D support measures (Reform 1.1). Moreover, the Ministries will ensure the differentiation from the "innovation ecosystems" (Investment 2.4).
- b) *Hub-and-spoke structure:* The NCs are based on the backbone of the public research system. Any NC will be based on a central hub, where most of the management and the research activities will take place and spokes where further research infrastructures and activities will be located. The hub and the spoke nodes will be identified based on the scientific specialization and innovation capabilities of the research institutions that will host them.



The spoke institutions and the private companies will join the NCs, once these have been established, with specific agreements that will rule the research and innovation activities and the sharing of the research and technological infrastructures.

- c) *Activities:* Every NC will implement the following activities:
- Research and innovation activities:
 - Relevant research infrastructures will be created, and existing ones will be improved
 - Research and innovation programmes will be implemented in cooperation with the private sector. The cooperation will include leading companies along with SMEs that will benefit from the strategic relationship with highly qualified research institutions and leading companies. The private companies will co-fund the activities with their personnel and research structures.
 - Support to start-up and spin-off companies, with the involvement of private leading companies and venture capital investors. This initiative will be linked to measures in Component 1 of Mission 4 to support the creation of an entrepreneurial culture among the researchers and the university students.
- d) *Budget:* The NCs will allocate up to half of the budget to activities that benefit research institutions and companies not belonging to the established network of the centres. Specific research calls will be set up by any NC to cooperate with other companies and research institutions, and let them have access to the research facilities of the NCs. The selection and the engagement of companies in the actions will be managed by the NCs, which will guarantee equal opportunities and transparency.
- e) *Sustainability:* As far as the long-run financing is concerned, the activities will generate positive cooperation with the private sector that is expected to continue over the 5 years of implementation, guaranteeing the impact of the projects beyond the first 5 years. The integration with the actions of Investment 1.8 will contribute to guarantee the sustainability of the NC beyond the first 5 years. Moreover, as the NCs will be established with the main contribution of existing research institutions, their sustainability will be guaranteed by the pre-existing entities. Concerning environmental sustainability, each centre would be requested to ensure that at least part of its activity will be devoted to contributing to the environmental objectives. The centres will have a technological and/or thematic declination consistent with the priorities of the European agenda and the contents of the PNR. The measure will reinforce synergies with the Horizon Europe research programme overarching the Pillar I (excellent science and research infrastructures) and Pillar II (Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness).
- f) *Governance:* In terms of governance, the NCs will comprise an Executive Board (EB) and a Council. The NC EB members and chair will be world-leading, independent, science-technology-innovation leaders, identified through competitive calls. The EB will be responsible for managing the business activities of the NCs and will represent the NC both internally and externally. It will elaborate on the basic premises of the NC science, research and innovation policy and draw up business development and financial plans. The EB will also negotiate with the Government to obtain institutional funding and define how it is to be distributed among the NCs. A key duty of the EB is to appoint the NC directors. The NC Council will consist of the EB members, and the NC Directors, as well as the Directors of the RIIs (including the ones supported by Investment 1.8) and innovation ecosystems (including the ones supported by



Investment 2.3) affiliated to the NC. The NC council will participate in the EB decision-making processes on questions relating to the NC business strategy and will assist with the implementation of EB resolutions. This governance scheme will be linked to the general governance of the Plan and will allow the Supervisory Board to advise on the implementation of this measure.

- g) *Administrative procedure and coordination with other procedures:* Up to five of the NCs identified above will be created following a competitive call by merging existing world-leading laboratories already present in Universities, and public and private research centres, as well as by setting up new bespoke infrastructure. Close cooperation between RIIs and NCs will be required, whereby some RIIs could be part of the new NCs, and others, with independent governance, could be affiliated to the new NCs. Existing consortiums or other research institutions will have the opportunity to be selected as one of the National Centres.

A ratio of the budget will be allocated to initiatives that will be carried out in Southern Italy. In particular, specific incentives will be implemented to stimulate the networks to include research institutions and companies from Southern Italy, as well as to establish one of the hubs in Southern Italy.

Cost: The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.60 billion euro.

Target population: Universities, research centres, research infrastructures, data infrastructures, and companies. The measure will have an impact mostly on applied research and innovation.

Timeline: The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Self-assessment of state-aid compliance: In the event that a single investment may involve private operators (economic activities), the investment may be considered as State Aid, but its compliance will be promptly assessed in accordance with the requirements established by paragraph 4 of the EC communication 2014/C 198/01. A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

- **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):



FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI X

NO

- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

*Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'impresa. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.*

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI X** **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività

SI X

NO



La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
 - dimensione;
 - settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
 - area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
 - altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
 - caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- X Altro (specificare): **selezione qualitativa dei progetti su base competitiva**

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI X

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
 - agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
 - differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
 - riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
 - estinzione o riduzione del debito;
 - cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
 - garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
 - prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
 - riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
 - finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
 - partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
 - compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
 - nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
 - Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e



incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall’obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore

X indicare gli orientamenti di settore²

Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (OJ C 198 of 27.06.2014, p. 1)

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell’aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
 - articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):**
 - Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
 - Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
 - Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
 - Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: DECRETO MINISTERIALE

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: (cfr. singole schede di intervento per l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario):

Investment: Establishing and strengthening of "innovation ecosystems", building "territorial leaders of R&D" (code INN)

Objectives: The project is centred on academic, industrial and blended (PPP) research and innovation infrastructures (RIIs). Innovation ecosystems are physical places of contamination between universities, research institutions, companies and local institutions; their activities are related to higher education, applied research, innovation, on specific technological areas, defined based on the specialization of the territory. It is expected that up to 12 innovation ecosystems will be distributed on the national territory with regional coverage. Formally, this initiative is not going to support the creation of new research organizations but only temporary networks of research institutions and companies implementing the different actions. Similarly, an existing leading subject may lead to the creation of a partnership among existing institutions. The innovation ecosystems will play a crucial role in the implementation of research and innovation activities in the field of environmental and social sustainability. To this aim, a *grand-challenges-oriented* approach will be implemented, fostering the creation of *impact innovation and entrepreneurship*. The scope of these networks will be defined based on:

- 1) Scientific excellence of universities and institutions.
- 2) Specialization of the Region, that will host the initiatives.
- 3) Involvement of large companies as well as SMEs.
- 4) Availability of local institutions to support the initiatives.
- 5) National and international relations with other centres of scientific excellence, which will become available for collaboration.

In details, for any innovation ecosystem in each regional territory, universities and public research bodies, through single or joint initiatives, will implement articulated projects, including multiple actions, among the following options:

- Training and education activities:



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- Universities and public research centres in collaboration with companies: courses catering to the training needs of companies, in order to bridge the mismatch of skills. These courses will be characterized by large flexibility in the definition of the content of the training (free from traditional scientific-disciplinary sectors), lecturers and instructors coming from both academia and the business world; approach to teaching (innovative teaching: proactive, practical, multidisciplinary and personalized, with a combination of active-distributed-flip-learning, support of digital systems, group work, etc.); criteria and method to select students (tests, entry, interviews, etc.); duration of training courses, integration into the companies.
- Industrial doctorates, with the involvement of companies, especially SME, aimed at conducting research activities functional to their innovation challenges.
- Applied research activities
 - Applied research and innovation programmes, in partnership with local companies, especially SME, and private research centres
 - Research and innovation infrastructures (RIIs), that will support the research activities carried out in cooperation with companies, especially SME and research centres (also hosting operational units of companies) as well as open-labs or joint laboratories with companies. This action will be particularly implemented to involve local supply chains and micro-business networks, to stimulate a long-lasting impact on the territories. The RIIs will also support the transfer of research activities to the market, i.e. initiatives to create new spin-offs and innovative startups.
- Support to new start-ups, through the incubation of research spin-offs and the contribution of venture capital operators, as well as support to other technology transfer initiatives. This initiative will be linked to measures in Component 1 of Mission 4 to support the creation of an entrepreneurial culture among the researchers and the university students.
- Involvement of communities as well as local institutions, to strengthen the engagement of citizens on issues related to innovation, the sustainability of social and economic development and the importance of skills and scientific culture.

The projects are expected to impact the local systems of companies, especially SME, to improve their attitude to innovate, employing: tailor-made education and training activities with the opportunity to improve the attitude to innovate of the workers, support to carry out research actions, the availability of accessible research infrastructures. Their distribution along the national territory will be essential to impacting the regional divide in innovation.

The selection of the projects that will be funded will be based on different factors, including:

- The quality of the scientific and technical projects, and the coherence with the scientific and productive vocation and specialization of the territories where the projects are expected to be based
- The effectiveness of the projects in supporting companies, especially SMEs, to improve their attitude to innovate



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- The capability of the projects to stimulate national and international relationships with research institutions and leading companies
- The effectiveness of the third mission actions and their potential to engage local communities and institutions.

Implementation: The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The measure is closely integrated with Reform 1.1. The integration with the actions of Investment 1.8 will contribute to guarantee the sustainability of the innovation ecosystems beyond the first 5 years.

The implementation will move from a call for proposals to networks of universities, public research bodies and companies that will be asked to submit “innovation ecosystem” projects, structured as described above. Each project proposal will be identified in a regional area. Private companies and research centres will participate in the projects for the implementation of the training and research activities that involve the contribution of the private sector. The selection and the engagement of the private companies in the project proposals will be managed by the local universities and research bodies. Any project will be assessed in terms of feasibility, sustainability beyond 2026, cofounding from other sources (e.g. regional funds), involvement of the productive sector, quality of the partners, impact on social and environmental sustainability. The call for projects to be financed as innovation ecosystems, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, and a possible Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. In the case of research, infrastructure will be created, the same assessment requested for initiative 1.8 on research and innovation infrastructure will be applied.

The research activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the direct research activities will be required. Generally, public research bodies will be asked to play as leading subjects of the network proposals; however, due to local opportunities or constraints, private research centres or companies can also play as leading subjects. This governance scheme will be linked to the general governance of the Plan and will allow the Supervisory Board to advise the implementation of this measure. Attention will be dedicated to the specificities of the Italia macro-regions (North, Centre, South and Islands)

The implementation phase foresees an integration with the “Fund for construction of research and innovation infrastructures” as well as with the project “Strengthening of research structures and creation of “national R&D leaders” on some Key Enabling Technologies ” and other measures of the Plan devoted to the creation of innovation ecosystems (see Missions 5 and 6).

This investment is expected to particularly benefit Southern regions and Islands. Selected and funded initiatives in these regions will benefit from further contributions of the measure on the “innovation ecosystems” in Mission 5.

Cost: The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.30 billion euro.

Target population: Universities, research centres, enterprises. The measure will have an impact mostly on applied research and innovation.

Timeline: The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.



Self-assessment of state-aid compliance: In the event that a single investment may involve private operators (economic activities), the investment may be considered as State Aid, but its compliance will be promptly assessed in accordance with the requirements established by paragraph 4 of the EC communication 2014/C 198/01. A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.

Altro (specificare):



FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI** **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



X Altro (specificare): **selezione qualitativa dei progetti su base competitiva**

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI X

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto **SI**:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- X sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);



- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- X **esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- X **notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore

X indicare gli orientamenti di settore²

Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (OJ C 198 of 27.06.2014, p. 1)

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)

- articolo 93
- articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.

disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):

- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
- Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
- Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
- Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

IPCEI

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dello sviluppo economico

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Decreto interministeriale

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: _____

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

La Comunicazione della Commissione europea 2014/C 188/02 ha definito i criteri per l'analisi della compatibilità con il mercato interno degli aiuti di Stato destinati a promuovere la realizzazione di importanti progetti di comune interesse europeo.

È attualmente in corso di consultazione la revisione della comunicazione con l'obiettivo di apportare alcuni adeguamenti mirati a fornire ulteriori orientamenti su alcuni criteri stabiliti nella comunicazione, facilitare la partecipazione delle PMI, in linea con la strategia industriale e la strategia per le PMI e garantire l'ampio carattere europeo dei progetti rafforzandone l'apertura e la coerenza con le politiche dell'UE. In particolare, come riportato nella proposta di revisione, gli IPCEI possono sostenere tutte le politiche e le azioni finalizzate al conseguimento di obiettivi europei comuni, con specifico riferimento al Green Deal europeo, alla strategia digitale, alla nuova strategia industriale per l'Europa e Next Generation EU. Gli stessi possono altresì contribuire a una ripresa sostenibile a seguito di gravi perturbazioni economiche, quali quelle provocate dalla pandemia di COVID-19, nonché sostenere gli sforzi per il rafforzamento della resilienza sociale ed economica dell'UE. È prevista la concessione di agevolazioni per progetti di ricerca, innovazione e sviluppo (RSI) fortemente innovativi e progetti che comportano la prima applicazione industriale e che consentano lo sviluppo di un nuovo prodotto o servizio ad alto contenuto di ricerca e innovazione e/o la diffusione di un processo di produzione radicalmente innovativo.

Gli IPCEI consentono, anche attraverso la collaborazione tra settore pubblico e privato, di riunire conoscenze, competenze, risorse finanziarie e attori economici di tutta l'Unione, al fine di ovviare ai gravi fallimenti sistemici o del mercato e alle sfide sociali che non potrebbero altrimenti essere affrontati.

Con propria Decisione 2018/C 39/03 del 30 gennaio 2018 la Commissione europea ha istituito il Forum strategico per gli IPCEI e con il rapporto *"Strengthening Strategic Value Chains for a future-ready EU Industry"* sono state individuate le catene del valore strategiche per la competitività e la leadership industriale dell'Europa ed evidenziate le azioni prioritarie da intraprendere per il rafforzamento e lo sviluppo delle sei catene del valore dei veicoli connessi, puliti e autonomi, dei sistemi e tecnologie dell'idrogeno, della sanità intelligente dell'internet industriale delle cose, dell'industria a basse emissioni di CO2 e della sicurezza informatica.

Allo stato attuale sulla base della citata Comunicazione CE 2014/C188/02 del 20/06/2014 è stato notificato il regime di aiuto n. SA.46595 a sostegno della realizzazione dell'IPCEI sulla microelettronica. Sulla base del



predetto regime la Legge di Bilancio 2019 ha istituito un fondo finalizzato all'erogazione di contributi alle imprese che partecipano all'IPCEI sulla microelettronica.

Con Decreto ministeriale 30/10/2019 sono state definite le procedure per la concessione ed erogazione delle agevolazioni in favore di progetti di ricerca, sviluppo e innovazione nell'ambito del menzionato l'IPCEI, con riferimento a 5 settori tecnologici.

È inoltre prevista l'adozione di un nuovo decreto interministeriale per tutte le future iniziative IPCEI che standardizzerà la procedura di concessione delle agevolazioni (dalla manifestazione d'interesse, alla raccolta e selezione dei progetti fino alla notifica alla CE e alla concessione).

Il nuovo DM prevederà il finanziamento di iniziative notificate sia prima che successivamente all'entrata in vigore del Decreto stesso. Le notifiche dovranno sempre avere garanzia di copertura finanziaria.

Sulla base dei criteri definiti con decreto del Ministro dello sviluppo economico, di concerto con il Ministro dell'economia e delle finanze e nel rispetto delle decisioni di autorizzazione della Commissione europea adottate per i progetti interessati, i singoli interventi saranno attivati con decreti del Ministro dello sviluppo economico.

L'effettiva implementazione dell'aiuto è soggetta alla preventiva approvazione della Commissione europea e, pertanto, le agevolazioni sono concesse nelle forme e nei limiti previsti dalla Decisione di autorizzazione.

La dotazione complessiva per il periodo 2021-2026 stimata sul PNRR è di 1,5 miliardi di euro.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO



- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? SI NO

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività SI NO

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);



- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

Come stabilito dalla Comunicazione CE 2014/C 188/02, la scelta dello strumento di aiuto deve essere fatta in funzione del fallimento del mercato o degli altri importanti fallimenti sistemici cui si intende porre rimedio. Ad esempio, se il problema sottostante è la mancanza di finanziamento esterno, gli Stati membri dovrebbero ricorrere ad aiuti sotto forma di sostegno alla liquidità, quali prestiti o garanzie. Se è inoltre necessario dotare l'impresa di un certo grado di condivisione dei rischi, lo strumento di aiuto da privilegiare dovrebbe generalmente essere un anticipo rimborsabile. Gli strumenti di aiuto rimborsabili saranno in genere considerati favorevolmente.

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.



II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
- indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**

.....

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
- articolo 93
- articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente. *Articolo 107, paragrafo 3, lettera b), del TFUE - aiuti destinati a promuovere la realizzazione di un importante progetto di comune interesse europeo*

disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):

- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
- Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
- Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
- Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i>		
Parere del distinct body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e</i>		

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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sommario delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Partenariati Horizon Europe

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dello sviluppo economico

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: Decreto ministeriale

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: _____

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

L'intervento mira a consentire al mondo della ricerca e delle imprese italiane di essere parte attiva nelle cd. *European partnerships*, che la Commissione europea lancerà nell'ambito di Horizon Europe (già dal 2021). Tali iniziative transnazionali di ricerca possono rappresentare un importante volano di sviluppo della R&I su temi strategici per il rilancio e la crescita del Paese e, per il periodo 2021-2027, la Commissione europea ha in programma di lanciare 50 *partnership* relative a progetti di ricerca su tematiche ritenute strategiche per la competitività dell'UE.

Le modalità di attuazione della proposta progettuale sono legate alla partecipazione (finanziamento) nazionale ai bandi congiunti che il consorzio di partner (composto da Commissione europea e stati membri interessati a ciascuna tematica) deciderà di lanciare per attuare il programma di azione proprio di ciascuna *partnership*. Una volta lanciato il bando, è rilevante precisare che le risorse italiane investite in quell'azione potranno andare a beneficio solo ed esclusivamente di enti di ricerca, aziende o altri beneficiari italiani.

Con il decreto ministeriale 1° luglio 2020 il Ministero dello sviluppo economico ha inteso dotare la strumentazione ad oggi a disposizione del Fondo per la crescita sostenibile (FCS) di un quadro normativo di riferimento per il sostegno dei progetti delle imprese italiane selezionati nei bandi emanati dagli organismi, istituzioni o imprese comuni che operano a livello centralizzato per l'Unione europea. Nello specifico - al fine di promuovere relazioni più strette tra la comunità dei ricercatori e l'industria, in modo da conseguire una crescita intelligente, sostenibile e inclusiva nell'Unione europea e di sostenere la valorizzazione economica dell'innovazione sull'intero territorio nazionale attraverso la sperimentazione e l'adozione di soluzioni innovative di alto profilo - il decreto 1° luglio ha definito i criteri generali per la concessione ed erogazione delle agevolazioni in favore dei progetti di ricerca industriale e sviluppo sperimentale delle imprese italiane selezionati nei bandi emanati dalle istituzioni UE.

Si tratta di un'ulteriore modalità di intervento del FCS che favorisce la partecipazione dei programmi o progetti predisposti dalle imprese alle linee di finanziamento aperte dalla Commissione europea e dalle altre istituzioni comunitarie in attuazione di programmi comunitari concernenti obiettivi di rilevante interesse per la competitività del Paese.

Per la concessione delle agevolazioni il fabbisogno stimato a valere sul PNRR è di 200 milioni di euro.

Il nuovo strumento agevolativo prevede un'applicazione pilota dello stesso alla call ECSEL 2020 IA – Innovation Actions, dell'impresa comune ECSEL, con una dotazione finanziaria complessivamente pari a 10



milioni di euro, stanziata con il medesimo decreto 1° luglio ed avente come obiettivo quello di contribuire allo sviluppo di una industria forte e competitiva nel settore dei componenti e dei sistemi elettronici. I progetti di ricerca e sviluppo cofinanziabili devono prevedere spese e costi ammissibili compresi tra 3 e 20 milioni di euro. Le agevolazioni sono concesse nella forma di contributo diretto alla spesa con percentuali che variano a seconda della dimensione del soggetto proponente.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure
- il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO

- il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure
- il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____



In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? SI NO

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività SI NO

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
rif. Art. 3 DM 1 luglio 2020: a) imprese che esercitano le attività di cui all'articolo 2195 del codice civile, numeri 1) e 3), ivi comprese le imprese artigiane di cui alla legge 8 agosto 1985, n. 443; b) imprese agro-industriali che svolgono prevalentemente attività industriale; c) imprese che esercitano le attività ausiliarie di cui al numero 5) dell'articolo 2195 del codice civile, in favore delle imprese di cui alle lettere a) e b); d) Centri di ricerca.
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto SI ad entrambi i punti 1 e 2 compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;



- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti

Le agevolazioni sono concesse, nei limiti delle intensità massime di aiuto e delle soglie di notifica individuali stabilite, rispettivamente, dall'articolo 25 e dall'articolo 4 del Regolamento GBER ed in raccordo con ciascun intervento emanato dalle istituzioni UE, nella forma del contributo diretto alla spesa e/o del finanziamento agevolato



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- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
- indicare gli orientamenti di settore²**
-

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)

- articolo 93
- articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente. *Articolo 107, paragrafo 3, lettera b), del TFUE - aiuti destinati a promuovere la realizzazione di un importante progetto di comune interesse europeo*

disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):

- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
- Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
- Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
- Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

Il Dirigente responsabile

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: DECRETO MINISTERIALE

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: (cfr. singole schede di intervento per l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario):

Investment: Fund for construction of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructures

Objectives: The Fund will be used to build or strengthen, on a competitive basis, research infrastructures (RIs) of pan-European relevance and dedicated innovation infrastructures (IIs), with a complementary scope and coordinated with the measures foreseen within the "innovation ecosystems" (Investment 2.3) and "national R&D leaders" (Investment 2.1).

The RIs are unique resources enabling the performance of advanced studies in various fields, open to usage by researchers who are awarded access based on international standard competitive calls. The RIs design, implement, operate and constantly update and upgrade their facilities for research and innovation in specialised domains, but with interoperability aims to enable multidisciplinary research as well as multi-TRL data exchange or integration. Upgrades of RIs or establishment of novel RIs and IIs will be awarded following the same assessment processes as defined by ESFRI and the National Roadmap (PNIR chapter of PNR). RIs are typically aimed at supporting curiosity-driven research as well as TRL 1-3 applied research, mostly in the spirit of open innovation. The proposed measure comes from the need to extend the scope of some RIs to provide unique services tailored also to the higher TRL (4-5) which are of direct interest by industry to increase their competitiveness.

The fund will foster a combination of public and private investments, thanks to blending mechanisms, assessing and enforcing the long-term sustainability of the research and innovation infrastructural undertakings.

Currently, the innovation-oriented industrial cooperation with RIs has been twofold: as a supplier involved in co-creation of unique solutions for advanced, often large scale, instrumentation; and as users of these resources for carrying out own innovation or testing projects.

A new model is needed to cater for the industrial needs of knowledge-based innovation. Whilst maintaining the competitive open access to RIs and IIs for industrial users performing research leading to open-innovation and open data, the substantially upgraded catalogue of innovation-oriented research services will also be offered for those industrial access proposals that require full IPR ownership and confidentiality



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of results, at real-cost, no-profit conditions. The role of industry as a possible Partner and direct financier of the RI and Innovation Infrastructures would be contributing to the development and deployment of new and ad-hoc infrastructure services for industry, with the direct benefit to participating in the implementation of large test-beds, advanced technology open data services, test prototypes and solutions to be possibly adapted for own production purposes. Most of the work to bridge from fundamental knowledge to medium-high TRLs is nowadays shared by competitors and open to new enterprises that nevertheless may still need protected access to the qualification and final development of their proprietary research. Participation of industry or services in the capital of IIs dedicated mostly to open innovation will be an attractor as the possible proprietary pay-access will be facilitated and maximally effective. The open-innovation vs. pay-access share will be tuned to international standards and may vary from case to case.

Adequate scientific and technical staff must be permanently employed at the RI and II as only a high-level permanent staff can guarantee vision of developments and effectiveness of operation. Most of the volume of research will nevertheless be produced by users accessing the facilities. Remote access to RIs and IIs, as made crucial by the pandemics, does require a strong permanent staff to handle effective remote interaction and guidance of measurements, experiments, calibrations, tests by the users.

The users of RIs and IIs will be national and international academic researchers, industrial direct users, industrial consortia or associations accessing perhaps through service providers (public or private) and users of the data generated by RIs and IIs according to open science, open innovation or protected industry results.

Access by industry or other economic organization may be oriented to a) contribute to open-innovation, or b) reinforce own competitiveness by retaining all results. In the first case, the access could be supported by public funding, as is the case for fundamental research. In the case of proprietary research, the services will be still selected for relevance, but then the access cost will be paid by the user. The relative quota of open-free access and pay-for-access will strongly depend on the exact scope of each RI and II, but the open science / open innovation scope shall always prevail in the scope of the centres, whilst offering substantial opportunities to paid-for access.

The cost of RIs is variable, with typical figures ranging in the 50-1000 M€ in the hard sciences and energy sector, or to 5-300 M€ in the biomedical, environmental, social and cultural sectors. Distributed RIs often are built upgrading and integrating existing resources suitable to be reoriented to the new mission. The general rule of operating costs is 10% of the total construction investment per year. The RIs (RIs+IIs) system will fulfil the objectives of the EU Competitiveness Council. The RIs will strengthen the Italian excellence in research and technology, and the IIs will provide academia and industry with platforms to develop smart integrated systems, ranging from prototype design to pilot production. The exchange of data and metadata will create the background for the development of open innovation. The plan will build on the experience of ESFRI (European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures), ERIC (European Research Infrastructure Consortium) and PNIR (National Plan for Research Infrastructures), accessing the resources of Pillar 1 of Horizon Europe, also generating open FAIR data and data services to the benefit of research and innovation through the European Open Science Cloud - EOSC. Innovation Infrastructures will develop, concerning the goals of Pillar 2 (industrial competitiveness) and will create and grow Innovation oriented



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services, with unique technological resources, as well as demonstrators of usage of the FAIR data, offered for industry and research access.

The ensemble of RIIs will play an important role for large, medium and SMEs, and will seed the development of start-ups and spinoffs, while leveraging investments by the European Innovation Council (EIC) and, within the PPP framework, by the European Investment Bank, the Italian National Promotional Bank and other institutional investors.

By combining open competitive access to RIs and services to industry, the full cycle from fundamental research to pilot lines will be implemented on strategic topics like the development of new materials and devices in key areas such as communications, quantum technologies, renewable energy, health technologies, with the support of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and quantitative business science. While Italy has competitive know-how in these areas, it lags when it comes to translating it into economic impact, due to the lack of pilot facilities and capital. The Italian industrial system will receive a propulsive impact from participation and/or access to these infrastructures, now almost non-existent, due to the large initial capital investment and their operating costs. An intellectual property management model, with licensing and exploitation agreements, will be key to create joint pilot lines. These will also facilitate the training of human capital for existing and new companies, with a new apprenticeship model starting after having received the basic skills during university studies.

As indicated in the Horizon Europe Work programme, as the EU is gearing up for a more resilient, green, and digital recovery, it becomes fundamental to maintain strong leadership in research, as well as, strengthen industrial and technology presence in key parts of digital and other supply chains. The EU needs to develop and deploy technologies and reshape its industries and services towards a new reality, ensuring that industry is the accelerator and enabler of this change, as stated in the European Commission's 'New Industrial Strategy for Europe', supporting the Green Deal and announcing the Circular Economy Action Plan, and in the digital strategies 'Shaping Europe's Digital Future', 'Data' and 'Artificial Intelligence White Papers. Major opportunities lie ahead to position the EU as a technology and industrial leader of this transition.

An optimal combination of RIs and IIs will be built by concurring public open competitive procedures. The goals of excellent science will follow the well-established methodologies (ESFRI, PNIR), and the goals of industrial innovation will be oriented to support key application areas consistently with the EU objectives. These include new, low power and latency, high speed, communication systems (comprising new detectors, modulators, switches, lasers, exploiting novel materials platforms); quantum technologies; advanced and layered materials; artificial intelligence and computing; new biomedical devices; new energy storage and generation technologies with increased performance in terms of durability, safety, energy and power density; new pharmaceutical and wearable diagnostics for remote and personalised medicine; novel solutions for energy harvesting and transportation.

The RIIs system will integrate advanced education (master and doctorate), research, public-private laboratories and the third sector, produce social and economic impacts, assessed during the selection and monitoring processes, also thanks to the collaboration with EU and National institutional investors. The



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availability of high-quality pilot lines will encourage the participation of Italian companies and Universities in European and international collaborations on innovation projects and technology hubs.

Implementation:

- a) *Management.* The programme will be managed by the Ministry of University and Research, which will design and coordinate the selection procedures.
- b) *Selection:* All proposals will be selected based on their strong scientific/technological/innovation leadership, their innovation potential (both in terms of open innovation/open data and for proprietary developments), their compliance with the thematic areas described above or for novel disruptive developments, their translational and innovation plans, the support from industry as a partner for open-innovation and/or as users, the strength of the business development activities, IP generation, clear rules for distinguishing open and protected output and licensing plans, their ability to develop and host industrial doctorates, their links with the venture or other types of funds to facilitate the development of new start-ups, the strength of their plans to proactively apply for EU calls, with dedicated personnel to support the preparation, and management of EU grants. Supervision and coordination with other initiatives will be granted by the Supervisory board introduced in the Ministry of University and Research, for the joint monitoring of Investment 1.1, Investment 1.8, Investment 2.1 and Investment 2.3.
- c) *Funding and sustainability:* When possible according to the specific features of the projects, RIIs will be financed and managed through public-private partnership (PPPs), to leverage the grant component, promoting a significant crowding-in, mobilizing skills and capital, while measuring and assessing the sustainability and feasibility of each operation. PPPs will allow the involvement of specialized private infrastructure developers and will strengthen the synergy between public research and private activity and funds. The remuneration of the private capital will be assured by co-creation of the II services, by public availability payments and by access fees from private users, while RIIs will be open to use by Universities and Research Entities, as guaranteed by the public availability payments.

The grant contribution to PPPs will be up to 49% of the total capital investment and personnel costs. The average investment in each PPT will be 50M Euros. Smaller grants down to 10M and larger grants up to 100M, will be considered based on the strength of the proposal and innovation potential. Smaller grants will be targeted to well-defined infrastructures, within a specific research and innovation area. The largest grants will cater for multi-purpose infrastructures able to cover at least 3 topical fields (for example, Quantum, Advanced Materials, Photonics, or Life Sciences, Artificial Intelligence, and Energy Transition, etc.).

The fund will facilitate leveraging on: i) structural and investment funds (ESIF) for implementation, and upgrade of Italian RIs and IIs of pan-European relevance; ii) HEU Partnership resources for the realization of EOSC, thus strengthening the relevant national research infrastructures; iii) private investments in the strategic areas of technological innovation and exploitation of knowledge identified above; iv) funds from the EIC to foster the creation of spin-outs and technological transition.

The current RI operating in Italy are all planned to operate for 2-5 decades realizing the full return on investment in terms of research and innovation results. Funding is based on a dowry from Government



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and other instruments, typically competitive or project-based, at the national, European and international level. Successful projects based on large scale facilities typically imply a lifecycle of 20-25 years before major upgrade or reorientation.

- d) *Coordination with other procedures:* The implementation will be in strict integration with the programme devoted to national R&D leaders (Investment 2.1) and the creation and enhancement of the innovation ecosystems (Investment 2.3). To ensure the integration with the R&D leaders and innovation ecosystems, an Executive Board (EB), comprising world-leading, independent, science-technology-innovation leaders as members and Chair, will evaluate and oversee the proposals for RIs, partnerships and innovation ecosystems, and will oversee their coordination, implementation and cross-leveraging. This will ensure a coherent use of the resources and the creation of a truly National system, acting as an innovation engine for all of Italy.
- e) *Actions:* This line of intervention is designed around two main actions:
- 1) Creation of new RIs, upgrades of existing ones concurring to the Excellent Science goals of HEU;
 - 2) Creation of novel IIs as key elements of new “innovation ecosystems” where industry-tailored services will complete the knowledge-innovation chain.

Co-location of RIs and IIs, following the model of the large hubs in Grenoble, Hamburg, Cambridge, Zurich, and providing links with Industry as for the Fraunhofer or IMEC models, will be evaluated as an added value. In this perspective, the action is synergic with that on “innovation ecosystems” and can greatly contribute to the creation of effective open-innovation hubs. RIs are distributed across the national territory, with high impact and socio-economic value in most regions. Effective networking at a national level will provide entry points in all development districts.

Implementation of the specific actions:

- 1) New RIs undertakings or major upgrades, will be tendered by the MUR, exploiting when suitable the PPP option. The proposals for RIs will need to fit the European and national strategy, with the contribution of national higher education institutions or public or private research centres, as well as with well-defined governance including potential private participation. World-leading, independent, science-technology-innovation leadership of such RIs will be identified through competitive calls and employment conditions. The methodology to identify the priority investments in research infrastructures will refer also to the established practices of the ESFRI Roadmap and PNIR. The proposals will be generated in line with the facilities included in the Landscape Analysis performed by ESFRI Roadmap 2018 and PNIR, but could also include new initiatives as proposed by Universities, Research Centres or Companies 1, whenever a national or European relevance is proven.
- 2) New PPP for innovation infrastructures will be tendered by the MUR. World-leading, independent, science-technology-innovation leadership, fully adapted to the targeted mission of such IIs will be identified through competitive calls and employment conditions, designed to favour industrial involvement and co-funding. In the availability-based PPP scheme, the Ministry will be the public counterpart in assuring its fruition throughout the national territory through public-private framework development agreements. The methodology to identify the priority investments in innovation



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infrastructures will refer also to the established practices of the EURORACTICE project. The IIs will also be open for EU and worldwide access, under an access fee framework.

Incentives towards the implementation of innovative services and the interoperability of RIs and IIs will be put in place to integrate their capabilities and the generated knowledge (data, metadata, processes, protocols) to offer unique services to the economic and civil sector, in synergy with the “innovation ecosystems” plan. To this purpose, the following steps will be considered:

- An assessment of potential interoperability of technologies, knowledge and data resources of existing RIs.
- An assessment of potential interoperability of technologies, knowledge and data resources of academic, private and public research organizations for innovation to create IIs.
- Medium-term support actions to implement innovation networks.
- Support to EPRs to perform Research Infrastructure services and EOSC open data services.

Cost: The estimated cost related to the RRF is equal to 1.58 billion euro, of which 0.58 related to existing research infrastructure projects. The Fund operates through two windows: up to 1.1 billion euros for action 1, and up to 500 million euro for action 2. Overall, we aim for up to 30 projects to be funded. Within each project, at least one research manager will be hired with an expected cost of 0.1 million euro per year covered for three years. The research managers will have temporary contracts covering the time horizon interested by the RRF. We expect that after the financial boost offered by this investment, the research infrastructure will be operating generating revenues allowing the permanent hiring of the research managers. On one side, this will ensure the commitment of the research managers to the success of the research infrastructure, on the other side, this will ensure the eligibility of the measure given that the research managers will be not permanent but limited to the RRF period. According to the scope, expected impact and co-funding opportunities, contributions from 5 to 100 million euro can be envisaged. The primary consideration of excellence of the proposals, crowding in of external resources and timely execution will be key decision criteria in the selection process, ensuring that the fund is fully invested over the expected timeframe. The amounts allocated to each RI-or II will generate a leverage effect, which will vary in consideration of the scientific research and innovation potential of each project, its ability to attract long term loans and equity capital within the PPP schemes, and long-term support from the regional and local institutions where each RI I may be located. The fund will cover capital expenditure, as well as the human resources needed. PPP and blending schemes will be designed following best practices and benchmarks such as the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) promoted by the EU and managed by the EIB.

Target population: Academic, Scientific and Industrial research and innovation communities lacking access to world-leading research infrastructures and/or to pilot-scale facilities and services to help to reach high Technology Readiness Levels for new ground-breaking ideas and to test new devices and processes from lab to fab environments.



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Timeline:

- For tendering and implementing new RIs integrated into the “innovation ecosystems”: 2021-2026.
- For implementing interoperability of RIs and EOSC: 2021-2026.

Self-assessment of State-aid compliance: The definition of RI according to ESFRI is what describes all existing Italian RIs both of pan-European or National scope as identified in the Italian Roadmap 2010 and subsequent editions of Piano Nazionale Infrastrutture di Ricerca included in the PNR. The RIs are resources open to usage by researchers who are awarded access based on international standard competitive calls. Upgrades will follow the same principles and therefore will be fully compliant with the legal definition. RIs are typically aimed at supporting curiosity-driven research as well as TRL 1-3 applied research. Innovation in the proposed measure comes from the scope of some RIs to be extended also to support the higher TRL (4-5) research of direct interest by the industry as a facility to increase industrial competitiveness. The role of industry as users will be regulated as merit-based for research leading to open innovation (open data) or can be regulated as pay-for-access if IPR and confidentiality of results are sought. The role of industry as a possible partner and financier of the RI and Innovation Infrastructures is to contribute to the development and deployment of infrastructure services for industry, with the direct benefit to implementing large test-beds, advanced technology open data services, testing prototypes of solutions to be possibly adapted for own production purposes. The real link between excellent science and innovation will be in the common definition of FAIR data protocols and of dedicated data services that will become the effective knowledge transfer methodology with all the appropriate rules for protection and openness. Users will be national and international academic researchers, industrial direct users, industrial consortia or associations accessing perhaps through service providers (public or private). Users of the data generated by RI and II will be all obtaining access privileges, according to open innovation or protected results. The infrastructures design, implement, operate and constantly update and upgrade unique resources for research and innovation in specialised domains, but with interoperability aims to enable multidisciplinary research as well as multi-TRL data exchange or integration. Adequate scientific and technical staff must be permanently employed at the RI and II as only a high-level permanent staff can guarantee vision of developments and effectiveness of operation. Most of the volume of research will nevertheless be produced by users accessing the facilities. Remote access to RIs and IIs, as made crucial by the pandemics, does require a strong permanent staff to handle effective remote interaction and guidance of measurements, experiments, calibrations, tests by the users. Access by industry or other economic organization may directly contribute to open innovation or aim at reinforcing own competitiveness by retaining all results. In the first case, the access could be supported by public funding, as is the case for fundamental research. In the case of proprietary research the services will be still selected for relevance, but then paid for by the user organization. The relative quota of open-free access and pay-for-access will strongly depend on the exact scope of each RI and II, but the open science/open innovation scope shall always prevail in the scope of the centres, whilst offering substantial opportunities to paid-for access. On these premises, in the event that a single investment may involve private operators (economic activities), the investment may be considered as State Aid, but its compliance will be promptly assessed in accordance with the requirements established by paragraph 4 of the EC communication 2014/C 198/01. A more detailed assessment regarding the possibility of using Reg.



651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.



Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI** **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare): **selezione qualitativa dei progetti su base competitiva**

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- X sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:



- per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
- per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
- per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore

X indicare gli orientamenti di settore²

Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (OJ C 198 of 27.06.2014, p. 1)

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93
 - articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.

disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):

- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
- Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
- Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
- Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: Ministero dello sviluppo economico

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: legge 30 dicembre 2018, n. 145, articolo 1, comma 208; decreto ministeriale 27 giugno 2019

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento:

Il Fondo nazionale innovazione è stato istituito dall'articolo 1, comma 208 e seguenti, della legge 30 dicembre 2018, n. 145 (Legge di bilancio 2019) con l'obiettivo di sviluppare e rafforzare il mercato italiano del venture capital, promuovendo una maggiore crescita e competitività del Paese, soprattutto negli ambiti tecnologici a maggior valore.

L'attuazione dell'intervento è stata completata con decreto del Ministro dello sviluppo economico, di concerto con Ministro dell'economia e delle finanze, 27 giugno 2019.

Il Fondo, gestito da CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A., opera attraverso investimenti, diretti e indiretti, nel capitale di rischio di imprese innovative ad alto potenziale di sviluppo (start-up, scale-up e PMI innovative).

Gli investimenti nel Fondo sono attuati in co-investimento con investitori privati, a parità di condizioni e in conformità con le migliori pratiche del settore. In particolare, il Fondo investe nel rispetto delle condizioni riportate nel cosiddetto "test dell'operatore in un'economia di mercato" di cui al paragrafo 2.1 della "Comunicazione della CE sugli Orientamenti sugli aiuti di Stato destinati a promuovere gli investimenti per il finanziamento del rischio (2014/C 19/04)".

Nell'ambito del PNRR, l'intervento del Fondo nazionale di innovazione sarà focalizzato, mediante l'istituzione di un apposito e dedicato comparto del fondo stesso, dotato di separata contabilità, sull'ESG¹ e sosterrà, dunque, gli investimenti nelle PMI che realizzano progetti di investimento orientati ad una transizione verso un'economia verde.

La dimensione finanziaria dell'intervento (e, dunque, dell'apposito comparto di investimento) sarà di euro 300.000.000,00, di cui 90 mln/€ dedicati alle imprese delle regioni del Mezzogiorno e 210 mln/€ per le imprese del Centro-Nord, a fronte di un taglio medio degli investimenti nelle imprese target si attesti intorno a 1,2 milioni di euro.

(indicare l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario)

¹ Environmental, Social, Governance si utilizza in ambito economico/finanziario per indicare tutte quelle attività legate all'investimento responsabile (IR) che perseguono gli obiettivi tipici della gestione finanziaria tenendo in considerazione aspetti di natura ambientale, sociale e di governance.



I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI

NO

il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica. (*Cfr. CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A.*).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.



2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? SI NO

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività SI NO

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica² (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare): **programmi di investimenti finalizzati alla transizione ecologica**

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto NO al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

² Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto **3** per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

*Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente).*

*Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.*

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;
- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):



FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

NB: Il Fondo nazionale di innovazione investe nel capitale di rischio delle start-up e imprese innovative operando a condizioni di mercato, nel rispetto delle condizioni previste dal cosiddetto «test dell'operatore in un'economia di mercato» di cui al paragrafo 2.1 della *“Comunicazione della CE sugli Orientamenti sugli aiuti di Stato destinati a promuovere gli investimenti per il finanziamento del rischio (2014/C 19/04)”*.

Pertanto, l'intervento non determina un aiuto di Stato, né a livello dell'impresa target né a livello di intermediario gestore del Fondo, cui sono riconosciute commissioni per la gestione allineate ai livelli di mercato e accettate dagli altri investitori privati.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) (Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17) Risk finance aid (Art. 21) Aid for start-ups (Art. 22)
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore
 - indicare gli orientamenti di settore**³

Il Fondo interviene attraverso partecipazioni al capitale di rischio delle PMI innovative al punto 2.2 degli «Orientamenti sugli aiuti di Stato destinati a promuovere gli investimenti per il finanziamento del rischio» di cui alla Comunicazione CE (2014/C 19/04).

- Altro: “Comunicazione della CE sugli Orientamenti sugli aiuti di Stato destinati a promuovere gli investimenti per il finanziamento del rischio (2014/C 19/04)” - Test dell'operatore in un'economia di mercato».**

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

³ Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



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DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)

- articolo 93
- articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.

disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):

- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
- Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
- Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
- Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

Il Dirigente responsabile



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

Allegato

SCHEDA AIUTI DI STATO

Amministrazione proponente: MINISTERO DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

(indicare se: Ministero, Regione, Ente, Agenzia, ecc)

Tipologia del provvedimento: DECRETO MINISTERIALE

(legge, decreto legge, decreto legislativo, decreto ministeriale, legge regionale, emendamenti, ecc.)

Descrizione dell'intervento: (cfr. singole schede di intervento per l'obiettivo principale, la durata, stanziamento complessivo, stanziamento annuale, ammontare stimato per beneficiario):

Investment: Introduction of innovative doctorates that respond to the needs of innovation by enterprises and promote the hiring of researchers by companies (code INN)

Objectives: This line of action aims at enhancing high-profile skills, especially in the KET's areas, through:

- the establishment of dedicated PhD programmes, with the contribution and involvement of companies, also encouraging the creation of research spin-offs.
- incentives for companies to hire junior researchers.

The establishment of PhD programmes dedicated to industry activities and the tertiary sector is envisaged, with three cycles of 5,000 places per year. Private companies, SMEs in particular, will contribute and be actively involved through the establishment of cooperation networks. The programme will be supported by a series of measures aimed at streamlining key procedures regarding the organization of the courses, the tenders to identify private contributors and the PhD locations, the pattern of cooperation with companies involved in the management of the courses, the engagement of public research institutions. Moreover, to enhance the economic values of research pursued by the new PhDs a dedicated fund is started, in cooperation with Ente Nazionale per il Microcredito (ENM), as a vehicle to the creation of new start-ups.

This line of actions will also build a mechanism to cut the tax wedge for the recruitments of researchers in non-permanent positions in the university (e.g. PhD, scholarships, grants, RTDA). This measure will benefit workers and employers and will be proportional to the length of experience gained in the academic world, with up to 10 points of reduction of the wedge per year of an academic career. In the three years, the measure may concern up to 30,000 workers.

Implementation: The programme is managed by the Ministry of University and Research. The measure foresees the activation of innovative PhD programmes focused on the development of advanced competencies more directly oriented to the needs of the productive system, to support or help to adjust the business strategies because of the opportunities and challenges of the new technologies and the environmental transition. Accordingly, the measure allows seizing the economic value of both the advanced competencies and the research developed by the new PhDs, through either their recruitment in key



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positions within the existing companies or their direct involvement in new start-ups, as owners or managers. In this respect, a dedicated fund is created in cooperation with the Ente Nazionale del Microcredito, which is already active in financing innovative SMEs; the new fund, to which the measure contributes for 45 mln euros (15 mln for each of the three new PhD cycle) is tailored at the new PhDs who likes creating a start-up or transfer the results of their research by joining start-ups created by third parties. Accordingly, the measure, which is not cost-neutral, closely relates on the one side to the comprehensive reforms of PhD programmes included in Component 1 of Mission 4, on the other side to M4C2 "Implementation of R&D support measures". The tender will grant the possibility to ordinary PhD students to apply, in case they are interested in start-up projects. The measure is also integrated with the ESF OP Research, as it may provide additional funding to projects therein selected and targeted at the lagging areas of the country.

The selection of locations and firms involved in the new PhD programmes is structured in three phases. First, the MUR launches a tender open to the Universities that, individually or as a group, put forward proposals of new PhD programmes under a 50 per cent financial leverage of private capital. Second, the selected (groups of) Universities agree with the involved firms on the priorities of the PhD programmes in the technology fields closer to production needs. This phase will therefore require universities to directly engage with private firms, agreeing on funding availability and on the number of positions to be opened. Third, based on proposal evaluation, MUR selects what programs are activated, and where. Since the action is meant to develop key advanced competencies, firms voluntarily involved in the project commit to providing the agreed financial contribution to the new PhD programmes, virtually as a kind of pre-recruitment of the needed specialists. This consideration helps the economic sustainability of the measure.

In accordance with the procedure implemented by the MUR for the Industry 4.0 actions, a fraction of the available positions will be granted to universities located in Southern Regions and Islands. This share is expected not to be below 20% of the total number of positions available, in order to support start-up projects where they are less likely to be supported by market resources.

Cost: The RRF overall cost of the measure is 0.60 billion euro, of which 0.45 funding the innovative PhD programmes and around 0.15 the social contribution allowances helping the transition of researchers from the University in the productive system and institutions. Moreover, for each cohort of 5,000 PhDs, 30 million are available to support the creations of start-ups. The single project is expected to be funded, on average, by 50,000 euro, allowing the support of some 600 projects, namely 12% of the new PhDs (a lower share with respect to the population of PhD students to whom the call for application will be available). This specific action will be supported by resources, equal to 0.10 billion euro, coming from the European structural and investment funds (OP ESF), thus ensuring sustainability over time.

Target population: PhD Students; Researchers.

Timeline: The intervention will start in 2021 and will last until 2026.

Self-assessment of state-aid compliance: According to the self-assessment of state-aid compliance, this action is eligible under preemptive notification and following Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (OJ C 198 of 27.06.2014, p. 1). A more detailed assessment regarding the



possibility of using Reg. 651/2014 (category exemption general regulation) or having to proceed with the necessary prior approvals by the European Commission (notified aid schemes) will be performed.

I SEZIONE: CRITERI PER VERIFICARE L'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI UN AIUTO DI STATO

1. risorse pubbliche

• **1.a. impiego di risorse pubbliche**

SI X

NO

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse del bilancio pubblico delle Autorità nazionali o del bilancio di altri enti pubblici sulla cui destinazione le Autorità nazionali esercitano la propria discrezionalità (es.: statali, regionali, Fondi Strutturali e di Investimento europei (SIE)); oppure

il vantaggio è concesso a valere su risorse che non originano direttamente o indirettamente dall'Autorità pubblica, ma che originano da soggetti privati e sulle quali tuttavia l'Autorità pubblica esercita il controllo in termini di influenza dominante sulla destinazione d'uso delle stesse (es. tributi parafiscali o contributi privati resi obbligatori da un atto dell'Autorità pubblica).

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

• **1.b. risorse imputabili all'autorità pubblica**

SI X

NO

il vantaggio è concesso direttamente dall'Autorità pubblica in quanto parte integrante dell'amministrazione pubblica; oppure

il vantaggio è concesso attraverso intermediari (istituti di credito, agenzie, società finanziarie) che agiscono sotto il controllo dell'Autorità pubblica (azionariato, diritti di voto, nomine del presidente e dei membri dei rispettivi consigli d'amministrazione) o su direttiva dell'Autorità pubblica.

Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 1.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi all'origine statale delle risorse forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.



Se si è risposto **NO** ad entrambi i punti 1a e 1b, non compilare i successivi punti 2 e 3.

2. Beneficiari e selettività

Le norme in materia di aiuti di Stato si applicano solo se il beneficiario è un'**impresa**. Per impresa si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita **attività economica**, ovvero una attività che consiste nell'offrire beni e servizi in un mercato, a prescindere dal suo stato giuridico (pubblico o privato) e dalle modalità di finanziamento, nonché dal conseguimento dello scopo di lucro.

2.a Attività economica

L'aiuto viene concesso in relazione ad un'attività economica? **SI** **NO**

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.a, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla nozione di impresa e di attività economica forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

2.b Presenza di selettività **SI** **NO**

La misura è selettiva perché avvantaggia in via diretta o indiretta solo alcune tipologie di imprese.

Indicare se la selettività riguarda imprese individuate per:

- identità (aiuti ad hoc);
- dimensione;
- settore economico o attività (indicare quali);
- area geografica¹ (indicare quale);
- altre caratteristiche pre-determinate (ad esempio regimi rivolti solo a determinati soggetti giuridici, o solo ad imprese neo-costituite, ecc...);
- caso di finanziamento pubblico di infrastrutture ad utilizzo commerciale, attraverso la limitazione, di diritto o di fatto, dell'accesso all'infrastruttura solo a taluni utenti commerciali.
- Altro (specificare): Selettività relativa alla discrezionalità delle singole università nell'attivare collaborazioni con le imprese interessate e alle capacità di assunzione diverse da parte delle imprese

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

¹ Si ricorda che il diritto europeo fa divieto di condizionare le misure di aiuto all'obbligo per il beneficiario di avere la propria sede nello Stato membro interessato o di essere stabilito prevalentemente in questo Stato, fermo restando il principio di territorialità in base al quale l'attività dell'Amministrazione regionale per sé si rivolge al proprio territorio di competenza. Le misure di aiuto potranno pertanto rivolgersi ad imprese aventi unità operativa sul territorio regionale ma non potranno richiedere alle imprese beneficiarie di avervi sede legale



In caso in cui si intenda rispondere **NO** al punto 2.b, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi alla selettività forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

Se si è risposto **NO** al presente punto 2, non compilare il successivo punto 3.

Se si è risposto **SI** ad entrambi i punti **1 e 2** compilare il successivo punto 3 per verificare la presenza di un aiuto di Stato.

3. vantaggio economico

SI

NO

Il **vantaggio economico** è un beneficio che una impresa non avrebbe potuto ottenere sul mercato (di norma perché lo Stato ha concesso il vantaggio gratuitamente o contro una remunerazione insufficiente). Per **impresa** si intende qualsiasi ente che esercita un'attività economica ai sensi della normativa europea e della Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01.

Se si è risposto SI:

Indicare lo strumento di aiuto che conferisce il vantaggio:

- sovvenzione diretta (contributi o sovvenzioni a fondo perduto);
- abbuono di interessi (contributo in conto interessi);
- agevolazioni fiscali (es. detrazioni d'imposta, riduzione della base imponibile, riduzione dell'aliquota);
- differimento dell'imposta; esoneri fiscali, ammortamento accelerato);
- riduzione dei contributi di previdenza sociale (oneri sociali e previdenziali);
- estinzione o riduzione del debito;
- cessioni di beni o servizi a prezzi inferiori a quelli di mercato;
- garanzia (concessione di garanzie a condizioni più favorevoli di quelle di mercato);
- prestito agevolato (mutuo a tasso agevolato);
- riduzione del rischio collegato ad un investimento in un'impresa o in una serie di imprese;
- finanziamento del rischio collegato ad un investimento in grandi imprese o imprese quotate nel listino ufficiale di una borsa valori o di un mercato regolamentato;
- partecipazione al capitale (l'apporto di nuovo capitale all'impresa si effettua in circostanze che non sarebbero accettabili per un investitore privato operante nelle normali condizioni di mercato);
- compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di servizi di interesse economico generale, che non rispetta tutte e 4 le condizioni Altmark;



- nel caso delle infrastrutture:
 - per il Proprietario: riduzione dei costi di costruzione, estensione o ammodernamento;
 - per il Gestore: sollevamento da taluni oneri che il contratto di concessione riporrebbe in capo al gestore;
 - per l'Utente: condizioni agevolate per l'accesso e la fruizione dell'infrastruttura.
- Altro (specificare):

FORSE (specificare dubbi): _____

In caso in cui si intenda rispondere NO al punto 3, si raccomanda in particolare un'attenta verifica dei chiarimenti relativi al vantaggio forniti nella Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01 sulla nozione di Aiuto di Stato.

In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 occorre presupporre che sia soddisfatto anche il criterio relativo alla potenziale distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi, fatti salvi i casi di cui alla Comunicazione della Commissione europea UE 2016/C 262/01. In presenza dei requisiti di cui ai punti 1, 2 e 3 l'eventuale esclusione della distorsione della concorrenza e incidenza sugli scambi necessita di una indagine approfondita che non può essere fatta nel contesto della presente check-list.

II SEZIONE: INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI STRUMENTI DI COMPATIBILITÀ E DELLE PROCEDURE AI FINI DELLA LEGALITÀ.

- de minimis** ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) n. 1407/2013
- esenzione** dall'obbligo di notifica preventiva ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014 (regolamento generale di esenzione per categoria) – specificare sezione e articoli pertinenti
- notifica preventiva**, a seguito della decisione favorevole della Commissione, ai sensi degli Orientamenti e delle Linee guida di settore

X indicare gli orientamenti di settore²

Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (OJ C 198 of 27.06.2014, p. 1)

In mancanza di Orientamenti o linee guida specificare la disciplina di riferimento dell'aiuto in oggetto:

- disposizione diretta del Trattato (TFUE)**
 - articolo 93

² Gli Orientamenti le linee guida e s.m.i sono rinvenibili al seguente link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/legislation/legislation.html.



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
DIPARTIMENTO PER LE POLITICHE EUROPEE

- articolo 107.2 – specificare la lettera pertinente.
- articolo 107.3 – specificare la lettera pertinente.

disciplina sui Servizi di Interesse Economico Generale (SIEG):

- Regolamento (UE) n. 360/2012 (SIEG)
- Decisione 2012/21/UE di esenzione degli aiuti di Stato sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico, concessi a determinate imprese incaricate della gestione di SIEG
- Regolamento (CE) n. 1370/2007 del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio del 23 ottobre 2007 relativo ai servizi pubblici di trasporto di passeggeri su strada e per ferrovia e che abroga i regolamenti del Consiglio (CEE) n. 1191/69 e (CEE) n. 1107/70
- Disciplina dell'Unione europea relativa agli aiuti di Stato concessi sotto forma di compensazione degli obblighi di servizio pubblico (2012/C 8/03)

Casi di pre notifica

Supporto del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Indicare per quale sezione e/o punto/i specifico/i si è richiesto il supporto del distinct body:</i> _____		
Parere del distinct body	<input type="checkbox"/> SI	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<i>Se si è risposto FORSE ad una delle precedenti domande, il supporto del Distinct Body deve essere richiesto dagli uffici responsabili della compilazione della scheda e il parere reso dal Distinct Body deve essere allegato al modulo di notifica sulla piattaforma SANI2, alla richiesta al DPE di valutazione preliminare e sommaria delle misure GBER e ad ogni altra richiesta di parere che l'ufficio che predispone la misura di aiuto intende sottoporre al DPE.</i>		

Il Dirigente responsabile

PART 2: DESCRIPTION OF REFORMS AND INVESTMENTS

A. COMPONENT 1: Employment Policies

1. Description of the component

Title of the Component: Employment Policies

Policy area/domain: INCLUSION AND COHESION

Objective:

The first component, “*Employment Policies*”, aims to promote labour market transformation with adequate instruments to facilitate employment transitions, improve workers' employability and skills, and achieve decent work for all (women, young people and adults). According to the Country-Specific Recommendation (CSR) No 2 for Italy (COM (2020) 512 final¹), these interventions aim at “*mitigating the employment impact of the crisis, including through flexible working arrangements and active support to employment. Strengthen distance learning and skills, including digital ones*”.

Specifically, the component promotes the following specific objectives:

- Supporting employment levels, in particular with regard to the outsider groups (young people, women, adults without secondary education qualification, long-term unemployed) by defining and improving ALMPs measures, aimed to foster the acquisition of skills and their matching with labour market needs.
- Facing the mismatch between the skills of workers and the companies' needs in order to ensure access to quality training throughout the country, by strengthening cooperation between the various competent national and regional institutions and defining uniform standards for vocational training and competence certification system.
- Improving the employability of young people and the acquisition of competences through the dual system, including apprenticeship.
- Tackling undeclared work in all its forms, illegal recruitment and contribution evasion.
- Promoting the empowerment of women, through direct support for the creation of women's enterprises.
- Qualifying the labour market by assisting enterprises to promote gender equality in relation to all "critical" areas (growth opportunities within the company, equal pay for

¹ European Commission, *Recommendation for a Council Recommendations on the 2020 National Reform Programme of Italy and delivering a Council opinion on the 2020 Stability Programme of Italy* (COM/2020/274 final)

equal tasks, policies to manage gender differences) through the implementation of a gender equality certification system.

- Enhancing the “Universal Civil Service” initiative for young people aged between 18 and 28 years old, to promote their acquisition of key competences (soft skills and digital skills).

To achieve these objectives, the component includes:

1. Line of intervention: “Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and employment support”

- 1) **Strengthening Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and Vocational Training:** Supporting unemployed workers and workers in transition by a) establishing the “National Programme for the Guaranteed Employability of Workers” (*Programma Nazionale “Garanzia Occupabilità dei Lavoratori - GOL*); b) promoting the revision of the governance of the vocational training system in Italy, with the aim to define uniform standards and essential levels of vocational training, through the adoption of the National Plan for New Skills.
- 2) **Tackling undeclared work in all its forms, illegal recruitment and contribution evasion:** aimed at promoting action: a) to deter undeclared work by detecting and punishing those who engage in it (whether as employees, employers or intermediaries); b) to encourage workers and employers to declare work by making easier to comply with actions such as the simplification of enrolment procedures and tax arrangements; c) to boost a culture of respect for “playing by the rules”, including by demonstrating the cumulative financial and social costs and consequences for the whole society of the undeclared work.
- 3) **Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES):** Enhancing the capacity of Public Employment Services (PES) network to provide innovative ALMPs services, such as skills forecasting and skills needs analysis, definition of individual training plans, effective guidance and support to the work, also through the engagement of public and private stakeholders
- 4) **Creation of women’s enterprises:** Raising the level of women’s participation in the labour market, by leveraging their creative and innovative potential, and supporting services to promote women’s self-employment and entrepreneurship.
- 5) **Gender equality certification system.** Introduction of a "National gender equality certification system", based on the definition of standards for the certification of gender equality and related incentives for companies that successfully conclude the certification process.
- 6) **Strengthening the dual system:** Strengthening the dual system, including through apprenticeship, in order to boost the matching of education and training system with the labour market, and the acquisition of new skills by young people and adults without a secondary education qualification.

2. Line of intervention: “Universal Civil Service”

- 7) **Universal Civil Service:** Promoting the personal and professional development of young people, aged between 18 and 28 years old, and their acquisition of basic and soft skills through the “*Universal Civil Service*” initiative.

Reforms and investments:

a) Reforms

Reform 1: “Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and Vocational Training” [*linked to Investment 2 Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES)*]:

- Establishing a new measure (*Guaranteed Employability of Workers - GOL*) as a national programme for taking charge, providing specific services (assessment, skills assessments, definition of training needs, etc.) and personalised vocational training for employability.
- Adopting the National Plan for New Skills, for setting common standards for vocational training and strengthening the VET system in Italy, through the promotion of territorial network of education, training and work services, including Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

Reform 2: “National Plan tackling undeclared work”:

- Improving the quality of work and the conditions of workers, including aspects related to payment and social protection, through the strengthening of the action of prevention and tackling undeclared work, caporalato and other forms of irregular work.

a) Investments

Investment 3: “Strengthening Public Employment (PES)” [*linked to Reform 1 Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and Vocational Training*]:

- Improving the capacity building of the Public Employment Services (PES) e their integration with the vocational education and training system, also through the network of private operators. In particular, the procedures for taking charge of the unemployed will be redefined, through innovative ALMPs able to promote personalised upskilling and reskilling pathways and job coaching.

Investment 4: “Creation of women’s enterprises”:

- Defining, identifying and/or adapting support instruments for the creation and development of enterprises with predominant or total female participation, including innovative start-ups, and the consolidation of existing ones.

Investment 5. “Gender Equality Certification System”:

- Introduction of a "National gender equality certification system", based on the definition of standards for the certification of gender equality and related incentives for companies that successfully conclude the certification process,

Investment 6: “Strengthening the dual system”:

- Strengthening the dual system, including through the apprenticeship, in order to ensure

more effective matching between learning (including training-on-the-job) and work, as well as the acquisition of technical and soft skills by young people and adults without secondary education qualification.

Investment 7. “Universal Civil Service”:

- Strengthening of the Universal Civil Service, as a tool supporting youth employability levels and ensuring a direct impact on the communities in terms of social cohesion.

This component promotes new skills and the entry of outsiders (young people, women, adults and long-term unemployed) into the labour market. In addition, these measures are further strengthened by the introduction of specific incentives and labour costs reductions, funded by the Law Budget 2021-2026 and REACT-EU, for employers hiring young people, women, especially in the South.

Estimated cost overall: EUR 12.62 billion; requested under R&RF: EUR 6.66 billion

The difference will be financed under REACT-EU resources (5,97 billion):

- EUR 500 million - Reform “ALMPs & Vocational Training”
- EUR 1 billion - New Skills Fund (not R&RF resources included)
- EUR 4.47 billion - Incentives and labour costs reductions, funded by the Law Budget 2021-2026 (EUR 24.65 billion) and REACT-EU (EUR 4.47 billion), for employers hiring young people, women, especially in the South (not R&RF resources included).

2. Main challenges and objectives

a) Main challenges

Gaps of Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs)

The European Commission's communication “*European Skills Agenda for Sustainable Competitiveness, Social Fairness and Resilience*”² stresses that employment public services (PES) can play a significant role in steering people towards greater and better retraining, also by increasing the relevance of education and training systems.

At the same time, many issues affect the Italian Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs, as reported by the European institutions in the *Country Specific Recommendation (COM (2020)511 final of 26.02.2020)*³:

- The need for strengthening the capacity building of the Public Employment Services (PES);
- Poor coordination between the level of ALMPs and social services;

² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic And Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. *European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience* (COM/2020/274 final)

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Central Bank and the Eurogroup 2020 European Semester: *Assessment of progress on structural reforms, prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances, and results of in-depth reviews under Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011* (COM/2020/150 final)

- Lack of coordination between the central and local systems.

Therefore, it is necessary to increase investments in innovative active policies and lifelong learning systems, in order to promote new employment opportunities, develop new knowledge and skills related to strategic sectors (i.e. green and digital), as well as enhancing competences acquired in the formal, informal and non-formal context.

It is also necessary to meet the professional needs determined by the green and digital transitions, aiming to progressively reduce the gap between existing skills and the skills needs of businesses. Moreover, ALMPs must be able to facilitate employment transitions, both with reference to sectors in crisis and in terms of new opportunities generated by digital and green within the same sector.

As highlighted in the European Commission's Communication of 30 June 2020 “*European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience*”⁴, the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the digital transition: smart working and distance learning have become a reality for millions of people in Europe and at the same time has highlighted significant skills gaps.

Gap in participation in training activities

According to the latest available *Adult Education Survey (2016-17)*⁵, Italy ranks 20th position in the adult participation rate in formal or informal training activities. More recent data based on the *Labour Force Survey*⁶ indicate 8.7% of employed persons participating in training activities compared to 13.8% for the EU15 average. The *OECD-PIAAC international survey (Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies, 2nd round 2013)*⁷ highlights that in Italy the low skilled citizens in literacy are almost 11 million (28% of the adult population between 16 and 65 years, compared to an OECD average of 15,5%).

As underlined by recent literature (*INAPP – National Institution for Public Policy Analysis, Focus PIAAC-Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies 2018*)⁸, “*people with low levels of competence are not distributed evenly throughout Italy. The South and North-West of the Country are the regions with the highest percentages: alone they have more than 60% of Italian low-skilled*”.

In particular, the *Skill Strategy Diagnostic Report: Italy*⁹ study, carried out by OECD in 2017, stressed as our Country has to face ten skill challenges, gathered in 4 pillars of intervention: a) developing relevant skills, b) activating skills supply, c) making effective use of skills; d) strengthening skills systems. These issues are related to policy interventions, recommended by the OECD, that are fundamental to reduce the gap, measured by a set of indicators, and to achieve the average EU level.

There is therefore a need to realign the needs of enterprises and the skills of workers, at least partially recovering the gap with the European average. It should be noted that the incidence of participation in training activities is double among managers (68.1%) compared to unskilled staff (31.5%), so it is on the lower qualifications that a priority for intervention should be focused.

Needs for disruptive skills

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic And Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, op.cit

⁵ Eurostat, Adult Education Survey (2016-2017): <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/adult-education-survey>

⁶ Istat, *Labour Force Survey*: <https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/127804>

⁷ OECD Skills Survey, PIAAC: <https://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/>

⁸ INAPP, PIAAC Data: <https://www.inapp.org/piaac/risultati-e-dati>

⁹ OECD (2018), *OECD Skills Strategy Diagnostic Report: Italy 2017*, OECD Skills Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264298644-en>.

The disruptive change of the ongoing technological revolution (growing connectivity between people, technologies, sectors and lifestyles) requires people new skills in terms of adaptability, flexibility, resilience and creativity. At the same time, the OECD¹⁰ points out that the main challenge is not only to ensure that citizens can develop skills in line with the technological changes taking place. In order to be competitive and ready for a changing labour market, it is also necessary to acquire those skills of global and intercultural analysis and understanding of problems, so that no one is left behind. According to the *Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)*¹¹, Italy ranks 25th out of the 28 EU Member States in 2020, highlighting a significant gap in terms of Human Capital. In 2019 Italy dropped two places and now ranks last in the EU on the Human Capital. Compared to the other European Countries, Italy records very low levels of basic and advanced digital skills. Only 42% of people aged between 16-74 years old have at least basic digital skills (58% at EU level), while the number of ICT specialists and ICT graduates is below the EU average (2.8% versus 3.9% in Europe). The number of ICT graduates is also the lowest in the EU (only 1%), despite many different interventions promoted in recent years (*National Plan for Digital Schools*, *National Plan “Enterprises 4.0”*; strengthening post-secondary technical education and vocational training institute (“*Istituti Tecnici Superiori*” - ITS, “*Transition 4.0*”, *National Strategy “Italy 2025*).

Therefore, it is necessary to increase efforts in the promotion of digital skills, boosting innovative lifelong learning systems, in order to improve the competitiveness and productivity of businesses and the efficiency of the country's system.

Tackling Undeclared Work

Fair and efficient labour market and social support systems are central pillars of the EU economic, employment and social policies. Maintaining such high standards and ensuring progress have always been challenging for Member States, individually and jointly. In this context, the presence of UDW has always been seen as disruptive.

This phenomenon became particularly prominent in the context of the recent economic crises (the one from 2008 and the most recent one caused by Covid-19 pandemic), with an increased number of workers exposed to UDW and a higher number of businesses struggling to survive. This situation has brought an increasing focus on ensuring that all parties – employers, employees and associated organisations and authorities – are “playing by the rules”.

To provide a general idea of the magnitude, it is estimated that “11,6% of the total input in the private sector in the EU is undeclared, and UDW constitutes on average 16,4% of gross value added (GVA)¹². Since the start of the 2007-2008 economic and financial crisis, there has been a growing focus on policy initiatives aimed at tackling UDW, for example resulting in several Member States receiving country-specific recommendations (CRSs)¹³ within the European Semester to tackle UDW and related matters.

It is also important to note that the scale of incidence of UDW varies across economic sectors and sections of the workforce and society. In sectoral terms, it is widely recognised that UDW is particularly present the

¹⁰ OECD (2018), op.cit.

¹¹ European Commission (2020), *Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) 2020*. Italy: [file:///C:/Users/rcerroni00/Downloads/DESI2020-ITALY-ENG%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/rcerroni00/Downloads/DESI2020-ITALY-ENG%20(1).pdf)

¹² P. Bejakovic, J. Franic, A.Kedirm, I.A. Horodnic, D. Mikulic & C. C. Williams (2017), *An evaluation of the scale of undeclared work in the European Union and its structural determinants: estimates using the Labour Input Method*, European Commission, p.1

¹³ Bulgaria, Italy and Romania.

personal service sector¹⁴, construction and hospitality services. Other sectors that are susceptible to UDW are retail and repair services, education, health and social work, and agriculture. There are wide variations between Member States and even within Member States on the sectors and types of UDW that is undertaken¹⁵.

The UDW in Italy amounts to about EUR 190 billion (ISTAT data). The number of irregular workers is 3,652 million, although down 48,000 from 2017. In addition, the incidence rate of irregular work on regular work exceeds 15% on average, with peaks of 60% in domestic work or 17% in commerce. Out of 159,805 inspections and assessments carried out in 142,385 companies, an irregularity index emerged in 68% of the cases identified in the labour inspections, 81% of the cases defined in social security and 89% of those in insurance. These inspections in Italy arise as a reaction to workers' reports: i.e. they intervene where conflict and irregularity situations are reported. The number of irregular workers that have been identified is 356,145, of which 41,544 are totally undeclared (there were 42,306 in 2018). Last year EUR 1,23 billion in contributions and premium evaded by employers were recovered.

Gender employment and inequality gap in the labour market

The 2019 specific recommendations for Italy (CSR) note that the gender gap in employment levels remains one of the highest in the EU and the employment rate of women, although slightly increasing, is far below the EU average (53.1% compared to 67.4% in 2018). With the Covid emergency, the employment rate of women in the second quarter of 2020 fell to 48.5% bringing the inactivity rate of women (15-64 years) to 46.5%¹⁶. The challenge for the country is therefore to encourage women's participation in the labour market, which has a strong positive impact on the economy, especially in the face of a shrinking workforce and skills shortages, as underlined by the European Commission in its 2020-2025 Gender Equality Strategy. In addition, according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the recent international economic crisis has had a serious impact on the weakest groups in the labour market, including women. Gender equality conditions have worsened considerably, with a consequent increase in discrimination in the workplace. This situation is confirmed by the fact that, in the first half of 2020, the employment rate of women fell below 49% due to the halt in production activities caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, which severely affected the sectors with the greatest presence of women, such as commerce, hospitality and tourism, care services, entertainment and culture. In fact, the country still has employment sectors that are strongly characterized by gender, with industry and construction predominantly male and the services sector highly feminized (around 50% of employed women work in services), particularly in health, education, hospitality and catering, as well as in the arts and culture.

Moreover, according to ISTAT¹⁷, there is a progressive deterioration of the quality of women's work in Italy. Less access to top positions, more part-time jobs and discontinuous careers are the factors that, together with a different age structure, determine gender differentials in labour income. The share of female employees who, irrespective of their job title, reports coordinating the work of other people is 18.4% in 2018, a share that has increased slightly since 2017 and since 2008. The gap with men is 5.4 percentage points. Women in

¹⁴ European Commission, Special Eurobarometer 498, Undeclared work in the European Union Report, 2019.

¹⁵ 9 Van Geuns et al (1987) already describe the considerable differences in size and nature of UDW between regions even in a small country like the Netherlands: Spatial and sectoral diversity of the informal economy. TESSG 78(5), pp. 389-398.

¹⁶ Quarterly note on employment trends Q2 2020 - ISTAT

¹⁷ Measures in support of women's participation in the labour market and for the reconciliation of life and work needs AA.C. 522, 615, 1320, 1345, 1675, 1732, 1925 Hearing of the National Institute of Statistics Ms Linda Laura Sabbadini Director of the Central Directorate for Studies and Thematic Enhancement in the area of Social and Demographic Statistics.

part-time employment are now a third (32.8% in the average of the first three quarters of 2019) compared to 8.7% of men. The incidence of part-time workers is higher among younger women (35.1% up to 34 years of age) and increases as the level of education decreases (42.6% up to middle school graduates and 22.5% among university graduates). Part-time work has not grown as a tool for reconciling work and family life, but in its involuntary component, which has exceeded 60% of the total, increasingly becoming a tool used for flexibility on the side of businesses rather than on the side of people and their needs for reconciling work and family life.

Supporting female entrepreneurship

Women's participation in business life is still low. Only 22% of businesses are run by women, which, according to international observers such as the OECD and the European Commission, is a limiting factor for the growth of our economy.

The recent IV Report on female entrepreneurship by UNIONCAMERE¹⁸ shows that women's enterprises (about 1.3 million) account for about ¼ of the total, with a strong presence of sole proprietorships (63% compared to 48% of the total). The female entrepreneurship segment is showing interesting signs of dynamism, with a high rate of increase in new enterprises, especially in the services sector, contrasted, however, by the persistence of elements of weakness in relation to investments in innovation and technology, internationalization and access to financing and forms of venture capital.

The Report also shows how female entrepreneurial initiatives have suffered more than male ones during the lockdown period, with a reduction in registrations (-42% compared to -35% for male ones), even though in the previous period they had grown faster than male ones. There has been a slowdown in the process of women's empowerment initiated through female entrepreneurship, one of the strategic sectors for the country's development and the full participation of women in the labour market and in positions of responsibility. It is therefore strategic and urgent, with the objective of recovering the national GDP, to activate measures that restore and expand the number of working women, also through incentives and interventions to support the creation of women's enterprises.

Opportunity gap for young people

Promoting youth employment is one of the main challenges at European and national level. Despite the positive trend in the last three-year period 2017-2019, the Covid19 pandemic wave has again worsened the national trend, bringing it back below 40% as during the economic recession. In this regard, the *European Commission's recommendations for Italy (COM (2020) 512 final of 20.05.2020)* highlight the need to promote an effective “*integration into the labour market of inactive and Neets*”.

The opportunity gap for young people is represented by the constant growth of Neet, which achieves particularly negative results in Italy, making our country the worst in Europe for this indicator. For what concerns the age group 15-34 years, indeed, the Neet are 3 million 189 thousand, of which 53.8% are concentrated in Southern Italy.

The data on the Neet measure precisely the growing social unrest of the new generations: long-term absence from the labour market or the education system significantly increases the difficulties of reintegration, as well as the risk of social exclusion and poverty in the medium to long term.

¹⁸ Unioncamere, IV Report on Female Entrepreneurship, 2020.

At the same time, the Neet indicator actually includes different target groups to be considered:

- Young people who are more vulnerable and at risk of social exclusion (i.e. the long-term unemployed or the discouraged);
- Young people that voluntarily choose to leave the labour market (i.e. those inactive for family reasons)
- Young people that are only temporarily in this situation, because they are waiting to complete informal or non-formal training pathways.

At the same time, there is a clear need to further promote the participation of young people in the political, social and cultural life of the country. According to the data of the *European Intergenerational Fairness Index*¹⁹, Italy is the country with the highest level of "generational gap" among the Member States. This gap has a direct impact not only in the delay of the new generations in reaching their economic independence, but also in the difficulty of participation as "active citizens" in their own communities. In addition, the precariousness of employment fosters an increase in mistrust towards political and social institutions, which are perceived as distant and uninterested in the problems of young people.

According to the European initiative "*Youth Employment Support: a Bridge to Jobs for Next Generation*"²⁰, there is thus a clear need to relaunch and further strengthen investments devoted to young people, to both promote their employment and acquisition of skills, as well as to boost their social and economic integration in the European and national community.

b) Objectives

The package of investments, by which this component "*Employment Policies*" is composed, aims at pursuing the following objectives:

- 1) **Strengthening ALMPs**, in order to support unemployed workers and workers in transition by improving the PES network and establishing the "National Programme for the Guaranteed Employability of Workers (GOL)". The interventions of this component aim at tackling the following priorities identified by the European Commission in the Country Reports for Italy:
 - Recommendations 2019 (COM (2019)512 final del 05.06.2019)²¹ – n.2 "*Ensure that active labour market and social policies are effectively integrated and reach out notably to young people and vulnerable groups*"
 - Post-Covid Recommendations (COM (2020)512 final del 20.05.2020) n. 2 – "*Mitigate the employment impact of the crisis, including through flexible working arrangements and active support to employment. Strengthen distance learning and skills, including digital ones*"²².

Referring to the strengthening of the operation of the PES, the National Reform

¹⁹ Intergenerational Foundation, *Intergenerational Fairness Index*: <https://www.if.org.uk/>

²⁰ European Commission (2020), *Commission proposal for a Council Recommendation on a Bridge to Jobs. Reinforcing the Youth Guarantee*: <https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=22778&langId=en>

²¹ European Commission, *Recommendation for a Council Recommendation on the 2019 National Reform Programme of Italy and delivering a Council opinion on the 2019 Stability Programme of Italy*, (COM/2019/512 final), pag. 12

²² (COM/2020/512 final), pag. 9

Programme²³ identifies the following intervention areas - in addition to the increase in the number of staff and the consequent adaptation of the operational centres:

- the need to invest in staff training;
- the need to operate with a high level of integration between labour and social services;
- the need to invest in external communication of the services offered and in the supporting information systems.

Another area highlighted by the National Reform Programme is the strengthening of the linkage between education and training systems and the labour market, improving their quality and fostering the transition of young people to the world of work.

- 2) **Adopting a National Plan for New Skills**, aimed at defining essential levels of vocational training and supporting upskilling and reskilling processes of workers, unemployed and workers in transitions, including young people and adults. In particular, the *Country-Specific Recommendations for Italy 2020*²⁴ in paragraph 19 highlights the need to improve e-learning and e-skills, with regard to working-age adults and distance learning. It is also stressed that investment in skills is crucial to promote a smart and inclusive recovery and to foster a green and digital transition.
- 3) **Tackling undeclared work in all its forms, illegal recruitment and contribution evasion.** The definition of UDW varies throughout Europe. In many countries there is no official or legal definition at all. However, there is a broad consensus on the EU description²⁵ to define UDW as “any paid activities that are lawful as regards their nature but not declared to the public authorities, taking into account the differences in the regulatory system of Member States”. This definition covers a wide range of activities from domestic services to activities conducted by illegal residents but excludes the realm of criminal activity where illicit goods and services are exchanged. For what concerns the UDW, the European Council Recommendation on Italy's 2019 National Reform Programme (COM / 2019/512 final) recommends the Country to continue and intensify its efforts to face UDW in 2019 and 2020. It also recommends close monitoring of recently adopted and additional measures to prevent UDW and to ensure fair and safe working conditions. In this regard, the challenge is also linked to the priorities defined in December 2019 by the European Commission in the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (ASGS). According to the Recommendation (COM/2020/512 final), Italy also has to take action in favour of people employed in the undeclared economy, in particular in sectors such as agriculture, food and housing, as they risk facing gaps in access to social protection and income support.
- 4) **Promoting the personal and professional development of young people, aged between 18 and 28 years old, and their acquisition of basic and soft skills through the “Universal Civil Service” initiative.** The intervention has a relevant social impact, considering that young people carry out projects that are useful to local communities, and therefore indirectly this also ensures economic benefits (in terms of social care services, education, social promotion, etc.). For what concerns the direct impact on employment, an INAPP sampling analysis in 2017 highlights the effects of the

²³ The National Reform Programmes (NRPs) are policy documents prepared by Member States in accordance with their national traditions and reflecting national priorities. They play a central role at EU level, alongside the Stability or Convergence Programmes (SCPs), in enabling the collective monitoring and multilateral discussion of policy challenges and reforms.

²⁴ (COM (2020) 512 final), op.cit, pag. 5-6

²⁵ European Commission (2007), *Stepping up the fight against undeclared work* (COM/2007/0628 final)

"Civil Service measure" in terms of youth employment: 33.5% of Neet participants are employed (at six months after the end of the service), while 52% of volunteer participants are employed (at 12 months after the end of the service).

- 5) **Promoting women's empowerment in the labour market**, according to the European Commission's 2019 and 2020 CSRs and to the implementation process of the EC 2020-2025 Gender Equality Strategy, published in March 2020. In particular, the objective of this component is to increase investments aimed at promoting women participation in the labour market and equal work opportunities in response to the 2019 CSR, which requires Italy to reduce both the gender employment gap and gender inequality in the Workplace (e.g. gender pay gap). All these actions have been envisioned to encourage greater female participation in the workforce and, as required by the 2020-2025 European Strategy for Gender Equality, empower women in the labour market, increasing their opportunities to become investors and entrepreneurs. Furthermore, implementing the Certification system on gender equality will improve the quality of female employment. In fact, qualifying the labour market by helping small, medium and big enterprises favour gender equality, especially in all those "critical" areas (growth opportunities, equal pay for equal work, gender gap policies) is considered a priority.

- 6) **Strengthening the dual system**, in order to boost the matching of education and training systems with the labour market and the acquisition of new skills by young people. Through the apprenticeship in dual system and the *training-on-the-job approach*, the aim is to foster training pathways that meet the companies' needs in terms of skills.
According to the UnionCamere-ANPAL Report²⁶, in 2019 31% of Italian companies faced relevant problems in finding high-skilled workers for 1.2 planned contracts. This skills mismatch affects not only those job vacancies where degrees are required, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics), but also those where a HEIs qualification is not required. As highlighted by the UnionCamere-ANPAL report, among the most difficult professions to find are blacksmiths, welders, workers specialised in the installation and maintenance of electrical equipment, ICT specialists. The rate of difficulty in finding jobs for these professions range between 48% and 58%. In order to tackle this challenge, many reforms have been implemented over last years to introduce the dual system in Italy: work-related learning (*Alternanza Scuola-Lavoro*), simulated training enterprises (*Impresa Formativa Simulata - IFS*), vocational apprenticeship (*Apprendistato professionalizzante*), Higher Technical Institutes (*Istituti Tecnici Superiori - ITS*). At the same time, the low levels of participation and the fragmentation of the dual system offering requires for more investments at national and regional levels.

- 7) **Promoting the personal and professional development of young people, aged between 18 and 28 years old, and their acquisition of basic and soft skills through the "Universal Civil Service" initiative**. The intervention has a relevant social impact, considering that young people carry out projects that are useful to local communities, and therefore indirectly this also ensures economic benefits (in terms of social care services, education, social promotion, etc.). For what concerns the direct impact on employment, an INAPP sampling analysis in 2017 highlights the effects of the "Civil Service measure" in terms of youth employment: 33.5% of Neet participants are employed

²⁶ UnionCamere-ANPAL, Previsioni dei fabbisogni occupazionali e professionali in Italia a medio termine (2019-2023): https://excelsior.unioncamere.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=364:previsioni-dei-fabbisogni-occupazionali-e-professionali-in-italia-a-medio-termine-2019-2023&catid=108&Itemid=1698

(at six months after the end of the service), while 52% of volunteer participants are employed (at 12 months after the end of the service).

3. Description of the reforms and investments of the component

a) Reforms

Reform 1: “Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and Vocational Training” [*linked to Investment 2 Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES)*]

Challenges:

Technological progress and globalisation have profoundly changed production activities and the labour market. Countering skills obsolescence is one of the major challenges of our time, in economies that are constantly evolving and require continuous training and updating. The need to adapt the skills possessed by workers, jobseekers, but also students who will soon enter the labour market, has been evident for some time. The Covid-19 emergency has strongly brought this need to the forefront, capturing the attention not only of institutions but also of the workers themselves and, more generally, of the current and future workforce, who is called upon to re-examine their employment situation with new eyes, in search of methods of adaptation and acquisition of skills capable of taking their professionalism beyond the crisis. Several reforms have taken place in recent years in the ALMPs system, starting with the *Job Act*²⁷ and the establishment of a basic income (“*Reddito di Cittadinanza*²⁸”).

The new National Programme for the Guaranteed Employability of Workers (**GOL**) starts from the experience of these years, trying to overcome the excessive heterogeneity of the local services, with an approach based on the definition of essential levels of services, proximity of actions and network integration.

The strengthening of ALMPs will be accompanied by a national structural reform - **National Plan for New Skills** - aimed to revise and reorganise the training of workers, both employed and unemployed. The VET system in Italy will be enhanced by promoting a territorial network of education, training and employment services (also through PPPs), as well as by developing an inclusive lifelong learning system and innovative upskilling and reskilling pathways. Stimulating public-private cooperation in CVET and training will support the employers in the investment on upskilling and reskilling of the workforce, guaranteeing relevant increase of the employee participation in learning activities.

In addition, the “New Skills Fund”, established by Article 88 of Decree-Law No. 34/2020 and funded by REACT-EU resources, is one of the measures implementing the National Plan for New Skills. Specifically the NSF aims at stimulating public-private cooperation in CVET and training supporting the employers in the investment on upskilling and reskilling of the workforce, guaranteeing relevant increase of the employee participation to learning activities.

The reform is fully consistent with the National Reform Programme under the European Semester. According to the Priority 2 “Labour Market School and Skills”, the plan highlights a lack of skills and the mismatch between qualifications and business needs among the causes of Italy's low productivity. It is thus essential to promote a more efficient active labour market system by strengthening the PES and promoting training courses for the development of new skills in line with the challenges of the labour market (soft skills, digital skills, etc.).

²⁷ Legislative Decree n. 81/2015: https://www.cliclavoro.gov.it/Normative/Decreto_Legislativo_15_giugno_2015_n.81.pdf

²⁸ Legislative Decree n. 4/2019: <https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legge:2019-01-28;4!vig=>

Moreover, the reform will include the revision of the governance of the vocational training system in Italy, by means of agreements at the different levels of government and between the different competent state and regional administrations, in order to guarantee access to quality training at national level, as well as **defining uniform standards and strengthening the competence certification system** (essential levels of vocational training).

Objectives:

In agreement with the regions, the Government aims at adopting a **National Programme for the Guaranteed Employability of Workers** (GOL) in order to take charge and provide specific services and personalised professional planning. The National Programme for the Guaranteed Employability of Workers aims to assist unemployed workers and workers in transition by activating the network of employment services and providing a variety of active labour policy tools. The criticalities observed in the recent reform processes have to be overcome by investing in specific essential levels of services that guarantee uniformity of treatment throughout the national territory. In addition, the National Programme GOL will strengthen the Public Employment Services (PES), so that they can systematically carry out skills forecasting analysis, build personalised training plans and thus provide guidance and job coaching through an active engagement of public and private stakeholders.

The Programme will be adopted by inter-ministerial decree, following agreement at the State-Regions Conference.

GOL programme will be accompanied by the **National Plan for New Skills** and the definition of **national essential levels of vocational training measures**. The VET system in Italy will be enhanced by promoting a territorial network of education, training and employment services (also through PPPs), as well as by developing an inclusive lifelong learning system and innovative upskilling and reskilling pathways.

In coordination with the Regions, the aim of the Plan is to define essential levels of training activities that must be activated, in particular for the most vulnerable targets. For instance, standards can be set for the training of recipients of income support instrument for the unemployed (NASPI, DIS-COLL) or recipients of basic income (“*Reddito di Cittadinanza*”) and long-term unemployed, as well as for taking charge of outgoing workers who benefit from extraordinary or exceptional wage supplementation instruments (CIGS that is the Italian acronym for extraordinary redundancy fund, fund for cessation of activities, derogation treatments in areas of complex crisis).

Moreover, the already mentioned New Skills Fund, funded by REACT-EU and coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies in collaboration with ANPAL, will support employment transitions and the development of new skills for young people and adults, by charging the cost of the hours spent in training to the Fund's resources. Training costs (teachers and classrooms) are borne by the companies, also through the use of interprofessional funds. The Fund can also be activated for companies using the “*Cassa integrazione*” (payroll subsidies): in order to face restructuring or structural crises, the training activities promoted are crucial to promote workforce relocation processes or help the transition to new employment. Furthermore, given that the implementation process of the New Skills Fund has already started and taking into account the timeframe for the approval of the NRNP, it is believed that this Fund can be considered immediately operational.

Implementation:

Starting with the review of the job-integration voucher (*assegno di ricollocazione*), already funded by the 2021 Budget Law²⁹, the National Programme GOL will provide specific active labour policy services, in the context of the Personalised Service Agreement, drawn up between the unemployed and the public employment service

²⁹ Article 1, c. 325, Law n. 178/2020

(PES), in order to achieve the job placement objective. A range of upskilling and reskilling services will be also enhanced, in order to promote the acquisition of professional qualifications, higher technical diplomas and degrees through credit recognition.

The acts for GOL should as a minimum:

- define the essential elements and their standards of PES, including skills forecasting, personalised training, guidance and job coaching, to ensure the effective provision of personalised employment services, according to common and uniform standards at national level;
- ensure that upskilling and reskilling training activities provided by PES are fully in line with the National Plan for New Skills, including digital skills;
- ensure that PES are targeted to the needs of recipients;
- ensure that PES target as priority the most vulnerable;
- set up a target of a minimum of 25% of beneficiaries of GOL as recipients of relevant training, with a particular focus on digital skills and with a priority for the most vulnerable;
- set new mechanisms which strengthen and make structural the cooperation between public and private systems, including in relation to the identification of the relevant skill needs and the provision of job offers.

The Decree establishes that recipients of social safety nets shall access the services provided under the National Programme GOL within 4 months from the moment in which they mature the right to social safety nets.

In addition, the 2021 Budget Law states that part of the resources of the newly established “Fund for the implementation of ALMPs measures related to those eligible by the European Commission under the React-EU Programme” (*“Fondo per l’attuazione di misure relative alle politiche attive rientranti tra quelle ammissibili dalla Commissione Europea nell’ambito del programme React-EU”*) can be used for the establishment of the National Programme GOL.

While the procedures for calculating eligible expenditure, reimbursement and results, as well as the linkage with private operators are defined at national level, the Programme GOL will be managed in close cooperation with the Regions. The governance will be designed according to competences defined at Constitutional level. In the field of ALMPs and VET, Regions are responsible for the programming and implementation of policies; the State is responsible for the definition of essential level of services. So, at central level will be defined targets of beneficiaries and according measures to take care of their needs; at regional level resources will be made available for the realization of the national strategy, through territorial services. The identification of personalised services related to the Programme and well as their definition according to the specific recipient, is entrusted to a specific ministerial decree, to be adopted after reaching an agreement with Regions. A common steering committee will be established and meetings are already in place.

As part of the establishment of the National Programme GOL, it is also envisaged that the job-integration voucher, consisting of an amount to be used with bodies that provide personalised service of job guidance and taking charge³⁰, will be once again be granted to recipients of NASPI (New Employment Social Insurance Benefit)³¹ or DIS-COLL³² for more than 4 months.

With regard to the adequacy of the regional capacity to deliver, it should be taken into account that, leaving aside other measures in the RRP to increase capacity building, there has been in the last few years an

³⁰ The “assegno di ricollocazione” will be not considered apart from the GOL Programme - as it was the case with the reform of the 2015, with respect to the regional ALMPs – but it will be a component of a personalized set of measures, based on an assessment of needs and inclusive of possible training activities, with the view of increasing the employability of beneficiaries.

³¹ NASPI is a cash benefit granted, on request, in the event of involuntary redundancy or expiry of a fixed-term employment contract, to employed workers, which includes apprentices, cooperative members, artistic staff and fixed-term workers of public administrative bodies

³² DIS-COLL is a cash benefit awarded on request in the event of involuntary redundancy to workers with an atypical employment contract registered with the separate pension scheme.

extraordinary investment in the PES recently (DL. n. 4/2019). PES staff will increase by the end of 2021 to around 20.000 people, starting from 8.000 in 2019. Training of the existing and new staff is envisaged as well as the improvement of analytical capacity of anticipating trends of the local labor market. In addition, there have been planned physical and technological investments that almost double the ones financed by the RRF.

In addition, the National Plan for New Skills will provide for the definition of an essential level of vocational training, linked to specific needs to be identified with respect to the different target groups.

The acts for National Plan for New Skills should as a minimum:

- defines common standards and essential levels of vocational training throughout the national territory;
- targets both employed and unemployed persons with the goal to enhance their digital skills and encourage lifelong learning;
- Identifies skills and relevant standards based on a cooperation between the public and private systems;
- takes into account the different needs of the target groups considered which, as a minimum, should include the most vulnerable;
- Encompasses all relevant sectoral strategies as to have a comprehensive approach, including the national strategic plan for adult competencies;
- incorporates the provision for the development of a forecasting system for new competencies needed in the short-medium term within the labour market.

Activities should be guaranteed within a certain period of time (e.g. within six months from the access to the benefit), follow certain quality standards, be certifiable, and be carefully monitored on the basis of result indicators (e.g. percentage of training participants finding employment within a certain period of time). Pilot projects can also be envisaged, to be subjected to rigorous impact assessment in order to identify good practices that can be translated into national guidelines. Essential levels of training could be a relevant element of the reform of social safety nets. The reform is currently in preparation, involving also social partners. Under the reform, it is envisaged a strict link between the unemployed benefit and the participation in ALMPs and training.

For what concerns action financed by the RRF, the Plan will be mainly focused on specific measures for unemployed workers and NEET: in particular, ways to identify skills needs at national and local level, involving employers and developing skills intelligence. Specific training courses will be accordingly defined and financed. Given the structural shortages of digital skills both at basic and advanced level, training in this area will be promoted – even in the form of specific targets to be met. Strengthening the dual system will be part of the Plan too.

But the National Plan for New Skills will incorporate also existing measures and strategies in the area of vocational training, independently from the fact that they are financed by the RRF. Hence, the New Skills Fund (NSF), already mentioned, will be part of the National Plan, as well as the National strategic plan for adult competencies, which is going to be approved in the first semester 2021. For what concerns the NSF, this is finalized exclusively to the upskilling of employees. Their skill needs are defined at firm level by collective bargaining. The National Plan for adult competencies has a more general approach, being focused on adults with low level of competencies (11 million of adults in Italy shows very low level of literacy according to PIAAC survey). In order to increase the competencies of the low skilled a number of measures are envisaged: strengthening the “CPIA” (institutions specialized in adult education); establishing local

network of different VET agencies including the PES and the local authorities; defining ways to validate formal and not formal skills.

1st Semester 2021

In the first half of 2021, the Government aims at adopting, in agreement with the Regions and subject to the approval of a constitutive regulation, the Interministerial Decree defining the Programme GOL. Also administrative procedures and the monitoring system will be defined to deliver ALMPs under the Programme.

2nd Semester 2021

In the second half of 2021, a National Plan for New Skills that will improve the employability of workers in the face of changes in the market and the evolution of professional needs. The Plan will be adopted by an inter-ministerial decree, after agreement at the State-Regions Conference. In the same period, the Regions will be asked to launch regional plans and training programmes will be launched.

1st Semester 2022 - 2025

ALMPs and training under the Programme GOL and the Plan for New Skills will be provided until 2025, involving - in additional terms compared to what happens today - around 3 million of different recipients (recipients of relevant income support instruments for the unemployed and of basic income (*Reddito di Cittadinanza*, *NASPI*, *DIS-COLL*), recipients of relevant wage supplementation schemes (CIGs schemes), other significant number of employed people in different ways (new skills fund, interprofessional funds, etc.) and outsiders groups (women, employed under 30, NEET, people with disabilities, long-term unemployed). In regard to the 3 million of beneficiaries, at least 75% would be women, long-term unemployed, people with disabilities, and people under 30. In addition, 800,000 of the 3 million beneficiaries should be also recipients of vocational training (in the context of the National Plan for New Skills), of which 300,000 training provided on digital skills. This should be considered as an extraordinary effort in the post-pandemic period, due to the potential number of people involved. After this period, assuming reduced needs, the Programme will continue under the ordinary financing of the ALMPs and VET.

Implementing Bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MPLS) and ANPAL (National Agency for Active Labour Market Policies), Regions and Autonomous Provinces.

Target population:

Target population is as follow:

- Recipients of guaranteed minimum income (“*Reddito di Cittadinanza*”);
- recipients of all relevant income support instrument for the unemployed (e.g. *NASPI*, *DIS-COLL*);
- Long-term unemployed people (>24 months), but not recipients of income support;
- Workers in transition (CIGs recipients for termination, complex crisis areas, national strategic enterprises);
- Workers receiving notice of dismissal (to be disciplined) at the end of the layoffs block;
- Working poor (low-skilled/low-income/atypical workers).
- NEET
- Outsiders groups (unemployed under 30, women, people with disabilities, long-term unemployed).

This list includes both targets of GOL and targets of Essential level of Vocational training/National Plan for New Skills.

State Aid:

There is no risk of state aid according to the State Aid regulation, as the intervention is addressed to final beneficiaries (unemployed, NASPI - RdC recipients) and does not concern benefits to economic operators.

Timeline:

5 years (2021-2023)

Cost:

Total amount EUR 4,400,000,000

Reform 2: “National Plan tackling undeclared work”

Challenges:

Labour exploitation in its various forms is of concern in the EU on economic, migration, social and fundamental rights grounds. It is also linked to trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation. At the macroeconomic level, labour exploitation reduces tax revenues and contributions to the social security system and places a burden on these latter systems of each Member State. At the microeconomic level, it distorts competition between economic actors and creates social dumping. In general, undeclared work tends to hamper growth-oriented economic, budgetary and social policies and, therefore, to combat it is a political-economic objective. Counteracting worker exploitation is also a social policy and fundamental rights objective, as the human rights of undeclared workers are frequently violated (e.g. in cases of human trafficking).

In Italy, the use of undeclared and irregular work is still widespread, particularly in some higher risk sectors (construction, agriculture, public services) and with regard to some particular categories of vulnerable people. This phenomenon leads both to a reduction in the levels of protection for the workers involved, in terms of pay and social protection, and to a distortion of the conditions of competitiveness of the companies with economic and social dumping effects.

The phenomenon of irregular work and labour exploitation in agriculture is an issue with a strong economic and social impact in Italy. In 2019, people employed in the agricultural sector were estimated at over 900,000 (3.8% of total employment). In 2018, the Italian agricultural sector recorded a growth in added value of 0.9% with a total value of agricultural production of EUR 59.3 billion. This strategic sector accounts for 2.1% of the added value of the entire Italian economy. In 2017, the shadow economy in agriculture is estimated to have reached 16.9% of added value, well above 12.3% of the total economy. According to ISTAT estimates, the rate of non-regular work among agricultural workers is the highest of all economic sectors, standing at 24.2% in 2018 with an incidence of irregular work among employees of 34.9%. Applying the irregularity rate to the total number of employees in the agricultural sector in 2018 (about 470,000 workers), the estimate of irregular workers is about 164,000. These estimates do not, however, take into account foreign workers without residence permits or not registered in the registers. Estimates by the Ministry of Economy and Finance indicate that tax evasion for irregular employees in the agricultural sector in 2016 amounted to between EUR 642 million and EUR 1 billion. Labour exploitation consists of illegal forms of intermediation, recruitment and organisation of labour outside regular employment channels, in violation of provisions on working hours,

minimum wages, social security contributions, health and safety at work, as well as degrading living conditions imposed on male and female workers by taking advantage of their state of vulnerability or need. The term '*caporalato*' refers to the illicit system of labour brokering and exploitation by illegal intermediaries (*caporali*). Illegal management of labour supply and demand and mafia infiltration in the agro-food chain drive an illegal and underground economy of more than EUR 5 billion in Italy. In order to ensure more effective action against the phenomenon of labour exploitation in agriculture and to harmonise the various existing rules on the subject, the Law No. 199/2016 "*Provisions on tackling undeclared work, labour exploitation in agriculture and wage realignment in the agriculture sector*"³³ was introduced containing 'Provisions on combating the phenomena of undeclared work, labour exploitation in agriculture and wage realignment in the agricultural sector'. The elements of the policy to prevent and combat labour exploitation are articulated in the aforementioned law, which provides for the promotion of experimental methods of intermediation between labour supply and demand in the agricultural sector, the implementation of efficient forms of worker transport, the monitoring of trends in the agricultural labour market, the promotion of active labour policies and combating undeclared work, the organisation and management of seasonal labour flows and the assistance of foreign workers.

Specifically, the Plan provides for the following ten actions:

- Investments in innovation and enhancement of agricultural products, countering unfair competition;
- Strengthening of the Quality Agricultural Labour Network;
- Planning migration flows, matching labour supply and demand, transparency in intermediation procedures;
- Decent housing solutions for agricultural workers;
- Dedicated transport planning for workers in the sector;
- Communication campaign and promotion of decent work;
- Strengthening of surveillance activities and combating labour exploitation;
- System of integrated services for the protection and assistance of victims of labour exploitation;
- Social and labour reintegration of these victims.

The intervention line on combating the exploitation of agricultural labour will focus in particular on strengthening the following actions:

- Decent housing solutions and dedicated transport planning for agricultural workers;
- Strengthening of the Quality Agricultural Labour Network;
- Integrated service system for the protection and assistance of victims of labour exploitation.

Objectives:

The reform intends to increase the quality of work and the conditions of workers, including issues related to pay and social protection, through the strengthening of the action of prevention and contrast of undeclared work, *caporalato* and other forms of irregular work, thanks to investments aimed at:

- Strengthening National Labour Inspectorate's capacity building; implementing the databases and information systems in use;
- Supporting the process of transformation of undeclared work into regular work, supporting the adoption of deterrence measures and incentives for regular work;
- Carrying out communication campaigns, information and awareness-raising activities for the labour market and educational institutions;

³³ Law n. 199/2016: <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2016/11/3/16G00213/sg>

- Strengthening the governance system at national and local level.

Implementation:

The National Plan builds upon the general strategy to combat undeclared work and on the multi-agency approach used to adopt the National Plan against Labour Exploitation in the agriculture sector - “Piano triennale di contrasto allo sfruttamento lavorativo in agricoltura e al caporalato (2020-2022)”

The National Plan and the Road Map for Implementation will include at least the following:

- measures to improve the production, collection and timely distribution of granular data on undeclared work;
- introducing direct and indirect measures to transform undeclared into declared work by ensuring that benefits of operating in the declared economy outweigh the costs of working in the undeclared economy. For instance:
 - a) deterrence measures, such as strengthening inspection and sanctions, and measures to promote declared work, such as targeted financial incentives, also through a review and rationalising of existing ones;
 - b) strengthening the link with employment and social policy;
 - c) a national information campaign on the “disvalue” of undeclared work, addressed to employers and workers, with the active involvement of social partners;
 - d) a governance structure to ensure effective implementation of actions;
- measures to overcome illegal settlements to fight labour exploitation in agriculture

In addition, the National Plan will include specific measures, such as:

- facilitating joined-up actions at the national and local level;
- increasing the penalties and sanctions and advertising penalties;
- simplifying compliance, using direct and indirect measures, including targeted financial incentives, to make it beneficial to operate on a declared basis;
- providing support and advice about how to start-up businesses legitimately;
- measure to harmonize the definition of undeclared work to international standards (EU and ILO).

The Implementation Road Map will include specific measures, such as at least:

- a strong monitoring and evaluation system to allow both national and local authorities to measure the impact of interventions;
- a timeline for the roll-out of the National Plan;
- a costing estimate of funds needed to implement the Plan’s actions for a three years horizon, including recommendations on how to make these investments sustainable in the future.

These specific interventions are part of a more general strategy for strengthening the National Labour Inspectorate, as the national agency for labour surveillance (in the coming months it is planned to hire approximately 2,000 new inspectors out of a current workforce of approximately 4,500). In addition, these measures are consistent with those envisaged in the National Plan against Labour Exploitation in the agriculture sector . In this context, the NRRP identify in the Component 2 of the Mission 5 “Inclusion and Cohesion” a specific intervention aimed to tackle illegal settlements, *caporalato* and the workers affected by irregularity, extreme precariousness and marginalisation

Implementing Bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MPLS) and National Labour Inspectorate

Target population:

Target population is as follows:

- Victims or potential victims of undeclared work, labour exploitation, *caporalato* and other forms of irregular work.
- Workers operating in the undeclared labour market or in working conditions affected by irregularity, extreme precariousness and marginalisation.
- Migrants waiting for recognition of a residence permit.

State Aid:

There is no risk of state aid according to the State Aid regulation, as the intervention is addressed to final beneficiaries (victims of undeclared work, workers operating in the undeclared work or in working conditions affected by irregularity, migrants) and does not concern benefits to economic operators.

Timeline:

4 years (2021-2024)

Cost:

Not funded under R&RF

a) Investments

Investment 3: “Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES)” [*linked to Reform 1 “Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and Vocational Training”*]

Challenges:

There is a clear need for such ALMPs measures to support employment transition to be structured and governed by the competent institutions and to be accompanied by an adequate and strengthened system of employment services, which is also 'competent' and operates in synergy with local services, especially those on the social side, for an integrated and multidimensional care of individuals and families, where deemed necessary. Hence the need to include within the same investment project a line of action dedicated to strengthening the Public Employment Services (PES), working on their capacity to provide quality services and on their ability to communicate and publicise the range of services available and thus to be "appealing" to all workers and not only to disadvantaged categories. Effective results can be achieved only by working synergistically in these areas of intervention in terms of strengthening the potential for growth, job creation (including through self-employment) and the social and economic resilience of the country system.

Objectives:

The investment project also will strengthen the PES. An intervention of this relevance necessarily has lasting impacts at country level.

The contents of this project start from already existing National Plan concerning the strengthening of the PES (e.g. the *Plan for strengthening of PES and active labour market policies*, adopted by DM 28 June 2019, n. 74, and integrated and modified by DM 22 May 2020, n. 59).

Implementation:

Three years: 2021-2022-2023, reserving the following two years for the administrative management tasks necessary to ensure compliance with the deadlines of Article 14 of the R&RF Regulation³⁴.

The implementation phase envisages infrastructural investments, the development of regional Observatories of the labour market, in order to facilitate the matching between demand and supply, the development of interoperability between regional and national information systems, the design and implementation (also in distance learning) of training interventions to update the skills of the operators, starting from a needs analysis (e.g. on the topics of service standards, of supply and consultation of the Unified Information System, on the skills plan to align the existing skills with the needs of the enterprises, on the services of identification, validation and certification of the skills of the National System). Furthermore, it is also envisaged the design and implementation of contents and communication channels of the services offered.

Specifically, these activities are in line with the central Strengthening Plan and further defined at regional level, on the basis on a need analysis and allocated resources, including:

- renovation and refurbishment of current location of PES and purchase of new ones;
- further implementation of the IT system, in the perspective of a national interoperability;
- professional training of staff (max 5% of the resources);
- institutions of regional observatories of local labour market (max 2%);
- institutional communication and outreach (max 1,5%).

Equal balance is ensured on the achievement of the target in terms of territorial distribution (North, Centre, South).

The National Plan for strengthening PES has been approved in 2019, with significant addition in 2020 concerning actions in the competence of the regional level. The recruitment of the skilled trainers is in place and will be hopefully completed by the end of this year. Resources have been allocated at regional level according to needs and each region is defining its own priorities. In the three years period, considering the amount of resources involved, all the almost 600 local services will be covered by the process of modernisation. The ways to involve the employers will be defined by national guidelines in the GOL Programme and in the Plan for skills.

Implementing Bodies: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies + ANPAL (National Agency for Active Labour Market Policies) + Regions and Autonomous Provinces

Target population:

The aim is to strengthen the entire network of Public Employment Services (PES), whose main offices are 556 in Italy (236 in the North, 96 in the Centre and 224 in the South). The target of this investment is to achieve the 90% of the National Public Employment Services (PES) within the three-year period.

State Aid:

There is no risk of state aid according to the State Aid regulation, as the intervention does not concern benefits to economic operators.

Timeline:

3 years (2021-2023)

³⁴ European Commission, “Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council Establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility” (COM/2020/408 final)

Cost:

Total amount EUR 600,000,000.00

Investment 4. “Creation of women’s enterprises”

Challenges:

Low level of female participation in the labour market. The gender gap in employment levels in Italy remains one of the highest in the EU and the employment rate of women, although slightly increasing, is far below the EU average (53.1% compared to 67.4% in 2018; in the first half of 2020, the employment rate of women fell below 50%). Inactivity is more prevalent among women, just as the phenomenon of undeclared work particularly affects the most vulnerable groups such as migrants, women and children. The level of participation in the labour market and the employment rate of women is also symptomatic of the low capacity to employ and make the most of the human capital in Italy, since - although young women have higher levels of education than their male peers - there are large differentials, to their disadvantage, in employment rates upon leaving school. The gap is widened in the less developed areas of the country.

Low participation of women in business life. Only 22% of companies are run by women, which, according to international observers such as the OECD and the European Commission, is a limiting factor for the growth of our economy. In addition, women experience more interruptions in employment, more precariousness and irregularity. One of the objectives of the European Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 is to empower women in the labour market by increasing their chances of **establishing themselves as investors and entrepreneurs**. EU cohesion policy supports female entrepreneurship, the (re)integration of women into the labour market and gender equality in specific, traditionally male-dominated sectors.

Low propensity of women to invest in innovation and technology, internationalisation and access to financing and forms of venture capital. The female entrepreneurship segment shows interesting signs of dynamism, in particular with a high rate of increase in new businesses, especially in the services sector (Unioncamere, IV Report on Female Entrepreneurship, 2020). However, this is contrasted by the persistence of elements of weakness concerning investments in innovation and technology, internationalisation and access to financing and forms of venture capital. The above-mentioned Unioncamere report also shows how female entrepreneurial initiatives have suffered more than male ones in the lockdown period, with a reduction in registrations (-42% compared to -35% for men), despite the fact that in the previous period they had grown faster than male ones.

Objectives:

The project aims to raise the levels of participation of women in the labour market by leveraging their creative and innovative potential. In particular, the project - through an integrated strategy of financial investments and support services - aims at:

- supporting female entrepreneurship, by systematising and redesigning the current supporting tools with respect to a vision that is more attuned to the needs of women, especially qualified young women, and more attentive to innovation and the key roles that women can play in the company;
- supporting the implementation of innovative business projects for women-owned or predominantly women-owned enterprises already established and operating (digitalization of production lines, re-skilling/up-skilling of competences both of women entrepreneurs and their employees, switch to green energy, etc.);
- supporting the start-up of women's entrepreneurial activities through the definition of an offer that is

able to respond in a customized way to women's needs (mentoring, technical-managerial support, measures for work-life balance, etc.);

- creating - through targeted communication actions - a favourable and emulative cultural climate for women's entrepreneurship, particularly in schools and universities.

In relation to the support of innovative skills and business creation areas, the challenges of the green and digital transition will be emphasized with particular attention to the segment of women's micro and small enterprises, including individual enterprises.

Implementation:

Recovery Plan's funds will be used to set up the new "Fondo Impresa Donna" (the "Fund") that will financially strengthen:

- i) a set of existing measures launched to support entrepreneurship, such as NITO³⁵ and Smart&Start³⁶ (the first measure refers to the creation of small and medium enterprises and self-entrepreneurship, while the second supports innovative start-ups and SMEs), whose schemes will be modified and calibrated so to foresee specific areas reserved to women's businesses;
- ii) the newly enacted (as per Budget Law 2021³⁷) Female Entrepreneurship Fund for which implementing measures are in the course of being defined.

The Fund investment policy defines as a minimum: (i) the nature and scope of the investments supported, which shall promote the creation, consolidation and innovation of enterprises run by women and be in line with the RRF objectives and requirements, including in relation to compliance with the Do No Significant Harm principle, as further specified in the Commission guidance note of 12 February 2021, (ii) the types of operations supported and the delivery mechanisms, (iii) the targeted beneficiaries which shall be enterprises run by women, (iv) governance; (v) assessment and selection method of the applications and granting of facilities.

Should the measure eventually entail the use of financial instruments, the investment policy shall also define: (i) the eligibility criteria of financial intermediaries and their selection through an open call; (ii) provisions to re-invest potential reflows for the same policy objectives, also beyond 2026.

From the IV quarter of 2021 until 2026, the Fund's activity will feature:

³⁵ "New zero-interest businesses" is the incentive for young people and women who want to become entrepreneurs. The concessions are valid throughout Italy and provide for the zero-interest financing of business projects with costs up to 1.5 million euros which can cover up to 75% of total eligible expenses.

<https://www.invitalia.it/cosa-facciamo/creiamo-nuove-aziende/nuove-imprese-a-tasso-zero/cose>

³⁶ Smart & Start Italy is the incentive that supports the birth and growth of innovative startups with a high technological content in all Italian regions. The goal is to stimulate a new entrepreneurial culture linked to the digital economy, enhance the results of scientific and technological research and encourage the return of "brains" from abroad.

<https://www.invitalia.it/cosa-facciamo/creiamo-nuove-aziende/smartstart-italia/cose>

³⁷ The article no. 1 of the 2021 Budget Law, containing "State budget for the financial year 2021 and multi-year budget for the three-year period 2021-2023", which, in paragraph 97, establishes, in the forecast of the Ministry of Economic Development, the "Fund to support the 'female enterprise', intended to promote and support the start-up and strengthening of female entrepreneurship, the dissemination of the values of entrepreneurship and work among the population women and to maximize the quantitative and qualitative contribution of women to the economic and social development of the country.

- **provision of facilities** (e.g. non-repayable fund, zero interest rate, financial facilities) for the creation, consolidation and innovation of enterprises run by women, including participation in the risk capital of such enterprises;
- **provision of accompanying measures** (mentoring, technical-managerial support, work-life balance measures, etc.). These actions will be granted also with the support of associations, stakeholders and other existing women's enterprises of services (e.g. through a register of women entrepreneurs available for counseling, advice, ecc.);
- **design and promotion of multimedia communication campaigns and events**, in order to create a favourable and emulative cultural climate for the enhancement of female entrepreneurship, in particular, among the student population of schools and universities;
- **in itinere and ex post monitoring and evaluation**, in order to verify the efficiency and effectiveness of the tools and accompanying measures, with a view to introducing possible corrections to the measure in the medium term. From 2022 onwards one monitoring report per year and 1 annual evaluation report for 5 year plus a final evaluation report. The monitoring and evaluation reports may also be included in the Annual Report to Parliament that the Minister of Economic Development is required to submit pursuant to the 2021 Budget Law (Article 17, paragraph 6).

Implementing body: Ministry of Economic Development (MISE) and Department for Equal Opportunities of the of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers

Target population:

Women of any age residing throughout the country that are running a business or who intend to start a small or micro-enterprise, start up.

State Aid:

The investment will be managed in accordance with the applicable State Aid regulations on a case-by-case basis. In particular in line with the application of the De minimis Regulation and the Regulation UE 651/2014.

Timeline:

6 years (2021 - 2026)

Cost:

Total amount EUR 400,000,000

Investment 5. “Gender Equality Certification System”

Challenges:

Low level of participation of women in the labour market

The gender gap in the labour market is confirmed by many indicators that denounce strong critical issues with respect to the equal inclusion of women in the labour market and fairness at workplaces. In particular, the 2019 Country Specific Recommendations note that the gender gap in employment levels in Italy remains one of the highest in the EU and the employment rate of women is far below the EU average (53.1% against 67.4% in 2018).

With the Covid emergency, the employment rate of women in Q2 2020 decreased to 48.5% bringing the inactivity rate of women (15-64 years old) to 46.5%.

2020 Country Specific Recommendations remark that investments in care services as well as women's

participation in the labour market remain insufficient, as do measures aimed at promoting equal opportunities and appropriate work-life balance policies.

Greater inclusion of women in the labour market and quality of women work are also growth factors that generate multiplier effects of progress in the sectors of consumption, services, investment and innovation, contributing to the development of the whole economic system. The increase in quantity and quality of female employment generates higher consumption and revenue for the State, in terms of taxation and social security contributions, and represents a major factor for social and territorial cohesion.

Reduction of gender inequality in the workplace

Consequently, the increase in employment rates must be accompanied by **a reduction in gender inequality in the workplace** aimed at improving the quality of jobs held by women and reducing the gender pay gap. In fact, women are mostly employed in jobs of low responsibility (e.g., clerks and factory workers) even in the most female-dominated sectors and regardless of company size. Yet, Italian women are often better educated than Italian men: according to Censis (2019), female graduates in Italy account for 56% of the total number of graduates and 59.3% of those enrolled in PhDs, specialisation courses, or masters. However, they are a minority in STEM courses (74% of engineering graduates are male).

Objectives:

In order to face this challenge in the best possible way, it is necessary to accompany productive organisations through incentive mechanisms, so that they adopt adequate company policies to reduce the gender gap in all the most “critical” areas: growth opportunities in the company, equal pay for equal tasks, policies for managing gender differences, maternity protection.

In response to the highlighted challenges, the implementation of the **national gender equality certification system** favors the inclusion and the empowerment of women in the labour market, acting on three strategic lines:

- overall improvement of company policies aimed at hiring women, promoting them in decision-making roles, ensuring gender equality in pay, and adopting company practices that favour the work-life balance of employees;
- support to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in adopting adequate corporate procedures to reduce the gender gap in the above-mentioned most critical areas, through the provision of a free certification service offered by certification bodies accredited by the DPO (Department for Equal Opportunities);
- provision of rewarding mechanisms for companies that are certified on gender equality, by introducing amendments to the existing legislation on public contracts, in order to assign bonuses along the lines of what already happens with the SA 8000 certification on corporate social responsibility (CSR) or with the regulation on legality rating of the Italian Competition Authority (AGCM in Italian) (<https://www.agcm.it/competenze/rating-di-legalita/>).

The introduction of a Gender Equality Certification in Italy promotes transparency in the labour market as well as in business processes and, in the medium to long term, contributes to improving women's working conditions in terms of quality, remuneration and empowerment. In addition, companies that adopt strategies and measures aimed at promoting gender equality within their organizations (such as skills training specifically addressed to employees, promotion of women in decision-making positions, introduction of welfare measures for work-life balance, measures to facilitate women's return/entry into work after maternity leave) and/or that obtain a high index in the certification of gender equality, will be able to benefit from any tax relief measures

adopted by the Italian Government.

Implementation:

The intervention consists of the following phases:

1) The **first implementation phase (milestone)** consists in **defining the technical standards of the system for Gender Equality Certification and the incentive mechanism (Q4 2022 EU purpose)**. In this first phase **a number of activities will be implemented all aimed at achieving the milestone**. The activities will be performed in the framework of a Public Tender (**Q4 2021 national purpose**) that the Department for Equal Opportunities will publish for the provision of the following services:

- ❑ elaboration of the technical standards of the Gender Certification System for companies.
- ❑ identification of the incentive mechanism. The reward system may provide for an integration of the legislation on public contracts on the model of the SA 8000 certification (CSR) or the regulation on the legality rating of the AGCM;
- ❑ establishment of an Informative System at the DPO, functioning as a platform for collecting data and information on gender certification as well as of the Register of accredited bodies for the gender certification of enterprises (Q4 2022 national purpose). The “Platform” will be accessed by:
 - companies wishing to acquire information on the advantages associated with certification on gender equality in the company and on the certification process;
 - Public Administrations wishing to introduce bonus clauses in favour of gender equality certified companies, in public procurement procedures;
 - Bodies wishing to be accredited for the Certification on gender equality in companies;
 - Bodies already accredited for Gender Equality Certification in companies and registered in the public Register to be set up by the project;
 - Research institutes, enterprises, public administrations wishing to carry out research and studies on the participation of women in the labour market in Italy;
 - Associations representing enterprises and trade unions;
 - Citizens wishing to learn more about Gender Equality Certification of companies, as a good practice for the transparency of business policies and labour market.
- ❑ the establishment of the "Enterprise of the Year for Gender Equality" award (Q4 2022) to be awarded to the best companies that are certified on gender equality in the various size categories (large, medium, small and micro enterprises). The award does not provide for the allocation of financial resources.

The enter into force of the gender equality certification system and accompanying incentive mechanisms for companies, will cover at least the following dimensions: growth opportunities for women, equal pay for equal work, management policies for gender diversity, maternity protection.

2) The **second implementation phase (target)** will consist in the concrete enforcement of the Gender equality certification and participation of work organizations (businesses of any size) to the certification process. The Target is achieved through various activities including both the certification process and the accompanying services for micro and SMEs. Those actions will be entrusted by the DPO to public/private Body with adequate experience in business certification and business consultancy through a public Call for Tenders (Q3 2022). The certification system on gender equality provides for the possibility of certification for companies of all sizes (large, medium, small and micro enterprises). In the experimental phase, i.e., until Q2 2026, the certification process will be facilitated only for medium, small and micro enterprises through a **contribution**

in services of up to 12,500,00 euros each (the expected minimum level of micro and SMEs undertaking the certification process is around 450 in Q2 2026). The amount of the contribution in services for the gender equality certification has been calculated according to the IGQ price list with specific reference to micro and SMEs (see, <http://www.igq.it/documenti/documenti.php?pagina=docs>) and may vary according to the company size and to the complexity of the process, however never exceeding 12,500 euros each. We expect to facilitate the certification process for a minimum level of 450 micro and SMEs while larger companies will bear the costs of the certification process themselves. The system will be operated in line with the application of the De minimis Regulation. It has to be stressed that the Certification process should include at least: an ex-ante analysis of the company organization from a gender perspective (e.g., number and gender of employees, gender distribution of positions of responsibility, coordination and management in the different departments of the company; gender distribution of members of corporate bodies; presence of organizational systems facilitating the work-life balance of female and male employees; adoption of temporary revocable part-time work; adoption of agile work in the company; presence of the equality service in the company; etc.); the identification of the company's strengths and weaknesses from the gender equality point of view; the definition of the gender equality certification path for the company with objectives and timeframe for compliance with the requirements; the verification by the certifying body of the company's integration/adaptation to the required changes/adaptations; the recognition of the gender equality certification to the company or referral to further changes/adjustments still needed for the achievement of the certification. The described **certification process requires a timeframe of no less than 12 months**.

The Gender Equality Certification System will be operational from the third quarter of 2022 (Q3 2022) only for companies with more than 500 employees and on an experimental basis. From the first quarter of 2023 (Q1 2023) the system will be opened to all companies of any size.

To achieve the expected Target and considering the possible complexity of the proposed certification process, it is also planned to offer free of charge **accompanying services and assistance** to medium, small and micro enterprises in the initiation of certification processes on gender equality. These services will be planned by the public/private Body entrusted by the DPO (see above) also in collaboration with the Associations representing social partners and businesses on the basis of specific projects to be financed by the RRF (Q4 2022). The cost of the accompanying services is estimated of up to 2,500 euro (calculated according to the tariff schedule of the Piedmont Region for consultancy to businesses https://www.dors.it/altri_all/tariffario_2016.pdf) for each micro, small and medium size company to a minimum level of 1000 companies by Q2 2026. With reference to the accompanying and assistance measures, the service is intended for a broader target group (minimum level 1,000 units by Q2 2026) than just the companies that will start the certification process. The system will be operated in line with the application of the De minimis Regulation.

Target population:

- Large productive enterprises with >500 employees; medium enterprises with >50 employees; small and microenterprises with <50 employees.

The measure aims to reach as many enterprises as possible without a specific focus on the territorial dimension. By Q2 2026, the following are expected:

- 800 companies (SMEs or larger), of which at least 450 SMEs, participating in the certification process on gender equality in companies;
- 1000 companies receiving accompanying and assistance services.

State Aid:

The contributions of the certification system will be operated in line with the application of the De minimis Regulation.

Timeline:

Q4 2021 – Q2 2026.

Cost:

Total amount EUR 10,000,000

Investment 6. “Strengthening the dual system”

Challenges:

Low rates of attainment of secondary and tertiary education. The share of 25-64-year-olds with at least upper secondary education is 62.2% in 2019, much lower than the EU average of 78.7% and some countries including Germany (86.6%), France (80.4%) and the United Kingdom (81.1%). As far as tertiary education is concerned, only two out of 10 people in Italy (about 19.6%) have tertiary education, against the European share of about one third, i.e. 33.2%.

High levels of early school leavers. The share of 18-24-year-olds in Italy who have at most a lower secondary qualification and are already out of the education and training system is 13.5% (561,000 young people), which is higher than the European benchmark set at 10%; among early school leavers, only one in three (35.4%) is employed in Italy, compared to the European average of almost one in two (46.6%). The employment rate at territorial level is heterogeneous, with a value of 22.7% in the South against 49.5% in the North and 46.9% in the Centre.

Difficulties in generational turnover and much higher percentages of youth unemployment and NEETs than the European average. ISTAT data highlight that the percentage of young people aged 15-29 not in employment or training is 22.2% (2 million young people). The share of NEETs is the highest among EU countries, about 10 points higher than the EU average (12.5%).

Objectives:

The project intends to strengthen the dual system, in order to make the education and training systems more synergic with the labour market, as well as boosting the employability of young people through the acquisition of new competences, with the on-the-job learning approach. This intervention also ensures the development of training courses that meet the companies’ needs, thus reducing the mismatch between the skills required in the labour market and those provided by the education and training system in order to get out of the crisis and engage in the recovery.

In particular, the specific objectives of the intervention are:

- Qualification and modernisation of education and training system, in order to improve the access of young people into the labour market, through the enhancement, consolidation and dissemination of work-related learning, as well as the dialogue with enterprises at national and local level.
- Measures to strengthen the dual system by increasing the financial allocation, in order to enhance the training offer, with particular focus on marginalised areas.
- Implementation of a "strengthened" and "participated" governance, also through the support of specific bodies that are already operational, such as the Apprenticeship Technical Body, which

coordinates the key stakeholders, including the economic and social partners, operating in the field of training, with specific reference to apprenticeship training.

Implementation:

The action is part of the National Plan for New Skills (see Reform Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and Vocational Training).

The distribution of resources to the Regions for the strengthening of the dual system will take place on the basis of the number of students enrolled in VET courses. The monitoring process will be provided by INAPP, according to the data provided by the Regions and Autonomous Provinces.

Programmes by regions financed by the Ministry of Labour in the field of the dual system are targeted on students without secondary education qualification. In order to reduce regional disparities, the following measures will be adopted: access to the first type of apprenticeship will be simplified; outreach should be increased and strengthening of the administrative capacity at local level will be promoted. Where the regional VET system is not particularly advanced, a greater involvement of national “professional” schools, administered by the Ministry of education, could also help to reduce disparities.

Implementing body: Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (MPLS), Regions and Autonomous Provinces

Target population:

Increase the number of young people participating in formal education and vocational education and training through the dual system, including apprenticeship. The main target group is young people, but it is also envisaged to promote specific experimental apprenticeship training for adults without secondary education qualification. The project is also intended to finance cooperation in territorial networks between training institutions and businesses, extending to the entire country the initiative expected under Axis 1 Bis of the NOP YEI for regions in 'transition'.

State Aid:

There is no risk of state aid according to the State Aid regulation, as the intervention is addressed to final beneficiaries (young people) and does not concern benefits to economic operators.

Timeline:

5 years (2021-2025)

Cost:

Total amount EUR 600,000,000

Investment 7. “Universal Civil Service”

The investment, amounting to EUR 650 million, aims to promote the personal and professional development of young people, aged between 18 and 28 years old, and their acquisition of basic and soft skills through the “Universal Civil Service” initiative.

Challenges:

The National Reform Programme makes explicit reference to the Civil Service within priority area 2 "Labour

market, school and skills" and, in particular, in the section "School system and enhancement of training". The document, in fact, highlights the importance of promoting "non-formal civil service training/education".

Therefore, the Universal Civil Service investment promotes a training process for young people aged between 18 and 28 (the range is established by national Legislative Decree 40/2017), aimed at the acquisition of key and basic skills, on which Italian students and adults perform among the worst in the EU (as highlighted in the 2019 Recommendations). At the same time, the Universal Civil Service is also an indirect measure of active support to youth employment.

The Universal Civil Service (previously National Civil Service) is a consolidated programme, anchored in the Italian Constitution, which has been running for 20 years since its creation in 2001. The experience conducted in the past 7 years, particularly in the framework of the Italian Youth Guarantee, indicates its value as a tool for enhancing youth employability.

The project is very innovative as it enriches the traditional vision of active labour market policies, based mainly on vocational training, to consider the role of active citizenship experiences as a tool for acquiring key skills that are crucial to youth employment.

A recent study, named IMPatto Giovani, carried out in 2021 on a platform of 13 youth entrepreneurs professionals and managers associations, in cooperation with the Manager Observatory of Confindustria Youth highlighted that over 35% of the youth interviewed considers acquiring new competences and soft skills as a key factor to finding a job.

Furthermore, in 2017, the Department for youth policies and universal civil service performed a study in cooperation with INAPP (National Institute for the Analysis of Public Policies)³⁸, through 3.500 interviews representing 45.000 young volunteers, which allowed to analyze the employability rate variation of young people when entering and exiting the civil service.

The study carried out by the Department and INAPP highlights three important data:

1. In the 12-18 months following the civil service experience, 52% of the youth participating in mainstream civil service calls, found an occupation (twice the value of the reference sample, ie youth in the same age range who had not previously done the civil service and who declared themselves as "looking for a job or available to work").
2. After the civil service the share of inactive youth is null (whereas this value is 30% with the reference sample of youth in the same age range who had not previously done the civil service), meaning that following the civil service experience there is a good re-orientation and activation effect, with the overwhelming majority of youth involved re-entering the training circuit, resuming (previously interrupted) school or university education or other professional paths .
3. As regards job matching, 15% of employed declared they found their job through the civil service experience, thereby placing the universal civil service at the second place after "friends and personal networks", which represent, as is well known, the first matching channel also in the general population.

The same study stressed the relevance of the activation effect of the USC also on the employability of extremely complex targets such as NEETs (largely recruited in the South through the system of the Youth Guarantee). INAPP research shows that six months following the civil service, 33,5% of former Youth

³⁸ Cfr. De Luca, Ferri, Di Padova, cap. 8 "Cittadinanza attiva e occupabilità: una sperimentazione di due indici di misurazione" pp. 138-145, in "Prospettive di metodo per le politiche educative", 2019.

Guarantee volunteer operators are employed³⁹.

General data show that in 60% of cases the universal civil service is accessed by young female. Average age of volunteer operators is 23 years, but the distribution by age group is very harmonious, if we exclude the less represented one between 18 and 20. Almost all of the volunteers have a secondary or university level education, thereby finding in the civil service a chance for activation in the labour market for the former and a pathway for professional specialization for the latter.

And generally speaking, various other studies, carried out by both sector institutions and independent research bodies, converge on conclusions indicating that the experience of the civil service can have a pivotal role in the life of the youth involved for the main reasons anticipated above: an active citizenship component, a clear increase of employability through the increase of skills, an activation role (in terms of orientation or re-orientation).

Relevant sectoral studies at national and local levels can be quoted here. Confcooperative⁴⁰ and Arci Servizio Civile⁴¹ reports illustrate in detail which specific competences and skills, most likely to boost employability, are being acquired through a civil service experience. Even more interestingly, a research by Associazione Mosaico carried out on a regional basis (Lombardia) shows that 74% of youth participating in the regional civil service receive a recruitment proposal by the organization where they held service, by a partner or a third organization; 89% of these accept the proposal and 77% declare that job opportunities were dependant on the civil service experience⁴². The civil service presents indeed a big potential for youth because it contributes to future life choices in terms of career to undertake or extra education to attain in specific areas, as digital and environmental ones, that are very crucial in terms of job opportunities. Furthermore such kind of skills and abilities developed through civil service will be valued in the new processes of public administration recruitment.

The project also has an impact on the communities, which are the target of the actions carried out by the youth participants in the Civil Service. The areas that benefit most from this initiative are those highlighted as priorities by the European Commission: poverty or social exclusion, accessibility to social services, home/community care, early-school leaving and educational poverty, prevention of natural risks, gender diversity, green and digital transition. For what concerns the digital and green transitions, the project also promotes the participation of young people on environmental and digital issues, through specific and cross-cutting actions devoted to these two areas: a specific memorandum of understanding has been signed with the Ministry for Innovation, Technology and Digitisation and another one will be signed with Ministry for Ecological Transition. Given the role of young people as agents of change, efforts will be made to better target their training so that they can contribute to sustainable and innovative transition processes.

The Universal Civil Service projects therefore have a positive impact for young people and local actors, as they provide a service to the community and promote citizenship values. The recent experience of the Covid-19 emergency has further increased the relevance of this measure. Indeed, faced a minor financial investment compared to other types of policies, it ensures highly significant results also in terms of social and territorial cohesion.

As illustrated above, the Universal Civil Service's measure has a widespread and significant impact in many

³⁹ Cfr. INAPP, "Il servizio civile in Italia. Dai dati di ricerca alle implicazioni di policy", p. 48, 2017.

⁴⁰ Cfr. Leone, De Bernardo, "Giovani verso l'occupazione", p. 143, 2017.

⁴¹ Cfr. XIV e XIV Rapporto Arci Servizio Civile, 2019-2020.

⁴² Cfr. Associazione Mosaico, "Il ritorno occupazionale di servizio civile e leva civica regionale nel 2018. Il caso di Associazione Mosaico", p. 7 and following, 2019.

areas of interventions. Moreover, it is relevant to underline how all of them are fully in line with the main objectives of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which have inspired the three-year planning of Universal Civic Service.

Objectives:

In summary, the general objective of the project is to strengthen the Universal Civil Service, stabilising the number of voluntary workers and raising the quality of the programmes and projects in which young people are involved. More young people and better projects means a more effective impact on youth employability.

According to the Italian legislation, the Universal Civil Service is a specific initiative aimed to support the non-formal learning of young people, through the development of specific competences in terms of knowledge, skills and abilities. By becoming a volunteer operator of civil service, the young person starts a training experience, lasting at least 80 hours, and he/she is constantly supported by a tutor (the local project coordinator) in his/her personal and professional growth pathway. In particular, the “general training” consists of a minimum amount of 30 hours and aims at providing knowledge of subjects such as the history, aim and values of the civil service, the role of volunteers, civic protection, interpersonal skills and conflict-management. This training is delivered through a methodology that combines traditional training methods with more interactive and experiential tools. The general training follows quality standards that have been developed on a national scale through numerous training of trainers events and ad hoc national guidelines. The “specific training” consists of 50 hours of training focused on the specific domain of activity of the civil service organization and is mainly a training on the job.

In addition, by actively participating in local project activities, the young person develops key soft skills, such as the capacities to “learn to learn” and to “learn by doing”.

At the end of the course, the civil service organisation, where the young person has been employed, recognises and certifies his/her skills, according to the key competences for lifelong learning highlighted in the Council Recommendation of 22 May 2018 (2018/C 189/01)⁴³. These key competences for lifelong learning are “soft skills” that are in demand in today’s labour market and, thus, they must be acquired by new generations, in order to facilitate their access to employment. In particular, the Universal Civil Service initiative aims to promote two key competences outlined in the Recommendation:

- personal, social competences and the capacity to “learn to learn”: These skills include the ability to be learners, to manage time and information effectively, to work with others, to be resilient and open-minded;
- “citizenship skills”: these skills refer to the capacity to act as responsible citizens and to participate fully in the civic, sustainable and social community-life.

The specific objectives are the following:

- increasing the number of young people involved in non-formal learning through the Universal Civil Service, in order to improve their knowledge and skills and to be geared more closely to the development of their professional life;
- raising awareness among young people of the importance of active citizenship as a tool for promoting their employability and social inclusion;
- promoting interventions with a high impact on youth employability and social cohesion with particular attention to the green and digital transition. As previously highlighted, the green and digital impact of

⁴³ Council Recommendation, Key Competence for Lifelong Learning (2018/C 189/01), Official Journal of the European Union, 22 May 2018

these projects can be both direct - with reference to the thematic areas of intervention - and indirect - with regard to their effectiveness on communities;

- fostering projects related to local communities, in order to make the Country more resilient and mitigate the economic and social impact of the crisis. Most of the projects are aimed at the most vulnerable categories and most exposed to the effects of the emergency.

Furthermore, these projects are often carried out in complex urban areas (suburbs, inland areas, ecc), at risk of social marginalization and far from institutions and cultural centres. The intervention, therefore, aims at revitalizing these communities, through a direct investment in young people.

Implementation:

The Department for Youth Policies and Universal Civil Service is responsible for the implementation of this intervention. At the same time, it will be useful to foster greater collaboration with the various Ministries that have specific competences in youth policies (i.e. education; environment, cultural heritage; digital transformation or civil protection).

The project has a three-year duration but is developed on an annual basis. The selection of a standard number of volunteer operators is envisaged for each of the years considered. This objective is achieved by providing for the publication of a Notice in the first half of each year, addressed to civil service organisations. They will present intervention programs in which young volunteers will be involved. In the second semester, the programs will be evaluated, approved and partially funded. Finally, the call for the selection of volunteer operators will be published.

Therefore, the project provides for a six-monthly monitoring of the progress and can become operational immediately, as soon as the resources to be allocated are established.

The main initiatives in which young people will be engaged cover different types of sectors and thematic areas:

- Social assistance and inclusion;
- Civil protection;
- Environmental heritage and urban regeneration;
- Historical, artistic and cultural heritage;
- Education and promotion of culture, landscape, environment, sport, sustainable and social tourism;
- Social and sustainable agriculture in rural areas and biodiversity;
- Promotion of peace among people, non-violence and unarmed defense;
- Promotion and protection of human rights;
- Cooperation and development;
- “Made in Italy” promotion and support for Italian communities abroad;

Each local initiative pursues directly one of the 17 SDGs identified in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and is fully consistent with the three-year Plan for Universal Civil Service.

During each year, the results of the intervention will be analysed in order to highlight any critical issues and study possible solutions aimed at reducing them. At the same time, the exchange of good practices at national and local level will also be promoted, with the aim of putting them into the system for the following year.

The quantitative monitoring system of the measure will be based on the following objectively measurable indicators:

- Number of civil service organisation involved in the planning;

- Number of places for volunteers foreseen in the projects presented by the civil service organisations;
- Number of programs and projects carried out;
- Number of facilities financed;
- Number of young people selected as volunteers;
- Number of young people involved;
- Number of municipalities involved in civil service projects.

As well as quantitative monitoring, it will be also possible to promote a qualitative monitoring,

- Quality of the programs and projects carried out;
- Skills and abilities acquired by volunteers;
- Effectiveness of interventions in the territories with reference to the activities promoted;
- Level of satisfaction of the volunteers;
- Level of employability of the volunteers.

With funding from the R&RF, it is possible to increase and stabilise the number of young people to be involved in the Universal Civil Service each year. This also allows the civil service organisations to plan and manage more effectively their activities on a three-year basis, also in order to improve the quality of initiatives in relation to both young people's participants and local communities. In addition, the use of RRF resources to cover the costs of employing young people ensures to devote part of the national resources to strengthen specific activities, such as the monitoring of programmes and impact assessment, as well as to promote best practices' exchange, with the aim to further enhance the quality of future local projects.

Implementing body: Department for Youth Policies and Universal Civil Service

Target population:

As the main target, it is expected to involve a number of young volunteers annually equal to 120,000 units (and a total number of about 170,000 volunteers over the three year period), and, at the same time, to improve the quality of programs and projects presented by the organisations.

Therefore, it is necessary to:

- raise the standards of the design;
- approve annually the Universal Civil Service's Programming Plan;
- evaluate and approve annually programs and projects of civil service organizations, in order to ensure a sufficient number of places available to young people;
- issue selection notices;
- establish contracts to young people
- monitor the progress of programs and projects;
- liaise with voluntary organizations and operators.

These activities will be carried out for each of the years covered by the proposal.

State Aid:

The intervention does not present any implication as State Aid, given that around 98% of funds are perceived by young volunteers aged between 18 and 28 (on the basis of a monthly allowance) and 1,6% of funds are

perceived (as a contribution to training activities) by civil service organizations which are non profit organizations accredited in the National Register of Universal Civil Service.

Timeline:

3 years (2021-2023).

Cost:

Total amount EUR 650,000,000

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

N/A

5. Cross/border and multi-country projects

N/A

6. Green dimension of the component

The (proposed regulation COM(2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 37% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the green transition or to the challenges resulting from it⁴⁴.

The reform and investment projects related to this component aim to meet the need for “green expertise”, by reducing the gap between existing skills and the companies’ needs, and promoting employment transitions towards the "core green" sectors (production of green products and services) and “go-green” (conversion of processes, reduction of environmental impact, specialization of functions).

Also creating the condition for the development of female entrepreneurship is a drivers for investments in environmental sustainability. The recent IV Report on Female Entrepreneurship by Unioncamere shows that female enterprises in Italy are quite green. Women's businesses are more environmentally aware, driven above all by ethics and social responsibility: the proportion of young women's businesses that invest in green, driven by an awareness of the risks associated with climate change, is higher than that of young men's entrepreneurs (31% vs. 26%).

These reform and investment areas are absolutely consistent with the investment priorities provided for by the 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement. Indeed, ESF+ also supports training and professional qualification to meet the skill needs in sectors with a high green impact. According to the *National Strategy for the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labor market*⁴⁵, this component supports the reform of labour market,

⁴⁴ Communication COM(2020)575 on the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021 sets out a climate target of 37% for each national Recovery and Resilience Plan, to follow the commitment of the European Council of July 2020. This is reflected in the 7th compromise proposal put forward by the German Presidency on the proposal for a Regulation COM(2020)408 as a Council negotiating mandate.

⁴⁵ Op.cit

through specific ESF + interventions aimed at:

- Identification of needs
- Professional retraining
- Strengthening and networking of information systems and the ERDF to improve the technological equipment.

Moreover, the component's reforms and investments are fully consistent with the *National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC)*⁴⁶. As well as providing a vision of the actions promoted in the field of Energy and Climate, the Plan highlights potential impacts on employment, education and skills, making use of the information system on professions, employment and professional needs, set up by INAPP on behalf of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies. This information system allows to draw up short-term recruitment forecasts and to identify professional needs, medium-term employment forecasts and to anticipate professional needs over five years.

There is also a relevant connection between the objectives promoted under this component and the SDGs 8 “*Decent Work and Economic Growth*” of the UN 2020 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with specific relevance to the targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8b. In addition, the component is also consistent with the European Green Deal and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS)⁴⁷, adopted in Italy. Although the component does not have a direct connection with the territorial plans involved in the Just Transition Fund (JTM), two specific interventions (Investment 3 “Creation of women’s enterprises” and Investment 5 “Universal Civil Service”) do provide for possible areas of application under points d), e), f), g), h,) of Article 4 of the Proposal for the Regulation establishing the Fund (COM (2020) 22 final).

7. Digital dimension of the component

The (proposed) Regulation COM(2020) 408 establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan’s total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it⁴⁸.

As highlighted by the already mentioned DESI database, the actions included in this component aim precisely at reducing the existing gap between the current and forecast skills needs of enterprises and existing skills, by investing more in the acquisition of STEM, technological and digital skills, according to the indications of the recent 2019 INAPP study, co-financed by ANPAL through the resources of the National Operational Programme (NOP) on Systems for Active Employment Policies.

Moreover, as highlighted by the European Commission's recent Communication of 30 June 2020 “*European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience*”⁴⁹, the Covid-19 pandemic has further accelerated the digital transition process: smart working and distance learning have become a reality for millions of people in Europe and, at the same time, has highlighted significant skills gaps.

⁴⁶ Op.cit

⁴⁷ Ministry of Environment and Protection of Natural Resources and the Sea, *Strategia Nazionale per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile, 2017*: https://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio_immagini/Galletti/Comunicati/snsvs_ottobre2017.pdf

⁴⁸ Communication COM(2020)575 on the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021 proposes setting a 20% digital target for each national Recovery and Resilience Plan. This was endorsed by the European Council of 1-2 October. It is reflected in the 7th compromise proposal put forward by the German Presidency on the proposal for a Regulation COM(2020)408 as a Council negotiating mandate. See Article 15(3)(c1) which sets out the 20% digital target, based on a methodology for digital tagging set out in Annex III.

⁴⁹ Op.cit

Therefore, it is necessary to promote a package of transversal interventions aimed, on the one hand, at curbing the potential negative impacts on employment and, on the other, at boosting investments in new technologies and digital transition. In particular, the acquisition of digital skills (hard and soft) by the new generations is one of the main priorities of the Universal Civil Service, as also highlighted by the "*Digital Civil Service initiative*", set up by the Minister for Technological Innovation and Digitalisation - in agreement with the Minister of Education, Universities and Research. The proposal promotes the development of digital skills and the digitalisation of enterprises, with particular reference to the SMEs, which have more difficulty in grasping and sustaining the challenges of the digital transition.

Those two measures ("Digital Civil Service" and "Universal Civil Service") do not overlap as they are addressed to different programmes and different young people. In particular, the former ("Digital Civil Service") is focused on a very specific area of intervention (Core Digital), aiming to support the digital transition and transformation through the acquisition of digital skills by participating volunteers ("digital facilitators"), the promotion of programmes and projects that improve the digital skills of citizens, the implementation of digital skills of the civil service organisations, which carry out and manage "digital facilitation service" through a process of "capacity building". Conversely, the latter ("Universal Civil Service") does not focus on the digital topic, which represents only a transversal dimension to all the projects and initiatives developed at national level by civil society organisations and young people volunteers.

Please see attached TABLE 2

8. Do no significant harm

See attached file

9. Milestones, targets and timeline

Please see attached Annex II: M/Ts

10. Financing and Costs

a) Reforms

Reform 1: "Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and Vocational Training" [linked to Investment 2 Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES)]

For this reform a cost of EUR 4,400,000,000 is envisaged for the 2021-2025 period, plus additional resources, equal to 500, from REACT-EU.

These funds will support unemployed workers and workers' employability in the face of market changes and the evolution of professional needs, as well as promoting the revision of the governance of the vocational training system in Italy. As far as resources for the GOL programme are concerned, the aim is to identify a series of actions on individual unemployed persons to be financed through Standard Cost Units (SCU). From this point of view, it seems useful to adopt the methodology already in use for the Youth Guarantee Programme, which identifies standards for different types of interventions: e.g., according to the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/90 of the Commission of 31 October 2016, reception, analysis of skills and profiling by employment services or agencies can be evaluated 34€/h for a maximum of two hours, assessment and validation of skills

is paid 35,5€/hour for a maximum of 4/8 hours (according to the characteristics of the unemployed), while 40 €/hour is foreseen for individual or customised training activities; different costs are envisaged for group training activities on the basis of the level of specialisation and number of participants. Some interventions are paid "by process" and other "by result" (e.g. with the achievement of an employment result), on the basis of the personal profile.

Hence, resources will be allocated on the basis of needs, taking into account the standard costs approved within the ESF (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/90 of the Commission of 31 October 2016). The target of beneficiaries of ALMPs is 3 million people in the entire period of five years, one fourth of which (800.000) will be involved in vocational training. The estimated average cost is slightly less than 670 euros per person, plus vocational training estimated at 3000 € per person involved. The assumptions are the following ones: all people concerned receive analysis of jobseeker's skills, profiling, individualised counselling for a total of 6 hours, paid 34 €/h (first 2 hrs) and 35,5 €/h (other 4 hrs); for 20% of beneficiaries - the most fragile - in addition, these activities are delivered for other 4 hrs at 35,5 €/h; for 10% of beneficiaries reintegration voucher is paid by result 3.000 €; for 33% of the beneficiaries, traineeship is paid on average 390 € per person; vocational training, as already mentioned, involves 800.000 beneficiaries for an average of 3000 € per person.

Reform 2: “National Plan tackling undeclared work”

Not funded under R&RF

b) Investments

Investment 3: “Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES)” [*linked to Reform 1 “Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and Vocational Training”*]

For this reform a cost of EUR 600,000,000 is envisaged for the 2021-2023 period.

The resources are already allocated to the regions in the amount of 400 million euro on the basis of the additional staff units envisaged in the Plan for Strengthening PES financed from national resources (Article 12, paragraph 3-bis, Decree-Law No. 4/2019 and Article 1, paragraph 258, Law No. 145/2018). A similar distribution will have to be identified for the additional 200 million of euros. Resources can be used for: renovation of current locations of PES and purchase of new ones; further implementation of the IT system, in the perspective of a national interoperability, professional training of staff (max. of 5% of the resources); institution of regional observatories of local labour markets; institutional communication and outreach (max 1,5%). Regions adopt regional plans in which local priorities are identified. The investment is intended for all the existing PES. Taking into account possible delays in implementation at local level, a target of 90% has been set

Investment 4. “Creation of women’s enterprises”:

For this investment a cost of EUR 400,000,000 is envisaged for the entire 2021 – 2026 period.

These funds will constitute the "Fondo Impresa Donna" which will implement the specific measure designed within Italy’s Recovery Plan to support female entrepreneurship. Implementing measures will be pre-agreed upon by the Ministry of Economic Development and the PCM-Department for Equal Opportunities, aiming at:

- strengthening the existing measures already managed by in-house bodies of Ministry of Economic Development (such as NITO, Smart&Start) through a capital injection of EUR 150,000,000 which will be reserved only to women's businesses;
- providing for a top up of the Female Entrepreneurship Fund established by 2021 Budget Law with EUR 210,000,000 euro (from Q3 2022 on);
- designing accompanying measures, monitoring and communication campaigns, for an estimated cost of EUR 40,000,000 of which EUR 1,200,000 will be allocated to the PCM-Department for Equal Opportunities to implement a multi-year information campaign to promote female entrepreneurship, for vocational guidance activities for women of every age and female students in Universities towards subjects and professions in which women are underrepresented and the creation of a communication platform.

Cost estimation method

- Investments of the "Fondo Impresa Donna". The estimate of cost, in addition to context data described in the IV report on female entrepreneurship by Unioncamere of July 2020, derives from the analysis of the implementation data of two instruments directed by the Ministry of Economic Development: New zero-rate entrepreneurship (NITO) and Smart & Start. The unit cost, equal to 150 thousand / €, for the determination of the overall investment is identified according to an average investment parameter moderate downwards, compared to the current implementation data of the two instruments mentioned above, to take into account the probable lower risk propensity of the potential beneficiaries following the pandemic crisis. It is foreseen that the investment will have an average cost of € 200,000 and an average subsidy of € 150,000, equal to 75% of the investment.

- Accompanying measures. The voucher for technical and management assistance services is estimated in EUR 5,000.00 for new businesses or businesses already active in corporate form and EUR 3,000.00 for new businesses individually. The estimated cost derives from the analysis of the implementation data of the accompanying measures applied by INVITALIA for similar purposes.

Investment 5. “Gender Equality Certification System”

The total expected cost is 10 million euros, divided into the following three components:

- **Introduction of a certification process on gender equality in the company for companies of all sizes.** The path in the experimental phase (Q3 2022 – Q4 2025) will be facilitated for medium, small and micro-sized companies and aimed at facilitating the adhesion to the certification system of these types of companies for which the certification costs may be too demanding. An average contribution of up to **12,500,00 euros** per company is assumed, not direct but intermediated through the accredited certifying body. The costs will be borne by the RRF for a total value of **5.5 million euros**. The amount of the contribution in services for the gender equality certification has been calculated according to the IGQ price list with specific reference to micro and SMEs (see, <http://www.igq.it/documenti/documenti.php?pagina=docs>) and may vary according to the company size and to the complexity of the process, however never exceeding 12,500 euros each.
- **Creation of an Informative System on the gender certification of companies** for a value of **2 million euros**, including the costs of the creation and management by a third party (tender) on behalf of the DPO.
- **Activation of free assistance services at accredited certifying bodies and/or at associations representing social partners and enterprises** to medium, small and micro enterprises for the start-up

of certification paths on gender equality for a total value of **2.5 million euros** for the period Q4 2022 – Q2 2026 with increasing investment over time based on the gradual extension of the certification process to medium-sized enterprises and, subsequently, to small and micro enterprises. The cost of the accompanying services is estimated of up to 2,500 euro (calculated according to the tariff schedule of the Piedmont Region for consultancy to businesses https://www.dors.it/altri_all/tariffario_2016.pdf) for each micro, small and medium size company to a minimum level of 1000 companies by Q2 2026.

Investment 6. “Strengthening the dual system”:

For this investment a cost of EUR 600,000,000 is envisaged for the 2021-2025 period.

The apprenticeship in dual system foresees about 1000 hours of training both within and outside the host company. Activities and costs are defined at regional level, which is exclusively responsible for regulating the provision. According to the Monitoring report of the "IeFP" system (IeFP stands for education and vocational training) by INAPP, the cost per training year per apprentice is equal to 4467,22 euros on the national average (although with some differences across regions).

Investment 7. “Universal Civil Service”:

The 650 million from R&RF finance the cost of approximately 120,000 young volunteer operators over three years (2021-2023). The cost of the investment has been estimated according to the average annual cost of employing a volunteer operator of civil service, which is about 5,400 euros. This cost includes the monthly allowance of about 440 euros, given to the volunteer operator (for 12 months), 90 euros given to the civil service organisation implementing the project, in order to provide the learning experience to the young person. The remaining part covers the insurance costs.

The source to establish costs under this project is the Italian Legislative Decree 40/2017. This law states that costs are defined in the annual financial programming document adopted by the "Department for youth policies and the universal civil service". The document defines the quantification of the monthly allowance to be paid to volunteer operators and of the contribution to civil service organizations in order to provide training activities. Insurance costs are established in the framework of a national multiannual tender.

The costs detailed in this project are defined according to the same methodology followed in the framework of the Italian National Operational Programme for the Youth Employment Initiative (NOP YEI - Measure 6) according to the GP Regulation n. 1303/2013 and the ESF Regulation 1304/2013. Unit costs for training activities and the flat rate for monthly allowances follow the rule of simplified cost options, whereas insurance is a real cost.

The civil service intervention within the NOP YEI has been subject to numerous auditing procedures, all concluded with no anomalies: in 2016 by the European Court of Auditors, in 2018 by the Managing Authority, and various audits on operations since 2016 and a system audit in 2018 carried out by the national Audit Authority - Secretariat General of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies.

The additional national funds (about 300 million euros from National Fund for Civil Service - Law 40/2017) will finance another 50,000 volunteers over the same three years (2021-2023). The ESI Funds will finance the cost of specific categories of young people, in particular Neet and unemployed young people, to be included in the measure. These resources related to the Universal Civil Service, already allocated for 2020-2022 under the NOP YEI (Youth Employment Initiative), are 54 million, of which about 36 million already committed for

2020-2021 and another 17 million that will be allocated for 2021-2022. Therefore, there is a full consistency between all the financial resources, without any risks of overlapping.

Since 2014 civil service financial sources have been integrated with EU funds. More specifically, ad hoc calls for fragile youth such as NEETs (though the use of ESF funds of the Youth Guarantee) and young migrants with international protection (FAMI Integration Migration Asylum Fund – funds within a small pilot project with the Interior Ministry).

Specific managing and control procedures have ensured separate paths for management, payment and controls.

In particular, there is a clear separation between interventions funded by EU funds such as the ESF and FAMI (Integration Migration Asylum Fund) as

- 1) calls for volunteers foresee separate applications,
- 2) additional eligibility criteria are foreseen for volunteers applying under EU funds,
- 3) the national universal civil service database (Sistema UNICO) ensures ad hoc separate encoding of these projects.

As regards payments, these are operated from separate chapters within the Council of Ministry separate accounting system. Moreover, as regards the contribution for training costs (90 euro for each volunteer) granted to civil service organizations, requests for payments must include a declaration stating that “no other funds, neither public nor private, are received for the same activity” and that “accounts are kept separate according to the provision of EU Regulation no. 1303/2013 (art. 125)”.

The project will be financed by R&RF over the three-year 2021-2023; by 2024 Italian Government will be committed to ensuring the sustainability of the project, allocating specific funds in the annual “budget law” aimed at providing the same level of recruitments every year. Furthermore, the legislative Decree 40/2017 foresees possible integration of various financial resources: it is being implemented via ad hoc sectoral agreements such as those planned to be signed with the relevant Ministries for Ecological Transition, for Agricultural Policies, for Cultural Heritage, for Instruction, for Digital Transition. This integrated approach, based on an important organizational investment, will be able to guarantee more than 55.000 volunteer operators every year.

Please see attached TABLE 2

Annex II: M/Ts of Component 1 of Mission 5

Disclaimer: The selection and specific wording of the M/T in the CID, further specification in the OA and associated deadlines are subject to further reflection and adjustment, in light of the final version of the component, and given the need to ensure consistency across components and to ensure full respect of the Regulation.

Timeline	CID	Further specifications included in the OA	Monitoring included in the OA	Additional comment
Q4-2021	<p>Measure R1. Active Labour Market Policies and Vocational Training</p> <p>Milestone. Adoption of an Inter-Ministerial Decree establishing a National Programme for the Guaranteed Employability of Workers (GOL) and an Inter-Ministerial Decree establishing a National Plan for New Skills.</p> <p>The acts for GOL should as a minimum,</p> <p>(i) define the essential elements and their standards of Public Employment Services (PES), including skills forecasting, personalised training plans, guidance and job coaching, to ensure the effective provision of personalised employment services according to common and uniform standards throughout the national territory,</p> <p>(ii) ensure that upskilling and reskilling training activities provided by PES are fully in line with the National Plan for New Skills, including digital skills,</p> <p>(iii) ensure that PES are targeted to the needs of recipients,</p> <p>(iv) ensure that PES target as priority the most vulnerable;</p> <p>(iv) set up a target of a minimum of 25% of beneficiaries of GOL as recipients of relevant</p>	<p>The most vulnerable shall include at least: recipients of all relevant income support instruments for the unemployed (e.g. NASPI, DIS-COLL), the recipients of the citizenship income (“Reddito di Cittadinanza”), the recipients of all relevant wage supplementation schemes (e.g. some CIGS schemes), NEET, unemployed under 30 and women, people with disabilities and the long-term unemployed.</p>	<p>Agreement by the Unified State-Region Conference.</p> <p>Establishment of a Regulation for the National Programme for the Guaranteed Employability of Workers.</p> <p>Publication of the Inter-Ministerial Decrees in the OJ (Gazzetta Ufficiale).</p>	

<p>training, with a particular focus on digital skills and with a priority for the most vulnerable;</p> <p>(v) set new mechanisms which strengthen and make structural the cooperation between public and private systems, including in relation to the identification of the relevant skill needs and the provision of job offers.</p> <p>The Decree establishes that recipients of social safety nets shall access the services provided under the National Programme GOL within 4 months from the moment in which they mature the right to social safety nets.</p> <p>The acts for National Plan for New Skills should as a minimum,</p> <p>(i) defines common standards and essential levels of vocational training throughout the national territory,</p> <p>(ii) targets both employed and unemployed e persons with the goal to enhance their digital skills and encourage lifelong learning.</p> <p>(iii) Identifies skills and relevant standards based on a cooperation between the public and private systems,</p> <p>(iv) takes into account the different needs of the target groups considered which, as a minimum, should include the most vulnerable,</p> <p>(v) Encompasses all relevant sectoral strategies as to have a comprehensive approach, including the national strategic plan for adult competencies.</p>			
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	(vi) incorporates the provision for the development a forecasting system for new competencies needed in the short-medium term within the labour market			
Q4-2022	Measure R1. Active Labour Market Policies and Vocational Training Milestone. Regions adopt plans for the Public Employment Services to fully implement the Guaranteed Employability of Workers (GOL) programme and execute at least 10% of the activities based on the plans.			
Q4-2025	Measure R1. Active Labour Market Policies and Vocational Training Target. At least 3 million beneficiaries of the Guaranteed Employability of Workers (GOL) programme, which at least 75% should be women, long-term unemployed, people with disabilities or people under 30, and at least 0.3 million GOL trainings provided on digital skills. Target. At least 80% of Public Employment Services (PES) in each region meet the criteria of the essential level of PES services as defined in GOL programme.	At least 800,000 of the 3 million beneficiaries should be recipients of vocational training.		
Q4 -2022	Measure R2. National Plan to fight undeclared work Milestone [process]: Adoption of a National Plan and time-bound (one year) Implementation Road Map to fight undeclared work across all	1. Provide mandatory deadlines for the implementation of the National Plan, and all necessary regulatory provisions to ensure a smooth implementation.	1. The National Plan will include specific measures, such as: i) facilitating joined-up actions at the national and local level. ii) increasing the penalties and sanctions and advertising	

	<p>economic sectors. The National Plan builds upon the general strategy to combat undeclared work and on the multi-agency approach used to adopt the National Plan against Labour Exploitation in the agriculture sector - “Piano triennale di contrasto allo sfruttamento lavorativo in agricoltura e al caporalato (2020-2022)” .</p> <p>The National Plan and the Road Map for Implementation will include at least the following: (I) measures to improve the production, collection and timely distribution of granular data on undeclared work. (II) introducing direct and indirect measures to transform undeclared into declared work by ensuring that benefits of operating in the declared economy outweigh the costs of working in the undeclared economy. For instance, (a) deterrence measures, such as strengthening inspection and sanctions, and preventive measures to promote declared work, such as targeted financial incentives, also through a review and rationalising of existing ones; (b) strengthening the link with employment and social policy. (III) a national information campaign on the “disvalue” of undeclared work, addressed to employers and workers, with the active involvement of social partners. (IV) a governance structure to ensure effective implementation of actions. (V) measures to overcome illegal settlements to fight labour exploitation in agriculture.</p>		<p>penalties. ii) simplifying compliance, using direct and indirect measures, including targeted financial incentives, to make it beneficial to operate on a declared basis. iii) providing support and advice about how to start-up businesses legitimately. iv) measure to harmonize the definition of undeclared work to international standards (EU and ILO). The Implementation Road Map will include specific measures, such as at least: i) a strong monitoring and evaluation system to allow both national and local authorities to measure the impact of interventions. ii) a timeline for the roll-out of the National Plan. iii) a costing estimate of funds needed to implement the Plan’s actions for a three years horizon, including recommendations on how to make these investments sustainable in the future.</p> <p>2. Establishment of the inter-institutional working group that will be responsible for the creation of the National Plan and Implementation Road Map</p> <p>Continuous monitoring: 4Q2021 official government establishment Benchmark: -</p>	
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			<p>3. Meetings of the inter-institutional working group.</p> <p>Continuous monitoring: throughout the year 2022, ensure at least quarterly meetings of the group to evaluate progress. Benchmark: -</p> <p>4. Allocation of funds to implement the actions included in the National Plan.</p> <p>Continuous monitoring: official government decision</p> <p>Definition of outcome targets together with Social Partners to monitor the impact of the measures to combat undeclared work by 3Q2022</p>	
Q1-2024	<p>Measure R2. National Plan to fight undeclared work Milestone [process]: Full implementation of the measures included in the National Plan in line with the Roadmap</p>	2. Report on the completed actions implemented after the first year from the adoption of the National Plan.	<p><i>Continuous monitoring:</i> i) publication of official reports/data from the government that proves that all measures included in the Plan are being implemented. ii) report on the functioning of the monitoring and evaluation system of the actions included in the National Plan. iii) process evaluation report that addresses strengths and weaknesses of the implementation phase and propose recommendations to improve it.</p>	
Q2-2025	<p>Measure R2. National Plan to fight undeclared work</p>	Report with analysis of the number of inspections and sanctions	<p><i>Continuous monitoring:</i> i) number of inspections at the end of the year 2024 are higher by at least 20% than the average in the period 2019-21.</p>	

	Target. Increase of at least +20% in the number of inspections with respect to the 2019-2021 period			
Q1-2026	Measure R2. National Plan to fight undeclared work Target. Reduce the incidence of undeclared work by 2-6 percentage points in the targeted sectors, or the difference with respect to the EU average by at least 1/3 compared to Q4-2022. This could be replaced by an equivalent output/outcome target defined in the National Plan with the Social Partners by 3Q2022.	Report with analysis of the reduction in the incidence of undeclared work in the targeted sectors		
Q4-2022	Measure I2. Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES) Target. At least 250 PES have completed 50% of the activities envisaged in the Strengthening Plan over the three years period 2021-2023.	<p>These activities are in line with the central Strengthening Plan and further defined at regional level, on the basis of a need analysis and allocated resources.</p> <p>These activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - renovation and refurbishment of current locations of PES and purchase of new ones; - further implementation of the IT system, in the perspective of a national interoperability; - professional training of staff (max. 5% of the resources); - institution of regional observatories of local labour markets (max 2%); - institutional communication and outreach (max 1,5%) <p>Infrastructural activities are not considered in this intermediated target.</p>	Regions adopt regional plans to strengthen the PES.	

		Equal balance is ensured on the achievement of the target in terms of territorial distribution (North, Centre, South).		
Q4-2025	<p>Measure I2. Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES)</p> <p>Target. At least 500 PES have completed the activities envisaged in the Strengthening Plan over the three years period 2021-2023.</p>	<p>These activities are in line with the central Strengthening Plan and further defined at regional level, on the basis of a need analysis and allocated resources.</p> <p>These activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - renovation and refurbishment of current locations of PES and purchase of new ones; - further implementation of the IT system, in the perspective of a national interoperability; - professional training of staff (max. 5% of the resources); - institution of regional observatories of local labour markets (max 2%); - institutional communication and outreach (max 1,5%) <p>This target includes all types of activities, including infrastructural ones.</p> <p>Equal balance is ensured on the achievement of the target in terms of territorial distribution (North, Centre, South).</p>	Regions adopt regional plans to strengthen the PES.	
Q3-2021	<p>Measure I3. Creation of women's enterprises Milestone. Adoption of the investment policy for the Fund establishing a set of eligibility criteria in line with the RRF objectives, including the DNSH principle and signature of</p>	<p>The Fund investment policy defines as a minimum: (i) the nature and scope of the investments supported, which shall promote the creation, consolidation and innovation of</p>		

	the funding agreement and operational agreements with the financial intermediary(ies).	<p>enterprises run by women and be in line with the RRF objectives and requirements, including in relation to compliance with the Do No Significant Harm principle, as further specified in the Commission guidance note of 12 February 2021, (ii) the types of operations supported and the delivery mechanisms, (iii) the targeted beneficiaries which shall be enterprises run by women, (iv) governance; (v) assessment and selection method of the applications and granting of facilities.</p> <p>Should the measure eventually entail the use of financial instruments, the investment policy shall also define: (i) the eligibility criteria of financial intermediaries and their selection through an open call; (ii) provisions to re-invest potential reflows for the same policy objectives, also beyond 2026.</p> <p>The contractual agreement with entrusted entity shall require the use of the DNSH guidance.</p> <p>The Fund activity will also feature the provision of accompanying measures, including in relation to mentoring, technical-managerial support, work-life balance measures.</p>		
Q2-2023	Measure I3. Creation of women’s enterprises Target (intermediate). At least 700 enterprises as defined in the relevant investment policy have received financial support.	Details on territorial distribution and breakdown for instruments will be provided through reporting		
Q2-2026	Measure I3. Creation of women’s enterprises			

	Target. At least 2400 enterprises as defined in the relevant investment policy have received financial support.	Details on territorial distribution and breakdown for instruments will be provided through reporting		
Q4-2022	Measure I4. Gender equality certification system Milestone. Enter into force of gender equality certification system and accompanying incentive mechanisms for companies, covering at least the following dimensions: growth opportunities for women, equal pay for equal work, management policies for gender diversity, maternity protection.	The measure shall be accompanied by the set up of an IT system.	Definition of technical standards and accompanying incentive mechanisms (Q4-2022) Adoption of relevant legislative and implementing acts. Establishment of a dedicated Information System for data collection and accredited Registry. Call for tender for certification process and accompanying services (Q3-2022)	
Q2-2026	Measure I4. Gender equality certification system Target. At least 800 companies (SMEs or larger companies) obtain the gender equality certification, of which at least 450 SMEs, and at least 1000 companies supported through the technical assistance.	Details on territorial distribution will be provided through reporting		
Q4-2025	Measure I5. Strengthening the dual system Target. At least 135,000 additional people, compared to the baseline, have participated in the dual system and obtained the relevant certification in the five-year period 2021-2025.	The baseline corresponds to 39,000 people in the two-year period 2019-2020. Details on territorial distribution and gender will be provided through reporting	Allocation of resources to Regions based on number of students enrolled in VET courses.	
Q4-2023	Measure I.6 Universal civil service Target. At least 120,000 additional people, compared to the baseline, have participated in the universal civil service program and obtained the relevant certification in the three-year period 2021-2023.	The baseline corresponds to 50,000 people in the three-year period 2021-2023. Details on territorial distribution and gender will be provided through reporting	Publication of call for selection for each year of application	

Mission	Componen Id	Name
M5	C1	Ref1.1 Reform: Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) and Vocational Training
M5	C1	Ref1.2 National Plan for tackling undeclared work
M5	C1	Inv1.1 Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES)
M5	C1	Inv1.2 Creation of women's enterprises
M5	C1	Inv1.3 Gender Equality Certification
M5	C1	Inv1.4 Stregthening the dual system
M5	C1	Inv2.1 Universal Civil Service

DNSH assessment

Member	HT
Cluster	CT
Related Measures (Reform or Investment)	Ref. 1: Employment Policies - Reform: Active Labour Market Policies (ALMP) and Vocational Training
Responsibility for respective implementation	
Date	

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Questions	Step 2	
	Does the measure have an or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected		Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure concerns the following activities: analysis of jobs/sector's skills profile; intensive activities for job search; assessment of skills; individualized counseling; learning for mobility; vocational training and ongoing reintegration also in the form of reintegration in the host of these countries to significant GHG emissions	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	From the analysis of the climate-related risks that could affect the measure, the effects that may affect both the current and future climate were assessed and no effects were highlighted related to sea level rising, drought and air temperature.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects across the life cycle. No environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and water stress are identified.	Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to significant reduction in the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste. It does not lead to significant use of any natural resource and it does not cause any long-term harm to the environment or respect to the circular economy.	Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to significant reduction in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at the stage of its life cycle which are not mitigated by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with respect to the environmental objective is negligible as it does not lead to any significant increase of pollutants into air, water or land.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with respect to the environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect the parameters that characterize biodiversity and ecosystems, also in consideration of the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle.	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		

DNSh assessment

Measure	3. Inclusion and Cohesion
Cluster	C3. Employment Policies
Related Measure (Reference or Investment)	National Plan to Fight Unemployment
Responsibility for research and implementation	MOP
Date	

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNCG for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change mitigation, given its nature. The measure concerns, in fact, the introduction of direct and indirect measures to transport unskilled work into work, register so that the benefits from operating in the regular economy outweigh the cost of The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change mitigation, given its nature. The measure concerns, in fact, the introduction of direct and indirect measures to transport unskilled work into work, register so that the benefits from operating in the regular economy outweigh the cost of	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNCG for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. The measure concerns, in fact, the introduction of direct and indirect measures to transport unskilled work into work, register so that the benefits from operating in the regular economy outweigh the cost of	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNCG for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. The measure concerns, in fact, the introduction of direct and indirect measures to transport unskilled work into work, register so that the benefits from operating in the regular economy outweigh the cost of	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNCG for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. The measure concerns, in fact, the introduction of direct and indirect measures to transport unskilled work into work, register so that the benefits from operating in the regular economy outweigh the cost of	Is the measure expected to: (i) result in a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at the level of life cycle which are not recovered by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Regulation)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNCG for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. The measure concerns, in fact, the introduction of direct and indirect measures to transport unskilled work into work, register so that the benefits from operating in the regular economy outweigh the cost of	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNCG for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. The measure concerns, in fact, the introduction of direct and indirect measures to transport unskilled work into work, register so that the benefits from operating in the regular economy outweigh the cost of	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of conservation interest?		

DNSH assessment

Mission	M1
Cluster	C1
Related Mission Platform or Assessment	Investment 1.1: Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES)
Responsibility for respective and Implementation	
Date	

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have an or an insignificant detrimental impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		If the measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions, the building is not searched for the activities, design, construction or production of these fuels. The impact of the measure relates to the construction of new buildings with high energy efficiency characterized by a primary energy demand that is at least 10% lower than the requirements of the ENEC building and is therefore compatible with the achievement of the objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and of climate neutrality in the energy audit.
2. Climate change adaptation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		In case of assessments over 100 m ² , a specific vulnerability and climate risk assessment is conducted for flooding, storm, wind, sea level, landslides, etc., and/or other climate-related hazards, in order to be able to implement the relevant adaptation measures, according to the Eo framework.
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		No water pollution is expected to occur in the construction phase. The management and disposal of water in buildings through controlling the efficiency of water flows and promoting the reduction of water consumption and the reuse of rainwater. The systems and components related to the water consumption fixtures, taps, shower systems, toilets and showers, washing machines, dishwashers, etc., are selected according to the Eo framework.
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste, or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at the stage of its life cycle which are not remedied by other measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?		The applicable part of the EU environmental legislation (in particular environmental assessments) has been consulted with and relevant specific characteristics have been checked. Ministry Circulars 129, October 2017 environmental minimum criteria for preparing areas and works management of new construction, renovation and maintenance of public buildings for and regional public bodies. Ministry Circulars for products from mineral materials and suitable for recovery and recycling. The non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (including naturally occurring material defined in 2009/115/EC) which must be placed in a construction waste landfill in accordance with 2002/53/EC, 2002/96/EC or 2002/1100/EC in the EU waste list generated on the construction site must be prepared for re-use in case of recycling or other material recovery.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		No significant increase in emissions of pollutants into air, water or land is expected because the emissions associated with the construction of the building will be required to use concrete and building materials that do not contain asbestos or
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure within its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with respect to this environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect the parameters that determine biodiversity and ecosystems, such as consideration of the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle.	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		

Mission
Cluster
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)
Responsibility for reporting and implementation
Date

DNSH assessment

5 Inclusion and Cohesion

C1 Employment Policies

Investment 1.2 "Creation of women's enterprises"

Ministry of Economic Development - Presidency of the Council of Ministers
(Department for Equal Opportunities)

26/04/2021

Environmental objectives

1. Climate change mitigation

2. Climate change adaptation

3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling

5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land

6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems



Step 1

Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

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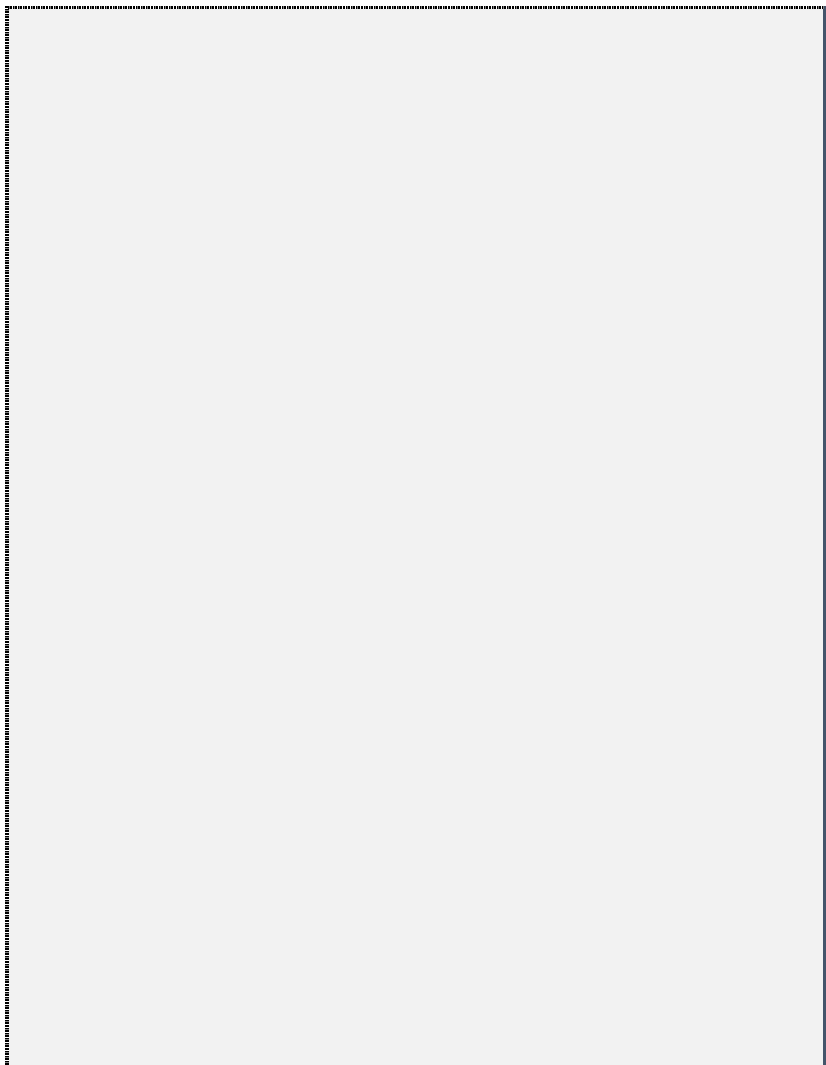
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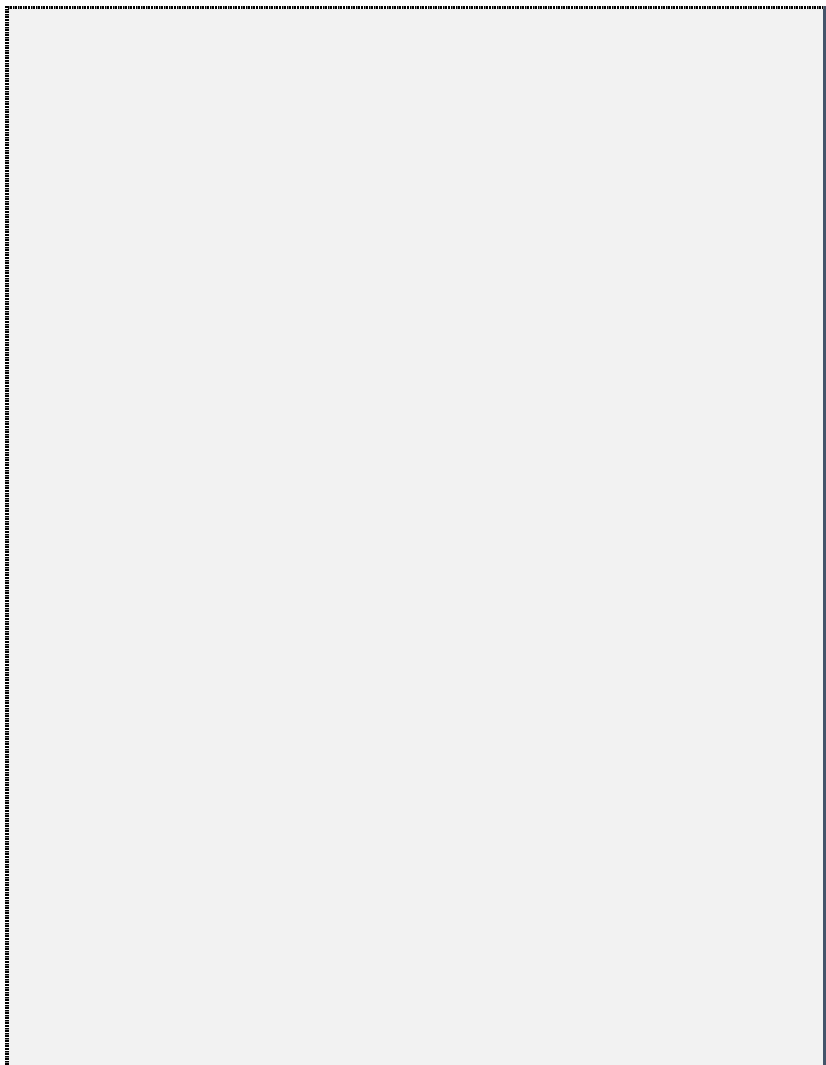
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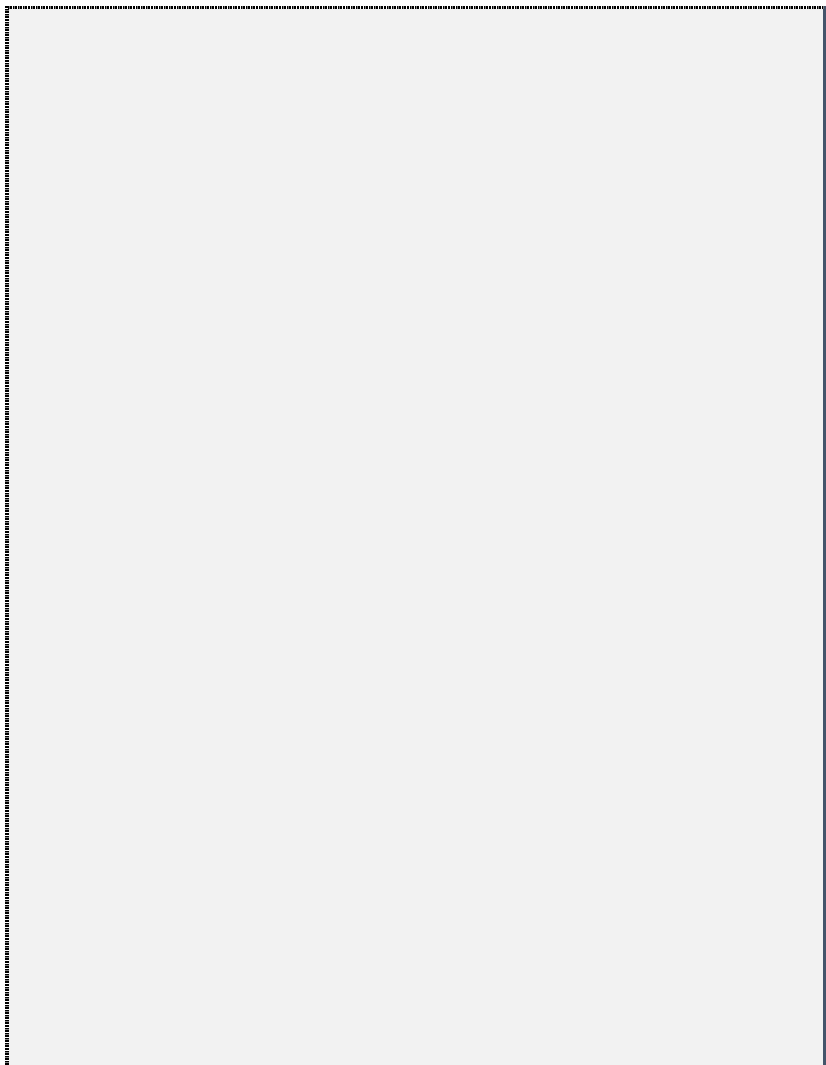
D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.



Justification if A, B or C has been selected









Questions

Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?

Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?

Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?

Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not minimised by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?

Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land??

Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?



Step 2

Yes/No

NO





NO





NO





NO





NO





NO



Substantive justification if NO has been selected

The measure, whose driver is the development of female entrepreneurship, falls in the code C105 "Measures to promote the participation of women in the labor market and to reduce gender segregation in the labor market" (Annex VI Reg. RRF).

The measure is compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective. The measure promotes specifically women's labour market participation and reducing gender-based segregation in the labour market, through direct support for the creation of women's enterprises. The investment defines new ones and adapts existing support instruments for the creation and development of micro, small and medium enterprises with predominant or total female participation, including innovative start-ups, and the consolidation of existing ones. The development of female entrepreneurship is considered a driver for investments in environmental sustainability. The recent IV Report on Female Entrepreneurship by Unioncamere shows that female enterprises in Italy are quite green. Women's businesses are more environmentally aware, driven above all by ethics and social responsibility: the proportion of young women's businesses that invest in green, driven by an awareness of the risks associated with climate change, is higher than that of young men's entrepreneurs (31% vs. 26%). So, regardless of the "sectors" which will be concerned by the investments (the mentioned IV Report by Unioncamere, shows those which are characterised by greatest presence of women as commerce, hospitality and tourism, care services, entertainment and culture), because of the pandemic crisis has accelerated the gap also about the elements of weakness (moreover in relation to innovation and technology investment) the measure aims to combine the "green interest/pronensity" to the need of sustaining RSI ensuring the

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The measure is compliance with DNSH principle for the relevant objective. The measure promotes specifically women's labour market participation and reducing gender-based segregation in the labour market, through direct support for the creation of women's enterprises. The investment defines new ones and adapts existing support instruments for the creation and development of micro, small and medium enterprises with predominant or total female participation, including innovative start-ups, and the consolidation of existing ones. The development of female entrepreneurship is considered a driver for investments in environmental sustainability. The recent IV Report on Female Entrepreneurship by Unioncamere shows that female enterprises in Italy are quite green. Women's businesses are more environmentally aware, driven above all by ethics and social responsibility: the proportion of young women's businesses that invest in green, driven by an awareness of the risks associated with climate change, is higher than that of young men's entrepreneurs (31% vs. 26%). So, regardless of the "sectors" which will be concerned by the investments (the mentioned IV Report by Unioncamere, shows those which are characterised by greatest presence of women as commerce, hospitality and tourism, care services, entertainment and culture), because of the pandemic crisis has accelerated the gap also about the elements of weakness (moreover in relation to innovation and technology investment) the measure aims to combine the "green interest/sensitivity" to the need of sustaining RSI ensuring the

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The measure is compliance with DNSH principle for the relevant objective. The measure promotes specifically women's labour market participation and reducing gender-based segregation in the labour market, through direct support for the creation of women's enterprises. The investment defines new ones and adapts existing support instruments for the creation and development of micro, small and medium enterprises with predominant or total female participation, including innovative start-ups, and the consolidation of existing ones. The development of female entrepreneurship is considered a driver for investments in environmental sustainability. The recent IV Report on Female Entrepreneurship by Unioncamere shows that female enterprises in Italy are quite green. Women's businesses are more environmentally aware, driven above all by ethics and social responsibility: the proportion of young women's businesses that invest in green, driven by an awareness of the risks associated with climate change, is higher than that of young men's entrepreneurs (31% vs. 26%). So, regardless of the "sectors" which will be concerned by the investments (the mentioned IV Report by Unioncamere, shows those which are characterised by greatest presence of women as commerce, hospitality and tourism, care services, entertainment and culture), because of the pandemic crisis has accelerated the gap also about the elements of weakness (moreover in relation to innovation and technology investment) the measure aims to combine the "green interest/sensitivity" to the need of sustaining RSI ensuring the

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DNSH assessment

Mission	3. Inclusion and Cohesion
Cluster	C3 Employment Policies
Selected Measure (Action or Investment)	Gender Equality Certification
Responsibility for research and implementation	Department for Equal Opportunities
Date	17/04/2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B, E or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change mitigation, given its nature. Furthermore, the certification body shall ensure that the contribution in services offered by the MS is not provided to companies that do not comply with the DNSH principle in accordance with the Taxonomy criteria. Therefore the measure is to be considered compliant with DNSH.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. Furthermore, the certification body shall ensure that the contribution in services offered by the MS is not provided to companies that do not comply with the DNSH principle in accordance with the Taxonomy criteria. Therefore the measure is to be considered compliant with DNSH.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. Furthermore, the certification body shall ensure that the contribution in services offered by the MS is not provided to companies that do not comply with the DNSH principle in accordance with the Taxonomy criteria. Therefore the measure is to be considered compliant with DNSH.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. Furthermore, the certification body shall ensure that the contribution in services offered by the MS is not provided to companies that do not comply with the DNSH principle in accordance with the Taxonomy criteria. Therefore the measure is to be considered compliant with DNSH.	Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste, or (ii) lead to significant pollution in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not increased by adequate measures, or (iii) cause significant and long-term loss of raw materials?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. Furthermore, the certification body shall ensure that the contribution in services offered by the MS is not provided to companies that do not comply with the DNSH principle in accordance with the Taxonomy criteria. Therefore the measure is to be considered compliant with DNSH.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure has no impact on the environmental objective related to climate change adaptation, given its nature. Furthermore, the certification body shall ensure that the contribution in services offered by the MS is not provided to companies that do not comply with the DNSH principle in accordance with the Taxonomy criteria. Therefore the measure is to be considered compliant with DNSH.	Is the measure expected to: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of conservation interest?		

DNSH assessment

Mission	M1
Cluster	C1
Related Measures (Reforms or Investments)	Investment 3.4: Strengthening the dual system
Responsibility for execution and implementation	
Date	

	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have an or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
Environmental objectives					
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure concerns the strengthening of pathways of combined education and vocational training, also through apprenticeships. The participation in the pathway cannot lead to significant GHG emissions.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	From the analysis of the climate-related risks that could affect the measure, the effects that may affect both the current and future climate were assessed and no relevant new highlighted elements are listed (rising, drought and air temperature).	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects across the life cycle. No environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and water stress are identified.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste. It does not lead to significant use of any natural resource and it does not cause any long-term harm to the environment or respect to the circular economy.	Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to significant reduction in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at the range of its life cycle which are not mitigated by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with regard to the environmental objective is negligible as it does not lead to any significant increase of pollutants into air, water or land.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with regard to the environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect the parameters that characterise biodiversity and ecosystems, also in consideration of the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle.	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		

DNSh assessment

Measure	MS
Cluster	CS
Related Measure (Referral or Investment)	Universal Civil Service
Responsibility for research and implementation	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
Date	

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the objective or contribute to support the objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	The measure is intended to fund the service of over 50,000 young people per year in over 4,000 civil service projects carried out by not-for-profit organisations and which are developed in the following sectors of intervention: assistance, education and cultural promotion, civil protection, environment, cultural heritage, social agricultural promotion (space and rights abroad). This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with climate change, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure is in fact used to pay a monthly allowance to volunteer operators and to pay their training and insurance costs. In particular, then, within the approved projects there will be some that will support the achievement of the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	The measure is intended to fund the service of over 50,000 young people per year in over 4,000 civil service projects carried out by not-for-profit organisations and which are developed in the following sectors of intervention: assistance, education and cultural promotion, civil protection, environment, cultural heritage, social agricultural promotion (space and rights abroad). This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with climate change, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure is in fact used to pay a monthly allowance to volunteer operators and to pay their training and insurance costs. In particular, then, within the approved projects there will be some that will support the achievement of the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	The measure is intended to fund the service of over 50,000 young people per year in over 4,000 civil service projects carried out by not-for-profit organisations and which are developed in the following sectors of intervention: assistance, education and cultural promotion, civil protection, environment, cultural heritage, social agricultural promotion (space and rights abroad). This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with the use of water and marine resources, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure is in fact used to pay a monthly allowance to volunteer operators and to pay their training and insurance costs. In particular, then, within the approved projects there will be some that will support the achievement of the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	The measure is intended to fund the service of over 50,000 young people per year in over 4,000 civil service projects carried out by not-for-profit organisations and which are developed in the following sectors of intervention: assistance, education and cultural promotion, civil protection, environment, cultural heritage, social agricultural promotion (space and rights abroad). This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with the circular economy, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure is in fact used to pay a monthly allowance to volunteer operators and to pay their training and insurance costs. In particular, then, within the approved projects there will be some that will support the achievement of the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not compensated by abatement measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment or impact on the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	The measure is intended to fund the service of over 50,000 young people per year in over 4,000 civil service projects carried out by not-for-profit organisations and which are developed in the following sectors of intervention: assistance, education and cultural promotion, civil protection, environment, cultural heritage, social agricultural promotion (space and rights abroad). This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with air, water or land pollution, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure is in fact used to pay a monthly allowance to volunteer operators and to pay their training and insurance costs. In particular, then, within the approved projects there will be some that will support the achievement of the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	The measure is intended to fund the service of over 50,000 young people per year in over 4,000 civil service projects carried out by not-for-profit organisations and which are developed in the following sectors of intervention: assistance, education and cultural promotion, civil protection, environment, cultural heritage, social agricultural promotion (space and rights abroad). This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of special interest? The measure is in fact used to pay a monthly allowance to volunteer operators and to pay their training and insurance costs. In particular, then, within the approved projects there will be some that will support the achievement of the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNIGs for the relevant objective	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of special interest?		

PART 2: DESCRIPTION OF REFORMS AND INVESTMENTS

A. COMPONENT 2: Social infrastructures, families, communities and third sector

1. Description of the component

Summary box Social infrastructures, families, communities and third sector

Policy area/domain:

INCLUSION AND COHESION

Objective:

The second component, “Social infrastructures, families, communities and third sector”, aims to tackle social exclusion, reaching out to vulnerable population groups, mainly through social housing solutions, a strengthened role of national social services and greater access to sports disciplines. Mainly, it supports the national strategy for the active inclusion and the fight of the different forms of vulnerability of the population, worsened as a result of the epidemiological emergency from COVID -19, through the strengthening of integrated social services, the adoption of innovative models of social housing, the development of the resilience capacity of the most vulnerable subjects, also through the dissemination of the culture of sport.

Hence, the component has three interventions area:

1. ***Social services, disability and social marginalization***: strengthening the role of national social services as a tool of resilience by aiming at the definition of personalized models for taking care and improvement of the quality of life of persons with disabilities, also through the enhancement of social infrastructures involving the third sector.
2. ***Urban regeneration and Social Housing***: urban regeneration and re-functionalization of the existing building heritage contributing to the contrast to the degradation of the territories, improving access to affordable and adequate housing by enhancing the supply of new housing solutions for public housing and social housing (with a controlled rent).
3. ***Sport and social inclusion***: to transform and regenerate many Italian cities in order to promote the culture of sport and physical activity, especially among youngsters, as well as to reduce phenomena of marginalization and social degradation and at the same time to support the recovery of the territory, the protection of health and the environment. These interventions are accompanied by the definition of a model, which can be replicated in several Italian areas, for the recovery of sports infrastructures through the creation of urban parks where sports activities can be combined with entertainment activities for the benefit of the communities.

Reforms and/or investment:

Reform 1: Framework law for disability

Reform 2: Reform for non-self-sufficient elderly persons

Investment 1: Supporting vulnerable people and preventing institutionalization

Investment 2: Autonomy patterns for people with disabilities

Investment 3: Housing First and Post Stations

Investment 4: Investments in projects of urban regeneration, aimed at reducing situations of marginalization and social degradation

Investment 5: Urban Integrated Plans

Investment 6: “Innovative Plan for Housing Quality”

Investment 7: Sport and social inclusion

Estimated cost overall: EUR 11.17 billion; requested under RRF: EUR 11.17 billion

2. Main challenges and objectives

This component provides a national strategy for the active inclusion of vulnerable population groups, whose situation worsened as a result of the COVID-19 epidemiological emergency. This plan has been envisioned through a series of actions: the strengthening of integrated social services, the adoption of innovative models for social housing, the development of resilience capacity for most vulnerable groups, also through the spread of sports culture.

Interventions included in the component, with special reference to the Investment 1, are complementary and fully coherent with interventions that are classified in the M6 Health and, more specifically, in the Component M6C1, which aims at strengthening health assistance and territorial services.

a) Main challenges

As highlighted in the **Country Specific Recommendations 2019**, in Italy “Income inequality and risk of poverty are high, with wide regional and territorial disparities. In 2017, 28.9% of the population was at risk of poverty or social exclusion, above both the pre-crisis levels and well above the 2017 EU average (22.4%). Children, especially those with a migrant background, are particularly affected.” Other groups facing a high risk of living in poverty are temporary workers, self-employed and people with a migrant background.

Furthermore, inequality has intensified in the past ten years. The gap between the rich and the poor has widened, as well as the percentage of people living in extreme poverty. In fact, lower-income groups have not benefited from the slow economic recovery of recent years. Nationally, the proportion of families living

in extreme poverty has nearly doubled, up to 6.9% (2017), with the worst figures (10.3%) being recorded in southern Italy.

The impact of social transfers for reducing poverty and inequalities is one of the lowest in the EU. The anti-poverty scheme introduced in 2018 has been recently replaced by a new major scheme (citizenship income) with an active inclusion approach, subject to certain conditions. However, these reforms may prove difficult to implement, creating a considerable burden for the public administration, namely on employment and social services, whose access and adequacy remain problematic.

In this context, the main challenges of the Component are described below.

The first challenge is related to the needs of **enforcing social services for families, children, persons with disabilities and contrasting social marginalization**:

- Social services do not have adequate resources and their availability in remote and rural areas is a major problem that can foster depopulation. Therefore, *strengthening social services* is essential for the success of the minimum income system and for all disadvantaged people. However, in the absence of additional resources, the implementation of the new system risks putting an excessive burden on social services, which must now reach a greater number of beneficiaries. Other vulnerable groups who depend on social services but are not necessarily among the beneficiaries of the minimum income, such as the elderly or people with disabilities, may be particularly affected.
- *More home and community-based care and long-term care* is key to provide support to people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups, as well as family support measures through the improvement of social transfers. Adopting a global intervention strategy with particular attention to children is fundamental to prevent and tackle children learning and material poverty, in light of the European Child Guarantee for vulnerable children.
- In Europe, as well as in Italy, the number of *people with disabilities* is constantly growing due to the population aging. Indeed, relevant studies confirm that, at global level, there is a positive correlation between aging and disability, especially in the poorest countries where individuals are more exposed to health risks due to chronic diseases, accidents and other pathologies.

The EU and its Member States are committed to improving the socio-economic conditions of people with disabilities, building on the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

The European *Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030* intends to tackle the diverse challenges that persons with disabilities face. It aims to progress on all areas of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, both at EU and Member State level.

The goal is to ensure that persons with disabilities in Europe, regardless of their sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, age or sexual orientation:

- enjoy their human rights,
- have equal opportunities,
- have equal access to participate in society and economy,
- are able to decide where, how and with whom they live,
- can move freely in the EU regardless of their support needs,

- no longer experience discrimination.

Over the next decade, according to this Agenda, an equal, high-quality and barrier-free access to education, full economic and political inclusion and the abolition of all physical barriers to access buildings and transport must be guaranteed to all people with disabilities, together with an improvement in the collection of statistical data relating to disability.

A second challenge on social inclusion is related to the need of **improving urban regeneration and increasing the availability of affordable houses** for most vulnerable and disadvantaged people.

- One of the most relevant dimensions of vulnerability is related to ***availability of affordable housing***. The Covid-19 pandemic has worsened an already dramatic situation: according to the Nomisma Institute, 1 million and 475 thousand low-income Italian families suffer from housing problems and 783,000 are in conditions of acute distress while 692,000 in serious distress. Moreover, the 2020 lockdown has lowered living conditions of Italian families, so much that one in four families had difficulties paying rent and over 40% expect to be unable to pay it in the next 12 months.

Faced with such a serious situation, the public housing system plays a fundamental role in terms of responses to housing problems. Today, the rent-related component alone accounts for over 64.5% of household spending (412 euros the average cost incurred for the payment of the rent).

Based on these data, in the event of a reduction in average rent to 200 euros, housing deprivation outside the ERP would go from the current million families to about 363,000 households. If a further reduction of 110 euros in rents were applied, 288,000 families would remain in a situation of hardship but a total of 712,000 would emerge from it. Given that the average fee practiced in Italy for ERP is 110 euro, this phenomenon can be addressed with the public housing system.

- **Marginalization and social degradation are spread in the Italian territory, with a major concentration on urban and metropolitan areas**, and impact on the territorial gap between Northern/Central and Southern Italy. The challenge is reducing marginalization and social degradation by investing in urban regeneration in order to increase citizens' quality of life and to contrast the social and economic gap between the North and the South of Italy.

The third challenge takes into consideration the role of **sport in improving social inclusion** of young people living in most disadvantaged area, such as for example urban peripheries.

- In the field of social policies, ***the sports sector holds an important role in promoting social inclusion and integration***. In fact, in many disadvantaged areas, sports can represent a good and healthy alternative to marginalisation for vulnerable and young people, by improving health and mental conditions and providing for an educational and training role. Sport promotion is particularly important in more deprived and marginalised areas, characterized by a high presence of disadvantaged families and a lack of sport facilities.

The Covid-19 pandemic crisis has profoundly affected the sports sector, highlighting the urgency to recognise the role of sports for social inclusion. To this end, it is essential to promote investments in sports facilities, raising the number of available structures where to ensure social inclusion activities. These investments should be concentrated in the most vulnerable areas, such as for example urban peripheries, that have highest levels of disadvantaged people.

b) Objectives

Component C2 envisages a reform consisting of the implementation of the “**Disability Code**”, which aims to fully implement the principles of the 2006 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ratified by Italy since 2009), according to an approach of all consistent with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and with the recent “Strategy for the rights of people with disabilities 2021-2030” presented in March 2021 by the European Commission. The reform will simplify access to services, the mechanisms for assessing disability and will enhance the tools aimed at defining the individualized project.

Concerning social and health field, the investment activities already envisaged in the social and health fields in the projects already mentioned included in the PNRR (Missions 5 and 6) will be supported at national level by the reform of non-self-sufficiency, with the primary objective of facing the problem of elderly people. This reform will address in a coordinated manner the various needs arising from the consequences of aging, for the purpose of an integrated approach, aimed at offering the best conditions for maintaining, or regaining (in case it has been lost), the maximum possible autonomy in a context as much as possible de-institutionalized. The reform will further develop the project included in the PNRR which provides for a strong investment aimed at the renovation of residences for the elderly and the promotion of housing solutions that allow them to continue independent life in their own territorial context also through the use of innovative territorial facilities and integrated home services, together with the strengthening of the teams aimed at favouring “protected discharge”.

Moreover, in line with the interventions of the Plan, the acceleration of the implementation of the **reform of the Third Sector** is expected, which is still lacking important implementation decrees. It is also intended to evaluate the effects of the reform on the whole national territory.

Generally, main objectives of the Component are described below:

- **Strengthening the role of local social services as a tool of resilience** by aiming at the definition of personalized models for taking care of families, minors and adolescents, in order to support parenting skills and protect vulnerable families and minors, as well as of persons with disabilities, also through the enhancement of social infrastructures involving the third sector.
- **Improving the autonomy of people with disabilities**, by providing community and home-based social and health services and removing barriers in accessing housing and job opportunities, also considering new possibilities offered by information technology.
- **Improving the protection system and the inclusion actions in favour of people in conditions of extreme marginalization** (e.g. homeless people) and housing deprivation through a wider offer of temporary accommodation assistance facilities and services, personalized paths towards autonomy and personal resilience.
- Integrating national policies and investments to ensure a multiple approach that concerns both the **availability of a more affordable public and private houses and urban and territorial regeneration**.
- **Recognising the role of sports in social inclusion and integration**, by realising integrated projects that can impact not only targeted people, but also local communities. In fact, sports facilities are considered attraction poles of the territories (urban areas, peripheries) and their renovation is connected to local regeneration processes, in terms of urban valorisation and resilience.

3. Description of the reforms and investments of the component

a) Reforms

In order to meet main purposes of this Component, two Reforms will be realised:

- Reform 1: Framework law for disability;
- Reform 2: Reform for non-self-sufficient elderly persons.

Reform 1: Framework law for disability

Challenges

The proposal contributes to improving social resilience, by aiming to overcome the use of institutionalization (i.e. the assistance given within defined structures), whose vulnerability has been widely demonstrated by the pandemic, and to promote autonomy. It improves social cohesion to the extent that it allows a multidimensional assessment of disability, consistently with the principles of the UN Convention, and overcomes the current mainly medico-legal approach, favouring the transition from a protective welfare to a welfare aimed at empowering persons with disabilities. The measure is in fact aimed at forming and reorganizing the system responsible for the multidimensional assessment and at defining a model of individual project, in implementation of the provisions of the Law no. 112 of 22 June 2016 and of the Law no. 328 of 8 November 2000.

Objectives

The main objective of the Reform is to modify the legislation on disabilities by realizing the de-institutionalization and the promotion of the autonomy of people with disabilities. In this sense, the objective is achieved through: (i) the strengthening and qualification of the offer of social services by social districts, (ii) the simplification of access to social and health services, (iii) the revision of the procedures for assessing disabilities, (iv) the promotion of independent living projects, (v) the promotion of multidimensional evaluation units on the territories, capable of defining individual and personalized projects pursuant to art. 14 Law no. 328/00 and law 112/2016, also through the territorial implementation of the Single Access Points for people with disabilities as a tools for multidimensional assessment.

Implementation

The Reform is aimed at **adopting an organic discipline (“Code”) on disability**, aimed at redesigning the social, work, educational inclusion and protection schemes of people with disabilities while, at the same time, providing more efficient processes of benefit disbursement.

The “code” will guide general disability policies towards an independent path, in accordance with the approach of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the European Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030. A definition of persons on disabilities is provided by the Law n. 104 of 5 February 1992, defining the rules for assistance, social integration and recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities. Competences for the assessment of disabilities are

assigned to the Regions, while the evaluation of disabilities is done by the Local Health Services or by the National Institute of Social Welfare.

The measure will be associated with a support to the administrations/organisations involved for the reorganization of network services and for the training of specialist personnel. The supply of software tools and interactive platforms is also envisaged to guide both the multidimensional evaluation activity by the team and the presentation of citizens' requests, needs and individual projects. The adoption of a single computer system, coordinated with the existing ones (INPS' and health systems), moreover, allows the orderly collection of data, useful for reorienting the planning of territorial services and the planning of new interventions by the institutions.

The administrations involved in the Reform are the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and Social Politics, Regions and Municipalities (ANCI).

To cover the regulatory measures that go under the name of the Framework Law for Disabilities (hinging on the multidimensional revision of the assessment of disability), 200 million euros are currently allocated in the State budget (budget law for 2021) for 2021, 300 million euros for 2022 and 300 million euros from 2023, for a total of 800 million euros, which will form the basis for financing the reform.

Target population

Citizens, people with disabilities.

Timeline

The implementation period is estimated to be from 2021 to 2025.

Reform 2: Reform for non-self-sufficient elderly persons

Objectives

The reform, consistent with the public finance objectives and in line with the Commission Recommendations for the semester 2019 on the rebalancing between welfare functions, is aimed at introducing a legislative provision, following a specific parliamentary delegation, on organic system of interventions in favour of the non-self-sufficient elderly.

Implementation

The provision will be adopted by the natural expiry of the legislature (spring 2023) and is aimed at the formal identification of essential levels of benefits for the non-self-sufficient elderly in the indicated financial framework. The fundamental principles of the reform are those of: (i) the simplification of access through single points of social and health access, (ii) the identification of ways of recognizing non self-sufficiency based on the need for assistance, (iii) a multidimensional assessment, (iv) the definition of an individualized project that identifies and finances support necessary in an integrated way, favouring the stay at home, with a view to de-institutionalization. For the same purposes, the technological infrastructures of the information system of non-self-sufficient people will be strengthened.

The framework law is anticipated by specific interventions envisaged by the PNRR, included both in the health mission (M6), with reference to projects that strengthen local health services and home care, and in the present Component, with specific reference to the investment 1, intervention 2 aimed at the de-

institutionalization, the reconversion of nursing homes and the strengthening of home services for protected dismissals.

Target population

Citizens, families, non-self-sufficient elderly.

Timeline

The implementation period is estimated to be by Q1 2024 with the approval of the Legislative Decree related to the Reform Law.

b) Investments

Investments have been organised in three main topics, which represent specific challenges for Italy:

- A. Social services, disability and social marginalization;
- Investment 1: Supporting vulnerable people and preventing institutionalization
 - Intervention 1: Actions aimed to support parenting skills and to prevent vulnerability of families and children
 - Intervention 2: Actions for an autonomous life and the deinstitutionalisation for elderly people
 - Intervention 3: Reinforcing home social services to guarantee early supported discharge and prevent hospitalization
 - Intervention 4: Strengthening social services and preventing burn out among social workers
 - Investment 2: Autonomy patterns for people with disabilities
 - Investment 3: Housing First and Post Stations;
- B. Urban regeneration and social housing;
- Investment 4: Investments in projects of urban regeneration, aimed at reducing situations of marginalization and social degradation
 - Investment 5: Urban Integrated Plans
 - Intervention 1: Urban integrated plans - general projects (included the EIB Thematic Fund for Urban Regeneration)
 - Intervention 2: Urban integrated plans - overcoming illegal settlements to fight labour exploitation in agriculture
 - Investment 6: Innovative Plan for Housing Quality
 - Intervention 1: Renovation actions and proposals of degraded and service-deficient urban areas;

- Intervention 2: High-performance pilot projects for the regeneration of particularly degraded and service-deficient urban areas

C. Sport and social inclusion.

- Investment 7: Sport and social inclusion

Social services, disability and social marginalization

Investment 1 - Supporting vulnerable people and preventing institutionalization

Challenges

One of the main challenges of the project is to improve the current fragmented and inadequate system of social services by building an interconnected and efficient network of social facilities and services, increasing local resilience and shifting towards a sustainable socio-economic development. By means of the deinstitutionalisation of social services, aimed at ensuring the possibility to take care of people also in their home environment, it will be possible to prevent situations of domestic vulnerability both for children and for elderly people.

In fact, the development of a reliable system of widespread social services is crucial for improving territorial resilience and socio-economic growth as well as for building a network able to provide vulnerable people with social protection services that can guarantee their autonomy and independence. Social services should have an inclusive approach, oriented to people and their different needs, in order to take them in charge, provide them with services aimed at preventing poverty and social inequality and accompany them to autonomy, as requested by various EU directives and the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development. Moreover, social services should prevent disadvantaged situations and promote the rights of all vulnerable targets (families at risk of poverty, families with lack of parenting competences, families and children roma and sinti, elderly people, etc.), in order to limit marginalization processes and institutionalization of disadvantaged people.

The project will expand the financial capacity of “P.I.P.P.I. - Programma di Intervento per la Prevenzione dell’Istituzionalizzazione”, the national institutionalization prevention programme launched in 2010 by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies. Moreover, the project is in line with the European action on the Child Guarantee, which stimulates Member States to invest resources for combating poverty and social exclusion, particularly amongst the EU’s most disadvantaged children and ensuring the access of these children to the five areas identified by the European Parliament, i.e. free healthcare, free education, free early childhood education and care, decent housing and adequate nutrition.

Moreover, after the global Covid-19 pandemic, which highlighted the lack of hospital beds, medical supplies, healthcare personnel and required volunteers, donations and emergency measures, the aim is to avoid future scenarios of social distress with overwhelmed health and social care systems. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, in fact, families faced increased difficulties, among which the augmented risk of poverty and psychological stress. Demand for social services has increased and, currently, there is a need to guarantee that above mentioned difficulties will not produce a higher number of fragmented families.

Objectives

The measure is aimed at strengthening and building infrastructures for territorial social services in order to prevent institutionalization or foster de-institutionalization. It covers areas of interventions such as services

to elderly people, families and children as well as people exiting from hospitals. The measure, in fact, will be focused on four possible actions to be realized by municipalities (single or in association): supporting parenting skills and preventing vulnerability of families and children; favouring autonomous life of elderly people; reinforcing home social services to guarantee early supported discharge and prevent hospitalization; strengthening social services and preventing burn out among social workers.

On this regard, such interventions, which are deeply related to the functions of territorial social services, are complementary and fully coherent with interventions that are classified in the M6 Health, with reference in particular to the Component M6C1, which aims at strengthening health assistance and territorial services. Indeed, while social services are much less developed in Italy than health services, complementarities arise in all areas formally classified as both social and health (aree socio-sanitarie); at the practical level, health and social territorial services are requested to coordinate, although weaknesses in both systems sometime create bottlenecks, which this project addresses on the social side while the M6C1 component addresses on the health side.

Implementation

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies which will publish a non-competitive call for proposals dedicated to municipalities (responsible for social services), single or in association, established in the whole territory. Municipalities (or their associations) can present projects focused on one or more of the following actions: (i) actions aimed to support parenting skills and to prevent vulnerability of families and children; (ii) actions for an autonomous life and the de-institutionalisation for elderly people; (iii) reinforcing home social services to guarantee early supported discharge and prevent hospitalization; (iv) strengthening social services and preventing burn out among social workers.

A description of the actions is provided below.

1. Actions aimed to support parenting skills and to prevent vulnerability of families and children

The aim of the action is to enforce social care services and support underprivileged children and families living in low-income households by improving their living conditions, health and education, as well as parenting skills and abilities to prevent vulnerability. The innovation of social services' practices will make possible to reduce child abuse and the need for children to live their families, by ensuring a stronger connection among social, health and education areas of public services and including both parents and children perspective in designing social interventions.

In this context, multidisciplinary teams, composed by teachers, social workers, health workers, psychologists, etc., will be activated to help families and children at risk of poverty and/or exclusion. Services to families and children will be structured in the following phases:

- Phase 1: pre-assessment of family environment and children situation, aimed at verifying potential situations of children vulnerability and/or parents' negligence;
- Phase 2: assessment of the situation, made by the multidisciplinary team together with family and children, and identification of the necessary services and interventions;
- Phase 3: realisation of the identified types of services, such as: (i) home services; (ii) participation to support groups for parents and children; (iii) cooperation among schools, families and social services; (iv) shared family care services;
- Phase 4: ex post evaluation of services provided.

The duration of the programme for each family is between 18 and 24 months.

For the implementation of the project, the Ministry will start a technical assistance service, so as to provide social services personnel and multidisciplinary teams with the necessary training both on site and on line, to support municipalities (single or in association) in implementing project activities and to define assessment tools for ex ante and ex post evaluation, mainly by using the RPMonline tool (Rilevazione, Progettazione e Monitoraggio). This tool, in fact, is a model useful both for project design and for project evaluation, based on the specific needs of children and their families as well as of social services operators.

2. Actions for an autonomous life and the deinstitutionalisation for elderly people

This action is mainly aimed at reconverting retirement homes for elderly people in groups of autonomous apartments, equipped with all necessary facilities and services of more institutionalized contexts, or alternatively at creating networks of services for separated apartments in order to ensure the coverage of services for elderly people remaining in their home/territory. In both cases, the objective is to allow elderly people to have an autonomous and independent life, by providing them with social services and support. Domotics, telemedicine and remote monitoring will be used for improving the intervention effectiveness. In fact, a good mix between investments in technology and efficient social services, which take elderly people in charge with a multidisciplinary approach, can show a better efficacy in helping elderly people to gain high levels of autonomy and independence.

3. Reinforcing home social services to guarantee early supported discharge and prevent hospitalization

During Covid-19 pandemic, scarcity of home-based health and social services has been one of the causes of strong pressure on hospitals. Social services, in particular, have showed their limits also in ensuring the basic social services they were concerned.

In fact, even if social services system is less developed than the health services, the two systems show a strong level of complementarity, especially in the so-called socio-health area. This “grey” area has been identified in terms of typology of services (such as health services with a social relevance, social services with health relevance, etc.) as well as in terms of funds allocation. So, during Covid-19 pandemic, the weakness of the two services systems, together with the socio-health services, has represented an important bottleneck in providing people with local and home services.

In this context, this line of activity is aimed at defining professional teams and at providing them with specific training, in order to improve the spread of social services in the whole territory, so as to foster the deinstitutionalization and the possibility to come back home after the discharge from hospitals, thanks to the availability of home services and facilities.

4. Strengthening social services and preventing burn out among social workers

This line of activity is transversal and provides the support necessary for the realization of the other three lines. In fact, the role of social services personnel, the quality of services required and the high number of difficult situations to deal with can cause high levels of stress and operators burn out.

In order to ensure the maintenance of a high-quality level of services and a strong efficacy of social services, it appears necessary to implement activities aimed at supporting social operators and reinforcing their professionalism and sharing competences, mainly by introducing instruments for sharing competences and supervising operators work.

The total cost of investment amounts to 500 €/mln.

Stakeholder involvement

Voluntary associations, social workers, educators, local governments, social security institutions, public housing entities, home care providers and educators, local governments and authorities.

Target Population

Direct beneficiaries are families and children, elderly people, social workers.

Timeline

The implementation period is estimated to be from 2021 to 2026.

State aid compliance

State aid rules are not applicable to the investment.

Investment 2 - Autonomy patterns for people with disabilities

Challenges

Addressing the need for a coherent and comprehensive national plan aimed at improving social cohesion and inclusion and inter-generational solidarity. Tackling social inequalities and ensuring decent living conditions by empowering vulnerable people and people with disabilities by providing economic support, social care services and social inclusion initiatives.

Objectives

The aim of the project is to accelerate the process of deinstitutionalization by providing community and home-based social and health services in order to improve the autonomy of people with disabilities. The project, in fact, is focused on improving their autonomy by removing barriers in accessing housing and job opportunities, also considering new possibilities offered by information technology. Increasing home-based care services for people with disabilities and aligning social services to new standards of home care is fundamental to support families and facilitate home staying.

This project is coherent with the pathway marked by the Ministry of Labour and Social policies with the approval of guidelines for improving autonomy and social inclusion of people with disabilities and with the realization of “Progetti di vita indipendente” and “Progetti per il dopo di noi (L. 112/2016)”, funded by the Fondo nazionale per la non autosufficienza and the Fondo per l’assistenza alle persone con disabilità grave prive di sostegno familiare.

Moreover, the project is fully coherent with the UN Convention on the rights of people with disabilities (see in particular article 19), with the European Charter of fundamental rights of the EU (see for example art. 26) as well as with the European pillar of social rights (in particular principle 17) and the recent European Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030. It is centred on allowing persons with disabilities attaining the maximum autonomy for what is concerned with both living and work arrangements. On this regard, ICT offers very powerful tools allowing the attaining of autonomy at a level which was unthinkable just a few years ago. However, ICT solutions are not standardised, as conditions of the persons with disabilities can be very different and must be assessed within the framework of a personalised project. On this respect it is not a matter of allowing people to use standardised ICT tools by default but allowing each person to benefit from an ICT solution tailored on the individual needs. As a

matter of fact the project extends at the national level experimental projects directed to persons with disabilities that are already undertaken but on a much smaller scale under the labels “independent living” and “after us”, the latter referring to the need to care for people with disabilities whose parents are not anymore in condition to offer them help and care.

Implementation

The project will be implemented by municipalities (responsible for social services), single or in association, coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and in collaboration with Regions, in order to improve the capacity and the effectiveness of personalized social care services, focused on specific needs of disabled and vulnerable people and their families. Thus, investments will be focused on increasing home care services and supporting people with disabilities to allow them to reach a higher quality of life by renovating home spaces based on their specific needs, developing domestic solutions and finding new areas by earmarking real estate properties confiscated to criminal organizations. To ensure the economic independence of disabled and vulnerable people and the reduction of barriers in accessing the job markets through smart-working solutions, the project will provide them with ICT devices and support to develop digital skills.

Services offered to people with disabilities consist in three lines of activities:

- definition and launch of customised projects to support people with disabilities;
- renovation and adaptation of home spaces, with new technology solutions and remote assistance;
- development of digital competences to allow people with disabilities to tele-work.

The total cost of the investment amounts to 500 €/mln. The investment amounts to about 70% of the unitary cost of 0.71 million. This entails: physical adaptation of apartments to the specific needs of the persons with disabilities, as assessed by the individualized project (about 45% of the investment’s costs); assessment of the specific ICT needs needed for independent life and work and acquisition of the necessary devices (about 30% of the investment’s costs); training on the use of such devices and work related training activities (about 25% of the investment’s costs).

Stakeholder involvement

Social security institutions, public housing entities, social assistants, home care providers and educators, local governments and authorities

Target Population

Direct beneficiaries are people with disabilities.

Timeline

The implementation period is estimated to be from 2021 to 2026.

State aid compliance

State aid rules are not applicable to the investment.

Investment 3 - Housing First and Post Stations

Challenges

Italy counts an important number of people living in conditions of extreme marginalization. One of the main problems concerns homeless people (mainly single people and sometimes families) who do not have the chance to access public and social houses and, consequently, do not have the possibility to become independent. Beyond the need to find a home, these people should have the opportunity to receive social assistance and health services.

Objectives

The aim of the project is to help homeless people access a temporary accommodation, in apartments for small groups or families, and refer to a structure for these communities, which offers comprehensive services aimed at promoting autonomy and social integration.

Implementation

Financial resources will be allocated to the municipalities (responsible for social services), single or in association (social districts), that will invest in helping homeless people and families to have temporary accommodation and other essential services.

Concerning Housing first, municipalities will make flats available for single individuals, small groups or families up to 24 months. In fact, municipalities will provide people with temporary accommodations, preferably houses and flats, that are already State property through a program of buildings' refurbishment and renovation. In addition to this, customised projects will be activated for each single person/family in order to implement personal growth development programmes and to help them achieve a higher degree of autonomy, also by providing them with training and with other services aimed at improving their employability level.

Moreover, in larger urban areas and metropolitan cities a Post Station System will be implemented, i.e. a service and inclusion centre for homeless people. Such centres will offer, besides a limited night reception, important amenities such as health services, catering, post distribution, cultural mediation, counselling, job orientation, legal consulting, goods distribution among others. Voluntary associations, specialized in social services, will be involved in the Post Stations activities, collaborating with public administrations and contributing with their experience and competences. In order to reach a wider social inclusion, the project will involve actions focused on job placement, with the support of employment centres. These actions will consider job agreements foreseen in the context of citizens' minimum income and will offer the opportunity to participate to job experiences or internships.

The total cost of the investment amounts to 450 €/mln:

- 177.5 €/mln for Housing first projects;
- 272.5 €/mln for Post Stations projects.

Stakeholder involvement

Third sector organizations and/or private bodies operating within the social policies sector.

Target Population

Homeless people with no chances to access public and social houses and to find a job, families or people in poverty and extremely marginalised.

Timeline

The implementation period is estimated to be from 2021 to 2026.

State aid compliance

State aid rules are not applicable to the investment.

Urban regeneration and social housing

Investment 4 - Investments in projects of urban regeneration, aimed at reducing situations of marginalization and social degradation

Challenges

Marginalization and social degradation are spread in the Italian territory, with a major concentration on urban and metropolitan areas, and impact on the territorial gap between Northern/Central and Southern Italy. These phenomena can be measured by using the ISTAT indicator “Index of social and material vulnerability”, aimed at measuring the vulnerability degree of a territory, taking into consideration social and housing conditions of its citizens. Reducing them by investing in urban regeneration is essential both for increasing citizens’ quality of life, with special reference to those living in marginalized and deprived areas, and for reducing the social and economic gap between the North and the South of Italy.

Therefore, the investment aims for targeted interventions, focused on municipalities.

The phenomena of marginalization and social degradation have become critical also due to a lack of targeted public investment in the last decade. Indeed, ISTAT data reveals that investments by local authorities had decreased by approximately 40% in the period 2008-2017 (- € 6.5 billion, corresponding to -55% for metropolitan cities and province and to -37% for municipalities). From the year 2016 onwards, constant monitoring of the progress of investments at the territorial level was put in place, targeting both national accounting trends and the calls for tenders for public works.

The critical issues that emerged during the years 2016 and 2017, also through direct comparisons with local authorities, can be summarized as follows:

- central-southern municipalities: real decline resulting from the conclusion, in 2015, of the works funded by EU resources. The contraction is confirmed until the new community programming starts “up and running”. The contacted central-southern municipalities show severe budgetary rigidity (limited administration surplus and non-performing loans) and, consequently, lack of resources;
- uncertainty in public finance rules: the Internal Stability Pact (PSI), introduced by Article 28 of Law no. 448 of 1998 (Finance Law for 1999) as an institution aimed at regulating the contribution of the regions and local authorities to the policy of fiscal consolidation, was characterized by great changeability, both as regards the territory of reference and for as regards the set of rules established.

Objectives

The project is aimed at providing municipalities with grants for investments in urban regeneration, in order to reduce situations of marginalization and social degradation as well as to improve the quality of urban decorum as well as of social and environmental context, in full respect of the “do not harm principle”.

This objective can be achieved through two tools:

- Stability of public finance rules;
- Direct contributions to investments.

With regard to the former element, starting from the 2019 financial year, the system of public finance constraints for local authorities has been simplified by providing two distinct objectives: a) the balanced budget governed by Article 9 of Law no. 243 of 2012 constitutes an objective of the sector of territorial entities at regional and national level; b) the non-negative result for the year introduced by Article 1, paragraphs 820 and 821, of Law no. 145 of 2018 .

With reference to the latter element, the aim is to add to the direct contributions to small works referred to in paragraph 29 of article 1 of law no. 160 of 2019 and to the contributions to finance medium-sized public works, always with a view to favouring a rapid recovery of the economy while respecting the territory, direct contributions to medium-large municipalities aimed at interventions for urban regeneration and reduction of marginalization and social decay phenomena, as well as at the improvement of the quality of the urban decor and the social and environmental fabric.

The objective of this Investment - aimed at medium-large municipalities - is urban regeneration, expressed in the following interventions:

- maintenance for the reuse and re-functionalization of public areas and existing public building structures for purposes of public interest, including the demolition of abusive works carried out by private individuals in the absence or total discrepancy from the building permit and the arrangement of the relevant areas;
- improvement of the quality of the urban decorum and of the social and environmental fabric, also through building renovation of public buildings, with particular reference to the development of social and cultural, educational and didactic services, or to the promotion of cultural and sporting activities;
- sustainable mobility.

Implementation

This initiative is in line with article 42 and 43 of Budget Law n. 160/2019. Secondary implementing measures are being enacted by a Decree of the President of the Council of Ministries, that establishes criteria and rules for projects' selection. This Decree, for which a political agreement has already been reached, sets the following framework:

1. municipalities can submit their projects in order to apply for grants, respecting defined criteria and rules;
2. the Minister of Internal Affairs, together with the Minister for Economy and Finance and the Minister of Infrastructures and Transports, will identify the amount of grant for each project. If the total amount of required grants exceeds the amount of available resources, a selection will be realized by giving priority to projects submitted by municipalities with a higher index of social and material vulnerability

The beneficiaries of the grant - which must confirm their interest in receiving the grant through a specific application - are the municipalities with a population greater than 15,000 inhabitants (and which are not the provincial capitals), the provincial capital municipalities and the metropolitan city headquarters. The maximum amounts potentially attributable, on the basis of the resident population, are determined as follows:

- A. 5,000,000 euros for municipalities with populations ranging from 15,000 to 49,999 inhabitants;
- B. 10,000,000 euros for municipalities with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants;
- C. 20,000,000 euros for municipalities with a population greater than or equal to 100,001 inhabitants and for municipalities that are provincial capitals or metropolitan cities.

Grants are granted for individual public works or coordinated sets of public interventions also included in the list of unfinished works, aimed at reducing the phenomena of marginalization, social degradation and improving the quality of urban decor and the social and environmental fabric through interventions of:

1. maintenance for the reuse and re-functionalization of public areas and existing public building structures for purposes of public interest, including the demolition of abusive works carried out by private individuals in the absence or total discrepancy from the building permit and the arrangement of the relevant areas;
2. improvement of the quality of the urban decorum and of the social and environmental fabric, also through building renovation of public buildings, with particular reference to the development of social and cultural, educational and didactic services, or to the promotion of cultural and sporting activities;
3. sustainable mobility. As described above, projects' areas are oriented to reuse and restructuring of existing buildings, without foreseeing new constructions and fully respecting the "do not harm principle".

The financing of the interventions can be finalized, as well as for the construction of the work, also for the related executive design costs if they are included in the economic framework of the work to be carried out.

If the amount of requests received exceeds the amount of available resources, the attribution is carried out, taking into account the share referring to the executive design and the works, in favor of the municipalities that have a higher value of the social and material vulnerability index (IVSM).

The use of the IVSM for the ranking aims to give priority to urban regeneration works falling within the most vulnerable areas (especially those in the southern regions) and most in need of the interventions subject to funding. The allocation of contributions on the basis of the ranking, within the limit of the resources available in the budget, is done by ensuring, in any case, compliance with Article 7-bis, paragraph 2, of Decree Law no. 243, concerning the differential allocation of additional resources to the regions indicated therein.

There is also the obligation - under penalty of revocation of contributions - to entrust the work within the terms indicated below in the award decree:

- for works whose cost is between € 750,001 and € 2,500,000, the works must be awarded within fifteen months;
- for works whose cost exceeds € 2,500,000, the works must be awarded within twenty months.

Lastly, the contributions assigned to the beneficiary municipalities are disbursed for:

- 30 percent of the loan, subject to verification of the assignment of the works through the monitoring system;
- 60 percent on the basis of the work progress or expenses accrued by the entity, as resulting from the monitoring system;
- the remaining 10 percent upon transmission of the test certificate, or the certificate of regular execution issued for the works by the construction manager, pursuant to article 102 of the code referred to in legislative decree no. 50.

The monitoring of the works is carried out through the “Monitoring of public works” system of the “Public administrations database-BDAP” referred to in Legislative Decree 29 December 2011, n. 229.

The total cost of investment amounts to 3.300 €/mln.

Stakeholder involvement

State-Regions conference

Target Population

Direct beneficiaries are municipalities. Indirect beneficiaries are citizens living in municipalities beneficiaries of the grants.

Timeline

The implementation period is estimated to be from 2021 to 2026.

State aid compliance

State aid rules are not applicable to the investment.

Investment 5 - Urban Integrated Plans

Challenges

The intervention foresees participatory urban planning, with the aim of regenerating, revitalizing and enhancing large degraded urban areas with particular attention to the creation of new services for the person and the requalification of accessibility and inter-modal infrastructures, allowing the transformation of vulnerable territories into smart and sustainable cities.

The beneficiaries are the Metropolitan Cities, which have replaced the corresponding provinces as per Law n.56/2014; they are Roma Capitale, Turin, Milan, Venice, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Bari, Naples, Reggio Calabria, Cagliari, Catania, Messina, Palermo. The interventions may include co-design with the third sector pursuant to art. 55 Legislative Decree No. 117 of 3 July 2017 (Third Sector Code, pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 2, letter b) of Law No. 106 of 6 June 2016 and the participation of private investments in the amount of up to 25%.

Objectives

The priority is to allocate resources promptly between metropolitan areas while ensuring a distribution of resources that takes into account the territories most in need of urban regeneration interventions. To this purpose, an allocation among metropolitan areas is assumed, calculated on the basis of the square root weight of the resident population of each metropolitan city, multiplied by the square of the median SMVI (Social and Material Vulnerability Index). This ensures a fairer distribution among the most vulnerable areas. Moreover, the distribution ensures that resources are concentrated more in the areas of the South of the country most in need of incisive urban regeneration interventions.

Implementation

The project is split in two interventions:

- Intervention 1: Urban integrated plans – general projects;
- Intervention 2: Urban integrated plans - overcoming illegal settlements to fight labour exploitation in agriculture.

With regard to Intervention 1, the metropolitan cities will then, in the next 90 days, identify the projects that can be financed within their urban area. The financed projects may involve the following interventions:

- a) maintenance for the reuse and re-operation of public areas and existing public building structures for purposes of public interest, including the demolition of abusive works carried out by individuals in the absence or total deformity of the building permit and the arrangement of the relevant areas;
- b) improvement of the quality of urban décor and the social and environmental fabric, including through refurbishment of public buildings, with particular reference to the development of social and cultural facilities, education and learning, or the promotion of cultural and sporting activities and improvement of urban areas to ensure better safety and security;
- c) improvement of the environmental quality and digital profile of the urban areas through the support to digital technologies and to technologies with lower CO2 emissions, and support to ecological transition (energy efficiency) in urban areas, through refurbishment of public and private buildings, renewal, regeneration and valorisation of under-used or unused urban areas (brownfield and greenfield), improvement of green, sustainable and smart local mobility systems.

Projects to be financed must consider the energy performance of buildings to be reused and re-functionalised or renovated and, by restructuring urban areas, must pay attention to the balance between built-up areas and green areas.

Furthermore, the financed projects must ensure the improvement of the autonomy of people with disabilities as well as the promotion of social and health services at local level, by removing obstacles to access to housing and job opportunities, also taking into account the new possibilities offered by information technologies and home automation.

Moreover, the projects that can be financed will have to affect urban areas whose SMVI is higher than 99% or, alternatively, higher than the median of the territorial area.

Within the same 90 days, the funded projects, complete with the implementing entity and the CUP, must be communicated.

Projects may include:

- ✓ the possibility of participation of private promoters and individuals up to 30%;

- ✓ design costs (final and executive);
- ✓ the presence of public services start-ups in the project proposal;
- ✓ the co-design with the third sector pursuant to art. 55 Legislative Decree No. 117 of 3 July 2017.

The Intervention 2 is aimed at providing decent housing solutions for workers in the agricultural sector. The birth and development of irregular settlements are fertile ground for the infiltration of criminal groups, a phenomenon that contributes to making the living conditions of workers in these sectors even more precarious. To this end, a “local action Plan” will be provided by the relevant administrations for each illegal settlement identified.

The intervention is linked to the Reform “National plan tackling undeclared work”, foreseen in the Component 1 of Mission 5. Moreover, the intervention, in compliance with the recommendations of the European Commission, also includes the increase in the number of labor inspectors and the recent amnesty for irregular agricultural and domestic workers.

The total cost of investment amounts to 2,920 €/mln:

- 2,720 €/mln for Intervention 1 - Urban integrated plans – general projects, among which 10% for the EIB Thematic Fund for Urban Regeneration (please see below for details);
- 0,20 €/mln for Intervention 2 - Urban integrated plans – overcoming illegal settlements to fight labour exploitation in agriculture.

EIB Thematic Fund for Urban Regeneration (under the EIB Fund of Funds)

In order to stimulate and attract private financing into urban regeneration projects, to leverage and multiply total investment mobilized under this objective, the creation of a dedicated Thematic Fund targeting the support of private intervention in the urban regeneration is envisaged.

The Thematic Fund for Urban Regeneration is a compartment of the EIB Fund of Funds (FoF) with focus on urban regeneration and designed as a dedicated sectorial Fund, aimed at providing financial support for projects and investments promoted by private promoters and individuals in the field of urban regeneration as part of the broader Integrated Urban Plans, in particular aimed at supporting the overall efforts toward the climate and digital transition of urban areas.

Marginalization and social degradation are spread in the Italian territory, with a major concentration on urban and metropolitan areas, and impact on the territorial gap between Northern/Central and Southern Italy. These phenomena can be measured by using the ISTAT indicator “Index of social and material vulnerability”, aimed at measuring the vulnerability degree of a territory, taking into consideration social and housing conditions of its citizens. Reducing them by investing in urban regeneration is essential both for increasing citizens’ quality of life, with special reference to those living in marginalized and deprived areas, and for reducing social and economic gap between the North and the South of Italy.

The EIB and MEF acknowledge the importance of urban regeneration in the context of the Recovery Plan and have decided to cooperate and set up a Urban Regeneration Thematic Fund within the RRF Italy FoF, aimed at providing the necessary funding to public and private promoters of urban regeneration projects that are encountering economic difficulties following the Covid-19 pandemic crisis and which are committed to a shift towards a more inclusive economic development.

The main challenge of this Thematic Fund is to support investments targeting sustainable urban regeneration and development, helping in particular private promoters to overcome the systemic scarcity of financing for these type of long term investments and the weaknesses of the sector (energy, digital and safety inadequacy or buildings and structures, energy efficiency, technological and digital backwardness, lack of coordination and between public and private interventions, limited availability of financing for longer term, usually lower returns projects) and to increase at the same time the usability and attractiveness through the increase of eco-sustainable interventions for a more inclusive fruition of the urban areas.

On this regard, the Urban Regeneration Thematic Fund aims to:

- take advantage of the revolving nature of the financial instrument established through the Fund of Funds. The use of the Thematic Fund enables to create a tool that will “re-constitute” the financial resources dedicated to urban regeneration projects. Once returned, these resources will represent an independent supply of funding, additional to other potential resources made available in future planning periods for the same objectives;
- promote the development and implementation of long-term urban investment. Aware of the importance of developing and supporting urban projects achieving economic and financial returns along with those with purely socio-environmental gains, the MEF seeks to encourage Local Administrations and Private Promoters to plan investments assuring long-term economic, social and environmental benefits, and simultaneously capable to be financially self-sustainable;
- develop the capacity of public entities to plan and promote the use of participative design and planning methodologies based on a continuous public-private dialogue, taking into account the private parties’ interest in being awarded grants and/or obtaining the minimum return to allow the mobilization of private funds;
- attract private financing into urban regeneration projects. By creating a financial instrument dedicated to finance public and/or private urban regeneration projects, including environmentally sustainable buildings and facilitating access to credit;
- develop new and alternative lending channels, as well as innovative models for urban regeneration projects, combining resources from the RRF and other private sector’s co-financiers;
- investments in urban regeneration and in the energy performance of buildings, contributing as well to Green Transition objectives by promoting a sustainable urban regeneration.
- ensure the green transition and digital transformation in the concerned sectors.

By creating a financial instrument dedicated to finance public and/or private urban regeneration projects, including environmentally sustainable buildings and initiatives connected with social housing, and facilitating access to credit, the MEF seeks to encourage Local Administrations and Private Promoters to plan investments assuring long-term economic, social and environmental benefits, and simultaneously capable to be financially self-sustainable.

The Thematic Fund will support public sector entities/local authorities, private promoters and public and private partnerships. Particular focus will be given to those promoters that are (i) of particular relevance in the context of the Italian PNRR, such as those contributing to green transition, digitalization and/or socio-economic development in the country, and (ii) particularly hurt by the crisis following the COVID-19 pandemic. Eligibility criteria will be agreed with the selected Financial Intermediaries and will (i) be compliant with the guidelines set-out in the in the Recovery and Resilience Facility regulatory framework, and any other applicable EU and National Law, including State Aid and (ii) include economic, social and technical viability parameters, including on the green and digital components.

Examples of project (non exhaustive), which will be financed under the Thematic Fund may include: improvement in energy management and energy efficiency; increase of the use of renewable energy; reconversion of disused buildings, including residential ones, for new sustainable uses; reconversion of industrial and degraded areas; improvement of green and sustainable mobility; transition to electric, smart and sustainable urban transport, etc..

Projects financed under the “Urban Regeneration” Thematic Fund will comply with the following main eligibility criteria (non exhaustive): offer an acceptable return on investment and/or ensure the repayment of the support provided; compliant with the criteria and objective specified within the PNRR; final recipients and/or projects located or operate throughout the country, although a minimum amount could be allocated to activities located in the southern regions, in line with the cross-cutting priority of regional cohesion and development of the Mezzogiorno.

The specific eligibility criteria will be translated into obligations and become part of the legal documentation to be entered between MEF and the EIB and between the EIB and the intermediaries, including specific dedicated covenants for the green and digital components of the investments, which will also be outlined in the public documentation needed for the selection of the intermediaries.

The MEF intends to contribute indicatively 10% of the resources available of the European Recovery and Resilience Facility (“RRF”) budget dedicated to Integrated Urban Plans to this Thematic Fund (the “RRF contribution”). This amount is deemed appropriate to produce economies of scale and to achieve a significant leverage effect (estimated between 2x and 3x times the RRF funds contributed to the initiative). The amount allocated to the Thematic Fund may be further increased, subject to MEF agreement (including with resources from different Programmes), based on the actual market demand and/or performance of the Thematic Fund.

The scope of the financial instrument will be to provide financing in the form of low-interest loans and/or quasi-equity support to entities operating in the sector. The financial instrument will provide for the possibility of long-term subsidized financing of a diversified amount according to the characteristics and type of applicant entities. The amount of the financial support provided shall be commensurate with the size and characteristics of the entity requesting the financing. The aid scheme shall be determined by the amount of the loan and the subsidized interest rate of repayment.

The financial resources available to the Thematic Fund shall be entrusted directly by the EIB or by specialised intermediaries, selected by the EIB, which will in turn use them to finance the final projects/beneficiaries.

At the end of the investment period in line with the exit strategy of the Funding Agreement, the financial resources invested under the FoF will return to the MEF (revolving use of funds) and could be used to promote new initiatives in the same thematic areas.

According to the governance model usually used for Financial Instruments of this type managed by the EIB, the key decisions on the Fund’s investment strategy and the investments of the RRF Italy into the present Thematic Fund are taken by the Investment Board (potentially accompanied by specific thematic committees), composed of members appointed by the Fund’s competent authorities for the sectors concerned.

The EIB may, in addition, provide financial support from its own resources for the Thematic Fund’s final recipients/projects. The form and amount are subject to the EIB’s internal rules, policies and procedures.

Such potential financial support may include financing extended to any other third party eligible to obtaining financing from the EIB with a view to co-financing the eligible initiatives.

In cases where the EIB will provide direct financing to projects/investment programmes, these will comply with the EIB Group eligibility criteria, policy goals and guidelines, including the Climate Bank Roadmap 2021-2025, comprising the EIB's approach to sustainable finance and the EU Taxonomy, and the implementation of the Paris Alignment Framework.

Target Population

Citizenship.

Timeline

The implementation period is estimated by the first semester of 2026.

State aid compliance

Subject to notification, the EIB Thematic Fund would rely on the Temporary Framework until it expires.

Further to its expiration or impossibility to use the Temporary Framework, the Thematic Fund will operate at market conditions, according to the market-conform methodologies described in the Commission Notice on the Notion of Aid.

It will also be assessed, to the extent applicable, the recourse to GBER (e.g art. 39 with respect to the Thematic Fund support to energy efficiency projects related to the green transition, etc).

Investment 6 - Innovative Plan for Housing Quality

Challenges

In the “Council Recommendation on Italy’s 2020 National Reform Program and delivering a Council opinion on Italy’s 2020 stability program” (COM (2020) 512 final of 20.05.2020), point (9) of the introduction it is indicated that “It is likely that the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic are unevenly distributed across regions and the Italian territories ...”. In this perspective, the National Innovation Programme for Quality of Life is also promoted with the aim of “contributing to the reduction of housing problems with particular reference to the peripheries and to encourage the exchange between the different regional realities”. Furthermore, the Plan adopts a sustainability and densification approach, according to the “no land consumption” concept and according to principles and guidelines adopted by the European Union, concerning the urban model of the smart, inclusive and sustainable city (Smart City).

Objectives

The main aim of the project is to build new public housing accommodations, contributing to the reduction of housing and settlement difficulties, with particular reference to existing public heritage, and the redevelopment of degraded areas, mainly focusing on green innovation and sustainability.

Mainly, the Plan aims to:

- redevelop, reorganize and increase the assets intended for public housing;

- re-functionalize areas, spaces and public and private properties also through the regeneration of the urban and socio-economic fabric;
- improve the accessibility and safety of urban areas and the provision of services and urban-local infrastructures;
- regenerate areas and spaces already built, increasing environmental quality and improving climate resilience to climate change also by means of operations with impacts on urban densification;
- identify and use innovative management and inclusion models and tools, social and urban welfare, as well as participatory processes.

Implementation

The project is split in two different interventions:

1. Intervention 1 - Redevelopment and increase of social housing, refurbishment and regeneration of the urban society, improvement of accessibility and urban security, mitigation of housing lack and increase in environmental quality, use of innovative models and tools for management, inclusion and urban welfare;
2. Intervention 2 - high-performance pilot projects for the regeneration of particularly degraded and service-deficient urban areas.

According to the article 1, paragraph 438 letter a) Law n. 160/2019 and to article 3, paragraph 1 of the Decree n. 395 of 16 September 2020 on “Procedures for submitting proposals, evaluation criteria and methods of disbursement of funding for the implementation of the national innovative program for the quality of living” of the Ministry for Infrastructures and Transports, Regions, metropolitan cities and cities can submit applications for funding. Each of them can present up to a maximum of three funding requests. The procedure for applying, as described in the Decree n. 15870 of 17 November 2020, is divided into two phases:

- **Phase 1:** a preliminary overall proposal will be sent indicating the strategy as a whole and the set of interventions aimed at achieving the prescribed purposes. Funding requests are formulated by filling in a specific online application scheme containing the significant data for the assessment of proposals. The High Commission for evaluation and assignment of the ranking of the proposals eligible for funding is established. By decree of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, within sixty (60) days from the completion of the scrutiny of the High Commission, the Program is approved with the identification of the proposals eligible for funding. The proposals which are considered having a high strategic impact on the national territory, defined as “Pilot”, are admitted to financing.
- **Phase 2:** a final overall proposal, together with a specific online form filled in, will be transmitted by no later than two hundred and forty (240) days from the publication of the above-mentioned decree. The documentation transmitted is examined by the High Commission within ninety (90) days and if the evaluation is positive expresses its authorization to finance to the Ministry. With decree of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport within sixty (60) days from the authorisation to finance, the list of proposals definitively admitted to funding is approved. The signing of the Convention or Program Agreement for the implementation of the proposals definitively accepted for funding will take place within sixty (60) days from the approval of the ranking.

The selection procedure foresees that at least 34% of the total amount will be allocated to interventions realized in Southern Regions (see art. 5.3 of the decree n. 395 of 16 September 2020), that is the Italian macro region including South and islands.

The total cost of the investment amounts to 2,800 €/mln:

- 1,400 €/mln for Intervention 1) Redevelopment and increase of public housing, refurbishment and regeneration of the urban society, improvement of accessibility and urban security, mitigation of housing lack and increase in environmental quality, use of innovative models and tools for management, inclusion and urban welfare;
- 1,400 €/mln for Intervention 2) Interventions with a high strategic impact on the national territory.

Impediments

The allocation of funds is developed according to the time frame defined by the D.I. n. 365 of 16 September 2020 and in accordance with current legislation, so as to avoid delays or disputes in the assignment. However, since the public entities subject to funding are directly responsible for the implementation of the interventions, compliance with the deadlines (starting from the assignment of the works to the control and tracking of the assignment times and the correct implementation of the procedures) could give rise to critical issues. The Program also provides for the participation of private entities that could be potential elements of additional risk.

Target Population

Citizenship.

Timeline

The implementation period is estimated to be from 2021 to 2026.

State aid compliance

State aid rules are not applicable to the investment.

Sport and social inclusion

Investment 7 - Sport and social inclusion

Main challenges

Covid-19 pandemic has deeply impacted on sport events and competitions as well as on non-competitive sports. In fact, the whole sector is suffering from economic losses. Local communities, especially those most deprived, might lose urban spaces (both public and private ones) where people can play sport and develop social relations, with the risk of an increase of social exclusion.

Therefore, sport can be considered as a strategic tool against poor living conditions such as the lack of job security and the ghettoisation of certain suburbs and deprived areas, also taking into account that participation in sport is positively related to self-esteem, self-regulation skills, and social inclusion.

Objectives

The project is aimed at regenerating urban areas focusing on sport facilities, in order to promote social inclusion and integration, especially in the most deprived areas of Italy. Sport and culture play an important social role for inclusion, cohesion and well-being and are a strong tool for participation and social integration. The creation of sports facilities and the regeneration and requalification of sports structures and urban parks can enhance the socialization of young people and tackle social marginalization. In this view, Sport and Social Inclusion project strives toward the achievement of a more stimulating and supportive environment for the sports elevating the most deprived communities.

In this context the national multi-year plan of interventions “Sport e Periferie” (Sport and Suburbs) which started in 2015 (Fund established by article 15, of the decree law 25 November 2015, n. 185 converted by law 22 January 2016, n. 9 and still ongoing can be placed within the reform and investment strategy conceived by the Italian Government more than five years ago.

The 2018 budget law (law 27 December 2017, n. 205) adopted “Sport and Periferie” as a structural Fund, allowing the expenditure of € 10 million per year, starting from 2018, to be assigned to the Office for Sport at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. There was an urgent need to develop social and cultural policies in order to achieve common goals: to reduce marginalization and social degradation, as well as to improve the quality and redevelopment of the social fabric, also through the promotion of sports activities.

All the measures and interventions of this fund have been designed, implemented and delivered using methodological tools to assess its sustainability. The selection of the projects is actually based on a predefined set of scoring criteria. The evaluation of the applications is carried out by a special Commission which is in charge of delivering the final ranking of the subjects admitted to the funding. Since 2015, more than 350 projects (for example in 2019 were admitted to financing 245 projects for an amount € 72,055,094.00) have been selected and more than 100 have been completed.

In accordance and continuity with the current reform and investment activities initiated by the Italian Government, the *Sport and social inclusion* project intends to improve living conditions for the most vulnerable communities, including migrants and marginalized areas in an inclusive and conflict-sensitive manner by enhancing access to sport, aiming at the inclusion of youth to prevent marginalisation and deviation to crime and organised crime.

By activating urban requalification mechanisms and renewing sport facilities, it is possible to improve culture and territorial regeneration, with positive impacts on economic and social conditions of urban/local communities and on territorial resilience.

In general, the main objectives of the project are:

- i. delivering ambitious government investments and tangible measures (Call for Proposal) aimed at regenerating urban areas focusing on sport facilities, which will be applied immediately or in the short term;
- ii. defining a socio-economic regeneration process, in terms of valorisation of urban relations, social inclusion and better links between open and closed spaces with a special attention to spaces for sport activities;
- iii. enforcing territorial resilience by focusing on the reuse of already existing buildings and urban spaces;
- iv. reducing socio-economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic;
- v. promoting national and European policies on green and digital transition (project implementation of awarded proposal in line with the guiding principle of with the European Union Action Plan for the circular economy (EU's Taxonomy Regulation) – eco-design approach - the management of a construction project in a sustainable way - use of circular building materials - energy efficient buildings - safeguarding green open spaces, areas for social aggregation and interaction, active and passive sport areas, and cultural spaces – etc.).

Implementation

Sport and social inclusion project implementation is structured in three phases:

- **Phase 1:** This phase includes all the necessary preliminary analysis and actions in order to better prepare the public procurement, such as the baseline identification and analysis; the creation of dedicated tools; the identification of project partners (e.g. sport federations, other associations and entities with competences in sport) and experts (these partner(s) will play a critical role in supporting and contributing to the implementation of the project activities) and their engagement; the setting-up of facilities aimed at supporting the beneficiaries in developing their sustainable projects.

At the end of the phase 1, a public administrative procedure will be implemented for the selection of territorial projects (call for proposals).

- **Phase 2:** starting phase and implementation of the selected projects. For most expensive projects, it will be possible to use the project financing instrument, and each project can receive from 80% to 100% of the total cost of the project, requiring a possible private contribution.
- **Phase 3:** monitoring and verification of the projects' implementation level and promotion of best practice.

In line with strategic objectives of the project by and large the Sport and Social Inclusion project includes the following **interventions aimed at:**

1. *construction and regeneration of sports facilities*, located in the disadvantaged areas of the country and in the urban suburbs, also including rural areas (for examples: indoor and outdoor sport facilities such as courts for various ballgames, shooting ranges, tennis courts, gymnasiums, nature trails, skiing trails and orienteering routes, ect);

2. *dissemination of sports equipment* in order to remove and/or mitigate existing economic and social imbalances (also including the application of technology to sport);
3. *completion and adaptation of existing sports facilities* (for examples: functional recovery, restructuring, extraordinary maintenance, removal of architectural barriers, energy efficiency).

This list is not conclusive and it could be modified and/or integrated in PHASE 1.

Actually, this proposal should be understood as appropriate instrument aimed at ensuring the regeneration of urban areas through a focus on sport facilities, in order to promote social inclusion and integration, especially in the most deprived areas of Italy.

Concerning the call for proposals, the eligibility criteria will be differentiated in mandatory and additional requirements:

- **Mandatory requirements:**

The Sport and social inclusion project takes advantage from reliable and profitable know-how of “Sport e Periferie” Fund (national ongoing investment program) for the development of criteria and indicators.

In this view, the computation of the composite vulnerability index (material and social vulnerability by the Italian National Institute of Statistics - ISTAT) and environmental sustainability, in terms of energy efficiency through the use of appropriate technology and the use of renewable sources/environmentally friendly materials (criteria currently included in the call for proposal of Sport e Periferie” Fund (national ongoing investment program) will be taken into account and eventually improved.

Proposals need to include an analysis of relevant gender and inclusion issues and incorporate relevant activities in their strategy.

- **Additional requirements:**

While all applications meeting the above mandatory requirement will be considered, applications will receive additional points if the proposals meet the additional requirements, not yet individuated (these criteria will be selected during the phase 1).

Proposals may come from Local Authorities (Regions, Provinces, Cities, ect) sport associations, schools (schools have to make their sport infrastructures accessible to all citizens during school time), no profit organizations as well as oratories provided with sport infrastructure.

Eligible costs are those required for carrying out the project activities and are incurred by the applicants and their partners.

Costs should:

- Comply with the principles of sound financial management, such as value for money and cost effectiveness, in accordance with the Italian public procurement Code (Decreto legislativo 18 aprile 2016, n. 50) and Public contracts in the EU – rules;
- reflect market prices;

- be recorded in the applicants' accounts, be identifiable and verifiable and be backed up by original supporting documents.

The total cost of the investments amounts to 700 €/mln.

Target Population

Municipalities, sport federations, other associations and entities with competences in sport are direct beneficiaries of the financial contributions.

The citizens are the purpose of this project proposal, especially young and disadvantaged people living in deprived areas.

State aid compliance

The Sport and Social Inclusion project intends to respect the state aid rules in order to prevent distortions of competition that would lead to a loss of general welfare within the EU.

In this regard, the only access of beneficiaries to funds is allowed to public authorities such as Regions, Provinces, Cities, sport associations, schools (schools have to make accessible its sport infrastructures to all citizens during school time), no profit organizations as well as oratories provided with sport infrastructures (Eligible Applicants).

Timeline

The implementation period is estimated to be from 2021 to 2026.

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

N.A.

5. Cross-border and multi-country projects

N.A.

6. Green dimension of the component

The Regulation establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 37% of the plan's total allocation to contribute to the green transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

Investments included in the Component, such as "Innovative Plan for Housing Quality", and "Urban Integrated Plans", which are aimed at improving social inclusion and reducing vulnerable people marginalisation, promote urban regeneration and renovation of buildings taking into consideration green aspects concerning renovation of green areas in cities or increasing existing buildings' energy efficiency, etc.. Other investments included in the Component do not have specific impacts on green transition, but they ensure the full respect of the "do not significant harm" principle.

In this context, the Component is coherent with policy objectives of the new structural funds programming period and with the Partnership Agreement 2021-2027, whose draft has been shared with European Commission for a first evaluation. The Component, in fact, can contribute to two specific objectives of Policy 2 “Greener Europe”, namely promotion of energy efficiency measures and transition to circular economy.

Investments included in this Component are also in line with provisions of the Integrated National and Climate Plan and, more specifically, with the dimension “Energy efficiency”. The Plan, in fact, clarifies that the significant potential for efficiency in the building sector may be better exploited through measures such as the energy renovation of buildings and neighbourhoods, together with the structural renovation, earthquake proofing, systems upgrading and refurbishment, also in line with the strategy on energy renovation of the building stock by 2050. The above-mentioned projects are aimed at promoting social inclusion by solving housing availability problems for vulnerable people, also taking into consideration buildings’ energy performance, as well as renovating urban areas paying attention to the balance between built and green areas.

Moreover, the Component can contribute to the Goals of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable development, such as n. 11.3 “By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries” and n. 11.7 “By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities”, ensuring its compliance with the EU Green Deal and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development as well.

7. Digital dimension of the component

The Regulation establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility sets a binding target of at least 20% of the plan’s total allocation to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting from it.

The Component is coherent with the EU and national policies in the field of digital transition, with reference to the investments “Autonomy patterns for people with disabilities” and “Urban Integrated Plans”, aimed at improving autonomy of people with disabilities, promoting community and home-based social and health services by removing barriers in accessing housing and job opportunities, also considering new possibilities offered by information technology and domotics.

The Component is therefore in line with the Communication “Shaping Europe’s digital future”, that describes EC key objectives for next 5 years and, more specifically, with the objective “Technology that works for people: Development, deployment and uptake of technology that makes a real difference to people’s daily lives. A strong and competitive economy that masters and shapes technology in a way that respects European values”.

Moreover, as highlighted by the EC Communication of 30th June 2020 “European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience”, Covid-19 pandemic has accelerated the process to digital transition: teleworking and distance learning spread among millions of people in whole Europe and relevant digital gaps have emerged. In this context, training and upskilling activities on digital competences are essential for people with disabilities and, more generally, vulnerable ones.

Impact on green and digital transition.

Table 2 on Green and Digital Impact

8. Do no significant harm

DNSH assessments attached.

9. Milestones, targets and timeline

Please see attached Table 1 on Milestones and targets

10. Financing and costs

Investment 1: Supporting vulnerable people and preventing institutionalization

- ***Intervention 1: Actions aimed to support parenting skills and to prevent vulnerability of families and children***

On the basis of the minimum amount per each social district, established in decrees adopted for allocating resources of the National Fund for social politics, it is estimated a unitary cost of € 70,500.00 per each social district per year. While PNRR will allow the financing of investment, related services will be financed through National fund thereafter. Indeed, Italian local expenditure on social services, at 0.7 points of GDP, stands in Italy at 1/3 of the EU average, according to Eurostat. However, national financing of social services has been increasing in the last few years and a strategy has been deployed aimed at establishing and maintaining national minimum standards valid in all the social districts. Such intervention is one of those that are envisaged as such “minimum levels of social assistance” which aim at the de-institutionalization and at guaranteeing the possibility to live an autonomous life for as long as possible.

- ***Intervention 2: Actions for an autonomous life and the deinstitutionalisation for elderly people***

On the basis of the minimum amount per each social district, established in decrees adopted for allocating resources of the National Fund for social politics, it is estimated a unitary cost of € 70,500.00 per each social district per year. While PNRR will allow the financing of investment, related services will be financed through National fund thereafter. Indeed, Italian local expenditure on social services, at 0.7 points of GDP, stands in Italy at 1/3 of the EU average, according to Eurostat. However, national financing of social services has been increasing in the last few years and a strategy has been deployed aimed at establishing and maintaining national minimum standards valid in all the social districts. Such intervention is one of those that are envisaged as such “minimum levels of social assistance” which aim at the de-institutionalization and at guaranteeing the possibility to live an autonomous life for as long as possible.

- ***Intervention 3: Reinforcing home social services to guarantee early supported discharge and prevent hospitalization***

It is estimated a unitary cost of intervention of 0.33 € million (110.000 euro per year). The intervention will be implemented on 200 territories (social districts). The unitary cost covers investment in training and services for up to three years. It is equivalent to having an equip of 3 professionals. The measure will be financed through National social funds of other EU funds after the three years. Indeed, Italian local expenditure on social services, at 0.7 points of GDP, stands in Italy at 1/3 of the EU average,

according to Eurostat. However, national financing of social services has been increasing in the last few years and a strategy has been deployed aimed at establishing and maintaining national minimum standards valid in all the social districts. Such intervention is one of those that are envisaged as such “minimum levels of social assistance” that must be guaranteed to all.

- ***Intervention 4: Strengthening social services and preventing burn out among social workers***

It is estimated a unitary cost of intervention of 0,21 € million (70.000 euro per year). The intervention will be implemented on 200 territories (social districts). The unitary cost covers investment in training and services for up to three years. The amount needed is calculated on the base of the labour cost of a social worker, which has been standardised to 40000 euros per years in the budget law for 2021 (law 178/2000, art. 1 comma 797). The measure will be financed through National social funds of other EU funds after the three years. Indeed, Italian local expenditure on social services, at 0.7 points of GDP, stands in Italy at 1/3 of the EU average, according to Eurostat. However, national financing of social services has been increasing in the last few years and a strategy has been deployed aimed at establishing and maintaining national minimum standards valid in all the social districts. Such intervention is one of those that are envisaged as such “minimum levels of social assistance” that must be guaranteed to all.

Investment 2: Autonomy patterns for people with disabilities

It is estimated a unitary cost of intervention of 0.71 € million (0.5 € million in investment and 0.21 € million for three years related services; about 700 interventions will be implemented on 500 territories (social districts). After the three years, the services will be financed through National funds. Indeed, Italian local expenditure on social services, at 0.7 points of GDP, stands in Italy at 1/3 of the EU average, according to Eurostat. However, national financing of social services has been increasing in the last few years and a strategy has been deployed aimed at establishing and maintaining national minimum standards valid in all the social districts. Such intervention is one of those that are envisaged as such “minimum levels of social assistance” that must be guaranteed to all.

Investment 3: Housing First and Post Stations

It is estimated a unitary cost of intervention of 0.71 € million for housing first (0.5 € million in investment and 0.21 € million for three years related services; such intervention will be implemented on 250 territories (social districts). For Post Stations it is estimated a unitary cost of intervention of 1.09 € million (0.91 € million in investment and 0.18 € million for three years related services); also, such intervention will be implemented on 250 territories (social districts). After the three years, the services will be financed through National funds (National fund for people non self-sufficient, 700 € millions yearly in the National budget). Indeed, Italian local expenditure on social services, at 0.7 points of GDP, stands in Italy at 1/3 of the EU average, according to Eurostat. However, national financing of social services has been increasing in the last few years and a strategy has been deployed aimed at establishing and maintaining national minimum standards valid in all the social districts. Such intervention is one of those that are envisaged as such “minimum levels of social assistance” that must be guaranteed to all.

Investment 4: Investments in projects of urban regeneration, aimed at reducing situations of marginalization and social degradation

The heterogeneity and diversity of the works that make up the proposals eligible for funding does not allow the identification of a parametric cost that can be estimated in the writing phase of the call for proposals. The Programme finances, in fact, interventions on the built heritage, demolition and reconstruction interventions, open or built public spaces, infrastructures, services, sustainable mobility, works of reclamation, primary and secondary urbanization and underground services, etc. About the monitoring and verification of fairness of costs, the development of project proposals is carried out based on final and executive level projects (paragraphs 7 and 8, Article 23, Legislative Decree n. 50/2016) for which the preparation of estimated metric calculations is envisaged (respectively in paragraph 2, point m of article 24 and paragraph 1, point g of article 33 of Presidential Decree no. 207 of October 5, 2010): this metric calculation is prepared by applying to the quantities of the works the unit prices deduced from the current price lists of the contracting station. Finally, it should be noted that Legislative Decree 163/2006, in paragraph 8 of article 133, states that the contracting authorities must update their price lists annually, with reference to the list items related to those products intended for construction, which have been subject to significant price variations linked to market conditions.

Investment 5: Urban Integrated Plans

The heterogeneity and diversity of the works that make up the proposals eligible for funding does not allow the identification of a parametric cost that can be estimated in the writing phase of the call for proposals. The Programme finances, in fact, interventions on the built heritage, demolition and reconstruction interventions, open or built public spaces, infrastructures, services, sustainable mobility, works of reclamation, primary and secondary urbanization and underground services, etc. About the monitoring and verification of fairness of costs, the development of project proposals is carried out based on final and executive level projects (paragraphs 7 and 8, Article 23, Legislative Decree n. 50/2016) for which the preparation of estimated metric calculations is envisaged (respectively in paragraph 2, point m of article 24 and paragraph 1, point g of article 33 of Presidential Decree no. 207 of October 5, 2010): this metric calculation is prepared by applying to the quantities of the works the unit prices deduced from the current price lists of the contracting station. Finally, it should be noted that Legislative Decree 163/2006, in paragraph 8 of article 133, states that the contracting authorities must update their price lists annually, with reference to the list items related to those products intended for construction, which have been subject to significant price variations linked to market conditions.

Investment 6. - Innovative Plan for Housing Quality

The heterogeneity and diversity of the works that make up the proposals eligible for funding does not allow the identification of a parametric cost that can be estimated in the writing phase of the program. The Programme finances, in fact, interventions on the built heritage, demolition and reconstruction interventions, open or built public spaces, infrastructures, services, sustainable mobility, works of reclamation, restoration or environmental protection, primary and secondary urbanization and underground services, etc. About the monitoring and verification of fairness of costs, the development of project proposals is carried out based on final and executive level projects (paragraphs 7 and 8, Article 23, Legislative Decree n. 50/2016) for which the preparation of estimated metric calculations is envisaged (respectively in paragraph 2, point m of article 24 and paragraph 1, point g of article 33 of Presidential

Decree no. 207 of October 5, 2010): this metric calculation is prepared by applying to the quantities of the works the unit prices deduced from the current price lists of the contracting station.

Investment 7 - Sport and social inclusion

On the basis of data and information obtained from previous projects of “Sport e Periferie” already financed and the current call for proposals, two main categories of assistance can be identified:

- Interventions for requalification of pre-existing sports facilities;
- Interventions for the realization of new sports facilities.

The estimation of the costs for the financial coverage for both categories of interventions is affected by a wide range of parameters and factors, but it is possible, thanks to the wide range of projects already completed, to make a first estimate, considering that:

- cost of interventions for pre-existing plant - preliminary estimate: € 500.000,00 - € 2.000.000,00.
- cost for Interventions for the construction of new plants - preliminary estimate: € 2.000.000,00 - € 20.000.000,00.

It was considered that the average cost per operation under the project “Sport and social inclusion” could realistically be estimated at:

- average cost for interventions for requalification of pre-existing sports facilities: preliminary estimate € 500.000,00 - € 7.000.000,00;
- average cost for interventions for the construction of new sports facilities: preliminary estimate € 7.000.000,00 - € 70.000.000,00.

As a result, an intervention reference value of 7 million/€ has been estimated. This value is a simple extrapolation and does not relate to the actual maximum availability of financial coverage that will be offered for the implementation of the interventions under the investment. On the basis of these considerations, a minimum value of 700.000.000,00 EUR (reference objective) for the start-up and finalisation of the activities covered by the investment, which lists a complex programme of activities.

Annex II: M/Ts of Component 2 of Mission 5

Disclaimer: The selection and specific wording of the M/T in the CID, further specification in the OA and associated deadlines are subject to further reflection and adjustment, in light of the final version of the component, and given the need to ensure consistency across components and to ensure full respect of the Regulation.

Timeline	CID	Further specifications included in the OA	Monitoring included in the OA	Additional comment
Q4-2021	<p>R1. Framework law for disability</p> <p>Milestone. Adoption by the Council of Ministers of a Framework Law, which consists of a delegation law, to strengthen the autonomy of people with disabilities, according to the principles of UNCRPD and European Strategy 2021-2030 for the rights of persons with disabilities, which should as a minimum include: (i) the comprehensive definition and enhancement of the offer of social services for disabled people together with the promotion of de-institutionalisation and independent living, (ii) the simplification of procedures for access to health and social services, and (iii) the review of procedures for assessing the condition of disability, towards a multidimensional evaluation of the condition of every person.</p>	<p>People with disabilities are those defined, according to the principles of the UN CRPD, by the Law n. 104/1992. In Italy the assessment process is under competence of the Regions and the person is evaluated by the Local Health Services or by the National Institute of Social Welfare.</p> <p>The law will be proposed by the Minister for the Disabilities for the approval by the Council of Ministers, according the set road map.</p> <p>The adoption of the Framework Law will be followed up by the reorganization of the social services on the territories, the definition of quality standards and by providing ICT platform to enhance and make more efficient the services.</p>	<p>By the end of 2021 (Q4 2021) the draft law will be approved by the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>The draft law will be submitted to the Parliament for approval that, usually, could be scheduled in 18 months (Q2 2023).</p> <p>By the 12 months from the Parliament approval, the Council of Minister will approve definitely the legislative decrees (Q2 2024).</p>	<p>#1 The system of social and health services consists of a lot of different processes according the needs of every person. The objective of the reform is not only to reduce the number of days following the request, but, firstly, to make tailored services to the needs of the person with disabilities and to make a more effective and efficient system.</p> <p>#2 For the implementation of the framework law, national financial resources have been already allocated by the Budget Law 2020. So this reform – as other reforms in PNRR – is no directly funded by RRF but it is strictly related to</p>

				<p>the other projects in the component M5C2. Consequently, the Minister for Disabilities - that is the political Authority on the matter and. as the PNRR states, will assure a coherent action of the other Ministries – will be involved in the process of implementation of the actions of the component.</p>
Q2-2024	<p>Finalisation of the reform through the parliamentary adoption of the Framework Law and governmental adoption of the legislative decrees that develop the provisions set out by the Framework Law to strengthen the autonomy of people with disabilities. The Law should as a minimum set out provisions to, (i) simplify and provide Points of Single Contact for social and health services, (ii) review the procedures for assessing the condition of non self-sufficient elderly person, and (iii) increase the set of social and health care services that can be provided at home.</p>			
Q1-2023	<p>Adopt a Framework Law which strengthens the actions in favour</p>			

	of non self-sufficiency elderly people. The Law should as a minimum set out provisions to, (i) simplify and provide Points of Single Contact for social and health services, (ii) review the procedures for assessing the condition of non self-sufficient elderly person, and (iii) increase the set of social and health care services that can be provided at home.			
Q1- 2024	Adoption of the Law and the legislative decrees that develop the provisions set out by the Framework Law to strengthen the actions in favour of non self-sufficiency elderly people.			
Q4-2021	<p>II. Supporting vulnerable people and preventing institutionalization</p> <p>Milestone. Approval of the operational Plan defining the requirements of projects that can be presented by local entities, which relate to four dimensions: (i) support to parents, (ii) support to elderly autonomy, (iii) home services to elderly, and (iv) support to social workers.</p>	<p>Action ‘Support to parents’ will consist as a minimum of providing support to the family of at least 18 months with (i) a pre-assessment of the family environment and children situation, (ii) an assessment of the situation made a multidisciplinary team of qualified professionals and (iii) provide at least one of the following services: home services, participation to support groups for parents and children; cooperation among schools, families and social services and/or shared family care services.</p> <p>The action ‘elderly autonomy’ will consist as a minimum of reconverting retirement homes for elderly people in groups of autonomous apartments, equipped with all necessary facilities and services, including domotics, telemedicine and remote monitoring.</p> <p>The action ‘home services to elderly’ is aimed at providing specific training to professionals for home services to elderly.</p>	<p>Call for proposals dedicated for municipalities (single or in association). Social districts will be requested to participate to non-competitive calls and submit projects through which they will declinate the project with reference to their local environment needs and characteristics within a common framework.</p>	

		The action ‘support to social workers’ will consist of supporting social operators and reinforcing their professionalism and sharing competences, mainly by introducing instruments for sharing competences and super visioning operators work.		
Q1 - 2026	<p>I1. Supporting vulnerable people and preventing institutionalization</p> <p>Target. At least 85% of the of social districts (which are currently about 600) with at least one of the following results: (i) support to parents, (ii) elderly autonomy, (iii) home services to elderly or (iv) favour social workers to prevent burnout</p>	<p>The actions envisaged under the four dimensions and the relevant requirements are those defined in the operational Plan, set to be approved in Q3-2021.</p> <p>Territorial distribution will be on the entire national territory. All social districts will be solicited to participate, the strategy being that such project open the path to stabilize services through formal recognition of essential level of social assistance to be granted on the entire territory.</p>	<p>Call for proposals dedicated for municipalities (single or in association). Establishment of dedicated technical assistance for municipalities by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies.</p>	
Q4-2022	<p>I.2 Autonomy patterns for people with disabilities</p> <p>Milestone. At least 500 social districts have delivered at least one project in relation to the renovation of home spaces and/or provision of ICT devices to disabled people, accompanied by training on digital skills.</p>			
Q1 - 2026	<p>I.2 Autonomy patterns for people with disabilities</p> <p>Target. At least 5,000 disabled people supported which have received renovation of home space and/or provision of ICT devices. The services shall be accompanied by training on digital skills.</p>	<p>The baseline is 1,000</p> <p>Disabled people definition (based on ICF) is set in the National plan for non-self-sufficient people 2019 21 (https://www.lavoro.gov.it/documenti-e-norme/normative/Documents/2019/DPCM-del-21112019-adozione-Piano-Nazionale-Non-Autosufficienza.pdf). Furthermore, guide line for project of autonomy for disable people are already been developed (see for example</p>	<p>Call for proposals dedicated for municipalities (single or in association) - Social districts will be requested to participate to non-competitive calls and submit projects</p>	

		<p>https://www.lavoro.gov.it/notizie/Pagine/Linee-Guida-Vita-Indipendente-anno-2018.aspx) as such project extend on a large scale, which should involve the entire National territory two smaller similar projects, one dedicated to all people with disabilities and the second targeted specifically to those that are on the verge of being left alone by their parents (projects "dopo di noi" [after us] with followed the approval of a specific law n. 112/2016 and the establishing of a specific national fund - https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2021/03/13/21A01507/sg)</p> <p>Territorial distribution will be on the entire national territory. All social districts will be solicited to participate, the strategy being that such project open the path to stabilize services through formal recognition of essential level of social assistance to be granted on the entire territory.</p>	through which they will declinate the project with reference to their local environment needs and characteristics within a common framework.	
Q1-2022	<p>I3. Housing First and Post Stations Milestone. Approval of the operational Plan regarding projects on Housing First and Post Stations, defining the requirements of projects that can be presented by local entities, and launch of call for proposal.</p>	<p>Projects on Housing First envisage that local entities make flats available for single individuals, small groups or families up to 24 months, preferably through buildings' refurbishment and renovation of State property. This should be complemented by development and autonomy programmes.</p> <p>Projects on Post Stations envisage the development of service and inclusion centres for homeless people. This will be complemented by job placement programmes, in collaboration with employment centres.</p>		
Q1-2026	<p>I3. Housing First and Post Stations Target. At least 25,000 people living in severely material deprivation taken in charge by projects on Housing First and</p>	<p>People with severely deprivation are defined as follows: see Linee di indirizzo per il contrasto alla grave emarginazione in Italia ,approved by the Conferenza Unificata il 5.11.2015 and art. 5 of the Annual Decree on the Poverty fund 2018 where (art. 5) for this aim they are identified as a) living in the street or in precarious shelter; b) using public</p>	Call for proposals dedicated for municipalities (single or in association) - Social districts will be requested to	

	Post stations for at least 6 months.	dormitory; c) are hosted in hostels for the deprived; d) are exiting from structures (included jail) and have not a place to live in. The services provided under Housing First and Post Stations are the ones defined in the relevant operational Plan, set to be approved in Q4-2021. Territorial distribution will be on the entire national territory, however area where problems of homelessness and hard poverty are more urgent (metropolitan areas but also some rural areas were seasonal workers - many of which foreigners - are in large numbers) will be privileged	participate to non-competitive calls and submit projects through which they will declinate the project with reference to their local environment needs and characteristics within a common framework.	
Q1 - 2022	I4. Urban regeneration Milestone. Award of grants to at least 300 municipalities of more than 15 000 inhabitants for investments in urban regeneration to reduce situations of marginalisation and social degradation, with projects in line with the RRF objectives including the DNSH principle.	The grants are awarded to municipalities of more than 15 000 inhabitants which are not the provincial capitals, the provincial capital municipalities and the metropolitan city headquarters. Projects of urban generation will consist of at least one the following interventions: 1. Reuse and re-functionalization of public areas and existing public building structures for purposes of public interest, including the demolition of abusive works carried out by private individuals in the absence or total discrepancy from the building permit and the arrangement of the relevant areas; 2. Improvement of the quality of the urban decorum and of the social and environmental fabric, including through building renovation of public buildings, with particular reference to the development of social and cultural, educational and didactic services; 3. Green, sustainable and smart transport projects. The maximum amounts per municipality is the following:	Call for proposals dedicated for municipalities (single or in association)	

		5,000,000 euros for municipalities with populations ranging from 15,000 to 49,999 inhabitants; 10,000,000 euros for municipalities with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants; 20,000,000 euros for municipalities with a population greater than or equal to 100,001 inhabitants and for municipalities that are provincial capitals or metropolitan cities.		
Q2 2026	14. Urban regeneration Target. Completing interventions covering an area of at least 1 million sqmt by at least 300 municipalities of less than 15,000 inhabitants.	The interventions are the ones defined in the relevant Milestone for Urban Regeneration interventions. Details on territorial distribution will be provided through reporting.		
Q4-2022	15. Urban Integrated Plans – general project Milestone. Adoption of the investment Plan for urban regeneration projects in metropolitan areas establishing a set of criteria in line with the RRF objectives, including the DNSH principle. The urban regeneration projects will refer to the following type of interventions, a) Maintenance for the reuse and re-operation of public areas. b) Improvement of the quality of urban décor and the social and environmental fabric.	Metropolitan cities are fourteen "territorial entities of large area" which have replaced the corresponding provinces as per Law n.56/2014. They are: Roma Capitale, Turin, Milan, Venice, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Bari, Naples, Reggio Calabria, Cagliari, Catania, Messina, Palermo. The projects shall involve at least one of the following interventions: 1. Maintenance for the reuse and re-operation of public areas and existing public building structures for purposes of public interest, including the demolition of abusive works carried out by individuals in the absence or total deformity of the building permit and the arrangement of the relevant areas; 2. Improvement of the quality of urban décor and the social and environmental fabric, including through refurbishment of public buildings, with particular reference to the development of social and cultural facilities, education and learning, or the	The Strategy should also include the indicative distribution of resources per region following a formula which combines the weight of the resident population of each metropolitan city, and its position in the Social and Material Vulnerability Index	

	<p>c) Improvement of the environmental quality and digital profile of the urban areas.</p>	<p>promotion of cultural and sporting activities and improvement of urban areas to ensure better safety and security;</p> <p>3. Improvement of the environmental quality and digital profile of the urban areas thorough the support to digital technologies and to technologies with lower CO2 emissions, and support to ecological transition (energy efficiency) in urban areas, through refurbishment of public and private buildings, renewal, regeneration and valorisation of under-used or unused urban areas (brownfield and greenfield), improvement of green, sustainable and smart local mobility systems.</p>		
Q2-2026	<p>I5. Urban Integrated Plans – general project Target. Completing integrated planning actions over an area of at least 3 million sqmt by all 14 metropolitan cities in at least one of the three dimensions defined in the relevant milestone.</p>	<p>Details on territorial distribution will be provided through reporting</p>		
Q1-2022	<p>I5a. Urban Integrated Plans – Overcoming illegal settlements to fight labour exploitation in agriculture Milestone: Approval of the mapping of illegal settlements by the “Tavolo di contrasto allo sfruttamento lavorativo in agricoltura” and adoption of a ministerial decree to allocate resources.</p>	<p>Standard of temporary and long-term housing solutions will be defined Details on territorial distribution will be provided through reporting</p>	<p>A monitoring system of illegal settlements will be established in order to update regularly the mapping</p>	

Q1-2025	<p>15a. Urban Integrated Plans – Overcoming illegal settlements to fight labour exploitation in agriculture</p> <p>Target: activities completed on at least 90% of the areas identified as illegal settlements in the local Plans.</p>	<p>Details on territorial distribution will be provided through reporting.</p> <p>Following the allocation of resources, a “local action Plan” will be provided by the relevant administration for each illegal settlement identified</p>		
Q3-2022	<p>15.b Urban Integrated Plans (EIB Fund-of-Fund)</p> <p>Milestone</p> <p>Adoption of the investment strategy for the Fund establishing a set of eligibility criteria in line with the RRF objectives, including the DNSH principle, and signature of the funding agreement and operational agreements with the financial intermediary(ies).</p>	<p>The Fund’s investment strategy defines as a minimum: (i) the nature and scope of the investments supported, which shall promote sustainable urban regeneration and development projects and be in line with the RRF objectives, including in relation to compliance with the Do No Significant Harm principle, as further specified in the Commission guidance note of 12 February 2021, (ii) the operations supported, (iii) the targeted beneficiaries, which shall be private promoters of financially self-sustainable projects for which public support is justified by a market failure or the risk profile, and their eligibility criteria, (iv) the eligibility criteria of financial beneficiaries and their selection through an open call; (v) the inclusion of a specific line for decent housing solutions for the workers in the agriculture and industrial sector, and (vi) provisions to re-invest potential reflows for the same policy objectives, also beyond 2026.</p> <p>The contractual agreement with entrusted entity requiring shall require the use of the DNSH guidance.</p>		<p>In order to stimulate and attract private financing into urban regeneration projects, to leverage and multiply total investment mobilized under this objective, the creation of a dedicated Thematic Fund for Urban Regeneration as a compartment of the EIB Fund of Funds (FoF) targeting the support of private intervention in the urban regeneration is envisaged.</p>

Q2 - 2026	15.b Urban Integrated Plans (EIB Fund-of-Fund) Target. At least two times the amount of the allocation financed by the Recovery and Resilience Facility contributed to the thematic fund and/or support to at least 10 urban projects	Details on territorial distribution will be reported		Note: should the EIB FoF be financed with 10% of total funding available to Urban Integrated Plans (i.e. 272 €/million), mobilized investments at Q2-2026 will amount to at least 545 €/million
Q1-2022	16. Innovative Plan for Housing Quality Milestone: Signature of agreements with at least 15 Regions and Autonomous Provinces (including municipalities and/or metropolitan cities located in those territories) for redeveloping and increasing social housing. .	<p>Building: new public housing accommodations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • redevelop, reorganize and increase the assets intended for public housing; • re-functionalize areas, spaces and public and private properties also through the regeneration of the urban and socio-economic fabric; • improve the accessibility and safety of urban areas and the provision of services and urban-local infrastructures; • regenerate areas and spaces already built, increasing environmental quality and improving climate resilience to climate change also by means of operations with impacts on urban densification; • identify and use innovative management and inclusion models and tools, social and urban welfare, as well as participatory processes. <p>Housing units and public spaces supported shall be intended as benefitting from the activities described in the related milestone.</p>		
Q1-2026	16. Innovative Plan for Housing Quality			

	Target: At least 10,000 housing units supported (in terms of both construction and rehabilitation) and at least 800,000 sqmt of public spaces supported.			
Q1-2023	<p>17. Sport and Social Inclusion Milestone: Approval of projects meeting the conditions established in the call for proposal, which should consist of at least one of the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. construction of new sport facilities, located in the disadvantaged areas of the country. 2. Provision of sports equipment, including the application of technology to sport); 3. requalification and adaptation of existing sports facilities (for examples:, removal of architectural barriers, energy efficiency, etc). 	<p>The project aims to ensure the regeneration of urban areas through a focus on sport facilities, in order to promote social inclusion and integration, especially in the most deprived areas of Italy. In a wide meaning of the term deprivation concerns to a standard of living or a quality of life below that of the majority including hardship, inadequate access to the resources and underprivilege. In the Sport and Social Inclusion project, we intend to measure the deprivation through the vulnerability index (material and social vulnerability by the Italian National Institute of Statistics - ISTAT). IVSM (Indice di Vulnerabilità Sociale e Materiale, in Italian) is a scalar meta-index, computed by ISTAT.</p> <p>The evaluation of this index will be included in the mandatory requirements of the Call for proposal which is foreseen in the project.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>In general, it is envisaged one sport facilities for each contract awarded, including in sport facilities also the multi-purpose/multi-functional sports facilities.</p> <p>However, it will be possible to cover by each contract awarded also those proposals including more than one sport facilities interconnected. The applicant shall provide evidence for the functional interconnection between these sport facilities.</p>		<p>The assessment of project completeness will be performed in compliance with the Italian public procurement Code (Decreto legislativo 18 aprile 2016, n. 50) and Public contracts in the EU and all relevant and applicable norms and laws (providing relevant documentation and evidence necessary to the compliance of sport facilities completeness).</p>
Q2-2026	17. Sport and social inclusion	The contracts concerning sport facilities related to interventions described in the relevant milestone.		

	Target: Complete at least 100 interventions related to the contracts concerning sport facilities, covering an area of at least 200,000 sqmt.			
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Mission	Componen Id	
M5	C2	Ref1.1
M5	C2	Ref1.2
M5	C2	Inv1.1
M5	C2	Inv1.2
M5	C2	Inv1.3
M5	C2	Inv2.1
M5	C2	Inv2.1
M5	C2	Inv2.3
M5	C2	Inv3.1

Name

Framework law on disability

System of intervention for care of older people

Supporting vulnerable people and preventing institutionalization

Autonomy patterns for people with disabilities

Housing First and Post Stations

Investments in projects of urban regeneration, aimed at reducing situations of marginalization and soci

Urban Integrated Plans

PINQuA - Innovation Programme for Housing Quality

Sport and Social Inclusion

ial degradation

DNSh assessment

Version	M2
Cluster	CF
Related Measure (Directive or Investment)	Reform - Framework law on disability
Responsibility for research and implementation	Ministry of disability
Date	

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, E or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DDOs for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention towards people with disability in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not lead to an increase in CO2 production, but rather to zero pre-existing activities. No resources are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DDOs for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention towards people with disability in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with climate change adaptation, but rather to zero pre-existing activities. No resources are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DDOs for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention towards people with disability in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with the use of water and marine resources, but rather to zero pre-existing activities. No resources are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DDOs for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention towards people with disability in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with the circular economy, but rather to zero pre-existing activities. No resources are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to: (i) result in a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiency in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not increased by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Framework)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DDOs for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention towards people with disability in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with air, water or land pollution, but rather to zero pre-existing activities. No resources are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DDOs for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention towards people with disability in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with biodiversity and ecosystems, but rather to zero pre-existing activities. No resources are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to: (i) significantly deteriorate the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) deteriorate the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		

DNSh assessment

Version	02
Cluster	02
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Reforms - System of Intervention for care of older people
Responsibility for research and implementation	Ministry of Labour and social policies
Date	

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Questions	Step 2	
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected		Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DGG for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention for care of older people in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not lead to an increase in CO2 production, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DGG for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention for care of older people in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with climate change, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DGG for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention for care of older people in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with the use of water and marine resources, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DGG for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention for care of older people in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with the circular economy, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to: (i) result in a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiency in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not necessarily adequately measured; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DGG for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention for care of older people in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with air, water or land pollution, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DGG for the relevant objective	The reform intends to make a normative reorganization of the system of intervention for care of older people in order to promote an autonomous life and ensure a fully deinstitutionalization. This is a very low impact measure as the projects do not interfere with biodiversity and ecosystems, but rather fit into pre-existing activities. The measure are in fact used to finance a reorganization of social services.	Is the measure expected to: (i) significantly deteriorate the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) deteriorate the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		

DNSH assessment

Ministry	Mining	M4
Cluster	Cluster	2 - Social infrastructures, facilities, communities and third sector
Related Measure (reform or investment)	Project/Policy	Supporting vulnerable people and promoting institutionalization
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Reference person	
Date	Date	

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure is not expected to lead to significant GHG emissions. Some of the measures of the project consist in daily life space equipment to enable to guarantee to elderly people autonomous life spending, among other, home assistance, home automation and telemedicine. The measure will take into consideration energy efficiency demand related to existing housing process. The renovated building will not be demolished or constructed, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	From the analysis of the climate-related risks that could affect the measure, the effects that may affect both the current and future climate were assessed and no significant adverse effects were identified at the level of the project, at the right time and in the right place.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	Foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects across the life cycle. No environmental degradation risks related to groundwater, water quality and water quantity are expected.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to a significant inefficiency in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not compensated by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?		EU Taxonomy Delegated Act 2020, October 2021 Environmental minimum criteria for preventing serious and acute engagement of new construction, renovation and maintenance of public buildings local and regional public works, following criteria for products from reused material and suitable for recovery and recycling. (3) The non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (including naturally occurring material defined in 20084 "Value used definition) a construction or demolition waste must be used in accordance with 20084, 20087 or 20087 in the EU waste list generated on the construction site must be prepared for re-use or used for recycling or other material recovery.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with respect to this environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect the parameters that characterize biodiversity and ecosystems, direct or indirect, that the activity affects and ecosystems, direct or indirect, that the activity affects.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or soil?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with respect to this environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect the parameters that characterize biodiversity and ecosystems, direct or indirect, that the activity affects and ecosystems, direct or indirect, that the activity affects.	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		

DNSH assessment

Mission	Mission	M4
Cluster	Cluster	2 - Social infrastructures, families, communities and third sector
Subsid Measure (reform or investment)	Project/Action	Autonomy actions for people with disabilities
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Reference person	
Date	Date	

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Questions	Step 2	
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected		Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	<p>The measure is not expected to lead to significant GHG emissions.</p> <p>The measure consists in daily life aspects adjustment in order to: improve to people with disabilities autonomous living, hearing, vision, motor assistance, home automation, digital training, telemedicine and telecare.</p> <p>The measure will take into consideration energy efficiency demand related to heating/cooling process.</p> <p>The building will not be dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or processing of fossil fuels.</p>	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	<p>From the analysis of the climate-related risks that could affect the measure, the effects that may affect both the current and future climate were assessed and no significant adverse effects were identified in the level of the project, the region and the environment.</p>	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	<p>The activity that is supported by the measure has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects across the life cycle. No environmental degradation risks related to groundwater, water quality and water quantity are expected.</p>	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to a significant inefficiency in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not compensated by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?	NO	<p>«Bau» Ministerial Decree 12th October 2017 Environmental minimum criteria for protecting services and works engagement of new construction, renovation and maintenance of public buildings local and regional public buildings, followed by plans for public buildings based on natural and available for recovery and recycling.</p> <p>2) The non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (including naturally occurring material defined in 2009 "Value used definition") constitute a percentage of waste sent for disposal (2009, 2016 and 2020) in the EU waste list generated on the construction site must be prepared for re-use or used for recycling or other industrial recovery.</p>
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	<p>No expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with respect to this environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect the parameters that characterize biodiversity and ecosystems, direct consideration of the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle.</p>	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.	<p>The expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with respect to this environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect the parameters that characterize biodiversity and ecosystems, direct consideration of the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle.</p>	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		

DNSH assessment

Mission	Mission	M4
Cluster	Cluster	2 - Social infrastructures, facilities, communities and third sector
Related Measure (reform or investment)	Product/Policy	HomeFit and Fast Startups
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Reference person	
Date	Date	

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been reflected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure is not expected to lead to significant GHG emissions, or demand. The measure consists in renovation of existing building (generally public properties) in order to guarantee habitability and the residential character and to ensure the implementation of housing first goals from the support people and families in severe residential deterioration. The measure will take into consideration energy efficiency demand relating to heating/cooling systems. The building will not be dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or production of fossil fuels.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	Given the analysis of the climate-related risks that could affect the measure, the effects that may affect both the current and future climate were assessed and no influence was highlighted related to sea level rising, drought and temperature.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The activity that is supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects across the life cycle. No environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and quantity are expected.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste, or (ii) lead to significant greenhouse gas emissions, or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 21 of the Taxonomy)?	NO	Given Minimum Guarantees (M4) under 2023 environmental assessment criteria for preparing services and works assignment of new construction, renovation and restoration of public buildings' local and regional public space, following systems for products from reused materials and suitable for recovery and recycling. E) The non-habitual construction and demolition waste (including naturally occurring material defined as 170604 "Other inert soil and rubble" construction waste) generated on the construction site must be prepared for use or sent for recycling or other material recovery.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	All expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with respect to this environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect the parameters that characterize biodiversity and ecosystems, due to the distribution of the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The expected impact of the activity supported by the measure with respect to this environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect the parameters that characterize biodiversity and ecosystems, due to the distribution of the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle.	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of interest concern?		

Mission
Cluster
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)
Responsibility for reporting and implementation
Date

DNSH assessment

M5 - Inclusione e coesione

C2 - Social infrastructures, families, communities and third sector

Investments in projects of urban regeneration, aimed at reducing situations of

Environmental objectives

1. Climate change mitigation

2. Climate change adaptation

3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling

5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land

6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

of marginalization and social degradation

Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

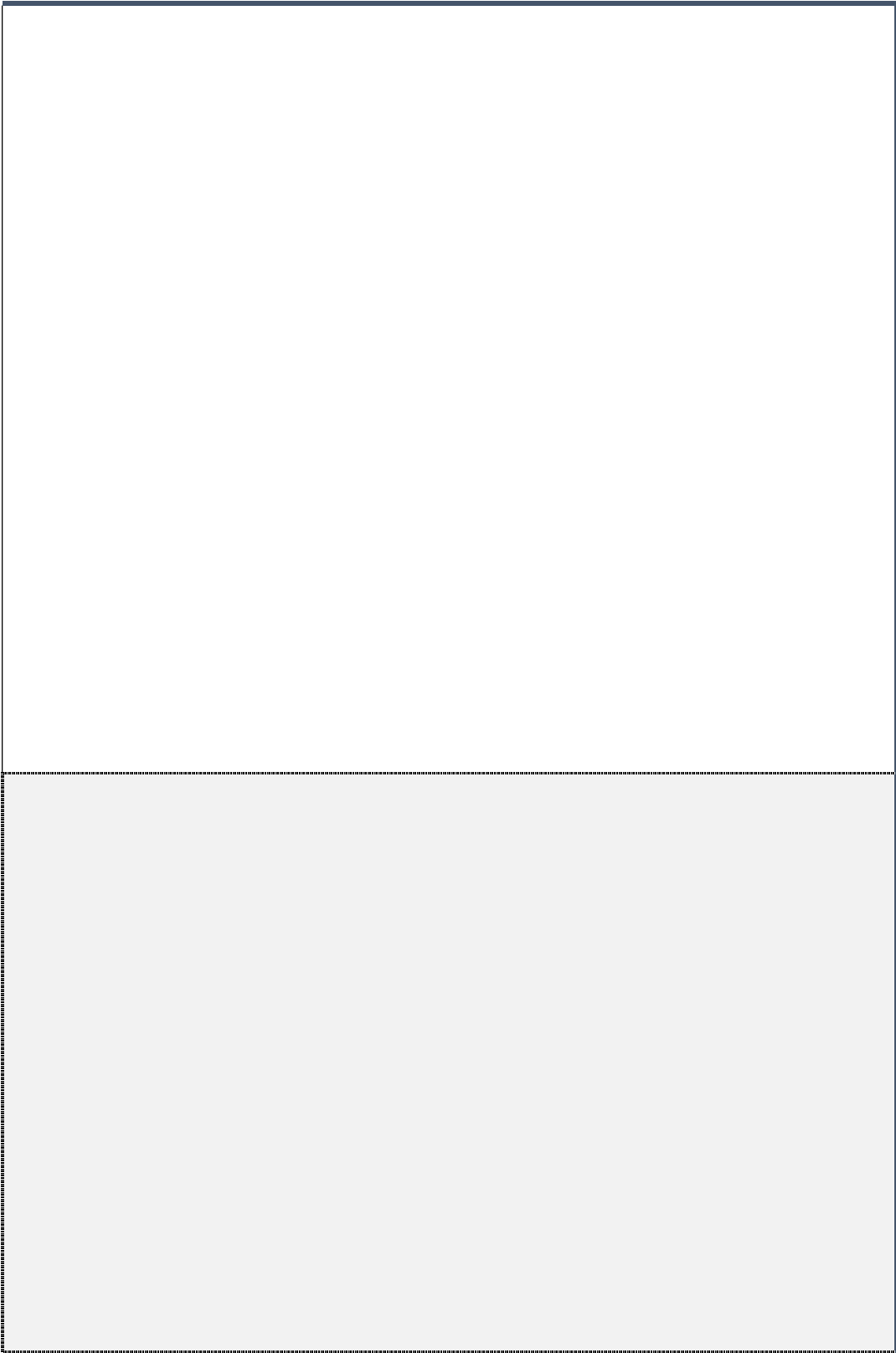
A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective



Step 1

Justification if A, B or C has been selected





There are no interventions within protected areas and/or that impact biodiversity; construction activities are carried out on already built-up urban areas and recovery activities are carried out taking into account national regulatory constraints on environmental compensation and furthermore no impact is considered for these activities (draft delegated taxonomy act Annex 1 - Paragraph 7.2 - where NA is reported for Objective 6). Further, the legislative decree no. 2006/152 "Environmental norms", second part, introduces requirements for the drafting of EIAs and SEAs, where the latter has the purpose of ensuring that anthropogenic activity is compatible with the conditions for sustainable development, and therefore with respect of the regenerative capacity of ecosystems and resources, of safeguarding biodiversity and an equitable distribution of advantages connected with economic activity.



Questions

Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?

Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?

Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?

Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not minimised by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?

Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land??

Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?



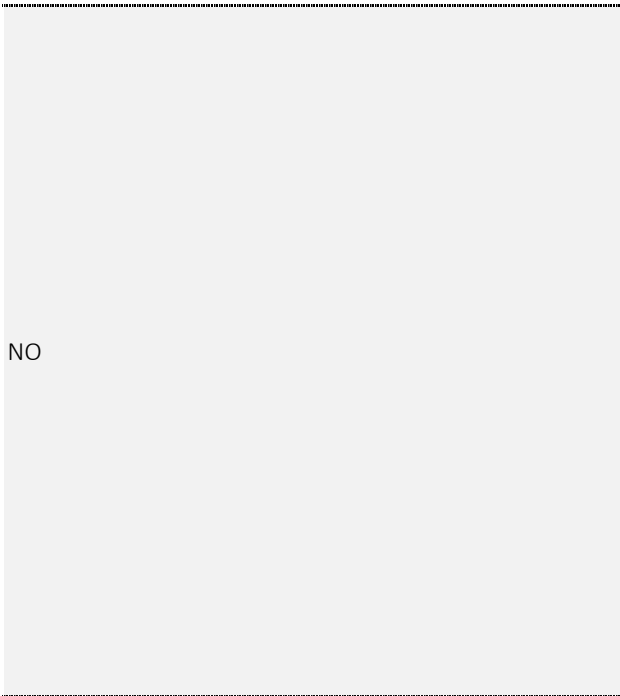
Step 2

Yes/No

NO

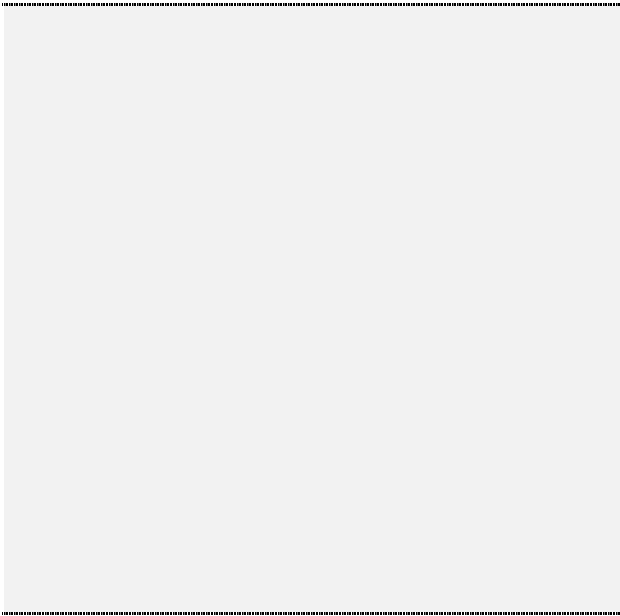
NO

NO



NO

NO



Substantive justification if NO has been selected

The measure is not expected to produce any harmful effect on the environmental objective of climate change mitigations. The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels (see the Annexes of the draft Delegated Act of Regulation 2020/852). In addition, national energy legislation defines a specific framework to ensure the energy efficiency of

The measure is not expected to produce any harmful impact connected to the objective. Indeed, the legislative decree no. 2006/152 "Environmental norms", in the second part, introduces EIAs and SEAs which address the possible impact of the measures on environment and climate change. National measures to implement the European Guidelines on how to address explicitly climate change adaptation as part of the EIAs and SEAs are being finalised and will soon be nationwide applied. At the same time, several regional and local authorities have anticipated the national requirement and already implemented the EU Guidelines in their territories. **Furthermore, the various interventions will be financed in accordance with the "do no significant harm" principle, therefore**

The measure has no detrimental impact on water sustainability and protection. The intervention will not affect the coastal and marine environment and does not significantly impact (i) affected water bodies (in accordance with the requirements in Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive) or (ii) protected habitats and species directly dependent on water. The interventions financed do not pose any particular risk to river basins and the preservation of water quality, as construction activities are carried out on already built-up urban areas and recovery activities are carried out taking into account national regulatory constraints on environmental compensation. In addition, there is a regional and local water management plan managed and monitored by the municipalities' water concessionaires to ensure that no harmful activity is performed on water resources and basins.

Legislative decree no. 2006/152 "Environmental norms", third part, defines a set of rules to protect the water resources. These specifically focus on a) preventing and reducing pollution and implement sanitation of water bodies; b) improving the state of the waters and protecting waters intended for particular uses; c) pursuing sustainable and durable uses of water resources, with priority for drinking water; d) keeping the natural capacity for self-purification of water bodies, including the ability to support large and well-diversified animal and plant communities.

These norms must be complied with by all existing and new buildings, with particular reference to sewage systems and wastewater treatment. Specific law enforcement authorities are envisaged to ensure it. **All new relevant water appliances must be in the top two classes of the EU Water Label for water consumption.**

According to art. 181 of d.lgs. 2006/152 at least 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery in accordance with the waste hierarchy EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol. The competence is shared between Ministries, Regions and ATOs or Municipalities. In Italy, the management of waste has been carefully implemented, reaching already in 2018 the goal of 74% of construction and demolition waste being prepared for re-use, recycling and recovery of material as specified in the legislation. (source: ISPRA - the national authority on environmental studies - 2020 report on special waste)

The best available techniques are employed in order to limit waste generation related to construction and demolition, using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials.

Resource efficiency, adaptability and flexibility in building design and construction is also guaranteed by law (D.lgs. n. 81/2008, L. 152/2006, L. 257/1992). **Furthermore, the various interventions will be financed in accordance with the "do no significant harm" principle, therefore verifying for each specific line of intervention the respect of the environmental criterias.**

The approval of the EIA as defined in Legislative Decree 2006/152 is subject to the presentation of the project which must contain the information required by Annex IV to Regulation 2011/92 / EU, including any emissions of pollutants and the measures envisaged to reduce or compensate them. Further specifications of these measures are included in guidelines issued by ARPAs as a reference while drafting either the projects to be submitted for approval, or the tender specifications.

Building components and materials used in the renovations do not contain asbestos nor substances of very high concern as identified on the basis of the list of substances subject to authorisation set out in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

Components and materials that may come into contact with occupiers emit less than 0,06 mg of formaldehyde per m³ of material or component and less than 0,001 mg of categories 1A and 1B carcinogenic volatile organic compounds per m³ (with reference, if applicable, to standards such as CEN/TS 16516 and ISO 16000-3)

Measures will be taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works. Furthermore, the various interventions will be financed in accordance with the "do no significant harm" principle, therefore verifying for each specific line of intervention the respect of the environmental

Mission
Cluster
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)
Responsibility for reporting and implementation
Date

DNSH assessment

M5 - Inclusione e coesione

C2 - Social infrastructures, families, communities and third sector

Urban Integrated Plans

Environmental objectives

1. Climate change mitigation

2. Climate change adaptation

3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling

5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land

6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

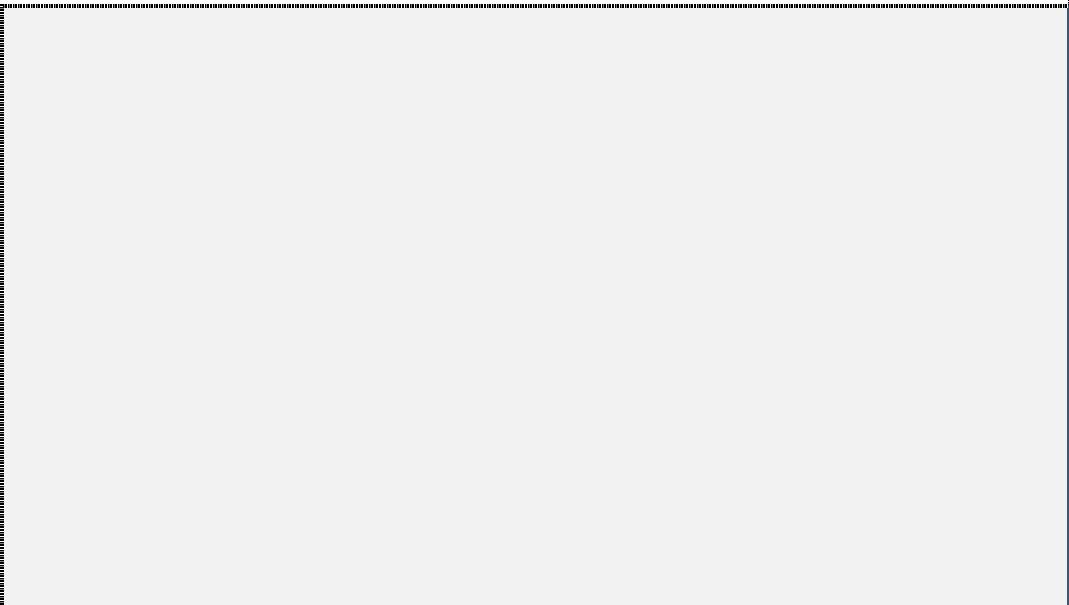
D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective



Step 1

Justification if A, B or C has been selected





There are no interventions within protected areas and/or that impact biodiversity; construction activities are carried out on already built-up urban areas and recovery activities are carried out taking into account national regulatory constraints on environmental compensation and furthermore no impact is considered for these activities (draft delegated taxonomy act Annex 1 - Paragraph 7.2 - where NA is reported for Objective 6). Further, the legislative decree no. 2006/152 "Environmental norms", second part, introduces requirements for the drafting of EIAs and SEAs, where the latter has the purpose of ensuring that anthropogenic activity is compatible with the conditions for sustainable development, and therefore with respect of the regenerative capacity of ecosystems and resources, of safeguarding biodiversity and an equitable distribution of advantages connected with economic activity.



Questions

Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?

Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?

Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?

Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not minimised by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?

Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land??

Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?



Step 2

Yes/No

NO

NO

.....

NO

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NO

.....

.....

NO



Substantive justification if NO has been selected

The measure is not expected to produce any harmful effect on the environmental objective of climate change mitigations. The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels (see the Annexes of the draft Delegated Act of Regulation 2020/852). In addition, national energy legislation defines a specific framework to ensure the energy efficiency of buildings (DLgs n. 192/2005, n. 28/2011, n. 102/2014). Furthermore, the guidelines for the selection of the projects to be supported by the measure will include precise indications to ensure that no harmful effect is caused in respect to climate change mitigation.

The measure is not expected to produce any harmful impact connected to the objective. Indeed, the legislative decree no. 2006/152 "Environmental norms", in the second part, introduces EIAs and SEAs which address the possible impact of the measures on environment and climate change. National measures to implement the European Guidelines on how to address explicitly climate change adaptation as part of the EIAs and SEAs are being finalised and will soon be nationwide applied. At the same time, several regional and local authorities have anticipated the national requirement and already implemented the EU Guidelines in their territories.

Furthermore, the guidelines for the selection of the projects to be supported by the measure will include precise indications on long-term analyses of the risks related to climate change and the related measures to adapt and combat these risks that are foreseen.

The measure has no detrimental impact on water sustainability and protection. The intervention will not affect the coastal and marine environment and does not significantly impact (i) affected water bodies (in accordance with the requirements in Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive) or (ii) protected habitats and species directly dependent on water. The interventions financed do not pose any particular risk to river basins and the preservation of water quality, as construction activities are carried out on already built-up urban areas and recovery activities are carried out taking into account national regulatory constraints on environmental compensation. In addition, there is a regional and local water management plan managed and monitored by the municipalities' water concessionaires to ensure that no harmful activity is performed on water resources and basins.

Legislative decree no. 2006/152 "Environmental norms", third part, defines a set of rules to protect the water resources. These specifically focus on a) preventing and reducing pollution and implement sanitation of water bodies; b) improving the state of the waters and protecting waters intended for particular uses; c) pursuing sustainable and durable uses of water resources, with priority for drinking water; d) keeping the natural capacity for self-purification of water bodies, including the the ability to support large and well-diversified animal and plant communities.

These norms must be complied with by all existing and new buildings, with particular reference to sewage systems and wastewater treatment. Specific law enforcement authorities are envisaged to ensure it. **All new relevant water**

According to art. 181 of d.lgs. 2006/152 at least 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery in accordance with the waste hierarchy EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol. The competence is shared between Ministries, Regions and ATOs or Municipalities. In Italy, the management of waste has been carefully implemented, reaching already in 2018 the goal of 74% of construction and demolition waste being prepared for re-use, recycling and recovery of material as specified in the legislation. (source: ISPRA - the national authority on environmental studies - 2020 report on special waste)

The best available techniques are employed in order to limit waste generation related to construction and demolition, using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials.

Resource efficiency, adaptability and flexibility in building design and construction is also guaranteed by law (D.lgs. n. 81/2008, L. 152/2006, L. 257/1992).

The approval of the EIA as defined in Legislative Decree 2006/152 is subject to the presentation of the project which must contain the information required by Annex IV to Regulation 2011/92 / EU, including any emissions of pollutants and the measures envisaged to reduce or compensate them. Further specifications of these measures are included in guidelines issued by ARPAs as a reference while drafting either the projects to be submitted for approval, or the tender specifications.

Building components and materials used in the renovations do not contain asbestos nor substances of very high concern as identified on the basis of the list of substances subject to authorisation set out in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006;

Components and materials that may come into contact with occupiers emit less than 0,06 mg of formaldehyde per m³ of material or component and less than 0,001 mg of categories 1A and 1B carcinogenic volatile organic compounds per m³ (with reference, if applicable, to standards such as CEN/TS 16516 and ISO 16000-3)

Measures will be taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works.

DNSh assessment

Version	01
Owner	CE
Related Measures (Building or Investment)	EPICMA - Innovation Programme for Housing Quality
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Barbara CHAGARRON
Date	16.06.2021

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Questions	Step 2	
	Does the measure have an or insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected		Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GGC emissions?	NO	The measure is not expected to lead to significant GGC emissions because: The building is a new building. The construction programme for the project includes energy use, energy efficiency, leading to a substantial improvement in energy performance of the building concerned, and reduced GGC emissions. Therefore, it will contribute to the national target of energy efficiency increase per year, set out according to the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) and the contributions to the Paris Climate Agreement established at the national level. The construction programme will, amongst others, include the equipment of central based heating systems with gas condensing boilers. The construction programme will include, as part of the energy efficiency building renovation programme, the installation of heat pump renewable energy sources under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, and leading to substantial improvement in energy performance.
2. Climate change adaptation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?	NO	The measure is not expected to lead to an increased adverse impact on the ability of the project within the programme. In addition, the activities related to the renovation of buildings will allow the current regulations, ensuring clear energy label, and improvement in terms of resilience of the buildings to extreme climate. In case of interventions over 10 million, a specific vulnerability and climate risk assessment, including flooding, snow, strong winds, landslides, etc., will be performed in order to identify, to select and to implement the relevant adaptation measures, according to the EU standards. Therefore, there are no risks of negative climate impacts on other people, nature or assets.
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?	NO	The Programme primarily involves activities to rehabilitate existing buildings. The foreseeable impact of these activities on the use or exploitation of water resources is therefore negligible. In addition, there are no risks of environmental degradation under the programme in terms of water quality and quantity. The interventions between the measure fall within the intervention measures by art. 12 of the Taxonomy Regulation, in particular, in order to increase the durability, reparability, possibility of improvement or reusability of products, in particular in design and manufacturing activities, or prevent or reduce the production of waste, including the production of waste resulting from the extraction of minerals and the construction and demolition of buildings. In fact, the project selection mechanism within the program primarily provides for a number of existing criteria on issues related to the circular economy and the reuse of material, particularly in construction activities. In the project selection mechanism, criteria are linked to the objectives of the Taxonomy Regulation, in particular, in order to promote the use of material as well as on the prevention of the consumption of non-renewable resources and energy provided for in particular, selection and evaluation criteria are adopted based, by way of example, on the volume of material recycled or reused and on the volume of material coming from biomass.
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at the stage of its life cycle which are not remedied by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?	NO	The measure is not expected to be detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; (ii) significantly detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest; The programme intervenes in established urban contexts and does not
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?	NO	Furthermore, it is not expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land. The replacement of all heating systems in particular will lead to significant reductions of emissions to air, as a subsequent requirement in a safety standard, as well as in public health. The operators carrying out the renovation will be required to ensure that construction components and material used in the building renovation do not contain substances or substances of very high concern included in the list of substances subject to authorization set out in Annex XV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Therefore, with the above in mind, no negative use of materials
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective in relation to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, scale and such as considered compliant with DNSh for the relevant objective	The environmental objective is "significant", given both the direct and primary indirect effects across the life cycle. The building renovation programme includes the renovation of existing buildings located in near biodiversity sensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites and major biodiversity sites, as well as other protected areas). The programme intervenes in established urban contexts and does not	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) significantly detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?	NO	

DNSH assessment

Ministry	5
Cluster	2. Social Infrastructures, facilities, communities and third sector
Related Measures, Reform or Investment	Sport and Social Inclusion
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Lansing Asturias
Date	

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Questions	Step 2	
	Does the measure have an or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification (if A, B or C has been selected)		Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	<p>The project (Sport and Recreation GOLF) is aimed at regenerating urban areas housing sport facilities, in order to promote social cohesion and integration, including including improvements and the expansion of new sports facilities. Self-project implementation is structured in three phases. The phase 1 includes the setting up of a Technical Working Group (TWG) for developing environmental impact assessment. The TWG shall identify all the mandatory requirements and good practice trends to be followed. Their relative weighting and how they will be scored by doing so, the TWG will recognize importance of DNSH objectives in accordance with the nature of the self-project.</p> <p>Subsequently, all interventions shall follow the green procurement rules established in Italy. According to Italian regulations on public contracts, contracting authorities that intend to purchase goods, works and services falling within certain categories, have to include mandatory in the relevant calls for tenders the technical specifications and contractual clauses identified by the so-called Italian Environment Criteria (in Italian: "Criteri Ambientali Minimi - CAM"). In the regard, Italian GPP regulation foresees the inclusion of clear and verifiable environmental clauses in products and services in the public procurement process, as requested by European Commission. In this view, particular interest is also addressed to the interventions focused to replace outdoor staff with new generation energy friendly equipment, aimed at improving energy performance, reducing conflict, usability, and health and safety of sport facilities (for example, eco-friendly heating and cooling systems, such as heat pumps) and also in the case of new sport facilities. Furthermore, the use of renewable energy may be effective for</p>
2. Climate change adaptation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or people, nature or assets?	NO	<p>The measure does not foreseen interaction with any phenomena characterized by the adaptation, about the self-project is aimed at regenerating urban areas housing sport facilities, including the creation of urban green spaces (artificial benefits) as widely recognized also in terms of climate change adaptation. In case of an investment over 500,000 EUR, a specific vulnerability and climate risk assessment, related to flooding, storm, winter sea level, landslides, etc. will be performed in order to identify, to select and to implement the relevant adaptation measures, accordingly to the framework.</p>
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		<p>A. Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?</p>	NO	<p>All the available projects of the GPP provided will not affect the quality of surface and marine resources. In case of new facilities and/or more in general projects which could have adverse impact, the use of water resources shall be comply with River Basin Management Plans and all relevant applicable rules and regulations. Moreover, in order to protect water resources projects will agree to the water reuse, all relevant water applications (where applicable) will be submitted to the relevant authorities.</p>
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		<p>B. Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of the marine environment or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) to the significant contribution to the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not recyclable (significant and/or life cycle) in the environment (relevant to the circular economy (i.e. 27 of this framework)?</p>	NO	<p>The measure will not be detrimental to the environment. The project is aimed at regenerating urban areas housing sport facilities, including the creation of urban green spaces (artificial benefits) as widely recognized also in terms of climate change adaptation. In case of an investment over 500,000 EUR, a specific vulnerability and climate risk assessment, related to flooding, storm, winter sea level, landslides, etc. will be performed in order to identify, to select and to implement the relevant adaptation measures, accordingly to the framework.</p>
5. Polluter prevention and control to air, water or land	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		<p>A. Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants (air, water or land)?</p>	NO	<p>The expected impacts of the activities supported by the measure with respect to this environmental objective is negligible as it does not affect significantly the quality of the natural resources, also in consideration of the direct and indirect effects over the entire life cycle. Some aspects of impacts are potentially associated with construction phase. In the regard, appropriate solutions will be adopted to reduce the pollution and to be adopted both in the practices, construction environmental plan, etc. Moreover, all awarded projects in self shall aim to promote and encourage continuous improvement of environmental performance and projects will be reported regularly.</p>
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle to nature, which are considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	<p>The measure will not be detrimental to the environment. The project is aimed at regenerating urban areas housing sport facilities, including the creation of urban green spaces (artificial benefits) as widely recognized also in terms of climate change adaptation. In case of an investment over 500,000 EUR, a specific vulnerability and climate risk assessment, related to flooding, storm, winter sea level, landslides, etc. will be performed in order to identify, to select and to implement the relevant adaptation measures, accordingly to the framework.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of interest?</p>		

PART 2: DESCRIPTION OF REFORMS AND INVESTMENTS

A. COMPONENT 3: Special interventions for territorial cohesion

1. Description of the component

Title of the Component: Special interventions for territorial cohesion

Policy area/domain: INCLUSION AND COHESION

- (i) Resilience Plan for inner areas
- (ii) Special projects for the South

Objective:

This component aims at reducing the gaps between the different areas of the Country.

In order to tackle the fragmented regional development and social inequalities, a common vision focused on territorial interdependence and cohesion is needed.

Specifically, this component aims at tackling marginalization issues characterized by different types of gaps:

- “Demographic and services divide”, directly linked to the divide between inner/rural, mountain, peripheral areas and urban areas, in order to ensure the same levels of essential services and the relaunch of specific productive vocations;
- “Divide on skill development”, in an open innovation perspective involving businesses, research centres and public authorities;
- “Investment divide” which is a long-term trend for the South, and “Social and economic divide” in the Southern regions, where the economic crisis is affecting a weaker production chain, a more fragmented labour market and a less inclusive community.

In order to achieve these objectives, the component has two intervention areas:

(i) Plan for resilience of internal, peripheral and mountain areas, through the strengthening of the Inner Areas. The purpose of those investments is to promote an integrated development of the Country, to avoid the depopulation of those areas not directly connected to the primary road network;

(ii) Projects for the development of the South, including investments for tackling education poverty, as well as the enhancement of assets confiscated from the organised crime and infrastructural investments in the enhancement of the Special Economic Zones.

Reforms and investments

Reform

1. Special Economic Zones (SEZ): Reviews of the procedures and renovation of the Commissarial Role

Investments:

1. Investments for Inner Areas
 - a. Enhancement of community social services and infrastructures. Aiming at increasing the provision of community social services and infrastructures in order to improve the quality of life and curb depopulation in those territories mapped by the National Strategy for Inner Areas.
 - b. Strengthening the local health network, providing an easier access to the National

Health Service and drugs.

2. Rehabilitation of assets confiscated from organised crime: investments in Southern Italy, focused on the reuse of real estate assets confiscated from organised crime, according to all Objective 2 actions of the National Strategy, approved by CIPE¹ Resolution n. 53/18.
3. Structured socio-educational interventions to combat educational poverty in the South supporting the Third Sector: investments to face educational poverty and early school leaving in areas of high social and cultural exclusion, by activating new local training networks with the involvement of the Third Sector.
4. Special Economic Zones (SEZ): investments to improve infrastructural assets for the Special Economic Zones, in order to promote the attractiveness of investments and the competitiveness of these areas.

Estimated cost: EUR 1.975 billion, of which EUR 1.975 billion are covered by RFF.

2. Main challenges and objectives

a) Main challenges

Curbing the marginalisation of large areas of the Country

The 2020 Country Report of the European Commission highlights that in recent decades, territorial inequalities have increased in Italy. The territorial disparities do not only concern Southern Italy versus Northern Italy, but also the so called “inner areas”, the suburbs versus the city centres, the smaller towns versus the medium-sized cities, the de-industrialised countryside versus the former industrial sites. Due to the Covid-19 crisis, these inequalities have worsened, making the need for urgent intervention more evident (The current situation calls for targeted policy responses – Country Specific Recommendations, pt. 9).

However, the phenomenon of marginalisation affecting ever larger areas of the country has causes prior to the epidemic crisis. The progressive reduction of investments in the South has also weakened the North, because of economic integration between the two areas. According to the overall scenario provided by the Sistema dei Conti Pubblici Territoriali, at the Territorial Cohesion Agency (ACT, 2009), the total capital expenditure of the PA in Southern Italy in 2018 has more than halved compared to 2008 trend (from 21 to 10.3 billion) (2030 South Plan – II. Resources. A commitment for the 2020-2030 decade).

In this regard, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) becomes an opportunity to both tackle the effects of Covid-19 crisis and change the macro-economic trends of the Country and, more specifically, of marginalised areas.

Moreover, the European Commission stresses that it will be important to anticipate ongoing investment projects and to promote private investments, in order to foster economic and social recovery, also through NRRP investments.

Green transition investments will also be particularly relevant to boost the recovery and increase

¹ National Committee for Economic Planning

future resilience.

Therefore, curbing the marginalisation of large areas of the Country can be summarised in the following gaps:

Reduction of the essential service supply to people

Due to the reduction of public investment triggered by austerity during the economic crisis in 2008, the indicators measuring access to essential services in the South and marginalised areas, with particular reference to education, health and social assistance (2020 Svimez Report - The territorial distribution of public expenditure and access to services), diverged from the national average levels.

As an example, the per capita expenditure of the municipalities for socio-education services, addressed to children aged 0-2, is EUR 1,468 in the Central regions, EUR 1,255 in the North-East and then falls to just EUR 277 in the Southern regions.

Lack of economic development and joblessness

Negative demographic trends, the poor conditions of the labour market, the lack of quality services, all weaken the growth prospects of these areas, leading to the depopulation of the South and of rural areas.

Missing valorisation under sustainable perspective

The South, Inner Areas and islands are among the areas more affected by climate change and by the process of social and territorial marginalisation related to the current development model. It is essential to promote actions aimed at achieving a **fair ecological transition**. It is also crucial to boost best practices in the field of **circular economy**. For example, promoting, particularly in the Southern regions, the **reusing assets confiscated to organized crime**. As the extraordinary maintenance operations and rehabilitation of existing infrastructures avoid consumption of new land.

b) Objectives

Coherently with the challenge of reducing socio-economic and geographical marginalization in large areas of the Country, the proposed package of reforms and investments intervenes on infrastructures, services, on new job opportunities and knowledge, considering also the crosscutting role that sustainability and technological innovation play.

The component with reforms and investments aims at reactivating the enabling conditions for reversing the negative trends (depopulation, collapse of public investment, lack of productivity gains, worsening attractiveness of these areas, etc.) that affect the development potential of these areas.

Strengthening of security and recovery of territories

- Contribute to the hydro-geological rehabilitation of the territory, first and foremost in inner areas and more marginalised areas;
- Supporting the restart process for places that have been affected by seismic events.

Revival of essential public services

- Provide strategic infrastructures to the population;
- Rebalancing the supply of essential services in favour of the most vulnerable members of the population and in particular marginalised areas. The main areas of intervention include education, health and mobility;

- Relaunching the attractiveness of the territories in order to improve life conditions of people living in these areas and positively affecting the demographic dynamics of the target places.

Reactivation of economic development

- Favouring job opportunities especially for the human capital that is potentially best suited to trigger development phenomena (from brain drain to brain gain; from the loss of mature activities to generational changeover);
- Developing contexts capable of building cutting-edge skills, by setting up a system of training and production within the territory;
- Promoting technology as an enabling element for productivity growth and as a trigger for the unexpressed potential of the South.

Investments for sustainability in marginalized areas

- Enhance investments and economic activities, respecting territories and their specificities, using in a sustainable way the natural, landscape and cultural characteristics;
- Promoting the dissemination of experiences in line with the European paradigm of the circular economy and more in general of the reusing best practice;
- Recovering infrastructure in use or disused, avoiding extra soil erosion.

The mentioned objectives are closely correlated (e.g.: the repopulation of places encourages their maintenance; the maintenance of places increases their attractiveness which fosters population settlement; the presence of a minimum number of people makes services and commercial activities sustainable, etc.). The selection of projects in this component has taken into account initiatives capable of favouring the achievement of these objectives and capable of generating directly and indirectly relevant positive impacts.

Despite the economic crisis arising from the pandemic, Italy has an unprecedented opportunity to promote a socio-economic recovery at national and local level, combining economic growth and territorial cohesion with the sustainable development issue. It will be possible to steer economic processes towards greater intergenerational, social and environmental sustainability and ensure opportunities for the revitalization of the marginalised areas.

The investments of this component are related to the existing European and National programmes (NRP, NSIA, 2030 South Plan, National Strategy for Green Community, National Strategy for confiscated assets rehabilitation through Cohesion Policy, 2030 National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan, 2021-2027 Partnership Agreement, Green Deal, etc.). These coordinated policies design an overall strategy that contributes to the macro-objective of reducing development gaps and tackling marginalisation.

Contributing to the implementation of the above-mentioned National and European plans also ensures compliance with the Commission's recommendations, including CSR and Country Report recommendations.

3. Description of the reforms and investments of the component

a) Reforms

1. SEZ

The Special Economic Zones (SEZ) are geographical regions, introduced in Italy with the “Mezzogiorno” Decree, whose economic legislation is different from the specific legislation of the Country. Moreover, they have special tax advantages: SMEs investments and, more in general, all investments up to 50 million of euros are eligible for tax credits.

The Commission recently funded a SEZ-related project, which ended last January. During this technical assistance, the main new elements proposed in the PNRR were also analyzed. In particular, the analysis had focused on the single authorization and on the role of the Services Conference.

To date, the following SEZs have been established:

- SEZ Campania Region
- SEZ Calabria Region
- SEZ Ionian Interregional (including Apulia Region and Basilicata Region)
- SEZ Adriatica Interregional (including Apulia Region and Molise Region)
- SEZ Western Sicily
- SEZ Eastern Sicily
- SEZ Abruzzo Region.

In addition, the establishment of the new SEZ Sardinia Region is in its final stage.

The following table summarizes the SEZ Areas in term of surface (in hectares):

<i>TYPE OF AREAS</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>Airports -</i>	<i>ASI industrialists</i>	<i>P.I.P.</i>	<i>TTR</i>	<i>Community - private</i>	<i>Other industrialists</i>	<i>Other areas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Abruzzo	47,00	0,00	934,10		43,50	433,40		245,00	1.703,00
Campania	221,40	74,00	3.953,20	157,68			245,14	502,80	5.154,22
Adriatic	330,21	68,72	1.336,47	200,95			833,57	224,97	2.994,89
Yonics	378,70	12,59	1.082,87	507,77			244,45	264,18	2.490,56
Calabria	509,00	75,00	1.862,00						2.446,00

Eastern Sicily	776,00	30,00	1.069,00		1.448,00			99,00	3.422,00
Western Sicily	372,00	2,00	1.264,00		4,00			54,00	1.696,00
Sardinia *	385,00	25,00	1.795,22		12,00			185,00	2.402,22
Total	3.019,31	287,31	13.296,86	866,40	1.507,50	433,40	1.323,16	1.574,95	22.308,9

Challenges

The governance structure and management processes need to be reformed, in order to identify clearly and effectively specific structures that can carry out the required investments on time and within the deadlines laid down in the NRRP. Therefore, the scope of the intervention is to set up special commissioners to manage the SEZs, who would work with the support of the regional technical structures directly involved.

Objectives

- Simplify the governance system;
- Reducing the implementation time of interventions.

Implementation:

The reform provides for a multidimensional approach and concerns all the issues related to the attraction and establishment of economic investments. In particular, the aim of the intervention is to update the authorisation framework by providing for a single procedure for setting up or investing in production units (Digital One Stop Shop SEZ). The single authorisation will reduce time and simplify the dialogue between private and public bodies (responsible for issuing authorisations).

Moreover, the reform aims at simplifying administrative procedures with a regulatory intervention that strengthens the role of the Commissioner, placing him at the center of the governance and providing him substantial powers in order to make investments in a short time.

The organizational structure of the SEZs is currently based on the role of the Commissioner as a mere coordinating body, devoid of real decision-making power. The reform goes in the sense that the Commissioner becomes the real director of the Services Conference, as well as the Authority that issues each single final permission provision. The Commissioner will be equipped with an administrative support structure that will help him to fulfil his mandate. In this framework, economic actors will have the Commissioner as the only interlocutor.

Target population:

Management structures of SEZ

Timeline:

The reform will be implemented by Q4 2021.

b) Investments

1. Inner Areas

These proposals are aimed at strengthening the national policy related to the Inner Areas, complementing its full implementation throughout supplementary economic measures aimed at addressing specific weaknesses of such areas.

About three fifths of the Italian territory is classified as an inner area. These areas are located across Italy from North to South and have similar characteristics: a) great natural and cultural heritage; b) distance from urban and service centres; c) significant opportunities of development by combining innovation with tradition.

In order to revitalize and enhance the inner areas, it is necessary to support investments that increase their attractiveness, while reversing their declining trends (infrastructural, demographic and economic).

The investment proposal consists of the following intervention areas:

1. Community services and infrastructures to tackle the issues of limited access to basic services (services for elderly, service for young people at risk of exclusion, social care services), also through the dialogue with the local communities;
2. Strengthening the local health network, providing an easier access to health services.

Challenges

Despite the relevant investment made with both ESI and national fund, the Italian Inner Areas still face the lack of community services, to be tackled by identifying organisational and innovative solutions that allow to adequately respond to the daily problems of people living in such particular contexts, in order to contrast the deterioration of the quality of life in these areas.

Objectives

The proposal aims to adapt both the quality and quantity of education, health and mobility services (citizenship), and promote initiatives that enhance the natural and cultural heritage of these areas, also focusing on local production chains (market).

In particular, the goal of the measures financed within the Recovery Fund is to provide a wider and denser network of services:

- more and well-maintained social services infrastructures;
- health facilities accessible through the capillary network of pharmacies.

These investments also aims at achieving the following impacts, that are foreseen to be correlated among each other:

- promoting the economic and social recovery of the areas;
- increasing the deployment of community services and social infrastructure to improve the quality of life;
- tackling depopulation in the areas mapped by NSIA;

- enhancing the level of knowledge of local authorities' assets, according to standardized procedures consistent with current regulations, as well as carrying out the consequent mitigation measures;
- strengthening the local health network.

Implementation:

This proposal is based on the following three interventions, with a total financial allocation of about EUR 825 million:

(i) Enhancement of community social services and infrastructures

The intervention aims at tackling the issues of social exclusion and marginalisation, by intensifying the provision of services through the increase of funds for public services delivered by the local authorities (the delivery mechanism consists in providing grants to the municipalities). Financed projects may concern: home care services for the elderly; community nurses and midwives; strengthening of small hospitals (those without first aid or some basic services (i.e. radiology, cardiology, gynecology) and outpatient centres; infrastructures for helicopter rescue; strengthening centres for the disabled; counselling centres, cultural services, sports services and migrant reception. The intervention aims either at creating new services and infrastructures and at improving the existing ones through an increase in the number of recipients or in the quality of supply.

The intervention provides for a total of EUR 725 million, of which 500 for the municipalities of the Inner Areas and 225 for municipalities in Southern Italy (based on the Prime Ministerial Decree of 17 July 2020).

At least 2 million inhabitants of Inner Areas and, at least, an additional 5% of the population in Southern Italy (about 900,000 inhabitants) would be reached by developed or improved social services and infrastructures.

This intervention is fully consistent with the National Strategy for Inner Areas and is aimed at reducing a gap that may not be filled by European cohesion policy, given the lower amount of resources provided in Policy Objective 4 – ERDF for the 2021-2027 cycle.

The successful completion of this intervention is likely to be related also to the role of municipalities and their capability to implement the projects in time to reach the agreed milestones and targets. In order to monitor projects' implementation we expect the involvement of the Agency of Territorial Cohesion that may offer its expertise in providing support and coordination to local authorities. Furthermore, a competition for the recruitment of 2,800 technical figures to be included in the public administrations of the South has already been launched. These new resources will provide a rapid improvement of beneficiaries' capacities to carry out scheduled interventions.

(ii) Territorial proximity health facilities

The intervention aims at consolidating subsidized rural pharmacies as local health services (Rural pharmacies are defined on the basis of L. 27 March 1968, n. 221.). In Italy there are 4,119 subsidized rural pharmacies, which operate in municipalities with less than 3,000 inhabitants and which, due to the reduced catchment areas, receive a (sometimes extremely low) regional subsidy. Overall, their catchment area is around 5 million inhabitants.

This measure, that is not fully eligible under the European cohesion policy, intends to give immediate support to subsidized rural pharmacies that during the Covid-19 emergency, have been a fundamental point of reference for the local population. By consolidating their role in providing

health facilities, pharmacies can keep being a central element of community life, bringing healthcare as close as possible to citizens.

In detail, these pharmacies may strengthen their role by: (i) taking part in the integrated home assistance service; (ii) providing second-level services, in accordance with diagnostic-therapeutic paths envisaged for specific pathologies; (iii) dispensing drugs that the patient is now forced to collect in the hospital; (iv) monitoring the patient with the Electronic Health Record and the Pharmaceutical Dossier.

The measure consists of a public contribution by EUR 100 million to sustain rural pharmacies' investments. This contribution will require additional private investments equal to a half of the received public contribution. Overall, we expect to increase rural pharmacies' investments by EUR 150 million.

The measure may produce the following additional results:

- a substantial decongestion of hospitals (especially as regards emergency rooms) and an optimization in the provision of first and second level services;
- a strengthening of the local health network, with the possibility of digital interconnection and sharing of individual paths;
- an easier access to the National Health Service and drugs.

The measure is implemented by the Agency for Territorial Cohesion.

By the fourth quarter 2021, the Agency will launch a tender for pharmacies in municipalities with a population of less than 3,000 inhabitants. The delivery mechanism of resources will be based on effective purchases of health facilities.

State Aid:

Enhancement of community social services and infrastructures

According to the State aid self-assessment, based on the “Practical guidance to Member States for a swift treatment of State aid notifications in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility” provided by the EC services, it can be excluded that State aid is involved, by taking into account that social infrastructures will be realized by local authorities (in compliance with the already in force DPCM 17 July 2020, which already implemented the same measure).

In any event, in case State aid elements emerge in the implementation phase of the measure, investments will be financed on the basis of a new State aid measure which – depending on more detailed elements which are going to be finalized (e.g. services of general economic interest, SGEI) - will comply either with de minimis rules, or with the GBER or with the pertinent rules for aid schemes to be notified to the European Commission.

Territorial proximity health facilities

According to the State aid self-assessment, based on the “Practical guidance to Member States for a swift treatment of State aid notifications in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility” provided by the EC services, it is excluded that State aid is involved, by taking into account that the intervention will be implemented through a public private partnership, not selective, as it is addressed to all rural pharmacies which are already subsidized due to their small size and limited turnover.

In any event, in case State aid elements emerge in the implementation phase of the measure, investments are likely to be financed on the basis of a new State aid measure which – depending on more detailed elements which are going to be finalized - will comply with de minimis rules.

Target population:

Disadvantaged groups (elderly, young people at risk of social exclusion), Inner Areas' citizenship, Inner Areas' visitors/tourists.

Timeline:

The intervention will be implemented from 2021 to 2026 and will benefit all Inner Areas of the Country.

2. Rehabilitation of assets confiscated from organised crime

The investment, amounting to EUR 300 million, aims at implementing the National Strategy for Confiscated Assets Rehabilitation, by promoting the reuse for social, economic, employment and institutional purposes of 200 assets confiscated from organised crime, and located in the 8 Southern regions. These needs may not be satisfied under the European cohesion policy, given the lower amount of resources provided in Policy Objective 4 – ERDF for the 2021-2027 cycle.

The list of assets eligible for renovation is available on the website <https://www.benisequestraticonfiscati.it/> of the “Agenzia Nazionale per l'amministrazione e la destinazione dei beni sequestrati e confiscati alla criminalità organizzata”.

Challenges:

Reducing the social and economic impact of the crisis through the rehabilitation of the assets confiscated from organised crime, in order to boost economic, social and territorial cohesion, restore growth potential, and foster the creation of new jobs.

Strengthening and improvement of public services for citizens.

Objectives:

The project promotes the economic, social and civil development of areas affected by organised crime, pursuing actions of confiscated assets rehabilitation, according to the Objective 2 of the National Strategy for Confiscated Assets Rehabilitation through Cohesion Policy, approved by the CIPE with resolution 53/18.

Through this rehabilitation to the community and a more effective and efficient use of the confiscated assets for economic, social and institutional purposes, the project creates the conditions for a transparent market economy. At the same time, the project ensures greater wealth and employment opportunities in the regions of Southern Italy, in compliance with legality and social justice.

Specifically, the confiscated assets rehabilitation aims to:

- social/housing inclusion of people living in conditions of exclusion (people at risk of poverty, homeless people, victims of violence, elderly people, people with limited autonomy, Roma, etc.) through the creation of facilities, social/health residences, day centres, co-housing or flat sharing;

- integration through the regeneration of public spaces, in order to improve services to citizens (community social services, such as nursery schools, leisure centres, socio-educational services for early childhood, toy libraries and day centres for minors, socio-educational communities, gyms, labs);
- socio-cultural gathering spaces for young people, managed by voluntary associations or networks (mini-libraries, spaces for music groups, community or neighbourhood gathering places, etc.);
- support for new job opportunities for young people and people at risk of exclusion, while at the same time producing goods and services of public interest through the creation of spaces for creativity, innovation and social entrepreneurship (hubs);
- Legality and territorial security sites (barracks, police/carabinieri stations, civil protection, etc.), in order to promote a more transparent and legal economy and foster the replacement of buildings for which the public administration pays rent;
- facilities for hosting, mediation and integration, by supporting migrants in the territory and steering them to the competent services (health facilities, employment centres, etc.).

Implementation:

For the purposes of carrying out the aforementioned interventions, the first step is to sign one or more agreements in which criteria for resource allocation and project selection are defined; these agreements will be signed between the "Confiscated Assets" Agency and the Territorial Cohesion Agency and will involve local authorities according to needs. The second step is to open calls for Local Authorities and Third Sector Organisations who are responsible for the renovation and management of the assets.

By second quarter-2024, interventions will be selected for each of the 8 Regions, as a result of the regional calls, with an estimated average cost of EUR 1,5 million, by the Territorial Cohesion Agency.

The assets should be devoted to one of the following purposes:

- Social/housing inclusion of people living in conditions of exclusion.
- Integration in public spaces, in order to improve services to citizens.
- Socio-cultural gathering spaces for young people.
- Legality and territorial security sites such as barracks, police/carabinieri stations or civil protection.

Once the selected projects have been approved, the Beneficiary Bodies will activate the procurement procedures, in order to allow the awarding and delivery of construction sites and the start of the works. The following two-year period (2022-2026) will be dedicated to building renovation infrastructural activities. The half of the assets will be renewed due the second quarter 2025, and the second half of the projects will be completed no later than the second quarter of 2026.

Municipalities will contribute to the implementation of this measure as far as their own assets are concerned. In order to guarantee the completion of projects in time to reach the agreed milestones and targets, we expect the collaboration of the Agency of Territorial Cohesion, which will be involved in the constitution of specific task-forces. Indeed, the Agency may offer its expertise in

providing support and coordination to local authorities and in the coming years it will benefit from the interventions for strengthening administrative capacity foreseen in the 2021-2027 European programming. Furthermore, a competition for the recruitment of 2,800 technical figures to be included in the public administrations of the South has already been launched. These new human resources, as already mentioned, will provide a rapid improvement of beneficiaries' capacities to carry out scheduled interventions.

The implementation phase will be carried out through two specific actions aimed to support local authorities in their project planning and sustainability. Therefore, this action makes highly skilled human resources available to local authorities involved in processes of identifying the future use of confiscated assets, as well as in the selection of organisations responsible for the management process. The technical resources thus support the administrations for a limited period without replacing them in responsibilities, identifying ways of confiscated assets rehabilitation with the involvement of private organisations at local and national level.

State Aid:

According to the State aid self-assessment, based on the “Practical guidance to Member States for a swift treatment of State aid notifications in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility” provided by the EC services, it is excluded that State aid is involved, by taking into account that the resources will be used by local authorities which are the owners of the confiscated assets.

In any event, in case State aid elements emerge in the implementation phase of the measure, the investments are likely to be financed on the basis of a new State aid measure which – depending on more detailed elements which are going to be finalized (e.g. services of general economic interest, SGEI) - will comply either with de minimis rules, or with the GBER or with the pertinent rules for aid schemes to be notified to the European Commission.

Target population:

About 38 local authorities (municipalities, provinces, metropolitan cities) and third sector organisations for each of the 8 Southern Regions.

Local citizenship and specific categories of recipients who will benefit from the property.

Timeline:

The project will start in 2021; the conclusion of the interventions is expected by the end of 2026.

3. Structured socio-educational interventions to combat educational poverty in the South supporting the Third Sector

The intervention supports the Third Sector by providing resources (EUR 220 million) for the implementation of socio-educational interventions targeted to minors in Southern regions of Italy. This measure is complementary to the one in Mission 4 in the field of educational poverty, which is mainly aimed at improving the educational offer of Italian schools by increasing the school time and reducing early school dropout. This intervention instead enhances, through the involvement of the Third Sector, private training networks in Italian Southern regions, which are typically characterized by a lower supply of socio-educational services.

Challenges:

The measure aims at fighting against educational poverty in the South of Italy through the support of the third sector for the implementation of socio-educational interventions targeted to minors. The measure is directed to Southern regions of Italy, where there are difficulties in accessing educational paths that are typically stronger and may reduce an already low level of female labour supply. In this light, the measure contributes to addressing the provisions of the Country Recommendations COM (2019) 512 final ensuring that "social policies are effectively integrated and involve especially young people and vulnerable groups".

Objectives:

The measure aims at fostering the third sector in Southern regions (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Campania, Calabria, Molise, Puglia, Sardinia and Sicily) and at supplying socio-educational services to minors in connection with the provisions of the Partnership Agreement for the 2021-2027 programming period of European cohesion policies.

Third sector organizations play a key role in supporting and complementing the public sector in the delivery and innovation of basic services, particularly in most fragile areas of the Italian South. COVID-19 effects heavily struck educational systems, further marginalizing the condition of disadvantaged children, youth and their families. The Ministry of the South, through the Agency for Territorial Cohesion (ACT), has recently taken action with a pilot measure to tackle educational poverty in the South (EUR 20 million of national funds) led by the third sector, in partnership with schools and local authorities. RRF's support, by fulfilling its mission to contribute to territorial cohesion, will allow it to further expand and innovate this action.

Relative to Cohesion policy funds programming, RRF provides relevant advantages fit for this measure, including:

- 1) to provide, through the Agency for Territorial Cohesion, a direct, dedicated, centralized and existing governance structure, providing continuity and consolidation to the action in 2021 and the immediately following years and avoiding creating an additional National Program vehicle (whose reduction represents a EC-MS shared goal for 2021-2027 programming);
- 2) to support and strengthen the measure throughout 2021-2026, after which could be absorbed by 2021-2027 European Social Fund programs' in Less Developed Regions that will by then be fully operational.

Implementation:

Implementation will be carried out by the Agency for Territorial Cohesion, that is expected to sign specific protocols with the Foundations already operating in the sector. These protocols will contain the characteristics of the projects to be financed and the methods of evaluation, selection (also with the use of independent evaluators) and monitoring of projects, in order to ensure transparency and the best use of resources. The selection of the projects will be carried out with public notices, with the participation of public-private partnerships made up of a leader of the private social sector, by other subjects belonging to the world of the third sector and possibly by public and private bodies belonging to the world of institutions, schools or universities.

The intervention will include 4 public notices of 50 million each and a public notice by 20 million,

for a total amount of EUR 220 million. The public notice will be annual and financed interventions proposed by the third sectors will last up to two years.

The measure has already been activated with national resources: the first public notice closed on 1 February 2021 and 648 applications were submitted.

The amount of resources proposed would represent an unprecedented stimulus to the Third Sector in Southern Italy, with potential spillover effects on social values and cohesion, fundamental assets for recovery and resilience.

In particular, such a program would reach 44,000 minors involved in educational projects (20,000 due the second quarter 2023 and in total 44,000 minors due the second quarter 2026).

These indicators are based on historical objective data extrapolated from recent public notices with objectives, activities and implementing subjects strictly similar to this measure.

The interventions of each project proposal must fall into one of these areas:

- interventions for children aged 0-6, that aim, for example, at strengthening the conditions of access to nursery and kindergarten services and at supporting parenthood;
- interventions for children aged 5-10, which aim at promoting the well-being and harmonious growth of minors, guaranteeing effective educational opportunities and early prevention of various forms of discomfort (school dropout, bullying and other phenomena of distress);
- interventions for children aged 11-17, which aim at improving education supply and preventing the phenomenon of early school leaving.

State Aid:

Not applicable for this measure

Target population:

Minors in Southern Italy.

Timeline:

The project will include annual public notices, from 2021 to 2025. Financed interventions are expected to end by the second quarter of 2026.

4. Infrastructural investments for the Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

The scope of these investments is to ensure the effectiveness of the reform introducing SEZs, by avoiding further economic development delay in Southern areas with relevant industrial vocation.

Moreover, the selected projects aim at fostering competitiveness and economic development in the SEZs through the construction of primary urbanization works and the connection of these areas to the road and railway networks.

Interventions intend to make SEZs more suitable for the localization of productive activities and are

not strictly related to ports, as they typically concern the related areas.

Selection criteria favoured most advanced projects, whose works will be completed by mid-2026.

Challenges:

All SEZ strategic plans identify strengthening logistics and transport as a key first objective for effective development; without adequate development of the links of these areas with the national transport network, and in particular with the Trans-European networks (TEN-T), even the measure dedicated by the Relaunch Decree loses part of its propulsive push for investment, moreover designed precisely to develop logistics and make the SEZ areas really attractive to investors. The map shows all the located area and the interconnection with the TEN-T railway and road network.

It is therefore necessary, depending on the areas analyzed, to proceed with:

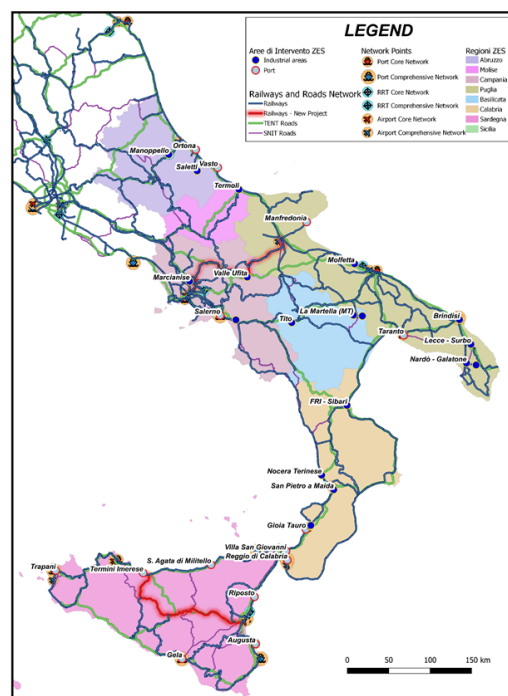
- "Last mile" link: to establish effective connections between industrial areas and the SNIT and TEN-T network, mainly railways, which allow production districts reduced time and cost in logistics;
- Primary urbanization: in some production areas the regional tables have agreements with economic operators ready to invest, but they need infrastructure the areas already identified in the strategic plans, as well as in the other regulatory instruments (municipal regulatory plans, regional country plans, etc...);
- resilient and efficient transport networks with local interventions aimed at strengthening the level of security of the works of art serving (often old), in relation to access to the main facilities (ports, production areas) and in any case according to the rules dictated by current technical regulations (NTC18) and dedicated guidelines.

Port interventions also fall into this phase, as they are dedicated to the quays arrangement or dredging.

Objectives:

This initiative therefore provides for:

- process output:
 - better-infrastructure industrial areas;
 - connections to effective and efficient national and European transport networks;



- resilient infrastructure systems that can serve the integrated logistics of these areas with each other and with the rest of the European single market;
- short- and medium-term outcome:
 - removal of obstacles to the effective attractiveness of these areas by private investors in the sectors (food, manufacturing, green economy) identified by the strategic plans for the various areas falling within the SEZ perimeter;
 - increased related activities with the benefit of the SMEs concerned (hauliers, personal services and business services);
 - consequent increase in the employment rate of these areas, resulting in an increase in territorial and social cohesion in the southern areas of the country, a true general objective of the entire SEZ project.
 - Railway's last mile interventions increase clean mobility;
 - Road's last mile rationalizes viability and remove vehicular traffic from built-up areas;
 - Some works (Lecce Surbo - Galatina) (Taranto) are preparatory for the start-up of factories for the reuse and recycling of products.
 - Works of urbanization are Reindustrialisation and environmental recovery interventions, consisting in: upgrading of primary, technological and logistic networks, also with green energy production; removal of pollution phenomena; monitoring of environmental matrices (air, water and soil) and their evolution deriving from economic activities. There will be no new land consumption.

It should be noted that these interventions are fully consistent with those foreseen for the development of the Country's infrastructures (Mission 3), with the aim to strengthen and make more effective the specific measures foreseen on harbours (e.g. Manfredonia, Taranto, Cagliari ed Augusta and those on railways, e.g. Valle di Ufita, about 2 km for the new Hirpinia station of the AV/AC Naples-Bari).

Implementation:

All these interventions are already promoted within the framework of the strategic development plans of the SEZs, and they are also integrated into a single macro-project aimed to strengthen the logistics and productive network in Southern Italy.

According to the analysis of the interventions plans drawn up by SEZ, as well as taking into account the analysis on the intersection of the industrial zones with the national SNIT network, it was therefore possible to select specific projects - for a total of EUR 630 million - to launch the infrastructural organisation of the 8 SEZ.

The Department of Cohesion, with the support of the Technical Mission Structure of the Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructure and Mobility, has carried out a survey of the necessary infrastructure interventions in the SEZ areas, involving the regions concerned, also through the consortia of the

Industrial Development Areas (ASI), the Committees and Commissioners of the SEZ areas and the Port Authorities concerned; the "conditions of engagement" agreed with the territorial authorities were as follows:

- Project in the Strategic Development Plans of the SEZ areas and in other territorial area planning tools, or in any case consistency with these tools;
- Advanced design phase at least equal to the technical and economic feasibility project.

In assessing the more than 50 projects submitted by local and regional authorities, the central structures agreed to prefer those interventions which, in addition to complying with the initial conditions and general indications provided, as a whole, a decisive and coherent strengthening of the logistics system and services useful to attract new investors to SEZ areas;

Other parameters taken into account were:

- Interconnection between interventions in order to strengthen the overall transport and logistics system of the areas and, in general, of the south of the country (general interventions of territorial and social cohesion);
- Number of ports and volumes and type of goods in transit;
- Length and state of infrastructure networks serving industrial areas;
- Number and extent of areas and production areas directly affected by the intervention;
- Interconnection between these and other areas of the SEZ or other SEZ and national production areas;
- Territory overall strengthened by intervention.

The various SEZs and Harbour Authorities will be entrusted, under the supervision of the Department for Cohesion, supported by the technical structures of the MIMS, the executive planning and management of the interventions.

The Agency for Territorial Cohesion will be responsible for leading the process, including the general interlocations with the various implementing bodies, the preparation of the allocation criteria and the awarding criteria for selecting the project. In addition, the Agency will be supported by the Technical Structure of Mission and the competent directorates of the Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructure and Mobility.

The implementing bodies will be identified according to the nature of the interventions: for example, RFI for railway interventions, ANAS for main road network interventions, local authorities for the relevant road structures, Harbour Authorities for interventions related to harbours and the areas close to the seaport, Regions for urbanisation and logistics interventions.

Infrastructural interventions will be carried out for each of the 8 SEZs, according to the specific needs, expecting implementation progress with the approval of the intervention programmes by Q4 2021. Moreover, the decree will allocate resources to the subjects responsible for implementation and define specific conditions to avoid any environmental impact of interventions.

The planned interventions are:

- "Last mile" link: to establish effective connections between industrial areas and the and TEN-T railway network; or
- Digital logistics and energy and environmental efficiency works; or
- Strengthening resilience and security of the infrastructure in relation to access to ports.

By the fourth quarter 2023, interventions will be started for at least 22 last-mile connections with ports or industrial areas of the ZES; at least for 15 interventions for digital logistics, urbanizations or energy efficiency works in the same areas; and for 4 interventions strengthening ports' resilience. Those interventions will be completed due the second quarter 2026.

The general supervision of milestones for each project is entrusted to the Agency for Territorial Cohesion, with the technical support of MIMS.

Focus on SEZ Abruzzo

Projects related to the Vasto and Ortona Harbours and the industrial areas of Saletti and Manoppello (network TEN-T comprehensive), have been positively evaluated for a total amount of EUR 62.9 million.

Focus on SEZ Campania

Projects related to the Salerno Harbour and the industrial areas of Uffita, Marcianise, Battipaglia and Nola have been positively evaluated for a total amount of EUR 136 million.

Focus on SEZ Adriatica Interregional Apulia Region - Molise Region

The interventions located in Manfredonia Harbour, in the ASI of Termoli, Brindisi and Lecce have been positively evaluated, for a total amount of EUR 89.092 million.

This is an interregional area, with internal interconnections between the areas of Termoli, Brindisi and Lecce, and the Manfredonia Harbour. There are also relevant interconnections with other centres (in particular Bari - Taranto) and with the ZES Campania Region, in the line Naples- Bari with Uffita-Foggia-Bari.

Focus on SEZ Ionian Interregional Apulia Region -Basilicata Region

The projects located in the Taranto harbours and in the ASI of Taranto, Potenza and Matera, have been positively evaluated, for a total amount of EUR 108.1 million. This is an interregional area, with internal interconnections between Tito, La Martella, Jesce and Taranto. There are also important interconnections with other centres (in particular Bari - Taranto) and with the ZES Campania on the Salerno - Battipaglia - Potenza - Bari - Taranto route.

Focus on SEZ Calabria

The projects located in the harbours of Gioia Tauro, Reggio di Calabria and Villa San Giovanni, as well as infrastructural interventions for accessibility to Gioia Tauro and upgrading of some strategic railway stations, have been positively evaluated, for a total amount of EUR 111.7 million.

Focus on SEZ Eastern Sicily

A series of interventions to improve accessibilities to the harbours of Augusta, Riporto, Sant'Agata di Mitello and Gela have been positively evaluated, for a total amount of EUR 52.208 million.

Focus on SEZ Western Sicily

An integrated project for harbour logistics and construction of a service pier has been positively evaluated, for a total amount of EUR 60 million.

Focus on SEZ Sardinia

The Sardinian SEZ, which is still in the final approval phase, have presented a project to improve accessibility to the industrial harbour of Cagliari, for a total amount of EUR 10 million.

State Aid:

According to the State aid self-assessment, based on the “Practical guidance to Member States for a swift treatment of State aid notifications in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility” provided by the EC services, it is excluded that State aid is involved, by taking into account that the resources will be used by local authorities which are the owners of the confiscated assets.

In any event, in case State aid elements emerge in the implementation phase of the measure, the investments are likely to be financed on the basis of a new State aid measure which – depending on more detailed elements which are going to be finalized (e.g. services of general economic interest, SGEI) - will comply either with de minimis rules, or with the GBER or with the pertinent rules for aid schemes to be notified to the European Commission.

A tax credit is currently operating in the SEZ and granted under the GBER; the aid scheme, as prolonged by SA. 61598 (2021/X) until 31.12.2021, provides support to undertakings of all sizes (not only to SMEs), located in SEZ applying the maximum aid intensities envisaged by Regional Aid maps to the total cost of purchased goods, within the maximum investment threshold of EUR 50 million.

The extension of the measure until 31 December 2021, as shared with EC – DG Comp, was communicated through the SANI2 system in January 2021, in line with art.11 of regulation (EU) n.651/2014 and is recorded under case number SA. 61598 (2021/X).”

Regarding infrastructural investments in the SEZ, according to the State aid self-assessment, based on the “Practical guidance to Member States for a swift treatment of State aid notifications in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility” provided by the EC services, it is excluded that State aid is involved, by taking into account that the beneficiaries are public authorities.

In case State aid elements emerge in the implementation phase of the measure, the investments are likely to be financed on the basis of a new State aid measure which – depending on more detailed elements which are going to be finalized - will comply with the GBER or with the pertinent rules for aid schemes to be notified to the European Commission.

Target population:

Companies and workers in target areas

Timeline:

The projects will start in 2021; the conclusion of the whole interventions is expected by the end of 2026.

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

Member States are invited to describe to what extent the relevant reforms and investments will help make the Union more resilient by diversifying key supply chains and thereby strengthening the strategic autonomy of the Union alongside an open economy.

Specifically for investments in digital capacities and connectivity, Member States should provide a security self-assessment. This self-assessment should detail how identified issues will be addressed in order to comply with the relevant national and Union laws and policies. In particular for investments in connectivity, it should make reference to the actions set out in the EU toolbox

Not applicable for this component

5. Cross-border and multi-country projects

Member States should indicate any cross-border and multi-country projects in the plan. Member States should indicate which other Member States are involved in such projects, the modalities for reporting, milestones and targets, and disbursements should be clearly divided between the concerned Member States to avoid overlaps and delays in assessment and implementation.

Not applicable for this component

6. Green dimension of the component

The above-mentioned projects promote the green dimension of the component mainly through the following *drivers*:

- investments aimed at rehabilitating civil and industrial buildings, even by using technologies to reduce environmental impact and avoiding new soil erosion
- through investments, mainly for SEZ, aiming to improve the skills needed to support eco-sustainable investments for qualifying the productive vocations of the territory, whilst promoting innovation and fostering employment and economic growth.

Please see attached TABLE 1

7. Digital dimension of the component

Not applicable

Please see attached TABLE 1

8. Do not significant harm

Please see attached files

9. Milestones, targets and timeline

Please see attached TABLE 2

10. Financing and costs

1. Inner Areas

(i) Enhancement of community social services and infrastructures

The financial requirement has been estimated on the basis of the average cost per inhabitant served by new or improved basic services in the similar design approved as part of the National Strategy of Internal Areas in implementation in the 2014-2020 cycle. In particular, this estimate derives from projects that were already approved in October 2020 and considers only costs related to the improvement of services (<https://www.agenziacoesione.gov.it/strategia-nazionale-aree-interne/>). On the basis of this information, we expect an average cost per inhabitant of about EUR 250. The total financial requirement for all the Inner Areas of the Country, consisting of a total population of about 13 million, would be about EUR 3,3 billion. In order to achieve at least 15% of the population (i.e. about 2 million of inhabitants), the overall financial requirements is estimated at about EUR 500 million. As far as municipalities in Southern Italy are concerned, we expect to reach at least 900.000 inhabitants, equal to about 5% of the total population.

When the improvement of services will be fully operational, the related current costs will be covered by local authorities' ordinary budget. Local authorities will guarantee specific commitments as a prerequisite for the financing.

(ii) Territorial proximity health facilities

In Italy there are 4,119 subsidized rural pharmacies, which operate in municipalities with less than 3,000 inhabitants and which, due to the reduced catchment areas, receive a (sometimes extremely low) regional subsidy. Overall, their catchment area is around 5 million inhabitants.

The measure consists of a public contribution by EUR 100 million to sustain rural pharmacies' investments. This contribution will require additional private investments equal to a half of the received public contribution. Overall, we expect to increase rural pharmacies' investments by EUR 150 million.

We expect that almost a half of rural pharmacies in municipalities with less than 3,000 inhabitants could benefit from this intervention, with an average investment per pharmacy equal to 72,000 euro (48,000 euro from the public contribution and 24,000 euro from the private one). Data on investments are estimated on the basis of market costs by Federfarma and reported in the following table.

Average investments in euros per rural pharmacy depending on the amount of annual revenues

	< 600,000 euro	>= 600,000 euro	Total
Reorganization of the drug dispensing area	20,000	30,000	23,070
Hardware	600	1,200	784
Staff training	1,200	2,400	1,568
Software	1,800	1,800	1,800
Workstation for taking charge of the patient	15,000	25,000	18,070
Device rental	9,900	13,500	11,005
Area for the provision of diagnostic services	15,000	20,000	16,535
Total	63,500	93,900	72,833

Source: Federfarma (<https://www.federfarma.it/Farmacie-e-farmacie/La-Farmacia-Italiana-2015.aspx>).

2. Rehabilitation of assets confiscated from organised crime

On the basis of matured experiences during the 2014-2020 Cohesion policy period, the cost of renovation of confiscated assets is on average EUR 1,5 million, ranging from EUR 140,000 to EUR 1,5 million².

The initiative, proposed by the Minister for the South and Territorial Cohesion, promotes total investments of EUR 300 million for 200 interventions to enhance the value of public real estate (buildings and land), to be selected in agreement with the regions and with the involvement of the beneficiary entities.

The choice of financing small-scale investments within the Recovery fund is coherent with analysis on historical data of investments elaborated by the Agency for territorial cohesion in a recent study.

² see documentation for Campania <http://porfesr.regione.campania.it/it/news/primo-piano/riuso-e-rifunzionalizzazione-di-beni-confiscati-alla-criminalita-organizzata> and Sicily <https://ponlegalita.interno.gov.it/comunicazioni/notizie/recupero-beni-confiscati-il-pon-legalit%C3%A0-finanzia-sicilia-18-progetti>

More expensive intervention will be financed with national or cohesion policy resources that have a larger time span. Moreover, the most recent experience in Campania showed that the average request for funding in this kind of projects is around EUR 1,5 million.

The investment considers an average of 38 actions for each of the eight regions (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Apulia, Sardinia and Sicily), aimed at ensuring the assets reuse for social, economic, employment and institutional purposes, as well as promoting a more transparent and legal economy.

3. Structured socio-educational interventions to combat educational poverty in the South supporting the Third Sector

The action will move from 4 public notices of 50 million each and a public notice of 20 million, for a total amount of EUR 220 million. The public notice will be annual and financed interventions proposed by the third sectors will last up to two years.

In particular, projects' unit costs are estimated combining evidence from two recent public calls aimed at the third sector and financing activities to tackle educational poverty:

- (i) an average rate of 80% as share of total potential eligible costs covered by public grants requested by third sector organizations in the projects approved within the EduCare program (late 2020, Department of Family Policies, Presidency of the Council of Ministers);
- (ii) an average request of EUR 415,000 (against a maximum possible financing of EUR 500,000) from the 648 projects proposed by third sector organization and currently under evaluation within the program initiative led by the Agency for Territorial Cohesion (EUR 20 million).

4. Infrastructural investments for the Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

All the selected investments are in an advanced status in terms of feasibility project; the estimates derive from the economic framework for each project. The following table summarizes interventions per each SEZ and the required investment.

Region	Area	Project	Requirement
<i>Abruzzo</i>	Industrial Area SALETTI	enhancement of the regional railway line and logistics plate for goods exchange	24,450
	Industrial Area Manoppello	strengthening the Abruzzo logistics network in the manoppello rrt hub	10,000

	Ortona Port	last mile connection with the port and enhancement of related infrastructures, reactivation of the railway section of the north pier and deepening of the seabed through drainage and dock consolidation	19,800
	Vasto Port	road ss16 connection with the port and related works; port extension - levant quay, hammer quay and breakwater	8,650
<i>Campania</i>	Industrial Area Marcianise	infrastructure for goods mobility. interventions to upgrade the network for the logistics	30,000
	Industrial Area Valle Ufita	freight yard terminal with adjoining area for sorting, loading and unloading containers and swap bodies and intermodal rail-road junction for loading semi-trailers.	26,000
	Industrial Area NOLA (Naples)	reindustrialisation and environmental recovery interventions, consisting in: upgrading of primary, technological and logistic networks, also with green energy production; removal of pollution phenomena; monitoring of environmental matrices (air, water and soil) and their evolution deriving from economic activities	30,000
	Salerno Port	redevelopment of access roads to Salerno port, new underground station (RFI) and upgrading of the logistics area of Battipaglia	50,000
<i>Molise</i>	Cosib – Industrial Area Termoli	extraordinary maintenance, securing and completion of the consortium viability, construction of a third processing plant and creation of a customs-free zone building	24,350
<i>Puglia</i>	Industrial Area Brindisi	areas acquisition and factories construction, completion and efficiency of service networks (lighting, water, sewage, road); creation of a circular economy competence centre; refreshment centre; energy efficiency of the consortium office building.	8,659
	Industrial Area Lecce	reactivation of the freight yard and track reconstruction in Surbo (LECCE); restructuring, upgrading and completion of service networks, efficiency of real estate services and creation of a product research and innovation centre - engineering sector (Surbo, and fashion and design - Soletto); digital services	16,283
	Manfredonia Port	recovery and re-functionalization of the “alti fondali” basin	41,000

		(overall cost 120 millions)	
	Industrial Area Taranto	6 integrated photovoltaic systems (555 kwh) and an accumulation system (200 kwh) based on hydrogen technologies; transport service center in the rear port area.	8,100
	Taranto Port	primary infrastructure and road rail accessibility of the "eco industrial park" area (part of Ilva)	50,000
<i>Basilicata</i>	Industrial Area Potenza	primary, secondary and service infrastructures of the portion of the sez area of tito not parceled out	20,000
	Industrial Area Matera	primary, secondary and service infrastructure of the entire sez area of Jesce e La Martella	30,000
<i>Calabria</i>	Interventi D'area	upgrading to 750 m module in Sibari, S. Pietro a Maida, Nocera Terinese and Rosarno plants - (RFI)	57,700
	Gioia Tauro Industriale Area And Port	functional upgrading of the road link to the ten-t S.Agata ss18 (ANAS) network and other junction works with the a2 at Rosarno (ANAS); enhancement and efficiency of material networks and photovoltaic park; completion of the western quay on the north side (16,5 millions)	43,500
	Reggio Calabria	adjustment and rehabilitation works of the Margottini quay	6,500
	Villa San Giovanni	technical-functional adaptation of the quay. structural rehabilitation of slipway 0	4,000
<i>Sardinia</i>	Cagliari Port	road connecting the ro ro terminal to the west port of porto canale with the junction on the ss 195	10,000
<i>Sicily</i>	Catania RRT	entering roads for access to the Catania interport	2,000
	Augusta Port	securing works of art at the service of access to the island port and construction of the third link between the port areas of the island and the mainland	26,208
	Riporto Port	connection of the port with the highway	11,500

	S. Agata Di Militello Port	connection of the port with the highway	4,000
	Gela Port	connection of the port and “mandria” site with the highway	10,500
	Termini Imerese Port - Intervento Autorità Portuale	new quay for logistics (overall costs 60 millions)	36,000
	Termini Imerese - Sicily Region	recovery and arrangement of an area to be intended for logistics	3,000
	Trapani Port And Industrial Area	port connection with Trapani industrial area	17,800
<i>SUMS</i>			630,000

Please see attached TABLE 3

Annex II: M/Ts of Component 3 of Mission 5

Disclaimer: The selection and specific wording of the M/T in the CID, further specification in the OA and associated deadlines are subject to further reflection and adjustment, in light of the final version of the component, and given the need to ensure consistency across components and to ensure full respect of the Regulation.

Timeline	CID	Further specifications included in the OA	Monitoring included in the OA	Additional comment
Q4-2022	<p>II. Inner Areas Milestone: Award of the contracts for the interventions to improve social services and infrastructures in Inner Areas and for the support to pharmacies in municipalities of less than 3 000 inhabitants.</p>	<p>Q4-2021: Launch of the tender for the selection of municipalities and pharmacies</p> <p>Inner Areas are those identified in the Strategia Nazionale Aree Interne, from which 1077 municipalities with a total population of around 13 000 000 inhabitants are part</p>		
Q4-2025	<p>I.1 Inner Areas Target: At least 2 million inhabitants of inner areas (15% of local population) and, at least, and additional 5% of the population in Southern Italy (about 900,000 inhabitants) reached by developed or improved social services and infrastructures. These services should as a minimum include at least one of the following interventions,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home care services for the elderly; • Strengthening of small hospitals and outpatient centres; • Strengthening centres for the disabled; • Counselling centres, cultural services, sports services and migrant reception 	<p>The interventions could also tackle community nurses and midwives and the provision of infrastructures for helicopter rescue</p> <p>Inner Areas are those identified in the Strategia Nazionale Aree Interne, from which 1077 with a total population of around 13 000 000 inhabitants are municipalities are part</p> <p>‘Small hospitals’ are considered those without first aid or some basic services (i.e. radiology, cardiology, gynecology)</p>		

	The intervention aims either at creating new services and infrastructures or at improving the existing ones through an increase in the number of recipients or in the quality of supply.			
Q4-2023	I.1 Inner Areas Intermediate target: Provide support to at least 500 rural pharmacies in municipalities of less than 3000 inhabitants	Rural pharmacies are defined on the basis of L. 27 March 1968, n. 221.		. Overall in Italy there are 4,119 rural pharmacies in municipalities with less than 3,000 inhabitants. Overall, it is expected that almost a half of them could benefit from this intervention
Q2-2026	Target: Provide support to at least 2,000 pharmacies in municipalities of Inner Areas of less than 3000 inhabitants.			
Q2 2024	I2. Rehabilitation of assets confiscated from organised crime Milestone: Completion of all the tenders for interventions on assets confiscated from organized crime, which meet the conditions set up in the Agreement signed between the "Confiscated Assets" Agency, the Territorial Cohesion Agency and local authorities that will define criteria for resource allocation and project selection. The assets should be devoted to one of the following purposes,			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social/housing inclusion of people living in conditions of exclusion. • Integration in public spaces, in order to improve services to citizens. • Socio-cultural gathering spaces for young people. • Legality and territorial security sites such as barracks, police/carabinieri stations or civil protection. 			
Q2-2025	<p>I2. Rehabilitation of assets confiscated from organised crime Target (intermediate): Rehabilitation of at least 100 assets confiscated from organised crime.</p> <p>The assets should be devoted to one of the following purposes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social/housing inclusion of people living in conditions of exclusion. • Integration in public spaces, in order to improve services to citizens. 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-cultural gathering spaces for young people. • Legality and territorial security sites such as barracks, police/carabinieri stations or civil protection. 			
Q2-2026	<p>I2. Rehabilitation of assets confiscated from organised crime Target: Rehabilitation of at least 200 assets confiscated from organised crime. Final Target</p> <p>The assets should be devoted to one of the following purposes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social/housing inclusion of people living in conditions of exclusion. • Integration in public spaces, in order to improve services to citizens. • Socio-cultural gathering spaces for young people. • Legality and territorial security sites such as barracks, police/carabinieri stations or civil protection. 			

<p>Q2-2023</p>	<p>I3. Structured socio-educational interventions to combat educational poverty in the South supporting the Third Sector Target (intermediate): At least 20,000 minor aged from 0 to 17 years with educational support.</p> <p>The projects should be in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions for children aged 0-6 aimed at strengthening the conditions of access to nursery and kindergarten services and at supporting parenthood; • Interventions for children aged 5-10 aimed at guaranteeing effective educational opportunities and early prevention of school dropout, bullying and other phenomena of distress; • Interventions for children aged 11-17, which aim at improving education supply and preventing the phenomenon of early school leaving. 	<p>Key elements of the tender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public notices should account for EUR 50 ml each - The third sector entities projects should last at least one year and up to two years. - The actions will take place in the regions of Abruzzo, Basilicata, Campania, Calabria, Molise, Puglia, Sardegna and Sicilia. 		
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Q2-2026	<p>I3. Structured socio-educational interventions to combat educational poverty in the South supporting the Third Sector</p> <p>Target: At least 44,000 minors aged from 0 to 17 years are provided with educational support</p> <p>The projects should be in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions for children aged 0-6 aimed at strengthening the conditions of access to nursery and kindergarten services and at supporting parenthood; • Interventions for children aged 5-10 aimed at guaranteeing effective educational opportunities and early prevention of school dropout, bullying and other phenomena of distress; • Interventions for children aged 11-17, which aim at improving education supply and preventing the phenomenon of early school leaving. 	<p>Key elements of the tender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public notices should account for EUR 50 ml each - The actions will take place in the regions of Abruzzo, Basilicata, Campania, Calabria, Molise, Puglia, Sardegna and Sicilia. 		
Q4-2021	<p>I4. Infrastructural investments for the Special Economic Zone</p> <p>Milestone: Adoption of Ministry Decrees approving operational plan for all 8 Special Economic Zone</p>	<p>The decree will allocate resources to the subjects responsible for implementation and define specific conditions to avoid any environmental impact of interventions.</p>		

Q4-2023	<p>I4. Infrastructural investments for the Special Economic Zone</p> <p>Target (intermediate): Interventions should have started for at least 22 last-mile connections with ports or industrial areas of the ZES; at least 15 interventions for digital logistics, urbanizations or energy efficiency works in the same areas; 4 interventions strengthening ports' resilience.</p>	<p>The planned interventions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Last mile" link: to establish effective connections between industrial areas and the and TEN-T railway network; OR • Digital logistics and energy and environmental efficiency works; OR • Strengthening resilience and security of the infrastructure in relation to access to ports 		
Q2-2026	<p>I4. Infrastructural investments for the Special Economic Zone</p> <p>Final Target: Complete at least 22 last-mile connections with ports or industrial areas of the ZES; make at least 15 interventions for digital logistics, or urbanization, or energy efficiency works in the same areas; 4 interventions strengthening ports' resilience</p>	<p>The planned interventions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Last mile" link: to establish effective connections between industrial areas and the and TEN-T railway network; OR • Digital logistics and energy and environmental efficiency works; OR • Strengthening resilience and security of the infrastructure in relation to access to ports <p>The indicative list of interventions will take place in the following areas,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the TEN-T comprehensive network infrastructure in the harbours of Vasto and Ortona Harbours and the industrial areas of Saletti and Manoppello (Abruzzo) • Infrastructure in the port of Salerno and the industrial areas of Uffita, Marcianise, Battipaglia and Nola (Campania) 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnections between the port of Manfredonia and in the urban areas of Termoli, Brindisi and Lecce (Puglia and Molise) • Interconnections between the port of Taranto and the urban areas of Taranto, Potenza and Matera (Puglia and Basilicata) • Infrastructural interventions for accessibility to the port of Gioia Tauro (Calabria) • Infrastructure accessibility to the port of Cagliari (Sardegna) • Infrastructural interventions for accessibility to the ports of Augusta, Riporto, Sant'Agata di Mitello and Gela (Sicilia) 		
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Mission	Component	Id	Name
M5	C3	Inv1.1	NSIA Enhancement of community social infrastructures
M5	C3	Inv1.2	NSIA Territorial proximity health facilities
M5	C3	Inv2	Rehabilitation of assets confiscated from organised crime
M5	C3	Inv3	Structured socio-educational interventions to combat educational poverty in the South supporting the Third Sector
M5	C3	Ref1	Special Economic Zones (SEZ): Reviews of the procedures and renovation of the Commissarial Role
M5	C3	Inv4	Infrastructure investments for special economic zones

Mission
Cluster
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)
Responsibility for reporting and implementation
Date

DNSH assessment

5. INCLUSION AND COHESION

3 - Special interventions for social cohesion

Investment 1.1: NSIA Enhancement of community social infrastructures

Agency for Territorial Cohesion

21/04/2021

Environmental objectives

1. Climate change mitigation

2. Climate change adaptation

3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling

5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land

6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems



Ste

Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

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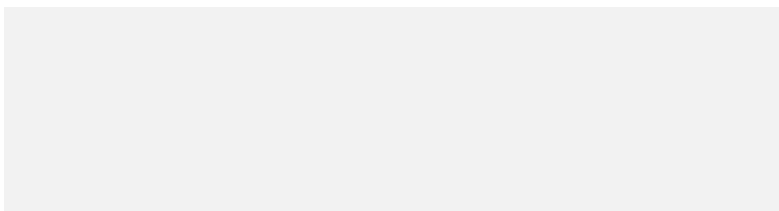
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p 1

Justification if A, B or C has been selected







Questions	Yes/No
Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO
Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?	NO
Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?	NO

<p>Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not minimised by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?</p>	NO
<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?</p>	NO
<p>Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?</p>	NO

Step 2

Substantive justification if NO has been selected

The measure is complemented with evidence that the energy mix is on a path to decarbonise in line with the GHG emissions reduction targets by 2030 and 2050, and is accompanied by increased renewables generation capacity.

The measure is compatible with achieving the GHG emissions reduction target by 2030 and with the objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050.

The measure respects green public procurement criteria.

Furthermore, the measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions as:

- the building is not intended for the extraction, storage, transport or production of fossil fuels;
- the program of interventions relates to the construction of new buildings with high energy efficiency characterized by a primary energy demand that it is at least 20% lower than the requirements of the NZEB buildings and it is therefore compatible with the achievement of the objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and of climate neutrality.

In this sense, it will contribute to the achievement of the national target of annual increase in energy efficiency established under the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27 / EU) and it will allow the respect of the agreements stated at national level within the Paris Agreement on climate.

Through specific provisions in tenders and contracts, the measure will require economic operators to ensure that technical building systems in refurbished buildings are based on state-of-the-art technologies, as well as optimized to provide thermal comfort to occupants even at those temperatures. extreme.

The measure does not affect water bodies or protected habitats and species.

All relevant new water appliances (shower solutions, mixer showers, shower outlets, taps, WC suites, WC bowls and flushing cisterns, urinal bowls and flushing cisterns, bathtubs) must be in the top 2 classes for water consumption of the EU Water Label.

The measure meets the criteria of green public procurement in compliance with current national directives (CAM-Minimum Environmental Criteria for the building sector - Ministerial Decree 11.10.2017) and respects the principles of the sustainability of the products and of the waste hierarchy, with priority on the waste prevention and on a management focused on the preparation the reuse and recycle of materials.

The measure will also cover the costs for the sustainable management of the construction and demolition waste and for the use of recycled aggregates, ensuring compliance with the expected environmental performance levels also through specific reporting of the materials used by the economic operators awarded of the activities.

Elements of the measure contained, for the selection of economic operators, the use of rewarding criteria aimed at improving the environmental performance levels of the project and tested on ISO 14001 certification and / or EMAS registration of operators. Furthermore, through specific clauses in the tenders and contracts, it will be required to the economic operators who renovate buildings to ensure that a significant proportion of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding the material in its natural state referred to the item 17 05 04 of the European List of Wastes established by Decision 2000/532 / EC) produced on the construction site will be prepared for reuse, recycling and other types of material recovery, including backfilling operations that use waste to replace other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU protocol for the management of construction and demolition waste

The measure complies with existing national and regional pollution reduction plans. Furthermore, it is expected that the measure won't lead to a significant increase in emissions of pollutants to air, water or soil because:

- the operators entrusted with the construction of the building will be required to use components and building materials that do not contain asbestos or substances of very high concern included in the list of substances subject to authorization in Annex XIV of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006;
- the ground area of the new building is located within an area already built and therefore, presumably, free of potentially contaminating substances;
- measures will be taken to reduce noise emissions and emissions of dust and pollutants during construction works.

It is also guaranteed that:

- the components and construction materials do not contain asbestos or substances of very high concern as identified on the basis of the authorization list of the European REACH regulation;
- there will be taken in place, as far as possible, actions aimed at using of materials and products characterized by a low environmental impact evaluated in terms of analysis of the whole life cycle (LCA) as certified by declarations made by credible and recognized independent bodies (EU Ecolabel or other type I environmental labels, EPD or other type III environmental labels)

The interventions included in the measure do not alter or are not located in sensitive areas from the point of view of biodiversity or in proximity to them (including the network of Natura 2000 protected areas, the UNESCO world heritage sites and the main areas of biodiversity), as well as others protected areas.

Mission
Cluster
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)
Responsibility for reporting and implementation
Date

DNSH assessment

5. INCLUSION AND COHESION

3 - Special interventions for social cohesion

Investment 1.2 NSIA Territorial proximity health facilities

Agency for Territorial Cohesion

15/04/2021

Environmental objectives

1. Climate change mitigation

2. Climate change adaptation

3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling

5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land

6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems



Step 1

Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?

A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective

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Justification if A, B or C has been selected

The measure consists in co-financing investment of pharmacies in rural areas in order to guarantee easier access to health services to citizens. In particular, the kind of activities involved are: (i) taking part in the integrated home assistance service; (ii) providing second-level services, in accordance with diagnostic-therapeutic paths envisaged for specific pathologies; (iii) dispensing drugs that the patient is now forced to collect in the hospital; (iv) monitoring the patient with the Electronic Health Record and the Pharmaceutical Dossier. Hence, no impact on climate change is foreseeable

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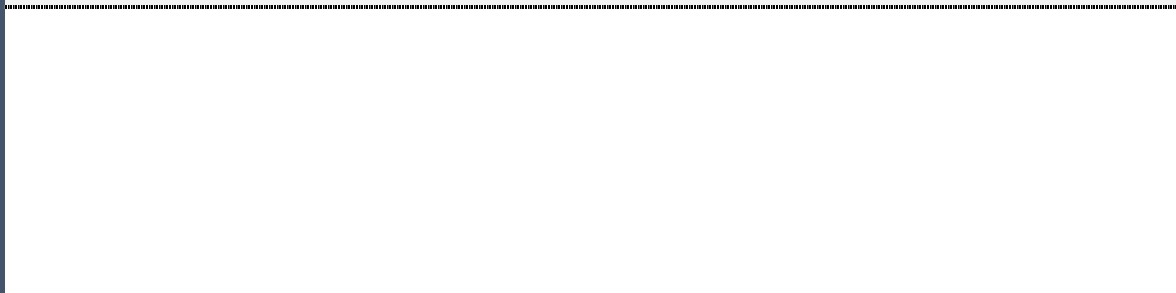
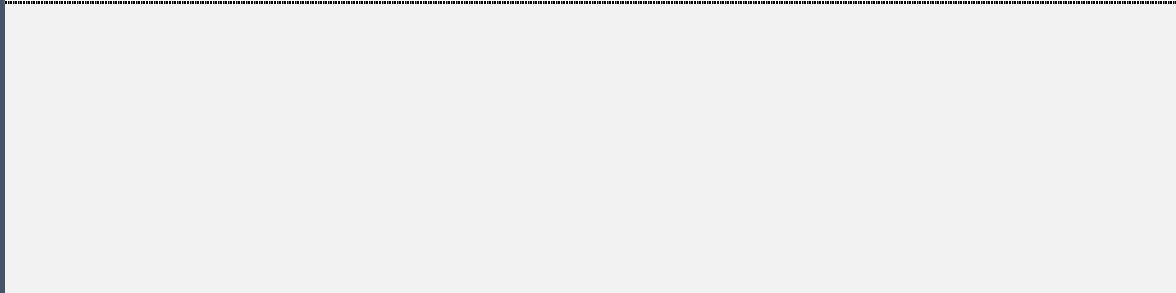
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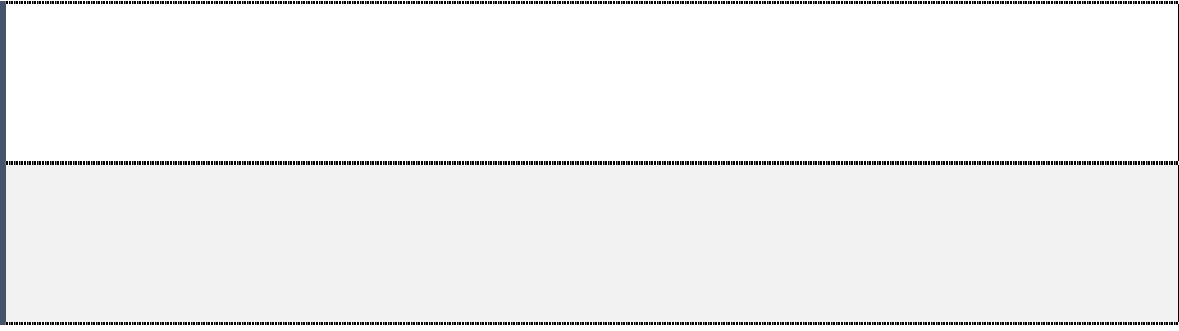
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Questions





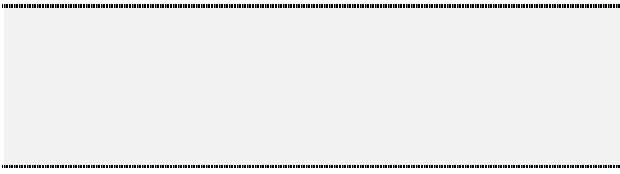


Step 2

Yes/No

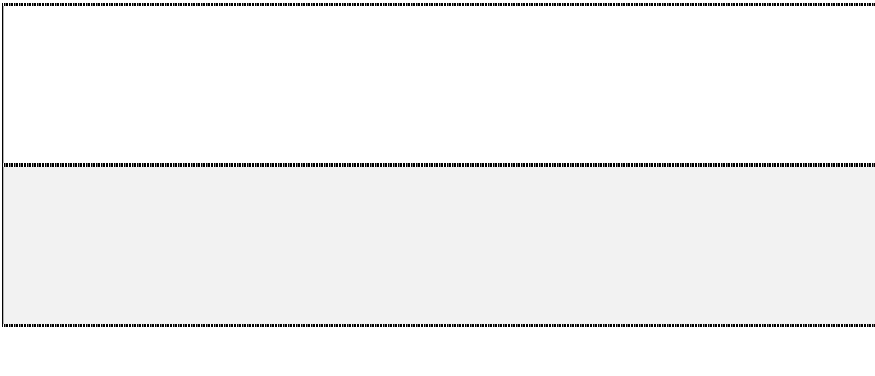


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Substantive justification if NO has been selected



Mission
Cluster
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)
Responsibility for reporting and implementation
Date

DNSH assessment

5. INCLUSION AND COHESION

3 - Special interventions for social cohesion

Investment 2 - Rehabilitation of assets confiscated from organised crime

Agency for Territorial Cohesion

21/04/2021

Environmental objectives

1. Climate change mitigation

2. Climate change adaptation

3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling

5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land

6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems



Ste

Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective

D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.

A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective

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p 1

Justification if A, B or C has been selected



The measure does not affect water bodies or protected habitats and species.
All relevant new water appliances (shower solutions, mixer showers, shower outlets, taps, WC suites, WC bowls and flushing cisterns, urinal bowls and flushing cisterns, bathtubs) must be in the top 2 classes for water consumption of the EU Water Label.



The extraordinary maintenance operations and rehabilitation of existing infrastructures avoid consumption of new land.

The measure is not expected to lead to a significant increase in polluting emissions as it is aimed at reducing polluting emissions, in accordance with the plan for the ecological transition to 2030 and 2050.

In renovation techniques, the use of hazardous substances, such as asbestos, is excluded.

The emission of noise, dust and pollutants will be limited during the renovation works.

Therefore, as far as possible, the implementation will make sure that action aimed at using materials and products characterized by a low environmental impact evaluated in terms of analysis of the whole life cycle (LCA) as certified by declarations made by credible and recognized independent bodies (EU Ecolabel or other type I environmental labels, EPD or other type III environmental labels).

The interventions included in the measure do not alter or are not located in sensitive areas from the point of view of biodiversity or in proximity to them (including the network of Natura 2000 protected areas, the UNESCO world heritage sites and the main areas of biodiversity), as well as others protected areas.



Questions	Yes/No
Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO
Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?	NO

<p>Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not minimised by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?</p>	NO

Step 2

Substantive justification if NO has been selected

The measure is complemented with evidence that the energy mix is on a path to decarbonise in line with the GHG emissions reduction targets by 2030 and 2050, and is accompanied by increased renewables generation capacity.

The measure is compatible with achieving the GHG emissions reduction target by 2030 and with the objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050.

The measure respects green public procurement criteria.

Furthermore, the measure is assignable to the intervention field 025ter "Construction of new energy efficient buildings" in the annex of the RRF regulation, with a climate change coefficient of 40%. The building must comply with all applicable national / regional regulations regarding energy performance and CO2 emissions and with a primary energy demand that is at least 20% lower than the requirement for nearly zero energy buildings (NZEB - national directives). The measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions as: the building is not intended for the extraction, storage, transport or production of fossil fuels; the program of interventions relates to the construction of new buildings with high energy efficiency characterized by a primary energy demand that is at least 20% lower than the requirements of the NZEB buildings and it is therefore compatible with the achievement of the objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and of climate neutrality. In this sense, it will contribute to the achievement of the national target of annual increase in energy efficiency established under the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27 / EU) and it will allow the respect of the agreements stated at national level within the Paris Agreement on climate.

The measure will require to the economic operators, through specific clauses in the calls for tender and contracts, to optimize the new buildings in terms of technical systems and plant solutions by using the best possible technologies, in order to ensure thermal comfort to the occupants even at extreme temperatures. There is therefore no evidence of significant adverse effects related to the direct effects and primary indirect effects of the measure over its life cycle in relation to this environmental objective. A specific vulnerability and climate risk assessment, related to flooding, snow, arising sea level, rainfalls, etc. will be performed in order to identify, to select and to implement the relevant adaptation measures, accordingly to the EU

The investment foresees that economic operators will in particular limit the production of waste in demolition and reconstruction operations in accordance with the EU protocol. The design and construction techniques take into consideration the possibility of reuse and recycling of waste in accordance with the national rules.

The Minimum Environmental Criteria (CAM) and Green procurement protocols will be applied for the construction of the renovation works of existing buildings.

Mission
Cluster
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)
Responsibility for reporting and implementation
Date

DNSH assessment

5. INCLUSION AND COHESION

3 - Special interventions for social cohesion

Structured socio-educational interventions to combat educational poverty in the South supporting the Third Sector

Agency for Territorial Cohesion

15/04/2021

Environmental objectives

1. Climate change mitigation

2. Climate change adaptation

3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling

5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land

6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems



Step 1

Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?

A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective

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Justification if A, B or C has been selected

The measure consists in socio-educational interventions targeted to minors in Southern regions of Italy, hence it shouldn't have any environmental impact

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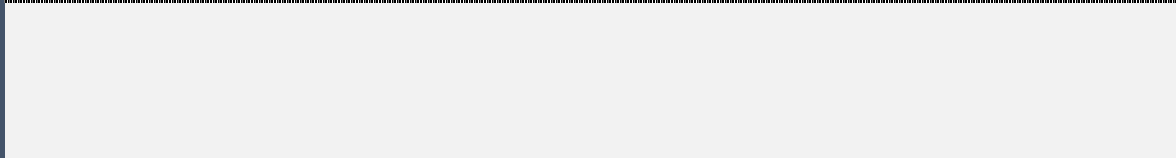
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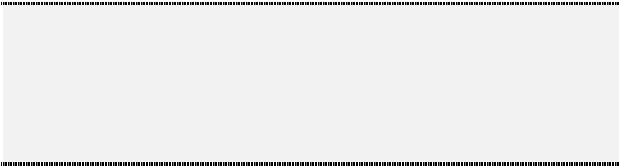
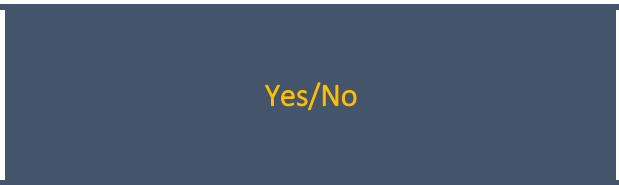


Questions





Step 2



DNSS assessment

Version	1
Cluster	1
Related Measures (Policy or Instrument)	1. Spatial Economic Zones (SEZ) Review of the procedures and responsibilities of the Competent Body
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry for the South and Territorial Cohesion/Government
Date	08/04/2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have an or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification (if A, B or C has been selected)	Conditions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1 Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such a consistent compliance with SDGs to the relevant objective.	The reform consists in the simplification and acceleration of administrative procedures to guarantee effectiveness of Special Economic Zones policy. Whenever, one of the conditions to create establishments in such zones is favourable, the reform will tackle such problems and give incentives to local and national administrations. Hence, the measure has no foreseeable impact on the environmental objective.			
2 Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such a consistent compliance with SDGs to the relevant objective.	The reform consists in the simplification and acceleration of administrative procedures to guarantee effectiveness of Special Economic Zones policy. Whenever, one of the conditions to create establishments in such zones is favourable, the reform will tackle such problems and give incentives to local and national administrations. Hence, the measure has no foreseeable impact on climate change.			
3 The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such a consistent compliance with SDGs to the relevant objective.	The reform consists in the simplification and acceleration of administrative procedures to guarantee effectiveness of Special Economic Zones policy. Whenever, one of the conditions to create establishments in such zones is favourable, the reform will tackle such problems and give incentives to local and national administrations. Hence, the measure has no foreseeable impact on the water and marine resources.			
4 The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such a consistent compliance with SDGs to the relevant objective.	The reform consists in the simplification and acceleration of administrative procedures to guarantee effectiveness of Special Economic Zones policy. Whenever, one of the conditions to create establishments in such zones is favourable, the reform will tackle such problems and give incentives to local and national administrations. Hence, the measure has no foreseeable impact on the waste prevention and recycling.			
5 Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such a consistent compliance with SDGs to the relevant objective.	The reform consists in the simplification and acceleration of administrative procedures to guarantee effectiveness of Special Economic Zones policy. Whenever, one of the conditions to create establishments in such zones is favourable, the reform will tackle such problems and give incentives to local and national administrations. Hence, the measure has no foreseeable impact on air, water and land.			
6 The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such a consistent compliance with SDGs to the relevant objective.	The reform consists in the simplification and acceleration of administrative procedures to guarantee effectiveness of Special Economic Zones policy. Whenever, one of the conditions to create establishments in such zones is favourable, the reform will tackle such problems and give incentives to local and national administrations. Hence, the measure has no foreseeable impact on the biodiversity and ecosystems.			

Valutazione DNSH

Mission	M5
Cluster	3 - Special Interventions for territorial cohesion
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Infrastructure Investments for special economic zones
and implementation	Giuliano Colanelli
Date	24/04/2021

Environmental objectives	Fase 1		Fase 2	
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	B. The measure is tracked as supporting a climate change or environmental objective with a coefficient of 100%, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The interventions, characterized by an increase in network functionality and TEN-T nodes in the South of the country, can be broken down for this analysis into: Interventions to enhance logistics and urbanization efficiency; redevelopment and energy efficiency interventions, also relating to the lighting of the ASI, or in any case neutral for this mitigation; interventions to upgrade the "last mile" connections: make the connections of the nodes (ports, interports) and / or industrial areas with the SEZ network more efficient, making transport operations more efficient and favoring the reduction of climate-altering gas emissions (the part of the increase in structural safety is considered neutral for this purpose); port enhancement interventions; considered neutral for these objectives. The measure is assignable to the intervention field 078 "Trasporti multimodali (TEN-T)" in the annex 6 of the RRF regulation, with a climate change coefficient of 40%. The measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions as: - the program of interventions relates to the construction and/or upgrade of the transportation infrastructure with high energy efficiency characterized by a primary energy demand that it is at least 20% lower than the requirements of the NZEB buildings and it is therefore compatible with the objectives of the European Green Deal and the objectives of the Taxonomy. The measure will require, through specific clauses in the calls for tender and contracts, the optimization of new infrastructure in terms of technical systems and plant solutions by using the best possible technology. There is therefore no evidence of significant adverse effects related to the direct effects and primary indirect effects of the measure over its life cycle in relation to this environmental objective.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure will require, through specific clauses in the calls for tender and contracts, the optimization of new infrastructure in terms of technical systems and plant solutions by using the best possible technology. There is therefore no evidence of significant adverse effects related to the direct effects and primary indirect effects of the measure over its life cycle in relation to this environmental objective.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?	NO
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?	NO Regarding the infrastructure interventions on ports, the measure concerns the implementation of best environmental practices or the alignment with the benchmarks of excellence indicated in the sectoral reference documents adopted pursuant to Article 46 (1) of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 on voluntary participation by organizations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS). For other interventions, the measure fulfills the GPP criteria. All relevant new water appliances (shower showers, shower outlets, taps, WC suites, WC bowls and flushing cisterns, urinal bowls and flushing cisterns, bathtubs) must be in the top 2 classes for water consumption of the EU Water Label. Additionally, the risks of environmental degradation related to the protection of water quality and the prevention of water stress are identified and taken into account in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) and through a river basin management plan developed for the water body (s) potentially affected, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not minimised by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?	NO The measure meets the criteria of green public procurement to compliance with current national objectives for economic environmental Criteria for the building sector - Ministerial Decree 11.10.2017 and respects the principles of the sustainability of the products and of the waste hierarchy, with priority on the waste prevention and on a management focused on the preparation the reuse and recycle of materials. The measure will also cover the costs for the sustainable management of the construction and demolition waste and for the use of recycled aggregates, ensuring compliance with the expected environmental performance levels also through specific reporting of the materials used by the economic operators awarded of the activities. Elements of the measure contained, for the selection of economic operators, the use of rewarding criteria aimed at improving the environmental performance levels of the project and tested on ISO 14001 certification and / or EMAS registration of operators. The interventions will follow the criteria established by the Taxonomy. - Re-use parts and use recycled material during the renewal, upgrade and construction of infrastructure. - At least 70% (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material defined in category 17 05 04 in the EU waste list) generated on the construction site must be prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials. This can be achieved by executing the construction works in line with the good practice guidance laid down in the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol. Furthermore, through specific clauses in the tenders and contracts, it will be required to the economic operators who carry out the work to ensure that a significant proportion of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding the material in its natural state referred to the item 17 05 04 of the European List of Wastes established by Decision 2000/532 / EC) produced on the construction site will be prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land??	NO It is expected that the measure won't lead to a significant increase in emissions of pollutants to air, water or soil because: - the operators entrusted with the construction will be required to use components and building materials that do not contain asbestos or substances of very high concern included in the list of substances subject to authorization in Annex XIV of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006; - the ground area of the new infrastructures is located within an area already built and therefore, presumably, free of potentially contaminating substances; - minimize noise and vibrations from use of infrastructure by introducing open trenches/ wall barriers/ other measures and comply with the Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC - minimize noise, dust, emissions pollution during construction / maintenance works. The components and construction materials do not contain asbestos or substances of very high concern as identified on the basis of the authorization list of the European REACH regulation; - there will be taken in place, as far as possible, actions aimed at using of materials and products characterized by a low environmental impact evaluated in terms of analysis of the whole life cycle (LCA) as certified by declarations made by credible and recognized independent bodies (EU Ecolabel or other type I environmental labels, EPO or other type II environmental labels). Additionally, the efficiency of the logistics and transport systems follows the requirements scale: 1. efficiency of the logistics areas to optimize subsequent transport; 2. creation of "last railway mile" connections between the industrial area and / or the punctual infrastructure and the TEN-T rail network; 3. efficiency and safety of the road infrastructures with "last mile" connections, if it is not possible to prepare point 2. Thus, at this hierarchical scale, the networks of urban areas are decongested (eg port of Gioia) with a reduction of infrastructure for low carbon transport is land use intensive and is a major factor of ecosystem deterioration and biodiversity loss. Projects should ensure that: - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed in accordance with EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment (2001/42/EU) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (2001/42/EC) or other equivalent national provisions. - Such impact assessments should, at the very least, identify, evaluate, and mitigate any potential negative impacts of the designated activities, projects, or assets on ecosystems and its biodiversity and should be assessed and conducted in compliance with the provisions of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives. - Invasive plants are appearing very often along transport infrastructure and are sometimes even spread due to transport infrastructure, which might negatively impact natural ecosystems (e.g. natural fauna). Care should be taken not to spread any invasive plants through proper maintenance. - Wildlife collisions is a problem and should be considered. Solutions developed for should be applied for the detection and avoidance of potential traps that may cause the unnecessary death of animals. - Mitigation options exist and different types of measures can be beneficial for wildlife, such as: - Wildlife warning systems combined with heat sensors can reduce the number of collisions. - Fences along areas with high stiker risk. - Viaducts, tunnels, overpasses and bridges, etc. - Warning signs that are triggered by appropriate lights, particularly in areas of high stiker risk.
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?	NO Infrastructure for low carbon transport is land use intensive and is a major factor of ecosystem deterioration and biodiversity loss. Projects should ensure that: - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed in accordance with EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment (2001/42/EU) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (2001/42/EC) or other equivalent national provisions. - Such impact assessments should, at the very least, identify, evaluate, and mitigate any potential negative impacts of the designated activities, projects, or assets on ecosystems and its biodiversity and should be assessed and conducted in compliance with the provisions of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives. - Invasive plants are appearing very often along transport infrastructure and are sometimes even spread due to transport infrastructure, which might negatively impact natural ecosystems (e.g. natural fauna). Care should be taken not to spread any invasive plants through proper maintenance. - Wildlife collisions is a problem and should be considered. Solutions developed for should be applied for the detection and avoidance of potential traps that may cause the unnecessary death of animals. - Mitigation options exist and different types of measures can be beneficial for wildlife, such as: - Wildlife warning systems combined with heat sensors can reduce the number of collisions. - Fences along areas with high stiker risk. - Viaducts, tunnels, overpasses and bridges, etc. - Warning signs that are triggered by appropriate lights, particularly in areas of high stiker risk.

PART 2: DESCRIPTION OF REFORMS AND INVESTMENTS

A. COMPONENT 1: Proximity networks, facilities and telemedicine for territorial healthcare assistance

1. Description of the component

Summary box - Proximity networks, facilities and telemedicine for territorial healthcare assistance

Policy area/domain: Health - Fostering economic and social cohesion in the EU and supporting green and digital transition

Objective: The component aims to at boosting and aligning the Italian National Health Service (NHS) with the communities needs for local care and assistance, as well as enhancing health protection and response to environmental and climate-change related health risks, also in light of the pandemic emergency, ultimately achieving higher levels of welfare for the citizens, regardless of where they live and their socio-economic conditions.

Reforms and/or investment:

Proximity networks, facilities and telemedicine for territorial healthcare assistance: systemic and multilayer reform aimed at providing an effective equality in the access to medical services and overcome a sector-based approach to the concept of health, also considering environmental and climatic health determinants and challenges, in synergy with the sustainable economic and social development of the country, particularly in post-pandemic recovery.

Projects aim at fostering territorial healthcare assistance enhancing the role of the patient, integrating care services in a "one health" (holistic) approach focusing on strengthening local healthcare services: investments foreseen include the construction and modernization, both from a technological and an organizational side, of the Italian NHS. All investments are linked to the reform mentioned above.

The component, in order to guarantee health not only as the mere absence of disease, but as a state of bio-psycho-social well-being of the person, as indicated by the WHO, aims to:

- Implement a reform measure that updates/defines the regulatory framework in the context of:
 - o proximity health care through the definition of organisational, technological and quality standards of territorial care;
 - o disease prevention and health promotion, through the definition of a new institutional system (network) addressing the challenges in health, environment and climate change, in synergy with the Country's economic and social development, also related to the digital and green transition.
- Carry out an investment measure that will allow to
 - o strengthen proximity health care structures and services, as well as Home Care services, in order to ensure that all citizens have the same possibilities of care regardless of their social and geographical context, as requested, most recently, also by the WHO in the document "Realising the Full Potential of Primary Health Care";

Estimated cost overall: 7,000,000,000 EUR.

Other interventions on home care are also in Mission 5, Component 2 (M5C2).

The following table summarises the reforms and investments concerning Component 1 of “Health” Mission, while its main elements will be described in detail in the following paragraphs.

Measure	Sub-measure	Total
Reform measure: Proximity networks, facilities and telemedicine for territorial health care and National network of health, environment and climate		0 €
Investment measure: Strengthening of health care and territorial health network	1.1: Community Health House to improve territorial health assistance	2.000.000.000 €
	1.2: Home as the first place of care and telemedicine	4.000.000.000 €
	1.3: Strengthening Intermediate Healthcare and its facilities (Community Hospital)	1.000.000.000 €
Total		7.000.000.000 €

2. Main challenges and objectives

a) Main challenges

The Covid-19 pandemic has made clear the universal value of health and its true nature as fundamental public good. The Italian NHS continues to be recognized throughout the world as one of the most efficient systems that, in guaranteeing health as a fundamental right, manages to achieve good results (higher life expectancy at birth and lower mortality values compared to OECD countries averages) and, at the same time, manages to limit health expenditure (3,649 US\$ per capita in 2019, versus 4,223 US\$ OECD countries average). These achievements are the result of a widely offered healthcare, especially through hospitals, high professional competence of health operators and valuable scientific and research outputs, provided by Scientific Institutes for Hospitalization and Care (IRCCS) as well as by other Italian NHS entities, such as, for example, university hospitals. During the pandemic emergency, universal health care systems have shown a better resilience capacity that has allowed Countries to face the pandemic in a timely manner. The Italian NHS has contributed to shape good practices, that have helped also other Countries in facing the emergency.

Nonetheless, the Italian NHS has come to the test of Covid-19 showing elements of relative weakness compared to the main European partners, and the persistence of significant disparities between the Italian regions, which need to be addressed. The Covid-19 emergency has therefore strengthened the need to intervene and to renew some key elements of the Italian NHS, also in consideration of structural (i.e. demographic) and current (i.e. epidemiological) trends. In fact, considering the ongoing increase of the elderly population, the Italian NHS will face an increasing demand for health and more complex needs, which require an effective response in terms of integrated services provided through the territorial assistance network.

Critical issues emerged can be summarized as follows: (i) an excessive gap between health levels provided by the Italian Regions, especially in terms of prevention and territorial assistance and - within these Regions -, the inequality between urban areas and internal areas; (ii) a poor capacity in integrating hospital services, local health services and social services; (iii) a delay in the implementation of local healthcare services and prevention services, also with significant disparities among Regions, especially in relation to hospital-territory integration; (iv) the lack of efficiency and synergy in the definition of prevention and response strategies of the health service with respect to environmental and climate risks, i.e. the multiple physical, chemical, biological factors external to the person which are impacting people's health and well-being, including climate and global environmental changes, such as loss of biodiversity.

In addition, the Covid-19 emergency has highlighted the crucial importance of having technological/digital solutions for public health, strong digital skills and adequate processes for care services. Digital health in the post-emergency phase shall provide an important contribution in the management of public care and assistance processes, e.g. in outpatient services, and in facilitating the communication between healthcare professionals and patients. An important acceleration of investments in digitization of the Italian NHS is therefore necessary, especially in the fields of: telemedicine, management of basic medicine activities, outpatient visits, pre-triage, pre-screening, monitoring of patients treated at home, tele-consultation and digital collaboration between hospitals and local health units (ASL) for the management of information or between emergency departments, intensive care and infectious diseases and local assistance; patient relationship management capable in informing citizens, especially the fragile categories, detecting their health conditions, communicating with them and managing the territorial and hospital emergency networks. To this end, developing and deploying innovative technologies such as Artificial intelligence, Internet of medicine and big data applications is crucial.

In line with this context, the component contributes to respond to two main challenges:

1. Enhancement of health assistance and territorial healthcare network

1. WHAT: Fragmentation and disparities of territorial healthcare across the Italian regional systems lead to inhomogeneity in the provision of the so-called "essential levels of assistance" (LEAs) and could compromise quality and appropriateness of care services provided. Strengthening and reorganizing primary care, also by leveraging the experience of the pandemic, implies the need to overcome the fragmentation of healthcare responses through the effort to ensure continuity of care, multiprofessional and multidisciplinary approaches, integrated hospital-home pathways, improved clinical governance of care pathways and socio-health integration.
2. WHY: The analysis of data and information on local healthcare assistance in Italy highlights a very uneven picture between Regions and some widespread structural weaknesses:
 - low presence of integrated home care services, compared to other OECD Countries guaranteeing accessibility to home care (5.1% elderly patients compared to the OECD average of 6%);
 - inhomogeneity of mortality among geographical areas (e.g. average death rate - deaths per 1,000 individuals per year - in Italy of 10.5, from P.A. Bolzano 8.3 to Liguria 14.3. The figure is obviously affected by the different demographic distribution of the elderly population among the Italian Regions);
 - territorial inequalities in terms of years in good health and quality of life especially in older age (average life expectancy 83 years, from Campania equal to 81.4 to Trento equal to 84);

- low integration between hospital and healthcare territorial services and between health and social services.
- 3. RECOMMENDATION: The challenge is also highlighted in the country-specific recommendations and aligns with the European objective to ensure economic, social and territorial cohesion related to - and valid beyond - the Covid-19 emergency (Art. 4(1) of the proposal for a Regulation COM (2020) 408 final). In order to pursue this aim, the component intends to: i) support the economic policy linked to investments in research and innovation and the quality of infrastructures, taking into account regional disparities; ii) improve the efficiency of public administration, in particular by investing in skills of public servants, accelerating digitalization and increasing the efficiency and quality of local public health services (Recommendation no. 3 of COM (2019) 512 final). The proposal also concerns the area of “Health and Prevention”, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal No. 3, of the 2030 Agenda and the public health measures provided for by the Treaties, in particular art. 168.

2. Health, environment, and climate: national reform plan and investments in public health for resilience and sustainable recovery.

1. WHAT: According to the recent WHO Global Strategy on Health, Environment and Climate Change 2030, preventive approaches are the paramount ways (also in cost-effective term) to reduce morbidity and premature mortality, and to contribute to economic growth and development by assuring a wider sustainability and health promotion. To preserve citizens’ health against environmental and climatic hazardous determinants, as well as to contrast the impact of environmental changes, entail the reduction of negative health outcomes at their source and the ready and more effective responses to environmental and climate-related risks, potentially related to the expected growth of competitive, dynamic and innovative economy. This requires the adoption of the "One-Health" approach, towards its evolution of the “planetary health” vision, incorporating the interdependencies of human and natural systems. This innovative fits into the institutional structure of the Italian NHS with the aim to achieve international organizations’ and EU targets by re-designing a proactive role and a stronger leadership of health in development and environmental stewardship efforts.
2. WHY: Data and information available show an urgent need to address the current fragmentation of interventions meant to guarantee a cohesive, harmonized approach across the Healthcare, Environment and Climate sectors in Italy. The Country has faced many environmental crises and climatic emergencies over the years, often resulting in health emergencies, highlighting critical serious issues in prevention actions. The socio-sanitary relevance of environmental determinants is exemplified by data on air pollution that place Italy among the most critical European areas (about 30 thousand deaths per year due to fine particulate matter, which represent 7% of all deaths - excluding accidents). It is widely recognized the role of environmental determinants as risk factors for pathologies that represent the majority of morbidity and mortality in European countries (cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, tumours, metabolic syndrome, neurological and reproductive pathologies) and for rarer but of absolute importance pathologies such as congenital anomalies (affecting 5-6% of children in the first year of life in Italy in some contaminated sites). The poor capacity, dynamism and resilience of the Italian NHS in the proactive assessment of the impacts of environmental exposures and climate change on health - in a Country located in the Mediterranean area that is among the most fragile with respect to climate change, seismic risks and

hydro-geological instability - is related to a limited interdisciplinary and intersectoral culture and models - from governance, to management, to public health professionals, to risk assessment.

3. RECOMMENDATION: A new institutional and systemic strategy and organization, functional to manage the health-environment-climate matter, is necessary to ensure the compliance of the Country towards international organizations' targets, and in particular: a) the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of non communicable diseases 2013-2020 by the WHO; b) the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda; c) the indications of the Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health of the Ministers of the WHO European Region in Ostrava in June 2017, aimed at ensuring "better health, a healthier environment and sustainable choices". At the same time, in line with the European recommendation on the Italian reform program [20.5.2020 COM (2020) 512 final] and with the other relaunch and resilience guidelines [including EU Public Health Policy - PE 652.027 - July 2020, Brussels, 27.5.2020 COM (2020) 456], it is necessary for the Country to strengthen the resilience of healthcare and environmental policies and institutions, enhancing their human, cultural and instrumental capital, guaranteeing the effectiveness of health promotion in synergy with other reform programs (first of all, the green and digital transition), taking into account the potential impacts of post-Covid-19 growth on the environment and health, also in light of the climate change risks. Within the above framework, it is recommended to establish in Italy an unprecedented integration of the environment and health policies and actions, and made the health community capable to a timing prevention and response of environmental-climate related health risks and challenges, to support socioeconomic development, by assuring environmental protection, health and well-being.

b) Objectives

In light of the above-mentioned challenges, this component aims at enhancing health assistance and territorial health network, improving the quality and sustainability of home care, community-based care and long-term care aiming to ensure better assistance levels throughout the whole Country. To this end, the component also aims at addressing fragmentation and lack of homogeneity of healthcare and environmental health prevention services offered in the different Italian Regions, in line with the 2019 and 2020 EC Country-specific recommendations and the strategic objectives set at national level. Finally, this component aims to redesign and strengthen a part of the NHS by applying the holistic "one-health" approach, in planning and managing health, environment, climate and health prevention and response services. This is functional to improve the protection of the health of Italian citizens to environmental-climate risks and challenges, and to assure sustainable and healthy development and economic growth, especially related to the green transition, digital transformation, inclusive growth and jobs, social and territorial cohesion.

More specifically:

1. consolidate the role of the Italian local healthcare District¹ in planning of actions, of primary and secondary prevention in the health and social field, with a specific concern for populations in

¹ In Italy, the Azienda Sanitaria Locale (ASL) is the local health authority that has to plan and organize the health and medical assistance for the population that lives in its territorial area, supplying diagnosis and treatments by public and/or private providers. The ASLs are divided in Distretti ("Health" or "Social Health" Districts) that plan the territorial medical assistance, coordinating the general practitioners' activities with the other health structures on their territory, and supplying some health services (mental health, drug addiction, service for people with disabilities and others). These Districts thus play a key role in establishing the range of

situations of vulnerability, as well as in rehabilitation through the preparation and governance of treatment paths;

2. consolidate the role of the community, through the identification of a facility, the so-called “Community Health House”, making it a local reference point for social and health matters for individuals. This place shall guarantee care of chronic patients, which is one of the greatest challenges for health and social systems in an ageing population;
3. implement processes for assessing the needs of the population by level of complexity through the strengthening of socio-health single access points (“punti unici di accesso” - PUA) and multidimensional assessment units (“unità di valutazione multidimensionale” - UVMD);
4. enhance home care, especially for vulnerable and disabled people, through the development of remote monitoring techniques and home automation;
5. enhance the health workers’ professional skills, also in the domain of new technologies;
6. ensure the proactivity of healthcare services in the field of public hygiene as a means to guarantee the health of the population, by strengthening the planning, monitoring and coordination of interventions, as well as ensuring adequate technological supply;
7. design and implement a strategic reform and investment plan aimed at creating and functioning a national system for the protection and promotion of health with respect to environmental and climatic determinants according to the holistic "One-Health" approach, to strengthen the capacity and commitment of the health sector for intersectoral action (“health in all policies” approach) to assure timing, effective preventive actions in relevant sectors and healthy life choices;
8. enable crucial functions of stewardship, leadership and coordination of health matters with cross-sectoral scope, with focus on health co-benefits of climate action, green and digital transition (e.g., sustainable transport, energy, healthy urban planning sectors);
9. increase the provision of essential levels of assistance (“Livelli Essenziali di Assistenza”, LEA) by improving the results of the core and non-core indicators contained in the New Guarantee System (“Nuovo Sistema di Garanzia”) of the Italian Ministry of Health.

The component-related set of investments falls within the Italian national strategic context in the healthcare sector and within the budgetary policy objectives for 2021-2023, in line with European programming. These investments are also part of the Italian national strategic health plan which is going to be defined by the Italian Ministry of Health, in collaboration with other Italian public administrations. Furthermore, the component is consistent with the Italian national energy and climate plan, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, as well as with the territorial plans for a transition under the Just Transition Fund, with partnership agreements and operational programs based on EU funds, as well as with the contents of the White Paper on artificial intelligence - an European approach to excellence and trust from the European Commission (dated 19/02/2020). The program, with an interdisciplinary value, also has a role in contributing to achieve the objectives set out in the European Green Deal.

Furthermore, in May 2020, the Italian Government approved the Decree no. 34 (the so-called “Decreto Rilancio”, or “Relaunch Decree”), which introduced urgent measures to support families and businesses to recover from the economic consequences of the Covid-19 emergency, while confirming the effort to guarantee everyone’s health and safety.

services to be provided and in guiding the different players involved in disease prevention, health promotion, social and disability services.

3. Description of the reforms and investments of the component

1) Reform project

Reform 1: Definition of a new organisational model for Territorial healthcare assistance network, through the definition of a regulatory, which identifies structural, technological and organizational standards across Regions and definition of a new institutional structure of NHS component for Health-Environment-Climate policies, activities and performance

Challenges and Objectives: The reform, as a preparatory element for the interventions of the Component, intends to:

Establish a new model of territorial healthcare assistance, which has to be closer to citizens' needs, granting the population with effective equity of access to healthcare and social services, through the definition of homogeneous qualitative and quantitative standards, the strengthening of the network of district services, as well as through the consolidation of the hospital and the emergency network integrated within it. The reform pursues the redefinition of services to guarantee that healthcare territorial services could be increasingly close to the needs of people (including those who live in rural or disadvantaged areas), integrating with social services, capable of enhancing the peculiarities of the various communities (territorial, professional and scientific). Through this reform and its related investments, the Italian NHS gives continuity and further enhances the actions and programs aimed at strengthening the coordination between the National and Regional level able to ensure uniform "Essential levels of assistance" (LEA) throughout the National territory, contrasting regional variability and high health mobility rates from Southern Regions to the Northern ones. The Ministerial Decree 70/2015, which governs the reorganization of the hospital network, has launched a gradual modernization of the hospital system by improving the governance of the NHS in terms of the quality of assistance and the organization of health services, through the definition of qualitative, structural, technological and quantitative standards relating to hospital care and the emergency network. In addition to contributing to the achievement of these objectives, the Reform will also enable the strengthening of the territorial network and ensure greater proximity to the citizen, to better distribute care activities while avoiding overloading the hospital network. Ensuring greater integration between hospital and local facilities is indeed a crucial element to provide a better access to care and a uniform level of provision of the "Essential Levels of Assistance" (LEA) at National level.

The second parallel and synergic reform action is consistent with the Italian National Prevention Plan 2020-2025, and aims to enhance strategy and activities on environment and health at national, regional and local levels, through the establishment of a network of all the bodies, organisations and structures involved in the public health, environment and climate sector (National System on health, climate and environment - SNPS). The new integrated system is conceived to improve and harmonize policy, management and implementation strategy in preventing and response the acute and chronic conditions due to communicable and non-communicable diseases associated to environmental risks, by also a systematic interfacing with the existing National System for Environmental Protection (SNPA). This is also functional to intensify health-promoting multisectoral policies to drive health co-benefits of climate action in sectors other than health, such as energy, transport, urban planning and other major systems. The reform encompasses the definition of SNPS objectives, standards and legal instruments to protect in an equitable way the health of population through primary prevention, with focus on communities vulnerable or in vulnerable situations. The functions of SNPS converge to prevent exposure to

environmental and climate related risks, to ensure efficient, harmonized and dynamic preventive actions (e.g., new effective and timing approach for health impact assessment of policy, programmes, projects, technological innovation, industrial sites; identification and assessment of new environmental, climatic and health issues), to define criteria, methods and systems of environmental monitoring and health integrated surveillance (i.e., acquisition, analysis, integration and interpretation of environment-health-climate related models and data in online shared platforms), to assure tracking of progress on health-environment and climate primary prevention, to define early warning strategies and updated response to environmental-health emergencies. Added values of SNPS are also foreseen in supporting evidence-based and efficient communication in environmental, climatic and health issues, as well as in defining training and competencies of health workforces on environment and climate risks – including their capabilities for cross-sectoral actions according to the SDG vision.

Specific health-environment-climate intervention areas of SNPA-SNPA encompass inter alia: (a) Central actions for the health system: prevention and reduction of health risks related to indoor and outdoor air pollution; prevention and mitigation of risks for populations within contaminated sites, safe and sustainable management of soils and the waste cycle; universal access to water: safely managed water supply and sanitation, healthy human use and reuse of water, coasts, marine environments; prevention and reduction of physical risks (including ionizing and non-ionizing radiation) and risks associated with chemicals and processes; reduction of direct and indirect risks to human health associated with climate change; hygiene, resilience and sustainability of primary production and of the agri-food supply chains as a whole with respect to environmental-climatic risks; promotion of health-environment, climate in the early stages (infantile and maternal-infantile) of life; response to health needs in critical environmental circumstances, through an approach of proximity to the citizen. (b) Actions with high synergy with other institutions / sectors: prevention of emerging health risks associated with environmental and socio-economic changes, new technologies, energy policies, transport, green transition; international cooperation for sharing policies, best practices, translational research; support in the development of cities for healthier, more inclusive, safer, resilient and sustainable environments; promotion of choices directed towards natural environments, green and blue spaces; promotion of the digitization of environment-climate and health systems, in support of risk analysis and communication; applied research for health impact assessment of emerging issues such as sustainable technological development, new organization of work, increased migration, degrading of ecosystems and biodiversity etc.

Implementation: this reform will be implemented through the following key activities:

1. definition of a new organizational model of Territorial healthcare assistance network, through the definition of a regulatory which identifies structural, technological and organizational standards;

This action will be implemented through the approval of a Ministerial Decree by the Italian Ministry of Health, which will also constitute a Milestone of the Reform, as reported in paragraph 9. The aforementioned Ministerial Decree, in particular, will be adopted by the Ministry of Health following a bureaucratic process that envisages a proposal for a technical document prepared by a Working Group composed of representatives of the Ministry of Health/Regions/AGENAS² and an

² is the Italian National Agency for Regional Health Services

advisory opinion by the Italian State-Regions Conference. The process described is already ongoing and the technical document prepared by the Working Group will be completed by July 2021.

2. definition of a new institutional structure of Health-Environment-Climate prevention, according to the “One-Health” approach, and the more recent vision of “planetary health” to enhance the health sector in primary prevention and in cross-sectoral interactions concerning environment and health determinants and related monitoring; the ultimate aim is to pursue the highest possible level of health for all people, by a substantial reduction of environmental and climate change-related burden of diseases, in synergy with economic and social development of the Country.

This activity will be carried out through the approval of a legislative act that will also constitute a milestone of the reform, as reported in paragraph 9. In particular, this will involve the approval of an ordinary law of the State, according to the ordinary procedure provided for by the current framework which also defines objectives, functions, structural, technological and organizational standards of SNPS.

The reform also plans to improve the relationship between Healthcare and Scientific Research, as detailed in the Component Innovation, research and digitalization of national healthcare.

Assumptions/ risks

The reform measure presents the following typologies of obstacles:

- **administrative ones**, such as: the lack of homogeneity in the types of contract that regulate the interaction among the various health professionals; the number of administrations involved and the difficulty in harmonising the decision-making processes for entities belonging to different administrations;
- **organizational ones**, such as: the lack of advanced planning and control tools in the field of environment, health and climate; the lack of homogeneity of the Italian NHS bodies in governing complex organisational models on account of complexity of cross-cutting relationships of environmental and climate- health issues;
- **financial ones**, such as: the poor ability of the Italian NHS bodies to make the most of their intellectual and physical assets; the difficulty of operating according to the budget method.

In order to contain the risks listed above, the reform will be supported by a broad involvement of all the stakeholders concerned in the phases preceding the decision, especially including health and environmental institutions and agencies at central and regional level. Moreover, this activity will be integrated by a participated process especially involving scientists, professionals and third sector about the application fields subject to reform.

With respect to the additional risks listed, the intention is to strengthen and simplify the administrative procedures by strengthening the tools useful to promote contextual decisions and the unification of the decision-making and preliminary stages of the procedures. Finally, the reform will be accompanied by training actions aimed at reinforcing the planning and control skills of professionals in the territories, through the strengthening and involvement of the central State bodies involved in the various issues.

Milestone/Target	Description	Value	Timeline
Milestone	MLS 1 – Entry into force of the secondary legislation (Ministerial Decree) envisaging the reform of the organisation of healthcare		Q2 2022

1) Investment project

Investment 1: Enhancement of Health assistance and territorial healthcare network, the investment is carried out through three sub-investments as shown in the table below:

Measure (Reform/Investment)	Sub-measure	Cost
Investment 1 Enhancement of health assistance and territorial health care network	1.1 Community Health House to improve territorial health assistance	2.000.000.000 €
	1.2 Home as the first place of care and telemedicine	4.000.000.000 €
	1.3 Strengthening of Intermediate Healthcare and its facilities (Community Hospital)	1.000.000.000 €

Investment 1.1: Community Health House to improve territorial health assistance.

Challenges: Chronic diseases in 2019 affected almost 40% of the Italian population - about 23.5 million people - of which 12.5 million have multi-chronicity, for a healthcare expenditure of nearly 67 billion euro (Osservasalute, 2019). The amount of chronically ill patients is also in progressive growth, with an impact on the future need to commit health, economic and social resources. Furthermore, according to data of the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat), in Italy there are 3.1 million people with disabilities, i.e. 5.2% of the Italian population. Of these, almost 1.5 million are over 75 years old (i.e. more than 20% of the Italian population in that age group). In addition, Italy has the highest share of elder population compared to the EU average - approximately 23.2% of the population is over 65 years old and 3.6% over the age of 80 (Istat) - and life expectancy at birth is among the highest in the world³, which results into an overall old and ageing population and a long-term pressure on the Italian NHS to be addressed.

The presence, in this context, of uncoordinated health and social assistance interventions in the territory, the slow increase of local healthcare facilities across the Italian Regions and the slow increase of the services offered in non-hospital facilities, are a cause of organizational inefficiency and hamper the quality of the service provided and perceived by the citizens. This issue has been particularly highlighted by the Covid-19 emergency, and it is now clear that there is the need for geographically widespread facilities, in order to avoid excessive use of hospital care, especially for non-urgent treatments that cannot be postponed.

Objectives:

The Community Health House is the place that has the function of primary care hub and follows a model of delivery and use of services by promoting the proximity of the facilities to the local community, being able

³ According to OECD, Italy ranks fourth, with an overall expectancy at birth of 83.4 years (OECD (2020), Life expectancy at birth (indicator). doi: 10.1787/27e0fc9d-en - accessed on 26 November 2020). Statistics may differ depending on the organisation or institute collecting and analysing them.

to filter access to acute care facilities and to coordinate and integrate all care services for chronic patients present in the area (e.g. a slight malaise or a small accident, the need for various tests such as non-communicable diseases, difficulty in managing a family situation and the need to find someone who takes care of the person, etc).

In particular, it is important to underline that it acts as a citizen's "single point of access" to health services and that, therefore, it develops and manages a single health database for each citizen, aiming at guaranteeing equal treatment in care and access to such facilities for all residents in the Country. The Community Health House will facilitate the integration of healthcare services as well as the tacking care of patients thanks to a systematic use of Electronic Health Record and developing personal medical database for each citizen (Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regards to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (GDPR), 679 (2016).

In the Community Health House, citizens can:

- consult a general practitioner and a nurse throughout the day;
- consult a health professional who welcomes citizen's requests, guides the citizen to services and takes care of activating proper health paths;
- solve adequately most of citizen's health problems in a single location;
- manage chronic diseases through shared and supervised care pathways.

The Community Houses are physical structures devoted to health services promoting an integrated and multidisciplinary model of intervention, as well as privileged venues for planning health and social integration interventions. The headquarters of the Community House must be visible and easily accessible to the community of reference because it is the place where the citizen can find an adequate response to various health or social-health needs.

In these facilities, in order to be able to provide all basic health services, General Practitioner (Medici di Medicina Generale) and Free Choice Paediatricians (Pediatri di Libera Scelta) work in teams, in collaboration with family or community nurses, outpatient specialists and other health professionals such as speech therapists, physiotherapists, dieticians, rehabilitation technicians and others. Social workers may also be present in order to coordinate with the municipal social services. Providing Community Health House with social workers will also strength territorial social services in order to prevent institutionalization or favor de-institutionalization especially for elderly and fragile patients. This intervention is in synergy with the Mission 5 Component 2 Investment 1.1 and Investment 1.2. The professional figures who will work in the Community Houses are professionals who nowadays already work in the territorial care in private practices, such as general practitioners and freely-chosen paediatricians, or in public practices, such as outpatient specialists, or within the different services of the district, such as nurses. The key figure in the Community House will be the family nurse, who, thanks to his or her knowledge and skills in the area of primary care and public health, becomes the professional responsible for nursing processes in the family and community. The figure of the family or community nurse, already introduced by Law Decree no. 34/2020, art. 1 c. 5, 0, finds the most appropriate setting to carry out its function in the establishment of Community Houses. These professional figures will be implemented when the Community Houses become fully operational.

The work activity of healthcare professionals who work within the Community Health House will be organized by the Community Health House's management. Every healthcare professional, regardless of their employment contract, included General Practitioner and Free Choice Paediatricians have to follow the

organizational model defined within the Community Health House in order to work in a more coordinated and integrated way.

The Community House guarantees access to and response to the needs of the population living in the municipalities of the reference territory or in the neighbourhoods of the urban centres for all those conditions of low assistance complexity. In particular, access is guaranteed to the following functions: reception and orientation (information point); administration (single booking centre); assessment of needs (single access point for social and health care, multidimensional assessment unit, social desk); assistance from the General Practitioner; assistance from the Free Choice Paediatricians; nursing assistance (continuity of care clinic and nursing clinic for the integrated management of chronic conditions); specialist assistance to support pathways (service point, distribution of prosthetic aids, distribution of pharmaceuticals); collective prevention and public health (e.g. vaccinations, screening); assistance for the elderly (e.g. inadequate health care); counselling for women, children and the younger generation, and for families; care for mental health problems and pathological addictions; a centre for cognitive disorders and dementia; specialist care; ultrasound and radiological instrumental diagnostics; and possibly also outpatient surgery; functional recovery and re-education; home care and palliative care network. In addition, professionals organise and/or participate in individual and collective health promotion activities. In the Community Health House with medium/high care complexity, facilities such as Community Hospital and Hospice may be optionally present.

More specifically, the investment consists in the **activation of 1,288 Community Health Houses** - in order to ensure equity of access, territorial proximity and quality of care to people regardless of age and their clinical picture (chronically ill patients, non-self-sufficient people needing long-term care, people with disability, mental distress, poverty), through the activation, development and aggregation of primary care services, and implementing assistance delivery centers (energy efficient) for a multi-professional response.

The number of 1,288 Community Health House to be built is the result of an initial stage of a project to strengthen primary health care close to the people. As a matter of fact, Italy, with Ministerial Decree no. 70/2015 identified the hub and spoke model as the optimal model for organising hospital care and intends to re-propose the same model in the field of territorial health care. The model, when fully operational, envisages a Community Health House for every 15,000 to 25,000 inhabitants. The above-mentioned catchment area has been identified with the aim of being able to take charge of the whole Italian population, in particular 23 million people with simple chronicity and, through proactive care, to postpone the transition to people with complex care needs (the priority challenge indicated by the WHO for all the health systems of the most advanced countries).

The 1,288 facilities, in particular, will derive either from restructuring/refunctionalization of already existing facilities such as, for example, outpatient territorial facilities that are obsolete or hospital wards to be reconverted, or they may be built from scratch. As of today, in Italy there is no specific information flow at national level to monitor the activity of the above-mentioned structures if operating, therefore, in estimating costs, the possibility of having to build almost all the structures ex-novo has been taken into account as a precaution. Each Community Health House will be equipped with 10-15 consulting and examination rooms, sampling point, basic diagnostic services (e.g. ultrasound, electrocardiography, radiology, spirometry, etc.), as well as an innovative data interconnection system.

The investment aims at integrating health care services and different stakeholders involved for a global care of the person in the Community Health Houses in order to improve care service of chronically ill patients and the most vulnerable population categories, such as people with disabilities (Community Health House can host Municipality's Services). More extensive and inclusive home and community-based care and long-

term care is the key to provide support to people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups, as also mentioned in the 2019 country-specific recommendations.

Implementation: The Italian Ministry of Health also through its permanent government agencies will be responsible of the Component as a whole. In relation to the Investments, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned. The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner “ad acta”. With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences (“conferenze di servizi”). The Italian Ministry of Health, as the Responsible Administration, also through its permanent government agencies, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessary achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual “reward” fee of the National Health Fund⁴. All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions.

The Institutional Development Contract is the tool ordinarily identified by current national legislation (combined provisions of art. 1 and art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 88 of May 31, 2011, and art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 91 of June 20, 2017, by Law no. 123 of August 3, 2017) to accelerate the implementation of strategic projects, functionally connected to each other.

This tool is specifically aimed at supporting territorial cohesion, development and economic growth of the Country and accelerate the implementation of interventions of considerable complexity. The Institutional Development Contract is particularly useful in those projects having the nature of major projects or investments articulated in individual interventions functionally connected to each other, which require an integrated approach and the use of European investment structural funds and national funds also included in plans and operational programs funded from national and European resources.

From a functional point of view, the instrument is of a negotiated nature, implying the definition of a synallagma between the Contractors, which could be essentially public parties such as the Italian Regions but also allowing the intervention of Private Operators in the logic of the Public Private Partnership. The Institutional Development Contract consents to establish a unitary leadership and responsibility where the realization of a substantial number of interventions is expected with the participation of several implementing administrations and with a widespread distribution throughout the national territory.

The Institutional Development Contract establish for each intervention or category of interventions, the time schedule, the responsibilities of the contractors, the evaluation and monitoring criteria and the sanctions for any non-compliance. It also defines the conditions of potential partial defunding of interventions or the allocation of the relevant resources to another level of government, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity.

In order to reinforce the tool for guaranteeing the resilience and sustainability of interventions programmed

⁴ Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

for authorization purposes and to compress times, the Institutional Development Contract could include and provide for:

- the activation of Programme Agreements (“Accordi di Programma”) aimed at the necessary urbanistic variations as well as simplified Conferences of Services (“Conferenza dei Servizi”) and procedures in derogation ex art. 14, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Presidential Decree 380/2001;
- the centralization, if possible on a regional basis, of tools such as the Framework Agreement (“Accordo Quadro”) to activate a package procurement at least for the activities of design, management, validation and other technical services that the individual implementing administrations will be able to draw on directly without going through further tender procedures;
- a specific line of just-in-time monitoring aimed at activating mechanisms for timely intervention by the Responsible Administration at various levels and through the Contract management bodies and avoiding defunding or replacement interventions;
- a specific Technical Assistance to provide a consultancy service about technical-administrative assistance and assessment of economic-financial aspects to the Regions/Autonomous Provinces and/or health authorities, hospitals and other administrations involved in the projects in order to ensure the achievement of the defined objectives meeting the deadlines.

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health and other Italian Ministries, Agenas, Italian National Institute of Health (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, ISS), Italian Regions, ASL.

Target population: This investment targets whole Italian population, in particular 23 million people with simple chronicity present in Italy.

Timeline: For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Assumptions/ risks

The investment measure presents, among others, the following typologies of obstacles:

- **administrative ones**, such as: the lack of definition of structural, technological and organisational standards for territorial assistance; the number of bodies and administrations involved; the lack of connection between institutions; ambiguous national legislation in the field of primary assistance, with consequent uneven implementation at regional level; unevenness at regional level in the level of implementation of LEAs for health assistance; unevenness at regional level in the level of implementation of institutional accreditation.
- **organisational ones**, such as: poor capacity for coordinating professionals, especially those with contractual agreements; lack of homogeneity at regional level in the supply of services; difficulty in identifying suitable spaces made available by municipalities; poor capacity to involve the different stakeholders involved; insufficient number and competence of personnel dedicated to the activity; poor empowerment of citizens/patients in adhering to health promotion initiatives; poor integration between services; lack of specific training of operators;
- **financial ones**, such as: lack of *ad hoc* resources allocated to services; difficulties in financing activities that do not have a dedicated budget; difficulties in governance of the various sources of funding from different bodies and administrations.

In order to contain the risks listed above, the investment measure will be followed by:

- simplified tools to favour contextual decisions and the unification of the decision-making and preliminary stages of procedures, as well as the identification of innovative financing methods to remunerate services directed at people with chronic and fragile conditions (e.g. health budgets). These interventions, together with the implementation of the reform measure, will make it possible to overcome administrative obstacles;
- interventions aimed at clarifying the regulatory framework in the field of territorial care. The completion of the reform measure, together with the additional investments already provided for by Law Decree No. 34/2020, will make it possible to overcome organisational obstacles;
- central coordination in the planning, disbursement and control of funding for the implementation of the investment measure. This intervention, together with the identification of new participatory planning tools, will make it possible to overcome financial obstacles.

Total Cost of Investment 1.1: A total expenditure of € 2.000 €/Mln is estimated for the construction of the 1.288 Community Health Houses. Please refer to section 10 for details of the individual items and the calculation methodology.

Milestones and Investment Target 1.1: for details see section 9

Milestone/target	Description	Value	Timeline
Milestone	MLS 1 - Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for Community health houses Institutional Development Contract		Q2 2022
Target	T.1 – At least 1,250 Community Health Houses renovated and technologically equipped Details on territorial distribution provided –Annex III	1,250	Q2 2026

Investment 1.2: Home as the first place of care and telemedicine

Challenges: As mentioned in the 2019 country-specific recommendations, more home and community-based care and long-term care are crucial in providing support to people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups. Strengthening home care is one of the main challenges of the Italian NHS. Indeed, as provided for in the Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 12 January 2017 and in 2016 National Chronicity Plan (Piano Nazionale della Cronicità, 2016), home must be the preferred care setting when health, housing and family conditions permit. As of today, integrated home care is mainly provided to people aged over 65 (91.5% of cases). With the Law Decree No. 34/2020, Italy has intended to strengthen integrated home care, aiming to increase the current 5,1% of patients aged over 65 to be assisted from home up to 10%. This goal takes into consideration the OECD average value (6%) and some particularly virtuous examples in Europe, such as Sweden, at 10.9%, and Germany, at 9.5%. In addition, the aim is to mend the fragmentation and the lack of homogeneity of home services offered throughout the Country.

The Law Decree n. 34/2020, in line with the recommendations of the Council on PNR 2020 and with the 2019 country-specific recommendations, in the context of strengthening the NHS in relation to the Covid-19 emergency, provided for an increase in the staff necessary to ensure the provision of essential levels of

assistance, especially in the area of the homecare. The adoption of advanced ICT tools and the development of an artificial intelligence model aim at streamlining the communication systems between the various parties involved, thus allowing simplification of existing information flows and providing a contribution to operators in the provision of care and assistance and to decision makers in the governance and planning of services. In particular, the investment aims to promote continued and continuous home care of the patient throughout the Country, implementing the services provided for all “vulnerable individuals”, in line with art. 1, paragraph 4, of the Law Decree n. 34/2020, with particular attention to the various aspects related to chronicity.

Thus, the intervention intends to strengthen this type of care and shall reorganize and reengineer processes also through the development of innovative digital solutions to address artificial intelligence and telemedicine. The ability of connecting the patient’s residence with the healthcare environment can generate direct benefits for the patients and their families, who will be able to interact with healthcare professionals directly from their own homes, obtaining precise and targeted indications on care, thus contributing to the constant monitoring of their health.

Through the implementation of the NPRR, Italy commits to make a significant step-up in its virtual health capabilities. In particular, telemedicine is the cornerstone to address the main themes affecting the NHS: ageing population and related change in the pattern/penetration of most affecting diseases, with raising importance of chronic ones; need to make the system more flexible and resilient to shocks comparable to the Covid-19 pandemic; opportunity to capitalize on the recent significant improvements of digital health applications/use cases.

Institutionalizing telemedicine within the Italian NHS pursues three concurrent goals: (1) contribute to the closing of the geographical healthcare system care delivery gaps through the deployment of as homogenous as possible digital health solutions (2) improving healthcare outcomes as well as patients’ healthcare journeys (3) while at the same time increasing efficiency within regional healthcare systems (by fostering home and remote care delivery and remote patient monitoring).

The strategy for telemedicine underpinned by the NPRR measures is three-fold:

1. Foster large-scale adoption of telemedicine solutions (fostering experimentation and development);
2. Foster cross-pollination of successful experiences/applications and enhance the culture of digital health;
3. Fuel healthcare innovation and technology transfer, to build capabilities in the scientific community and create a pipeline of new applications.

Objective: This investment aims at radically improving the management of patients with chronic conditions especially those are over 65 years old, promoting a multilateral approach. In particular, this investment has three separate yet complementary objectives following detailed in three different sub-measure: (i) to increase the level of home care in Italy to the level provided by the most virtuous European countries, taking care of 10% of the population over 65 years old (1,509,814 people in 2026). (ii) to support the implementation of a new organizational model throughout the country creating Territorial Coordination Centres, in order to ensure continuity, accessibility and integration of care. (iii) promoting and financing the development and scale up of new telemedicine projects and solutions within regional healthcare systems. The measures planned within the investment 1.2 “Home as the first place of care and telemedicine” are in line and will be reinforced by the ones promoted and foreseen within the Mission 5 Component 2 Investment 1.1 and Investment 1.2. Indeed, the integration of homecare assistance with social ones will ensure the autonomy and independence of the persons in their home setting.

Investment 1.2.1: Homecare as first point of assistance

Objective: Increase the number of people treated in home care to reach 10% of the population over 65 (1,509,814 people in 2026). In order to reach the aforementioned objective, it will be necessary to **increase the number of people treated in home care by 807,970 people over 65** within 2026. Integrated home care is a service for people of all ages with one or more chronic diseases or a terminal clinical condition requiring continuous and highly specialised professional health and social care. Advanced age is the main risk factor for the development of one or more chronic conditions or terminal illnesses that require care at home. Therefore, considering the progressive ageing of the population and the increased life expectancy, the objective of investment 1.2.1 "Homecare as first point of assistance" has been calculated considering the over-65 population, but the intervention of integrated home care is intended for all those who find themselves in the clinical conditions that require it.

Currently, no region in Italy exceeds the threshold of 10% of the over-65 population. However, the Italian Regions Emilia Romagna (9.2%), Veneto (8.8%) and Toscana (8.3%) have the best results in term of people over-65 in homecare service. The Italian national average is still below the threshold value identified as the objective of this intervention and is equal to 5.1% of the over-65 population.

Implementation: The Italian Ministry of Health also through its permanent government agencies will be responsible of the Component as a whole. In relation to the Investments, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned. The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner "ad acta". With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences ("conferenze di servizi"). The Italian Ministry of, as the Responsible Administration, Health also through its permanent government agencies, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessary achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual "reward" fee of the National Health Fund⁵. All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions.

The Institutional Development Contract is the tool ordinarily identified by current national legislation (combined provisions of art. 1 and art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 88 of May 31, 2011, and art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 91 of June 20, 2017, by Law no. 123 of August 3, 2017) to accelerate the implementation of strategic projects, functionally connected to each other.

⁵ Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

This tool is specifically aimed at supporting territorial cohesion, development and economic growth of the country and accelerate the implementation of interventions of considerable complexity. The Institutional Development Contract is particularly useful in those projects having the nature of major projects or investments articulated in individual interventions functionally connected to each other, which require an integrated approach and the use of European investment structural funds and national funds also included in plans and operational programs funded from national and European resources.

From a functional point of view, the instrument is of a negotiated nature, implying the definition of a synallagma between the Contractors, which could be essentially public parties such as the Italian Regions but also allowing the intervention of Private Operators in the logic of the Public Private Partnership. The Institutional Development Contract consents to establish a unitary leadership and responsibility where the realization of a substantial number of interventions is expected with the participation of several implementing administrations and with a widespread distribution throughout the national territory.

The Institutional Development Contract establish for each intervention or category of interventions, the time schedule, the responsibilities of the contractors, the evaluation and monitoring criteria and the sanctions for any non-compliance. It also defines the conditions of potential partial defunding of interventions or the allocation of the relevant resources to another level of government, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity.

In order to reinforce the tool for guaranteeing the resilience and sustainability of interventions programmed for authorization purposes and to compress times, the Institutional Development Contract could include and provide for:

- the activation of Programme Agreements (“Accordi di Programma”) aimed at the necessary urbanistic variations as well as simplified Conferences of Services (“Conferenza dei Servizi”) and procedures in derogation ex art. 14, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Presidential Decree 380/2001;
- the centralization, if possible on a regional basis, of tools such as the Framework Agreement (“Accordo Quadro”) to activate a package procurement at least for the activities of design, management, validation and other technical services that the individual implementing administrations will be able to draw on directly without going through further tender procedures;
- a specific line of just-in-time monitoring aimed at activating mechanisms for timely intervention by the Responsible Administration at various levels and through the Contract management bodies and avoiding defunding or replacement interventions;
- a specific Technical Assistance to provide a consultancy service about technical-administrative assistance and assessment of economic-financial aspects to the Regions/Autonomous Provinces and/or health authorities, hospitals and other administrations involved in the projects in order to ensure the achievement of the defined objectives meeting the deadlines.

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health and other Italian Ministries, Agenas, ISS, Italian Regions, local health units (ASL), businesses.

Target population: This investment mainly targets the over-65 aged population segment, i.e. around 14 million people in the Country.

Timeline: For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Assumptions/ risks

The investment measure presents, among others, the following typologies of obstacles:

- **administrative ones**, such as: the lack of homogeneity at regional level in the implementation of the territorial LEAs, especially in the home care sector; fragmentary and ineffective healthcare integration; little harmonisation of the existing rules; the number of bodies involved; difficulties in harmonising the prevalence of the right to health and the right to data protection.
- **organisational ones**, such as scarce capacity to involve the different stakeholders involved; insufficient number and competence of staff dedicated to the activity; wide heterogeneity from North of Italy to South of Italy in terms of organisational models, with an extremely varied involvement of public and private bodies; inadequate level of computerisation in some health authorities, both in the administrative and care fields, with the consequent impossibility of reporting and analysing the activities carried out in a timely manner; absence of the use of domotics for the home care of the disabled; scarce professional training for a widespread implementation of techno-assistance on the territory; scarce investments in information security and therefore risk of health data violation.
- **financial ones**, such as: different reporting methods for home care between Italian Regions and between healthcare providers; lack of a standard tariff for all Italian Regions; difficulties in using the budget method for the implementation of care programmes.

In order to contain the risks listed above, the investment measure will be followed by:

- simplified tools to favour contextual decisions and the unification of the decision-making and preliminary stages of the procedures, as well as the identification of innovative financing methods to remunerate services directed to people with chronic and fragile conditions (e.g. health budgets). These interventions, together with the identification of measures aimed to facilitate the involvement of local authorities and other stakeholders involved, will make it possible to overcome administrative obstacles;
- interventions aimed to clarify the regulatory framework of reference in the field of territorial assistance. The completion of the reform mission, together with the additional investments already provided for by Law Decree No. 34/2020, in accordance with the other interventions planned in the area of the digitalisation of the ASL and the strengthening of cyber security, will make it possible to overcome organisational obstacles;
- a more precise analysis of the services rendered in home care, thanks to the gradual implementation of the actions provided for in the measure, which will also make it possible to standardise the methods of financing home care. Moreover, the provision to strengthen central coordination in the planning, disbursement and control of funding for the implementation of the investment measure will also make it possible, together with training measures, to strengthen the budget method as a tool for governing home care services. These interventions, together with the identification of new financing tools (e.g. the health budget), will make it possible to overcome financial obstacles.

Investment 1.2.2: The implementation of a new organizational model: Territorial Coordination Centres

Objective: Identify at National level a shared model for the strengthening of primary care overall, in order to support healthcare professionals in their clinical practice especially promoting tools that encourage telemedicine, telemonitoring and teleconsultations preferring the home care setting. Taking care of the patient/citizen is the act of taking in charge of the patient/citizen, assuming responsibility for planning and managing the interventions the user needs, taking into account his or her health and socio-sanitary needs and preferences. The shared model will be capable of making the most of the new possibilities offered by domotics, telemedicine, digitalisation of the system, as well as the new response and analysis capacities deriving from Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. This activity will result in the approval of Guidelines to be published within the National Guidelines System of the Italian National Health Institute (ISS), pursuant to Law no. 24/2017. Elements of home automation (domotics), telemedicine and remote monitoring will increase the effectiveness of the healthcare intervention as well as social intervention and will reduce the risk of institutionalization especially for elderly and fragile patients. This intervention is in synergy with Mission 5 Component 2 Investment 1.1 and Investment 1.2.

The implementation of a national shared model aimed at strengthening primary care sector useful to clinical management of patients, even within their home, will be realized throughout artificial intelligence and machine learning tools that should be tested in the primary care context. The creation of this model will be realized through the implementation in each ASL – Local Health Authority (125) a data interconnection system that allows clinical data (also deriving from medical devices, such as, for example, implantable devices, i.e. pacemakers) to be available in real time on the cloud. This action will support the implementation of innovative clinical management models to assist patients within their home, providing both healthcare professionals and patients/caregivers the tools to enhance telemedicine, digitalization as well as artificial intelligence and machine learning tools in the comprehensive context of primary care and within local health authorities.

Lastly, the crucial point of this intervention is the **introduction of 602 Territorial Coordination Centres** (“Centrali Operative Territoriali”) (1 for every 100,000 inhabitants) with the function of coordinating and linking the various territorial, social-health and hospital health services, as well as the emergency-urgency network, in order to ensure continuity, accessibility and integration of care. The Territorial Coordination Centres will be equipped with the technological means to ensure the remote control of the devices provided to the patients, will support the exchange of information between the health professionals involved in the care, will constitute a reference point for caregivers, both for training in self-care and for its implementation, and will act as a reference point in the event of further care needs of the patient. In order to carry out their informative and educational mission for healthcare professionals, patients and caregivers, Territorial Coordination Centres will be supported by the advanced version of “Portal of Transparency”, an informative platform developed by Agenas after consolidation and evaluation phases. The principal objectives of this platform are to allow citizens with easy access to social and healthcare services, by providing updated information on treatments and health facilities, and consequently guide them to an aware choice of health treatments and services. Moreover, a health intelligence system will set up, also with the use of artificial intelligence, capable of providing guidance to healthcare personnel and citizens, including the management of medical emergencies. In order to ensure a regular updating of the information flow from the whole Country regional support teams will be implemented. Providing the territorial healthcare assistance so Territorial Coordination Centres with artificial intelligence and machine learning tools and connecting them with platform that will support the implementation of telemedicine and teleconsultation will decrease the number of homecare accesses of healthcare professionals needed per patients without reducing the quality of care.

Implementation: The Italian Ministry of Health also through its permanent government agencies will be responsible of the Component as a whole. In relation to the Investments, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned. The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner “ad acta”. With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences (“conferenze di servizi”). The Italian Ministry of Health, as the Responsible Administration, also through its permanent government agencies, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessary achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual “reward” fee of the National Health Fund⁶. All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions.

The Institutional Development Contract is the tool ordinarily identified by current national legislation (combined provisions of art. 1 and art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 88 of May 31, 2011, and art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 91 of June 20, 2017, by Law no. 123 of August 3, 2017) to accelerate the implementation of strategic projects, functionally connected to each other.

This tool is specifically aimed at supporting territorial cohesion, development and economic growth of the country and accelerate the implementation of interventions of considerable complexity. The Institutional Development Contract is particularly useful in those projects having the nature of major projects or investments articulated in individual interventions functionally connected to each other, which require an integrated approach and the use of European investment structural funds and national funds also included in plans and operational programs funded from national and European resources.

From a functional point of view, the instrument is of a negotiated nature, implying the definition of a synallagma between the Contractors, which could be essentially public parties such as the Regions but also allowing the intervention of Private Operators in the logic of the Public Private Partnership. The Institutional Development Contract consents to establish a unitary leadership and responsibility where the realization of a substantial number of interventions is expected with the participation of several implementing administrations and with a widespread distribution throughout the national territory.

The Institutional Development Contract establish for each intervention or category of interventions, the time schedule, the responsibilities of the contractors, the evaluation and monitoring criteria and the sanctions for any non-compliance. It also defines the conditions of potential partial defunding of interventions or the allocation of the relevant resources to another level of government, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity.

In order to reinforce the tool for guaranteeing the resilience and sustainability of interventions programmed for authorization purposes and to compress times, the Institutional Development Contract could include and provide for:

⁶ Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

- the activation of Programme Agreements (“Accordi di Programma”) aimed at the necessary urbanistic variations as well as simplified Conferences of Services (“Conferenza dei Servizi”) and procedures in derogation ex art. 14, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Presidential Decree 380/2001;
- the centralization, if possible on a regional basis, of tools such as the Framework Agreement (“Accordo Quadro”) to activate a package procurement at least for the activities of design, management, validation and other technical services that the individual implementing administrations will be able to draw on directly without going through further tender procedures;
- a specific line of just-in-time monitoring aimed at activating mechanisms for timely intervention by the Responsible Administration at various levels and through the Contract management bodies and avoiding defunding or replacement interventions;
- a specific Technical Assistance to provide a consultancy service about technical-administrative assistance and assessment of economic-financial aspects to the Regions/Autonomous Provinces and/or health authorities, hospitals and other administrations involved in the projects in order to ensure the achievement of the defined objectives meeting the deadlines.

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health and other Italian Ministries, Agenas, ISS, Italian Regions, local health units (ASL), businesses.

Target population: This investment targets whole Italian population, in particular 23 million people with simple chronicity present in Italy.

Timeline: For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Assumptions/ risks

The investment measure presents, among others, the following typologies of obstacles:

- **administrative ones**, such as: the lack of homogeneity at regional level in the implementation of the territorial LEAs, especially in the home care sector; fragmentary and ineffective healthcare integration; little harmonisation of the existing rules; the number of bodies involved; difficulties in harmonising the prevalence of the right to health and the right to data protection.
- **organisational ones**, such as scarce capacity to involve the different stakeholders involved; insufficient number and competence of staff dedicated to the activity; wide heterogeneity from North of Italy to South of Italy in terms of organisational models, with an extremely varied involvement of public and private bodies; inadequate level of computerisation in some health authorities, both in the administrative and care fields, with the consequent impossibility of reporting and analysing the activities carried out in a timely manner; absence of the use of domotics for the home care of the disabled; scarce professional training for a widespread implementation of techno-assistance on the territory; scarce investments in information security and therefore risk of health data violation.
- **financial ones**, such as: different reporting methods for home care between Italian Regions and between healthcare providers; lack of a standard tariff for all Italian Regions; difficulties in using the budget method for the implementation of care programmes.

In order to contain the risks listed above, the investment measure will be followed by:

- simplified tools to favour contextual decisions and the unification of the decision-making and preliminary stages of the procedures, as well as the identification of innovative financing methods

to remunerate services directed to people with chronic and fragile conditions (e.g. health budgets). These interventions, together with the identification of measures aimed to facilitate the involvement of local authorities and other stakeholders involved, will make it possible to overcome administrative obstacles;

- interventions aimed to clarify the regulatory framework of reference in the field of territorial assistance. The completion of the reform mission, together with the additional investments already provided for by Law Decree No. 34/2020, in accordance with the other interventions planned in the area of the digitalisation of the ASL and the strengthening of cyber security, will make it possible to overcome organisational obstacles;
- a more precise analysis of the services rendered in home care, thanks to the gradual implementation of the actions provided for in the measure, which will also make it possible to standardise the methods of financing home care. Moreover, the provision to strengthen central coordination in the planning, disbursement and control of funding for the implementation of the investment measure will also make it possible, together with training measures, to strengthen the budget method as a tool for governing home care services. These interventions, together with the identification of new financing tools (e.g. the health budget), will make it possible to overcome financial obstacles.

Investment 1.2.3: Telemedicine to better support patients with chronic diseases

Objective: The first pillar of the national telemedicine strategy consists in promoting and financing the **development and scale up of new telemedicine projects and solutions within regional healthcare systems**, and as such it represents a key (technological) enabler for the implementation of the enhanced remote care approach to health, with a particular focus on chronic patients. Of course, such projects will have to abide to the National Healthcare System’s guidelines on telemedicine already under development by the Ministry of Health. Projects can be focused on any clinical domain and span a broad range of functionalities, including for instance:

- Remote doctor-patient interactions and care delivery, supported as applicable with video/audio/instrumental data (such as via wearables);
- Remote consulting between HCPs around a specific diagnosis;
- Remote access to diagnostic reports/medical data in general;
- Remote patient monitoring
- Other activities and instruments.

The second pillar foresees the creation of a national platform for telemedicine aimed at screening all tried and tested telemedicine projects run by the Italian Regions and other private institutions, giving visibility to the best performing ones (Mission 6 Component 2 Investment 1.3). This measure will go a long way in fostering cross-pollination of best practices as well as fostering the adoption of successful platforms and “vertical” applications/solutions.

The third pillar entails the financing of ad hoc research initiatives on digital health and care technologies, to be potentially developed in synergy with the projects of pillar 1. This pillar is consistent with research

initiatives included in Mission 4 and other current or planned initiatives by the Italian Ministry of University and Research outside the scope of the NPRR.

Implementation: The Ministry of Health also through its permanent government agencies and in collaboration with the Ministry for Technological Innovation and the Digital Transition will be responsible for the overall management and oversight of the project.

The initiative will be implemented through a national contest aimed at allocating funding to projects proposed by the Italian Regions, where:

- The Italian Ministry of Health will define upfront priorities for the telemedicine projects financing process in accordance with the National Healthcare Strategies;
- The Italian Regions will participate to the contest, by proposing their projects;
- The Italian Ministry of Health will allocate the funding as co-financing of the proposals received;
- The Italian Regions will be in charge of implementing the projects awarded with funding.

The scope of projects admissible for financing will be open to all applications/solutions/use cases across all steps of the health journey (consultation, examination, report consultation, patient monitoring, etc.) and clinical domains (e.g., cardiac, orthopaedic, etc.).

However, two pre-conditions to funding will be enforced.

First, projects shall exhibit a data-driven approach, foreseeing a native integration of telemedicine solutions with the national Electronic Health Record: data collected through telemedicine projects will be created as digitally native and, where compatible, will automatically populate the Electronic Health Record, which is to become the main platform where telemedicine users can obtain patients' healthcare data, consistent with Mission 6 Component 2 Investment 1.3.

Second, submitted project proposals shall include clear quantitative KPIs (including targets that will allow to track impact in the first 12 to 24 months) related to key outcomes for the healthcare system, such as:

- Simplification of access to the health system (e.g. consultations);
- Enhancement prevention across medical disciplines;
- Monitoring improvement (more frequent) for post-acute and chronic diseases;
- Improvement of healthcare patients' care quality (e.g. lower hospitalization rates for chronic patients, lower waiting times);
- Also, and where applicable, they shall include forecasts of economic savings for the health system.

The disbursement of financing instalments shall be conditioned to the fulfilment of these impact monitoring KPIs.

Also, the awarding of funding will privilege those projects/initiatives that:

- Leverage existing (successful) experiences (ongoing projects, pilots, etc.), to accelerate time to impact;
- Aim to build scalable "telemedicine platforms", encompassing multiple applications/use cases and integrating them with an approach based on: open architecture and open interfaces (for easy integration of additional applications), standard off-the-shelf software, limited system integration requirement/effort to expand the scope to other applications/solutions;

- Ensure open/seamless integration with the Territorial Coordination Centers, to empower the Home care strategy (as described in this Component 1 of Mission 6: data collected through telemedicine projects, where compatible, will converge to a data platform used by Territorial Coordination Centers);
- Cover multiple Regions in the implementation scope, to favour standardization and with a particular eye reducing geographical health delivery gaps.

Evaluation and monitoring of telemedicine projects should be carried out by international standards, and, where possible through Randomized Control Trials (RCTs) in order to improve telemedicine and research on digital health in lockstep.

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health and other Italian Ministries, Agenas, ISS, Italian Regions, local health units (ASL), businesses.

Target population: This investment targets whole Italian population, in particular 23 million people with simple chronicity present in Italy.

Timeline: For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Assumptions/ risks

The investment measure presents, among others, the following typologies of obstacles: (i) Compliance with the timing of the tender procedures and the identification of beneficiaries. (ii) Compliance with the timing of evaluating the proposals and defining the rankings of the beneficiaries.

In order to manage the risks mentioned above, the investment will be accompanied by:

- Preparation of an accurate gantt chart of the activities for each of the phases, and identification of the key milestones to ensure a thorough monitoring of the timing of the various procedures, with the institution of a “red flag” in the event of a failure in reaching the relevant progress stage.
- Institution of an internal task force ex ante, that will remodel the programme as a condition for the progress of the activities and will support the management over the next steps of the project.
- Definition within the tender documents of accurate rules and timelines for the different phases of the procedure and evaluation. Scrolling ranking.

Total Cost of Investment 1.2: A total expenditure of €4,000 €/Mln is estimated for the implementation of Investment 1.2. For details of the individual items and the calculation methodology please refer to paragraph 10.

Milestones and Targets Investment 1.2: For details see paragraph 9.

Milestone/Target	Description	Value	Timeline
Milestone intermediate step	MLS 1 - Approval of the Guidelines containing the digital model for the implementation of Home Care		Q2 2022

	Agreement approved in State-Region Conference publication on OJ		
Milestone	MLS 2 - Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for Home Care Institutional Development Contract		Q2 2022
Target	T.1 – At least 800,000 additional people over 65 treated in home care Details on territorial distribution provided – Annex II	800,000	Q2 2026
Target	T.2 – At least 600 Coordination Centres fully operational Details on territorial distribution provided – Annex I	600	Q2 2024
Milestone	MLS.3 - Assign programs/projects on telemedicine as a tool to support the management of patients to Regions		Q4 2023
Target	T.3: At least 200,000 number of people assisted by exploiting telemedicine tools	200,000	Q4 2025

Investment 1.3: Strengthening Intermediate Healthcare and its facilities (Community Hospital).

Challenges: The adverse effect of the lack of complete implementation and fragmentation of local health services, along with the consequent integration between territorial and hospital services, is one of the main challenges that the Italian NHS has to face. In particular, the difficulties of citizens in finding answers to their health needs locally generate important inefficiencies every year with repercussions also on safety and quality of services provided. The not sufficient level of territorial healthcare facilities negatively impacts the quality perceived by citizens of the Italian NHS, and can generate stress and a sense of abandonment, especially in most vulnerable individuals and people living in disadvantaged areas.

Objectives: The general objective of the investment is to ensure **the creation of Community Hospital.**

Community Hospitals are healthcare facilities for patients who, following an episode of minor acuity or the relapse of chronic pathologies, require low-intensity and short-term clinical interventions that can potentially be provided at home, but who are admitted to these facilities due to the lack of suitability of the home itself (structural and/or family).

The aforementioned facilities are equipped with 20 beds up to a maximum of 40 beds, as provided for by the State-Regions Agreement of 20/02/2020 (Glossary of acts n. 17/CSR).

In order to implement the provisions of the aforementioned Agreement of 20/02/2020, the following will be activated when fully operational Community Hospitals (CMOs) provided by 20 beds per 50,000 inhabitants in a uniform manner throughout the Country.

Considering the healthcare need of the population the priority is to build at least part of the Community Hospitals envisaged, it has been decided, in this first phase, to build about 380 facilities, consisting in 7,620 beds that has to be added to the 1,205 existing beds throughout the Italian Regions.

These facilities have a crucial function between patients, home and hospitalization. This intervention shall take place in the context of the general improvement of the primary care system in order to personalize local assistance, avoiding, if possible, the distress of a hospitalization, especially for the most vulnerable individuals.

This temporary hospitalization is intended to reduce hospitalization for people with acute or chronic diseases, as it would be dedicated to people who need continuous nursing and medical assistance. Patients may come from home or other residential facilities, from the emergency room or discharged from acute care hospitals.

Furthermore, this will foster the pertinence of hospital services by providing an alternative to improper access to the emergency room, especially for those who need health surveillance, but with already defined diagnosis. Finally, this will facilitate discharge by providing the family and local services with the time necessary to adapt the home environments to the needs that may have emerged, reducing the impact on the patients and their family and the income capacity of families.

Implementation: The Italian Ministry of Health also through its permanent government agencies will be responsible of the Component as a whole. In relation to the Investments, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned. The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner “ad acta”. With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences (“conferenze di servizi”). The Italian Ministry of Health, as the Responsible Administration, also through its permanent government agencies, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessary achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual “reward” fee of the National Health Fund⁷. All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions.

The Institutional Development Contract is the tool ordinarily identified by current national legislation (combined provisions of art. 1 and art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 88 of May 31, 2011, and art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 91 of June 20, 2017, by Law no. 123 of August 3, 2017) to accelerate the implementation of strategic projects, functionally connected to each other.

This tool is specifically aimed at supporting territorial cohesion, development and economic growth of the country and accelerate the implementation of interventions of considerable complexity. The Institutional Development Contract is particularly useful in those projects having the nature of major projects or investments articulated in individual interventions functionally connected to each other, which require an integrated approach and the use of European investment structural funds and national funds also included in plans and operational programs funded from national and European resources.

From a functional point of view, the instrument is of a negotiated nature, implying the definition of a synallagma between the Contractors, which could be essentially public parties such as the Regions but also allowing the intervention of Private Operators in the logic of the Public Private Partnership. The Institutional Development Contract consents to establish a unitary leadership and responsibility where the realization of

⁷ Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

a substantial number of interventions is expected with the participation of several implementing administrations and with a widespread distribution throughout the national territory.

The Institutional Development Contract establish for each intervention or category of interventions, the time schedule, the responsibilities of the contractors, the evaluation and monitoring criteria and the sanctions for any non-compliance. It also defines the conditions of potential partial defunding of interventions or the allocation of the relevant resources to another level of government, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity.

In order to reinforce the tool for guaranteeing the resilience and sustainability of interventions programmed for authorization purposes and to compress times, the Institutional Development Contract could include and provide for:

- the activation of Programme Agreements (“Accordi di Programma”) aimed at the necessary urbanistic variations as well as simplified Conferences of Services (“Conferenza dei Servizi”) and procedures in derogation ex art. 14, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Presidential Decree 380/2001;
- the centralization, if possible on a regional basis, of tools such as the Framework Agreement (“Accordo Quadro”) to activate a package procurement at least for the activities of design, management, validation and other technical services that the individual implementing administrations will be able to draw on directly without going through further tender procedures;
- a specific line of just-in-time monitoring aimed at activating mechanisms for timely intervention by the Responsible Administration at various levels and through the Contract management bodies and avoiding defunding or replacement interventions;
- a specific Technical Assistance to provide a consultancy service about technical-administrative assistance and assessment of economic-financial aspects to the Regions/Autonomous Provinces and/or health authorities, hospitals and other administrations involved in the projects in order to ensure the achievement of the defined objectives meeting the deadlines.

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health and other Italian Ministries, Agenas, ISS, Italian Regions, ASL.

Target population: Entire population.

Timeline: For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Assumptions/ risks

The investment measure presents, among others, the following typologies of obstacles:

- **administrative ones**, such as: the lack of definition of structural, technological and organisational standards of territorial care; the lack of homogeneity in the contractual types of the different health professionals; delays in the issuing of the national reference act;
- **organisational ones**, such as: poor capacity for coordinating professionals and services; difficulties in involving staff with different types of contract; lack of homogeneity at regional level in the provision of services; high risk of litigation;
- **financial ones**, such as: the scarcity of *ad hoc* resources earmarked for territorial services; difficulties in financing activities that do not have a dedicated budget.

In order to contain the above-mentioned risks, the investment measure will be followed by

- simplified tools to favour contextual decisions and the unification of the decision-making and preliminary phases of procedures. These interventions, together with the implementation of the reform measure, will make it possible to overcome administrative obstacles;

- interventions aimed at clarifying the regulatory framework in the area of territorial assistance. The completion of the reform measure, together with the additional investments already provided for in Law Decree No. 34/2020, will make it possible to overcome organisational obstacles;
- central coordination in the planning, disbursement and control of funding for the implementation of the investment measure. This intervention, together with the identification of new participatory planning tools, will make it possible to overcome financial obstacles.

Total Cost of Investment 1.3: A total expenditure of € 1.000 €/Mln is estimated for the construction of 381 Community Hospitals. For details of individual items and calculation methodology please refer to paragraph 10.

Milestones and Targets Investment 1.3: for details see paragraph 9

Milestone/Target	Description	Value	Timeline
Milestone	MLS 1 - Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for Community hospitals Institutional Development Contract		Q2 2022
Target	T.1 – At least 380 Community Hospitals renovated, interconnected and technologically equipped – Annex III	380	Q2 2026

Pillars

- **Social Cohesion:** the component focuses on strengthening social cohesion through the reduction of inequalities both in terms of access to and quality of the assistance provided, and in terms of the healthiness of the environment in relation to the economic dimensions supporting sustainable development. The component, in particular, through reform and investment measures intends to:
 - o reduce social costs due to medical tourism, as well as improving access to health services and participation in prevention initiatives for hard-to-reach population groups;
 - o strengthen the synergy in the field of environmental protection in a harmonious manner throughout the Country in order to enhance the national overall primary prevention by investment of resources on equity base, and by implementing preventive and coordinated actions to limit and rehabilitate critical areas.
- **Public health:** all measures of the component are aimed at strengthening the equity, effectiveness, credibility and resilience of the Italian NHS, also in the face of further health or environmental and climatic emergencies. The component, in particular, through reform and investment measures intends to:

- strengthen primary care and prevention activities by creating a care network of proximity territorial services, the core of which are the Community Houses and the strengthening of Home Care. These initiatives will make it possible, among other things, to ensure greater equity of access to the network of health, as well as to enhance the system's ability to modulate interventions on the basis of personal health conditions;
 - tackling environmental risks at their origin, by strengthening primary preventive actions and the promotion of healthy choices according to the "One-Health" approach. The creation of a network for the protection and promotion of human health with regard to environmental and climatic determinants of health and their changes, in particular, will make it possible to increase the number of healthy years of the population in correlation with the economic dimensions of the territories and their sustainable development as well as to reduce disease and related costs for the health sector.
- Green Transition: the component is based on cooperation with health leadership in all sectors that at different levels influence the goal of ensuring healthy, safe and accessible environments according to principles of equity and sustainability and therefore substantially supports the win-win relationship of green transition policies. The adoption of processes based on biological, chemical and physical risk analysis for prevention in health-environment interactions, among others, presides over the validation of safety of alternative energies, reuse/recycling of essential resources (such as wastewater, sludge and waste) for human uses and in safe waste management. The component will also be developed in the green and digital transition and in the other sectors of economic-productive development.
- Digital transition: the component envisages many measures and sub-measures aimed at strengthening the digital development of the Italian NHS, the use of high-tech tools for the management and analysis of information (e.g., artificial intelligence systems, modelling, learning machines, etc.) and innovative tools that facilitate the population's access to health services and to know and care about their own health status in a safe and aware manner.
- The component, in particular, through reform and investment measures intends to
 - closing the gap with other European Countries in terms of the use of internet platforms to access and obtain information on health services (Italy is currently below the European average in terms of both the use of the internet to access health information (33% of users against 51% of the European average for access to health information and 7% have booked a health service online against a European average of 13%);
 - developing integrated information systems which, through the use of big data, artificial intelligence and other technological tools, make it possible to: support a better development of predictive tools for the state of health aligned with the Component 2; facilitate access to health services/information; guarantee remote assistance as well as the integration of care. The implementation of the above-mentioned systems will make it possible, not only to improve the accessibility and quality of the care provided, but also to reduce health expenditure, thanks to the reduction in inappropriate healthcare services, in terms of hospitalization, drug consumption and other diagnostic services.
 - creating a national environmental and climate monitoring network, through the creation of site-specific models and projections, effectively linked to the development of health surveillance networks based on predictive approaches of risk analysis (early-warning) and

epidemiological analysis, to support the analysis of environmental and climate impacts on health, in all phases of development of economic and social sectors.

- Resilience: the component focuses on improving the resilience of the Italian NHS, especially in the event of health emergencies, such as pandemics.

The component also strengthens the ecological resilience in the face of global environmental change, promoting intergenerational equity, reducing high costs and inefficiencies of individual sector interventions. The above actions, together with increased organisational coherence, align health promotion policies with the goals of the UN 2030 Agenda.

The component, in particular, through reform and investment measures intends to:

- o implement prevention and monitoring activities on the health status of the population in order to make the system more timely in case of further pandemic emergencies;
- o develop primary prevention actions in risk management of emerging infectious diseases and pandemic zoonoses.

Redundant multi-barrier control measures for prevention and response are key resilience elements of the new system.

- Employment: the measures foreseen for the component are functional and synergetic to support the operations of sustainable growth from the environmental and health point of view and, consequently, to favour the increase of the employment level, both in the green and digital transition and in the other economic sectors. In terms of employment, it is also expected to increase training and specialisation activities and the recruitment of human resources at central and regional level in the NHS as a result of reform-related investments, as well as to decrease the number of working days lost due to illness;
- Growth: the component contributes to the growth of the Country through a profound reorganisation of Italian public health services, which will also be accompanied by training actions aimed at ensuring that public employees have the right skills to deal with the digital and green transition. The component also aims to develop the capacity of the Italian public administration to be a facilitator of innovation, especially in the area of access to health services and use of home care. In fact, the planned measures will contribute to improving the European Commission's index of digitisation of the economy and society, in which Italy ranks 25th out of 28 EU Member States. In addition, the planned measures will reduce the administrative and bureaucratic burden on users, professionals and NHS' entities. Finally, the objectives of the measures represent a prerequisite for general growth: the design of a new preventive healthcare system capable of fully managing the health-environment-climate issue is in fact a prerequisite for the health and environmental sustainability of the economic and social growth expected in the Country, both in the green and digital transition and in the other economic-productive sectors.

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

5. Cross-border and multi-country projects

Not Applicable.

6. Green dimension of the component

The component contributes to the development of the green transition by:

- improving of technological efficiency by enhancing all forms of innovation and optimization of production processes;
- providing a more efficient care service, which reduces the needs for travels to hospitals - which is cause to pollution generated by transport means - in favour of a local and home-driven approach;
- supporting energy efficiency renovation of the infrastructures and equipment;
- supporting risk prevention models and the management of both climate and non-climate related natural risks or risks linked to human activities, such as pandemic crisis.

7. Digital dimension of the component

The component generally contributes to the development of the digital transition by:

- strengthening of digital capabilities and implementing of advanced technologies in hospitals, consistent with the Italian Integrated National Plan for Energy and Climate;
- fostering a deep technological evolution of communication and data transmission systems from territorial units to hospital or territorial competent structures with large benefits on the appropriateness of the health services provided;
- strengthening the digitization of care by promoting the diffusion of care devices in connection with each other, especially for professionals and disadvantaged people in the field of telemedicine;
- redefining operational methodologies within the Italian NHS using digital technologies ensuring monitoring and remote assistance, integrating research activities with care activities.

Specifically, the investments address the following elements:

- **Home as the place of first care using a multilateral approach:** it sustains the development of the digital transition by involving investments in the implementation of telemedicine and the development of an artificial intelligence model aim at streamlining the communication systems between the various parties involved, thus allowing simplification of existing information flows, and providing a contribution to operators in the provision of care and assistance and to decision makers in the governance and planning of services. The interventions provided in this investment will enable patients to receive the necessary treatments in a timely manner and ensuring high quality of care. With respect to the green transition, the project will allow to keep patients at home, limiting their transfers of those of their families. In addition, transfers of caregivers will also be limited to cases of necessity. Better home care optimizes the consumption of drugs and disposable medical devices, through increasingly personalized and flexible plans.

Impact on green and digital transition.

Table 2 on Green and Digital Impact

8. Do no significant harm see excel file

9. Milestones, targets and timeline

Milestone	Target	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Milestone 1: Entry into force of the secondary legislation (Ministerial Decree) envisaging the reform of the organization of healthcare			Q2				

Investment 1.1

Milestone	Target	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for Community health houses			Q2				
	Target 1: At least 1,250 Community Health Houses renovated and technologically equipped						Q2

Investment 1.2

Milestone	Target	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Milestone 1: Approval of the Guidelines containing the digital model for the implementation of Home Care – publication on OJ			Q2				
Milestone 2: Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for Home Care			Q2				
	Target 1: At least 800,000 additional people over 65 to be treated in home care						Q2

	Target 2: At least 600 Coordination Centres fully operational				Q2		
Milestone 3 – Assign programs/projects on telemedicine as a tool to support the management of patients to Regions				Q4			
	Target 2: At least 200,000 number of people assisted by exploiting telemedicine tools					Q4	

Investment 1.3

Milestone	Target	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
MLS 1: Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for Community hospitals			Q2				
	T.1 – At least 380 Community Hospitals renovated, interconnected and technologically equipped						Q2

10. Financing and costs

Investment 1.1 - Community Health House to improve territorial health assistance

Cost item	Unit Cost (Euro)	Nr	Total
Item A – Operational support	-	-	261,504 €
Item B - Structural costs	1,280,000	1,288	1,648,640,000 €
Item C - Costs of interconnection and technological plants	272,592	1,288	351,098,496 €
Total			2,000,000,000 €

Methodology

Community Health Houses to be activated: 1,288 (60,244,639 Italian population ISTAT 01/01/2020 /46.774 inhab. national minimum standards) at a cost of 1,648,640 € of which (1,280,000 X 1,288) € cost of structures + (272 592 x 1,288) € cost of technology.

The cost for each Community Health House is calculated taking into account the structural cost (item B), the cost of interconnection and technological plants (item C) the structure should be equipped with.

Item A: operational support to implement the measures

To carry out specialized support the implementation of interventions, it is planned to use 2 middle profiles (daily rate € 300) X 190 days, coordinated by 1 project manager (daily rate 500 €) X 87 days and 1 senior (daily rate 400 €) X 90 days of coordination with the central level. To this amount it is added the compensation of the cost relating to the social security charges to be borne by the commissioning party and VAT + 35%.

A total expenditure of 261,504 € is estimated for the operational support to carry out 1,288 Community Health Houses.

Item B: structural costs

Cost structures for Community House: € 1,280 000

In the absence of a dedicated information flow, it is estimated 100% of structures built ex novo with a floor area of 800 sqm, in compliance with the current estimations related to DPR 14/01/1997. 1,280 000 € for Community Health House = 800 sqm (14/01/1997 DPR) X 1,600 € (unit cost per square meter for construction, Resolution 09.03.2018, n. 4/2018 / G of the Court of Auditors)

A total expenditure of 1,648,640,000 € is estimated to carry out 1,288 Community Health Houses.

Item C: Costs of interconnection and technological plants

Technology Fee for Community Health House € 272,592 of which:

192,000.00 €: technological component equal to 15% (Section C.4 of the document entitled "Methods and procedures for the activation of investment programs in health care through the program agreements, referred to in Article 5 bis of Legislative Decree. December 30, 1992, n. 502 and subsequent amendments and program framework agreements art. 2 of law 662/1996 approved in the State-Regions Conference of 28 February 2008) of the investment cost to activate the Community Houses.

€ 80,592.00 for interconnection with health professionals working in the area:

€ 60 260.00 purchase technical package (€ 2,620 X 23 TP). Base CONSIP 2012 X 11 TP for Community House + 1 TP per 10 MMG + 1 TP per 2 PLS as affiliation)

4,945.00 € per unit cost of € 215 for installation and start-up of base CONSIP 2012 X 23 TP estimated

6,187.00 € per unit cost of € 269 for migrating data based CONSIP 2012 X 23 TP estimated

€ 9,200.00 per unit cost of € 400 for training use of the estimated 23 TP

Taking into consideration previous experiences, a total expenditure of 351,098,496 € is estimated for the technological part of 1,288 Community Health Houses.

A total expenditure of 2,000,000 000 € is estimated to carry out 1,288 Community Health Houses.

Regarding operating costs and their sustainability, please refer to Appendix 1.

Investment 1.2 - Home as the first place of care and telemedicine

Cost item	Unit Cost (Euro)	Nr	Total (Euro)
Item A: Costs of patients taken in charge		807,970	2,720,000,000 €
Item B: ASL Interconnection and Territorial Coordination Centres	465,116 €	602	280,000,000 €
Item C: Telemedicine interregional projects			1,000,000,000 €
Total			4,000,000,000 €

Methodology

The cost estimate relating to “Home as the first place of care and telemedicine” and the related sub-measure consists of costs of patients taken in charge (item A), interventions relating to Territorial Coordination Centres and ASL Interconnection (item B), Telemedicine interregional projects (item C).

Item A: Costs for patients taken in charge

It is estimated that are treated in home care a total of 807,970 people >65 years of age, that are the additional number to reach 10% of the population over 65 in 2026. The average cost is € 1,980.25 per person (calculated using the cost of the number of patients taken over in home care during the last year of intervention). A total expenditure of 2,720,000,000 € is estimated for patients taken in charge. This objective is aligned with the international and national best practices evidence, in particular at national level Emilia Romagna, Veneto and Toscana Regions represent the benchmark. The experience of these three Regions shows that the population assisted in home care is divided in the four levels of intensity of care according to the following percentages, that result from the mean value of both: 60% in basic home care, 20% in first-level home care, 10% in second-level home care, 4% in third-level home care and 6% in home palliative care. The average cost has been estimated taking into account the willingness to take charge in the last year:

- 484.782 people in basic home care with 1 access per month (5.817.385 accesses/year) at an average cost of € 18 per access;
- 161.594 people in first-level home care with 3 accesses per month (5.817.386 accesses/year) of which 16% of general practitioners at a cost of € 18.9 each and 84% from other operators at a cost of € 37.50 per access;
- 80.797 people in second-level home care with 7 accesses per month (6,786,949 accesses/year) of which 13% of general practitioners at € 18.9 per access and 87% of other operators at an average cost of € 56.25 per access;
- 32.319 people in third-level home care with 12 accesses per month (4.653.908 accesses/year) of which 11% of general practitioners at € 18.9 per access and 89% of other operators at the average cost of 75 € per access;
- 48.478 people in home palliative care with 15 accesses per month (8,726,077 accesses/year) of which 10% of general practitioners at € 18.9 per access and 90% of other operators at an average cost of € 75.

For the identification of access rates, consideration was given to DGR no. 1661/2018 of the Emilia Romagna Region and the National Collective Agreement of General Medicine and Free Choice Paediatricians (discipline of relations with General Practitioners pursuant to Article 8 of Legislative Decree no. 502 of 1992 and subsequent amendments and additions - 29 March 2018).

Description	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Personnel cost for Homecare Assistance	578.231.762 €	760.889.632 €	997.151.408 €	1.283.890.954 €	1.599.979.366 €	
National Health Fund comma 4 art. 1 D.L. n. 34/2020	265.028.624 €	265.028.624 €	265.028.624 €	265.028.624 €	265.028.624 €	
National Health Fund comma 5 art. 1 D.L. n. 34/2020 (parziale)	235.000.000 €	235.000.000 €	235.000.000 €	235.000.000 €	235.000.000 €	
Recovery Fund	78.203.138 €	260.861.007 €	497.122.784 €	783.862.329 €	1.099.950.742 €	2.720.000.000 €
Additional number of people over 65 years old treated in homecare	292.000	384.240	503.549	648.349	807.970	

Item B: Territorial Coordination Centres and ASLs Interconnection

602 centres: in the absence of a flow of information, it is conventionally considered one coordination center for about 60.244.639/100,000 inhab.

Cost of Territorial Coordination Centers to renovate existing buildings: € 90,300,000 € = 602 X 1,000 central € (Health Commission of the State-Regions Conference for the new construction/expansion of hospitals were used, and referred to Deliberation no. 4/2018/G of 9 March 2018 of Corte dei Conti - Sezione Centrale di Controllo sulla Gestione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato su “L’attuazione del Programma Straordinario per la Ristrutturazione Edilizia e l’ammodernamento tecnologico del Patrimonio Sanitario”) X 150 sqm (D.Lgs 81/2008, Rapporto ISS Covid-19 n.5/2020 Rev.2) for a total expenditure of 150,000 €.

Carrying out the interconnection tool in the ASLs 42,642,875 € = 341,143 x 125 ASLs

A cost of € 341,143 has been estimated for each ASL for the purchase of software, hardware, migration and data interconnection, as well as for staff training.

31,897,574 € = 257,238,5 € (unit cost of software development, CONSIP 2012) for 125 ASLs.

2,405,600 € = 19,400 € (unit cost of installation and launch, CONSIP 2012) per 125 ASLs.

3,187,420 = 25,705 € (data migration unit cost, CONSIP 2012) per 125 ASLs.

4,811,200 € = 38,800 € (training unit cost) for 125 ASLs.

Data Source. CONSIP - Procurement in open procedure under Law No. 163/2006, for the acquisition of software licenses and services for CRM solution, homes and Asset Management Department of General Administration, Personnel and Services of the Ministry of Economy and Finance - ID 1213 - Economic Offer - Part B.

Technological equipment for the implementation of 602 Territorial Coordination Centers and the enhancement of the primary healthcare sector to promote homecare as first point of assistance for citizens, are divided as follows:

Technology Cost: € 13,545,000 = 22,500 X 602 technological component equal to 15% (Accordo Stato-Regioni del 28 febbraio 2008 - art. 10 sulle modalità e procedure per l'attivazione degli investimenti in programmi sanitari attraverso gli Accordi di Programma, di cui all'articolo 5 bis del D.Lgs. n. 502/1992) of the investment cost to activate the Territorial Coordination Centres.

Piloting artificial intelligence and machine learning tools in the primary care context among a sample of national citizens (1 millions of Italians citizens) for a total expenditure of 50.000.000 € (10,000,000 € per year).

Consolidation and evolution of the “Portal of Trasparency”, the informative platform developed by Agenas for a total expenditure of 25,482,412 €.

Purchase device for the operators and patients at the average cost of 2215 € each (44 for each center) for a total expenditure of 58,029,713 € (Special contract specifications. Open procedure for the entrusting of the Service of home care and supplies support for users of the A.S.L. Benevento, 2019).

A total expenditure of 280,000,000 € is estimated for the technological and interconnection equipment of 602 Coordination Centers.

Item C: Telemedicine interregional projects

A total expenditure of 1,000,000,000 € is estimated for the implementation of telemedicine for interregional project to better support patients with chronic diseases and the procedures needed to competition of preliminary activity for the definition of the tender procedure and the evaluation of PoC projects (Proof of Concept).

Emanation of one voucher for Projects through a two-year public tender procedure for a total expenditure of 50,000,000 €. Similar public tender procedure for PoC Projects - Ministry of Health.

The amount and distribution of the individual projects is being defined on the basis of dialogue with the relevant stakeholders.

Regarding operating costs and their sustainability, more details are available in Appendix 1.

Investment 1.3 - Strengthening of Intermediate healthcare and its facilities (“Community hospital”)

Cost item	Unit Cost	Unit	Total
Item A: Operational support			1,018,000 €
Item B: Structural cost	2,280,000 €	381	868,680,000 €
Item C: Structural technological costs	342,000 €	381	130,302,000 €
Total			1,000,000,000 €

Methodology

Community Hospitals to be activated: 381 (60,244,639 Italian population ISTAT 01/01/2020 / 158,122 inhab. estimated) for a cost of 868,680,000 € of which (2,280,000 X 381) for cost of structures + 130,302,000 € (342,000 x 381) € for cost of technology.

The realization of 381 Community Hospitals has been calculated, as a precautionary measure, ex-novo considering that, to date, in Italy there is no specific information flow at the national level to define and identify any structures available or suitable for upgrading.

For the calculation of the investment for the construction of 381 Community Hospitals, the parametric costs developed by the Health Commission of the State-Regions Conference for the new construction/expansion of hospitals were used, and referred to Deliberation no. 4/2018/G of 9 March 2018 of Corte dei Conti - Sezione Centrale di Controllo sulla Gestione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato su “L’attuazione del Programma Straordinario per la Ristrutturazione Edilizia e l’ammodernamento tecnologico del Patrimonio Sanitario”.

The cost of Community Hospital is calculated according to the structural cost (item B) and structural technological cost (item C).

Item A: Operational support to implementation of interventions

To carry out specialized support to implementation of interventions, it is planned to use 11 middle profiles (daily rate € 300) X 2 123 total days, coordinated by 1 project manager (daily rate 500 €) X 87 days and 2 seniors (daily rate 400 €) X 180 overall days of connection with the central level.

The compensation of the cost relating to the social security taxes to be borne by the commissioning parties and VAT + 35% is added to this amount.

Taking into consideration previous experiences, a total expenditure of € 1,018,000 is estimated for the operational support for the realization of 381 Community Hospitals.

Item B and Item C: Structural and Structural Technological Cost

Construction cost (structural and technological): The implementation cost of a Community Hospital is given by the sum of the cost for technological installations (structural cost) and the cost for technologies. With specific reference to the first cost item, it has been considered an endowment of 20 beds per community hospital and a surface area per bed of 57 square metres. In order to calculate the surface area per bed, a structure consisting of the following areas was hypothesised: entrance hall, visitors' waiting area, rooms with bathrooms for 2 to 4 beds, living/dining area, outpatient department, staff workroom, staff changing room, clean and dirty stores, recovery and corpse observation room, rehabilitation room, connectives, toilets, equipment and other general services. For the economic valorisation of the investment, the reference cost per square metre of the above-mentioned resolution of the Corte dei Conti was considered, increased by 4.5% to take into account any adjustment of the costs of goods and services to changes in inflation and VAT. Consequently, the final cost considered is 2.300€/smq of which 15% is allocated for technologies. (Accordo Stato-Regioni del 28 febbraio 2008 - art. 10 sulle modalità e procedure per l'attivazione degli investimenti in programmi sanitari attraverso gli Accordi di Programma, di cui all'articolo 5 bis del D.Lgs. n. 502/1992)

Unit cost of realization of a Community Hospital (CH)	
No. beds per CH	20 beds
Surface area per beds	57 sqm
Surface area per CH	1.140 sqm
Reference cost per sqm	2.300€
Total cost per per CH	2.622.000€ (of which 15% for technologies, i.e. 342.000€)

Considering the need to activate 381 Community Hospitals, in order to make 7,620 additional beds operational on the territory compared to the current 1,205, the total investment amounts to € 998,982,000.

Implementation of measure 1.3 Development of intermediate care			
Item Cost	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost
Implementation	381	2.280.000 €	868.680.000 €
Technologies	381	342.000 €	130.302.000 €
Total Intervention		2.622.000 €	998.982.000 €
Art. 6 RRF			1.018.000 €
Total			1.000.000.000 €

The Community Hospitals will become fully operational as of 2027, therefore the estimate of the annual personnel costs for each Community Hospital, amounting to € 628,000, was calculated considering the hiring of a certain number of professional figures. From 2027 the costs for the staff of the Community Hospital will be borne by the National Health Fund. Regarding operating costs and their sustainability, more details are available in Appendix 1.

11. Loan request justification (if applicable)

Appendix 1_UPDATED

Personnel cost and sustainability plan aimed at financing the activities "Strengthening health care and the territorial health network" relating to M6C1

Personnel cost

Investment 1.1: “Community Health House to improve territorial health assistance”

The Community Health Houses are physical health structures, promoters of an integrated and multidisciplinary model of intervention, as well as privileged locations for planning interventions of social and health integration. The headquarters of the Community House must be visible and easily accessible to the community of reference because it is the place where the citizen can find an adequate response to various health or social-health needs.

In these facilities, in order to be able to provide all basic health services, General Practitioner (Medici di Medicina Generale) and Free Choice Paediatricians (Pediatri di Libera Scelta) work in teams, in collaboration with family or community nurses, outpatient specialists and other health professionals such as speech therapists, physiotherapists, dieticians, rehabilitation technicians and others. Social workers may also be present in order to coordinate with the municipal social services. The professional figures who will work in the Community Houses are professionals who today already work in the territorial care in private practices, such as general practitioners and freely-chosen paediatricians, or in public practices, such as outpatient specialists, or within the different services of the district, such as nurses. The key figure in the Community House will be the family nurse, who, thanks to his or her specialist knowledge and skills in the area of primary care and public health, becomes the professional responsible for nursing processes in the family and community. The figure of the family or community nurse, already introduced by Law Decree no. 34/2020, art. 1 c. 5, finds the most appropriate setting to carry out its function in the establishment of Community Houses. These professional figures will be implemented when the Community Houses become fully operational.

Assuming a standard reference catchment area of between 15,000 and 25,000 inhabitants for each Community Health House, based on the estimated activity flows and indications from national and international evidence (National Collective Agreement for General Medicine and Paediatrics of Free Choice 2018; Law November 8, 2012 n.189; Decree Law No. 34/2020; Report OECD Health at a Glance 2019), it is expected to employ the professional figures as in the table 1 below. It should be noted that the estimate of personnel costs relates to the 1,288 Community Health House which are expected to be built.

Table 1. Personnel cost in the Community Health House

Personnel cost of Community Health House					
Personnel description	Personnel number per facility	Unit cost increase	Total personnel number	Additional Cost	Financing source
Administrative	5	- €	6.440	- €	No additional burden on National Health Service because of resulting from a staff reorganisation in the area of primary care
General Practitioner	10	- €	12.880	- €	
Community Nurse	6	- €	7.728	- €	
	2	40.000 €	2.363	94.500.000 €	D.L. n. 34/2020 art. 1 c.5
Total				94.500.000 €	

Investment 1.2: “Home as the first place of care and telemedicine”

The objective of the whole sub-measure is to radically improve the management of patients with chronic conditions especially those are over 65 years old promoting a multilateral approach.

The reinforcement measure described will also be accompanied by measures such as:

- create in each ASL – Local Health Authority (125) a data interconnection system that allows clinical data (also deriving from medical devices, such as, for example, implantable devices, i.e. pacemakers) to be available in real time on the cloud. This action will support the implementation of innovative clinical management models to assist patients within their home, providing both healthcare professionals and patients/caregivers the tools to enhance telemedicine, digitalization as well as artificial intelligence and machine learning tools in the comprehensive context of primary care and within Local Health Authorities;
- creating 602 Territorial Coordination Centres (“Centrali Operative Territoriali”) (1 for every 100,000 inhabitants) with the function of coordinating and linking the various territorial, social-health and hospital health services, as well as the emergency-urgency network, in order to ensure continuity, accessibility and integration of care. The Territorial Coordination Centres will be equipped with the technological means to ensure the remote control of the devices provided to the patients, will support the exchange of information between the health professionals involved in the care, will constitute a reference point for caregivers, both for training in self-care and for its implementation, and will act as a reference point in the event of further care needs of the patient. In order to carry out their informative and educational mission for healthcare professionals, patients and caregivers, Territorial Coordination Centres will be supported by the advanced version of “Portal of Transparency”, an informative platform developed by Agenas after consolidation and evaluation phases. The principal objectives of this platform are to allow citizens with easy access to social and healthcare services, by providing updated information on treatments and health facilities, and consequently guide them to an aware choice of health treatments and services. Moreover, a health intelligence system will be set up, also with the use of artificial intelligence, capable of providing guidance to healthcare personnel and citizens, including the management of medical emergencies. In order to ensure a regular updating of the information flow from the whole Country a regional support teams will be implemented. Providing the territorial healthcare assistance so Territorial Coordination Centres with artificial intelligence and machine learning tools and connecting them with platform that will support the implementation of telemedicine and teleconsultation will decrease the number of homecare accesses of healthcare professionals needed per patients without reducing the quality of care.

Assuming a standard reference catchment area of 1 Territorial Coordination Centres for every 100,000 inhabitants, based on the estimation of activity flows and indications from regional experiences (Regione Veneto, DGR 2271/2013), it is expected to employ the professional figures as in the table 2 below. It should be noted that the estimate of personnel costs relates to the 602 Territorial Coordination Centres which are expected to be built.

Table 2. Personnel costs for Territorial Coordination Centres

Personnel costs for Territorial Coordination Centres					
Personnel description	Personnel number per facility	Unit cost increase	Total personnel number	Additional cost	Financing source
Community nurse	5	40.000 €	3.010	120.400.000 €	D.L. n. 34/2020 art. 1 c. 5
Coordinator	1	50.000 €	602	30.100.000 €	
Total				150.500.000 €	

The objective of the sub-measure 1.2.1 “Homecare as first point of assistance” is to increase the level of home care in Italy to the level provided by the most virtuous European countries, taking care of 10% of the population over 65 years old (estimated to 1,509,814 people in 2026). In order to reach the aforementioned objective, it will be necessary to increase the number of people treated in home care by 807.970 people over 65.

In particular, the experiences of the Emilia Romagna, Veneto and Tuscany Regions have been taken as a reference for the estimation of costs and for the estimation of the number of assisted persons to take charge of the different levels of assistance intensity. The experience of these three Italian Regions show that the population assisted in home care is divided in the four levels of intensity of care according to the following percentages, that result from the mean value of both: 60% in basic home care, 20% in first-level home care, 10% in second-level home care, 4% in third-level home care and 6% in home palliative care.

In view of the above breakdown of services and the need to take charge of 807,970 persons over 65 years of age per year, the average cost has been calculated in the manner indicated below, assuming it equal to access tariffs defined by DGR no. 1661/2018 of the Emilia Romagna Region and the National Collective Agreement of General Medicine and Free Choice Pediatricians (discipline of relations with General Practitioners pursuant to Article 8 of Legislative Decree no. 502 of 1992 and subsequent amendments and additions - 29 March 2018).

- It is planned to take charge, in the last year, 484,782 people in basic home care with 1 access per month (5,817,385 accesses/year) at an average cost of € 18 per access;
- It is planned to take charge, in the last year, 161,594 people in first-level home care with 3 accesses per month (5,817,386 accesses/year) of which 16% of general practitioners at a cost of € 18.9 each and 84% from other operators at a cost of € 37.50 per access;

- It is planned to take charge, in the last year, 80,797 people in second-level home care with 7 accesses per month (6,786,949 accesses/year) of which 13% of general practitioners at € 18.9 per access and 87% of other operators at an average cost of € 56.25 per access;
- It is planned to take charge, in the last year, 32,319 people in third-level home care with 12 accesses per month (4,653,908 accesses/year) of which 11% of general practitioners at € 18.9 per access and 89% of other operators at the average cost of 75 € per access;
- It is planned to take charge, in the last year, 48,478 people in home palliative care with 15 accesses per month (8,726,077 accesses/year) of which 10% of general practitioners at € 18.9 per access and 90% of other operators at an average cost of € 75.

Table 3. Costs of homecare

Cost to achieve the goal of treating 10% of the population over 65 in home care in 2026		
Home care Levels of assistance intensity	Additional number of assisted persons	Cost of additional accesses
Basic	484.782	104.712.925 €
First level	161.594	204.343.403 €
Second level	80.797	353.655.358 €
Third level	32.319	325.504.494 €
Home palliative care	48.478	611.763.186 €
	Total	1.599.979.366 €

Investment 1.3 “Strengthening of Intermediate healthcare and its facilities (“Community hospital”)

Community Hospitals are healthcare facilities for patients who, following an episode of minor acuity or the relapse of chronic pathologies, require low-intensity and short-term clinical interventions that can potentially be provided at home, but who are admitted to these facilities due to the lack of suitability of the home itself (structural and/or family).

The aforementioned facilities are equipped with 20 beds up to a maximum of 40 beds, as provided for by the State-Regions Agreement of 20/02/2020 (Glossary of acts n. 17/CSR).

In order to implement the provisions of the aforementioned Agreement of 20/02/2020, the following will be activated when fully operational Community Hospitals (CMOs) provided by 20 beds per 50,000 inhabitants in a uniform manner throughout the Country.

These facilities have a crucial function between patients, home and hospitalization. This intervention shall take place in the context of the general improvement of the primary care system in order to personalize local assistance, avoiding, if possible, the hospitalization, especially for the most vulnerable individuals.

This temporary hospitalization is intended to reduce hospitalization for people with acute or chronic diseases, as it would be dedicated to people who need continuous nursing and medical assistance. Patients may come from home or other residential facilities, from the emergency room or discharged from acute care hospitals.

Furthermore, this will foster the pertinence of hospital services by providing an alternative to improper access to the emergency room, especially for those who need health surveillance, but with already defined diagnosis. Finally, this will facilitate discharge by providing the family and local services with the time necessary to adapt the home environments to the needs that may have emerged, reducing the impact on the patients and their family and the income capacity of families.

Assuming a standard reference catchment area of 20 beds per 50,000 inhabitants, for each Community Hospital, based on national legislation and indications from regional evidence (State-Regions Agreement of 20/02/2020; Veneto Region DGR 2718/2012), it is expected to employ the professional figures as in the table 4 below. It should be noted that the estimate of personnel costs relates to the 381 Community Hospital which are expected to be built.

Table 4. Personnel costs for Community Hospital

Personnel costs for Community Hospital					
Personnel description	Personnel number per facility	Unit cost increase	Total personnel number	Additional cost	Financing source
Medical doctor	4,5 hours/die per 6 days	88.000 €	534.924 hours/year	33.528.000 €	The necessary resources will be found as detailed in the Sustainability Plan.
Nurse	9	40.000 €	3.429	137.160.000 €	
Social and health worker	6	30.000 €	2.286	68.580.000 €	
Total				239.268.000 €	

The table 5 summarises the costs for the three measures described with the related sources of funding that are expected to be used from 2027. More details on the source are given in "Sustainability Plan".

Tabella Modificata sulla denominazione investimento 1.2

Investment	Cost/Year	Expected coverage/Year	Financing source
Investment 1.1: "Community Health House to improve territorial health assistance"	94.500.000 €	94.500.000 €	D.L. n. 34/2020 art. 1 c. 5
Investment 1.2: "Home as the first place of care and telemedicine" - Homecare	1.599.979.366 €	265.028.624 €	D.L. n. 34/2020 art. 1 c. 4
		235.000.000 €	D.L. n. 34/2020 art. 1 c. 5
		1.099.950.742 €	Sustainability Plan
Investment 1.2: "Home as the first place of care and telemedicine" - Territorial Coordination Centres	150.500.000 €	150.500.000 €	D.L. n. 34/2020 art. 1 c. 5
Investment 1.3: "Strengthening of Intermediate healthcare and its facilities ("Community hospital")"	239.268.000 €	239.268.000 €	Sustainability Plan

Personal availability forecast - General Practitioners (GPs)

Number of GPs 01/01/2020	42.009
GPs trained from 2018 to 2023 and available in 2027	11.308
Estimated retirements of GPs from 2020 to 2026	18.000
GPs needs - optimal ratio (1 GP per 1.500 inh. >14 years old)	34.609
Number of GPs in 2027	35.317

On the basis of the data collected by SISAC - Interregional structure of contracted healthcare, in Italy as of 01/01/2020 there are 42,009 General Practitioners (GPs).

Considering the need to guarantee 1 GP for every person aged over 14 years, 34,609 doctors have been foreseen on the basis of the ceiling foreseen by the National Collective Agreement in force (1 GP for every 1,500 inhabitant > 14 years of age). The population under 14 years of age has been excluded from the calculation of the requirement, since it is served by a dedicated specialist figure (Paediatrician of Choice).

In order to satisfy the estimated need in 2027, equal to 35,317 GPs, the number of GPs in activity in that year was considered on the basis of the estimated retirements, as well as the additional availability deriving from the planned training plans.

The estimate of retirements was calculated on the basis of the data processed by the Italian Federation of GPs (FIMMG) on the trend of retirements expected from 2018 to 2028 equal to about 33,392 units, considering in this analysis an average of about 3,000 retirements per year (from 2020 to 2026).

With regard to post-graduate training for GPs, the number of scholarships planned for the different three-year periods from 2018-2021 to 2023-2026 was taken into account, for a total of 8,608 scholarships. To this figure was also added the availability of additional GPs resulting from investment 2.3 of M6C2, which provides for an increase of 2,700 in the period 2021-2023, for a total of 11,308 scholarships.

Finally, is not expected that there will be a lack of GPs in 2027 and following years.

Personal availability forecast – Nurses

Number of Nurses 01/01/2020	332.292 (5,6 nurses per 1,000 inhabitants)
Nurses trained from 2018 to 2023 and available in 2027	96.078
Estimated retirements of Nurses from 2020 to 2026	26.018
Nurses needs - optimal ratio (OCSE mean value is 8,8 nurses per 1,000 inhabitants)	524.845
Number of Nurses in 2027	402.352 (6,7 nurses per 1,000 inhabitants)

On the basis of the data collected by Ministry of Economy and Finance in Italy relatively to year 2019 as of 01/01/2020 there are 332.292 nurses that work within the National Health Sector and within other private facilities. Those nurses work largely within hospitals facilities.

Considering the need to reach the OCSE benchmark mean value equal to 8,8 nurses per 1,000 inhabitants, have been foreseen a national need of 524,845.

In order to satisfy the estimated need in 2027, equal to 402,352, the number of Nurses in activity in that year was considered on the basis of the estimated retirements, as well as the additional availability deriving from the planned training plans.

The estimate of retirements was calculated on the basis of nurse currently aged over 60 years old (7,83% of the total nurses). Considering that the retirement age is 67 years old, it is estimated that 26.018 nurses will retire in 2026.

With regard to graduate training for Nurses, the number of scholarships planned for the academic year 2020/2021 is 16,013, this number results consistent in the last 3 years. Considering this data, the total nurses will be trained in 2026 is estimated amount to 96,078.

The following table shows the number of nurses necessary to make operational the facilities as envisioned by 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 Investments of Component 1 Mission 6.

	N. of Nurses
Community Health House (n° 1288)	10,091
Territorial Coordination Centre (n° 602)	3,612
Community Hospital (n° 381)	3,429
Total	17,132

Although the total number of nurses in 2027 does not reach the need estimated by the OECD average (8.8 nurses per 1,000 population), the estimated additional number of nurses, equal to 70,060 over the current one, allows to cover the progressive activation of the interventions funded through the Recovery Plan.

Sustainability Plan

Considering the funding provided for the Investment Measure "Enhancement of health care and the territorial health network" integrated into the Recovery Plan funds and the total estimated costs associated with it, the table 6 summaries, by year, the emerging costs, the expected financial coverage and the estimated needs, understood as the balance to be financed to meet the expected uncovered costs.

Table 6. Estimated costs vs Financial coverage/needs

		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
ESTIMATED COST	Cost	823.231.762 €	1.005.889.632 €	1.242.151.408 €	1.528.890.954 €	1.844.979.366 €	2.084.247.366 €
	<i>referred</i>						
	Sub-measure 1.1 Community Health House	94.500.000 €	94.500.000 €	94.500.000 €	94.500.000 €	94.500.000 €	94.500.000 €
	Sub-measure 1.2 Personnel for Homecare	578.231.762 €	760.889.632 €	997.151.408 €	1.283.890.954 €	1.599.979.366 €	1.599.979.366 €
	Sub-measure 1.2 Personnel for Territorial Coordination Centres	150.500.000 €	150.500.000 €	150.500.000 €	150.500.000 €	150.500.000 €	150.500.000 €
Sub-measure 1.3 Personnel for Community Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	239.268.000 €	
FINANCING SOURCE	Financed	823.231.762 €	1.005.889.632 €	1.242.151.408 €	1.528.890.954 €	1.844.979.366 €	745.028.624 €
	<i>referred</i>						
	Recovery Fund	78.203.138 €	260.861.007 €	497.122.784 €	783.862.329 €	1.099.950.742 €	- €
	National Health Fund c. 4 art. 1 D.L. n. 34/2020	265.028.624 €	265.028.624 €	265.028.624 €	265.028.624 €	265.028.624 €	265.028.624 €
National Health Fund c. 5 art. 1 D.L. n. 34/2020	480.000.000 €	480.000.000 €	480.000.000 €	480.000.000 €	480.000.000 €	480.000.000 €	
BALANCE TO BE FINANCED	Requirement	- €	- €	- €	- €	- €	1.339.218.742 €

With specific reference to the year 2027 compared to the estimated emerging costs of € 2,084,247,366 and a total financed amount of € 745,028,624 a total requirement of €1,339,218,742 is estimated. In fact, the estimated costs are covered exclusively by the financing quota of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 1 of DL 34/2020.

To identify an adequate coverage of the above-mentioned needs, four measures have been hypothesized, which alone will contribute to the total financing of the needs foreseen for the year 2027.

The table 7 summaries the sustainability plan, which is described in more detail below.

Table 7. Summary of the sustainability plan

		Balance to be financed (Euro) - Year 2027	1.339.218.741,97 €
Measures to finance needs - Year 2027 -	1	Increase in the National Health Fund - FSN (15% of the 1% estimated increase)	180.000.000,00 €
	2	Reduction of hospitalizations at high risk of inappropriateness for chronic diseases	134.379.918,00 €
	3	Reduction of inappropriate access to the emergency department for white and green codes	719.294.197,29 €
	4	Reduction of pharmaceutical expenditure related to three classes of high-consumption drugs and with the risk of inappropriateness	329.000.000,00 €
			Total of Sustainability Plan (Euro) - Year 2027
		Surplus (Euro) - Year 2027	23.455.373,32 €

Below are the details of the different items that will contribute to the financing of the needs foreseen for the implementation of Measures 1.1 - 1.2 - 1.3 indicated in the Plan.

The presumed surplus will be used to cover the possible non-achievement of the measures foreseen in the above-mentioned sustainability plan.

1. Increase in the National Health Fund (15% of the 1% estimated increase)

Considering the overall financing needs and the historical expenditure relating to the National Health Fund (FSN, Fondo Sanitario Nazionale) (for the year 2021, 121,370.1 million euros are expected), an increase in the standard health requirement and a correlated increase in the fund itself is estimated by about 1% per year. Considering these estimates and allocating 15% of the aforementioned increase to the maintenance of territorial services throughout the Country, the estimated increase is approximately **180,000,000** euros for the year 2027.

2. Reduction of hospitalizations at high risk of inappropriateness for chronic pathologies

The enhancement of the territorial healthcare services supply with the creation of a widespread network of healthcare facilities throughout the national territory that can provide continuous and integrated care to the population, specifically to the more fragile subjects-, as demonstrated in the literature (Starfield B, Shi L, Macinko J. Contribution of primary care to health systems and health. *Milbank Q.* 2005; 83 (3): 457-502), will be associated with a reduction in hospitalizations defined as “at high risk of inappropriateness”: diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and hypertension. Patients suffering from such chronic conditions recur to territorial assistance as the most appropriate care setting for the treatment of their pathological condition that should not result in hospitalization.

Considering the data from the 2019 SDO flow (administrative flow relating to hospital care - SDO is the hospital discharge record), 90% of the non-urgent planned hospitalizations, 90% of the planned hospitalizations with pre-hospitalization and 40% of the urgent hospitalizations for the three clinical conditions mentioned above (diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and hypertension) were extracted and considered for the purposes of our analysis. Each hospitalization was valued using the average daily hospitalization rate estimated in the OECD 2020 report “Realising the Potential of Primary Health Care” equal to € 417. The total number of days of hospital stay for the three types of hospitalization is instead equal to 322,254. Therefore, the valuation of the reduction of these hospitalization classes is equal to € **134,379,918**.

3. Reduction of inappropriate access to the emergency department for white and green codes

Currently, it is estimated that out of the 21 million accesses to the emergency department throughout the national territory, about 16 million are accesses with white and green codes (data of 2019 from the administrative flow of services provided in the context of emergency healthcare - EMUR). The enhancing of the territorial network, in particular the widespread distribution of the Community Houses throughout the national territory, able to ensure basic health care 24 hours a day to the population, will provide the real alternative to emergency departments for all those conditions classified as non-urgent (white and green codes). (Starfield B, Shi L, Macinko J. Contribution of primary care to health systems and health. *Milbank Q.* 2005; 83 (3): 457-502; I quaderni di monitor n.11 – 24/7 healthcare and reduction of inappropriate access to the emergency department: evidence and guidelines. AGENAS 2013).

The estimate of the reduction in emergency department access was carried out considering the data from EMUR 2019 flow; specifically, the number of accesses with white and green code that did not result in a hospitalization were extracted - overall 87.4% of all accesses with white code (2.735.519) and green code (11.234.872). 90% of accesses with white code (2,461,967) and 60% of accesses with green code (6.740.923) were considered avoidable. The estimate of the reduction in costs due to inappropriate access to the emergency room with white code was calculated by valuing each inappropriate access with the ministerial nomenclator rate of the first specialist visit equal to € 20.66. While, the estimate of the reduction in costs resulting from improper access to the emergency department with the green code was calculated by valuing each inappropriate access with the rate published in the DCA U00442/2015 of the Lazio region equal to € 99.16. The total reduction in inappropriate access to the emergency department is therefore equal to € **719,294,197**.

4. Reduction of pharmaceutical expenditure related to three classes of high-consumption medicines and with risk of inappropriateness

One of the major items of expenditure of the Italian NHS is attributable to pharmaceutical expenditure. In 2019, a total pharmaceutical expenditure of €30.8 billion was calculated, of which 76.4% paid by the NHS. Despite the numerous evidences in the literature that underline the importance of rationalizing the prescription of some classes of drugs, prescriptions with a high risk of inappropriateness are still numerous in Italy (The use of drugs in Italy. National report year for the year 2019. Italian National Medicines Agency - AIFA).

The interventions planned for enhancing territorial assistance, aiming at taking charge of the citizen and promoting home as a first place of care and assistance, will result in an integrated and continuous taking charge of the patient and therefore also in a rationalization of pharmaceutical prescriptions, in particular of those classes of drugs characterized by high consumption and risk of inappropriateness, such as antibiotics, anti-ulcer and cardiovascular.

Based on AIFA data, published in the Report "The use of drugs in Italy. National report for the year 2019" and relating to pharmaceutical expenditure in Italy, the costs relating to the reduction of pharmaceutical expenditure for the three classes mentioned above (antibiotics, anti-ulcer and cardiovascular) have been estimated. This estimate was made by determining the median of the pharmaceutical expenditure between the Italian Regions and calculating the difference between the consumption of the Regions with values greater than the median and the median itself, for a total of € **329,000,000**.

The resources recovered as described in points 1-4 listed above, and equal to 1,362,674,115 euros, will be used for the costs of strengthening home care starting from 2027. Thus, making the intervention described in sub-measures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 sustainable over time. To the sources of funding described above, the funds must be added that are allocated for health workforce in the Law Decree No. 34/2020, art. 1, paragraph 4 and paragraph 5, which allocates, starting from the year 2021, a total of **745,028,624** euros. Of which € **265,028,624** (Article 1, Paragraph 4) to ensure increased monitoring and assistance activities related to the epidemiological emergency and to strengthen integrated home care services for patients in home isolation or quarantined, as well as for people with chronic diseases, disabled, with mental disorders, with pathological addictions, who are not self-sufficient, needing palliative care, pain therapy, and in general for situations of fragility protected under Chapter IV of the decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 12 January 2017 "Definition and update of the essential levels of assistance, referred to in Article 1, paragraph 7, of Legislative Decree no. 502 of 30 December 1992". To this end, in compliance with the regional autonomy in the organization of home services, the Italian Regions are authorized to increase personnel expenditure within the limits indicated in paragraph 10, as well as a total of € **480,000,000** (Article 1, Paragraph 5) to strengthen nursing services, also with the introduction of the family or community nurse, to enhance the territorial care of subjects affected by COVID-19, also by supporting the Special Units for Care Continuity and the services offered by primary care. The companies and entities of the NHS, notwithstanding Article 7 of Legislative Decree 30 March 2001, no. 165, may, in relation to regional organizational models, use forms of self-employment, including coordinated and continuous collaboration, with effect from 15 May 2020 and until 31 December 2020. Also hiring nurses who are not under a dependent employment relationship with public and private accredited health and social health centres, in a number not exceeding eight nursing units per 50 000 inhabitants. For the assistance activities carried out, nurses are paid a gross remuneration of 30 euros per hour, including the burdens, for a maximum weekly number of 35 hours. For the same purposes, starting from 1 January 2021, companies and entities of the NHS may recruit nurses in a number not exceeding 8 units per 50,000 inhabitants, through permanent hires and in any case within the limits referred to in paragraph 10.

Personnel hired pursuant to Law Decree No. 34/2020, and therefore financed through this source, will be employed in the Community House, in the Integrated Home Assistance, as well as in the Territorial Coordination Centre, contributing to the investment measure "Strengthening territorial health care and health network".

Annex II: M/Ts of component 1 Mission 6

Disclaimer: The selection and specific wording of the M/T in the CID, further specification in the OA and associated deadlines are subject to further reflection and adjustment, in light of the final version of the component, and given the need to ensure consistency across components and to ensure full respect of the regulation.

Timeline	CID (M&Ts covering several measures)	Further specifications included in the OA	Monitoring included in the OA	Additional comment
Q2 2022	<p>Reform 1: Proximity networks, facilities and telemedicine for territorial health care and National network of health, environment and climate</p> <p>Milestone: Entry into force of the secondary legislation (Ministerial Decree) envisaging the reform of the organisation of healthcare.</p> <p>The reform includes:</p> <p>Definition of a new organizational model of Territorial healthcare assistance network, through the definition of a regulatory which identifies structural, technological and organizational standards across Regions;</p>		<p>Publication on the OJ</p> <p>Intermediate step</p> <p>Investment 1.2: Homecare as first point of assistance for citizens. using a multilateral approach</p> <p>Approval of the Guidelines containing the digital model for the implementation of Home Care</p>	
Q2 2022	<p>Investment 1.1: Community Health House to improve territorial health assistance</p> <p>Milestone: Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for Community health houses</p> <p>Investment 1.2: Homecare as first point of assistance for citizens. using a multilateral approach</p> <p>Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for Home Care</p> <p>Investment 1.3: Strengthening of Intermediate Healthcare and its facilities (Community Hospital)</p> <p>Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for Community hospitals</p>			

Q4 2023	<p>Investment 1.2: Homecare as first point of assistance for citizens. using a multilateral approach Milestone: Assign programs/projects on telemedicine as a tool to support the management of patients to Regions</p> <p><i>The Ministry of Health also through its permanent government agencies and in collaboration with the Ministry for Technological Innovation and the Digital Transition will be responsible for the overall management and oversight of the project.</i></p> <p><i>The initiative will be implemented through a national contest aimed at allocating funding to projects proposed by the Italian Regions, where:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The Italian Ministry of Health will define upfront priorities for the telemedicine projects financing process in accordance with the National Healthcare Strategies;</i> - <i>The Italian Regions will participate to the contest, by proposing their projects;</i> - <i>The Italian Ministry of Health will allocate the funding as co-financing of the proposals received (for more details on how funding is allocated please see below)</i> - <i>The Italian Regions will be in charge of implementing the projects awarded with funding.</i> <p><i>The scope of projects admissible for financing will be open to all applications/solutions/use cases across all steps of the health journey (consultation, examination, report consultation, patient monitoring, etc.) and clinical domains (e.g., cardiac, orthopaedic, etc.).</i></p> <p><i>However, two pre-conditions to funding will be enforced.</i></p> <p><i>First, projects shall exhibit a data-driven approach, foreseeing a native integration of telemedicine solutions with the national Electronic Health Record: data collected through telemedicine projects will be created as digitally native and, where compatible, will automatically populate the Electronic Health Record, which is to become the main platform where</i></p>			
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<p><i>telemedicine users can obtain patients' healthcare data, consistent with Mission 6 Component 2 Investment 1.3.</i></p> <p><i>Second, submitted project proposals shall include clear quantitative KPIs (including targets that will allow to track impact in the first 12 to 24 months) related to key outcomes for the healthcare system, such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Simplification of access to the health system (e.g. consultations);</i> - <i>Enhancement prevention across medical disciplines;</i> - <i>Monitoring improvement (more frequent) for post-acute and chronic diseases;</i> - <i>Improvement of healthcare patients' care quality (e.g. lower hospitalization rates for chronic patients, lower waiting times);</i> - <i>Also, and where applicable, they shall include forecasts of economic savings for the health system.</i> <p><i>The disbursement of financing instalments shall be conditioned to the fulfilment of these impact monitoring KPIs.</i></p> <p><i>Also, the awarding of funding will privilege those projects/initiatives that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Leverage existing (successful) experiences (ongoing projects, pilots, etc.), to accelerate time to impact;</i> - <i>Aim to build scalable "telemedicine platforms", encompassing multiple applications/use cases and integrating them with an approach based on: open architecture and open interfaces (for easy integration of additional applications), standard off-the-shelf software, limited system integration requirement/effort to expand the scope to other applications/solutions;</i> - <i>Ensure open/seamless integration with the Territorial Coordination Centers, to empower the Home care strategy (as described in this Component 1 of Mission 6: data collected through telemedicine projects, where compatible, will converge to a data platform used by Territorial Coordination Centers);</i> 			
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	<p>- <i>Cover multiple Regions in the implementation scope, to favour standardization and with a particular eye reducing geographical health delivery gaps.</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation and monitoring of telemedicine projects should be carried out by international standards, and, where possible through Randomized Control Trials (RCTs) in order to improve telemedicine and research on digital health in lockstep.</i></p>			
Q4 2025	<p>Investment 1.2: Homecare as first point of assistance for citizens. using a multilateral approach Target: at least 200,000 number of people assisted by exploiting telemedicine tools</p>			
Q2 2024	<p>Investment 1.2: Homecare as first point of assistance for citizens. using a multilateral approach Target: At least 600 Coordination Centres fully operational</p>		Please provide details on territorial distribution See Annex I	
Q2 2026	<p>Investment 1.2: Homecare as first point of assistance for citizens. using a multilateral approach Target: At least 800,000 additional people over 65 treated in home care</p>		Please provide details on territorial distribution See annex II	Please clarify the baseline see annex II
Q2 2026	<p>Investment 1.1: Community Health House to improve territorial health assistance Target: At least 1,250 Community Health Houses renovated and technologically equipped. Investment 1.3: Strengthening of Intermediate Healthcare and its facilities (Community Hospital) Target: At least 380 Community Hospitals renovated and technologically equipped</p>		Please provide details on territorial distribution See annex III	

Mission	Component	Id
M6	C1	Inv1.1
M6	C1	Inv1.2
M6	C1	Inv1.3

Name

Community Health House to improve territorial health assistance

Homecare as first point of assistance for citizens

Strengthening of Intermediate healthcare and its facilities (Community hospital)

DNSh assessment

Mission	6 - Health
Cluster	4 - Priority networks, facilities and infrastructure for territorial development objectives
Related Measures (Measure or assessment)	1.4 - Community Health Focus to improve territorial health assessment
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Des. 004 Brest/14
Date	16/09/2021

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B, or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSII assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	The measure is compatible with the objectives of the 2015 Paris Agreement, with a view to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. The building is designed to meet the requirements of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) and the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). The measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions. The building is not intended for the extraction, storage, transport or production of fossil fuels. The program of measures relates to the construction of new buildings with high energy efficiency characterized by a primary energy demand that is at least 20% lower than the requirements of the EPBD. The building will be certified in accordance with the requirements of the EPBD. The measure is compatible with the objectives of the European Union's climate policy and of climate neutrality. In this case, it will contribute to the achievement of the national target of annual increase in energy efficiency established under the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
2. Climate change adaptation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSII assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?	NO	The measure consists of the implementation of Community Health, which do not significantly affect the environment. The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The measure will be certified in accordance with the requirements of the EPBD. The measure is compatible with the objectives of the European Union's climate policy and of climate neutrality. In this case, it will contribute to the achievement of the national target of annual increase in energy efficiency established under the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSII assessment.		Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?	NO	The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The measure will be certified in accordance with the requirements of the EPBD. The measure is compatible with the objectives of the European Union's climate policy and of climate neutrality. In this case, it will contribute to the achievement of the national target of annual increase in energy efficiency established under the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSII assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable household waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not expected by design? (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?	NO	The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The measure will be certified in accordance with the requirements of the EPBD. The measure is compatible with the objectives of the European Union's climate policy and of climate neutrality. In this case, it will contribute to the achievement of the national target of annual increase in energy efficiency established under the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSII assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?	NO	The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The measure will be certified in accordance with the requirements of the EPBD. The measure is compatible with the objectives of the European Union's climate policy and of climate neutrality. In this case, it will contribute to the achievement of the national target of annual increase in energy efficiency established under the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSII assessment.		Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?	NO	The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The measure will be certified in accordance with the requirements of the EPBD. The measure is compatible with the objectives of the European Union's climate policy and of climate neutrality. In this case, it will contribute to the achievement of the national target of annual increase in energy efficiency established under the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). The measure is compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

DNSH assessment

Objective	8 - Health
Cluster	1 - Priority networks, facilities and interventions for territorial health resilience
Related Measure (Subsets or Investment)	1.3. Investments in first order assistance for citizens
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Eg. City Council
Date	2024/02/01

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have an an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	D. No, the measure requires a substantial DNSH assessment.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. The environmental and societal care tools made available are climate friendly. Additionally, no interventions can be considered for an activity making the adaptation of final services to prevent or reduce the following primary indirect adverse distribution.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	The activity related to the construction works of the activity of the 1st intervention has led with a coefficient of climate change of 0%. The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. The implementation of a new organizational model (Electronic Coordination Center) will reduce use of paper managed according to the "Green Paper Initiative".
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective. OR B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental impacts can be considered for water quality preservation.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective. OR B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental impacts can be considered for water quality preservation.	Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the treatment of non-recyclable household waste, or (ii) lead to significant pollution in the direct or indirect use of the natural resources at any stage of the cycle which is not considered by previous measures, or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of the Taxonomy)?	NO	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental impacts can be considered for water quality preservation.
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective. OR B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental impacts can be considered for water quality preservation.	Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the treatment of non-recyclable household waste, or (ii) lead to significant pollution in the direct or indirect use of the natural resources at any stage of the cycle which is not considered by previous measures, or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of the Taxonomy)?	NO	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental impacts can be considered for water quality preservation.
5. Pollution prevention and control in air, water and land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective. OR B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental impacts can be considered for water quality preservation.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental impacts can be considered for water quality preservation.
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective. OR B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered consistent with DNSH for the objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental impacts can be considered for water quality preservation.	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitat and species, including those of priority? (art. 17 of the Taxonomy)		The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental impacts can be considered for water quality preservation.

M6 - State Aid Assessment

Concerning this Mission, in light of the following elements the application of State aid rules can be excluded and therefore there is no need to notify the measure to the Commission for approval prior to its implementation.

Indeed, the players involved in the investments of this Component do not perform economic activities within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

The major aim of the Mission is to improve both the quality and efficiency of the Italian National Health Service (NHS) service delivery, namely by means of an enhanced digitalization. The relevant beneficiaries are thus public sector operators falling within the scope of the NHS.

In this respect, it is well established that healthcare providers within a national healthcare system pursuing a social objective, underpinned by the principle of solidarity, and which operate under State supervision are considered to carry out non-economic activities. As recalled even by the “Guiding template: Digitalisation of public administration, including healthcare”, public funding granted to digitalise such healthcare providers falls outside the scope of State aid rules, provided the administrations procuring those goods and services only use them in the exercise of the mentioned non-economic activities.

Also, the Commission Notice on the notion of State aid as referred to in Article 107(1) TFEU confirms that in Member States – as it is the case for Italy – public hospitals are an integral part of the NHS and are almost entirely based on the principle of solidarity. Such hospitals or Community Health House and Community Hospital are directly funded from social security contributions and other State resources and provide their services free of charge on the basis of universal coverage. The Union Courts have confirmed that, where such a structure exists, the relevant organisations do not act as undertakings. Moreover, even activities that in themselves could be of an economic nature, are carried out merely for the purpose of providing another non-economic service, are not of an economic nature. An organisation that purchases goods — even in large quantities — for the purpose of offering a non-economic service does not act as an undertaking simply because it is a purchaser in a given market.

In addition, this Component does not properly involve public resources within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU since the relevant players are intra-State entities and no transfer of public resources to undertakings or waiver of public revenues in their favour is foreseen.

With reference to Component 2, at the current stage of development, one cannot exclude that for some specific interventions (i.e. mainly research-related activities) other stakeholders will also be involved, including research centers and universities. Also, concerning such bodies, it is highly disputable that they perform economic activities within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU since education organised within the national educational system funded and supervised by the State can be considered as a non-economic activity and the Commission considers (see Notice on the notion of State aid) that knowledge transfer activities (licensing, creation of spin-off, or other forms of management of knowledge created by the research organisation or infrastructure) are non-economic where they are conducted either by the research organisation or research infrastructure (including their departments or subsidiaries) or jointly with, or on behalf of other such entities, and all income from those activities is reinvested in the primary activities of the research organisations or infrastructures concerned. In any case, such a possible collaboration will take the form of PPP arrangements and will entail therefore, even considering the presence of an undertaking among the involved players, no advantage under Article 107(1) TFEU. When a transaction is carried out under the same terms and by public bodies and private operators as occurs in public private partnerships, it can

normally be inferred that such a transaction is in line with market conditions (see Notice on the notion of State aid).

Regione/PA	Population	Coordination Centre (1 per 100.000)	Local Health Authority
Piemonte	4.341.375	43	12
Valle d'Aosta	125.501	1	1
Lombardia	10.103.969	101	27
PA Bolzano	532.080	5	1
PA Trento	542.739	5	1
Veneto	4.907.704	49	9
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.211.357	12	3
Liguria	1.543.127	15	5
Emilia Romagna	4.467.118	45	8
Toscana	3.722.729	37	3
Umbria	880.285	9	2
Marche	1.518.400	15	1
Lazio	5.865.544	59	10
Abruzzo	1.305.770	13	4
Molise	302.265	3	1
Campania	5.785.861	58	7
Puglia	4.008.296	40	6
Basilicata	556.934	6	2
Calabria	1.924.701	19	5
Sicilia	4.968.410	50	9
Sardegna	1.630.474	16	8
ITALIA	60.244.639	602	125

Regione/PA	People over-65 (estimated in 2026)	People over 65 treated in homecare (baseline 2019)	People over 65 treated in homecare (estimated in 2026)
Piemonte	1.178.017	61.667	117.802
Valle d'Aosta	32.411	227	3.241
Lombardia	2.500.583	108.959	250.058
PA Bolzano	118.886	365	11.889
PA Trento	135.992	7.291	13.599
Veneto	1.248.410	100.143	124.841
Friuli Venezia Giulia	336.475	17.782	33.648
Liguria	450.620	15.838	45.062
Emilia Romagna	1.152.610	98.894	115.261
Toscana	1.006.612	79.172	100.661
Umbria	240.264	9.752	24.026
Marche	406.224	14.974	40.622
Lazio	1.417.441	31.731	141.744
Abruzzo	340.187	15.166	34.019
Molise	80.996	5.430	8.100
Campania	1.242.729	29.244	124.273
Puglia	987.095	23.297	98.710
Basilicata	142.151	6.666	14.215
Calabria	467.417	8.338	46.742
Sicilia	1.169.575	51.246	116.958
Sardegna	443.446	15.662	44.345
ITALIA	15.098.112	701.844	1.509.814

Regione/PA	Population	Health Community House- distribution
Piemonte	4.341.375	93
Valle d'Aosta	125.501	3
Lombardia	10.103.969	216
PA Bolzano	532.080	11
PA Trento	542.739	12
Veneto	4.907.704	105
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.211.357	26
Liguria	1.543.127	33
Emilia Romagna	4.467.118	95
Toscana	3.722.729	80
Umbria	880.285	19
Marche	1.518.400	32
Lazio	5.865.544	125
Abruzzo	1.305.770	28
Molise	302.265	6
Campania	5.785.861	124
Puglia	4.008.296	86
Basilicata	556.934	12
Calabria	1.924.701	41
Sicilia	4.968.410	106
Sardegna	1.630.474	35
ITALIA	60.244.639	1.288

Regione/PA	Popolazione (01/01/2020)	P.I. OdC da realizzare con fondo recovery	OdC da realizzare con fondo recovery
Piemonte	4.341.375	549	27
Valle d'Aosta	125.501	16	1
Lombardia	10.103.969	1.278	64
PA Bolzano	532.080	67	3
PA Trento	542.739	69	3
Veneto	4.907.704	621	31
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.211.357	153	8
Liguria	1.543.127	195	10
Emilia Romagna	4.467.118	565	28
Toscana	3.722.729	471	24
Umbria	880.285	111	6
Marche	1.518.400	192	10
Lazio	5.865.544	742	37
Abruzzo	1.305.770	165	8
Molise	302.265	38	2
Campania	5.785.861	732	37
Puglia	4.008.296	507	25
Basilicata	556.934	70	4
Calabria	1.924.701	243	12
Sicilia	4.968.410	628	31
Sardegna	1.630.474	206	10
ITALIA	60.244.639	7.620	381

PART 2: DESCRIPTION OF REFORMS AND INVESTMENTS

A. COMPONENT 2: Innovation, research and digitalisation of national healthcare service

1. Description of the component

Summary box - Innovation, research and digitalisation of national healthcare service

Policy area/domain: Health - (i) promote the economic, social and territorial cohesion of the Union; (ii) strengthen economic and social resilience; (iii) mitigate the social and economic impact of the crisis; (iv) support the digital transition.

Objective: The component aims at ensuring the necessary enabling and transversal conditions for greater resilience of the national healthcare service through: (i) replacement of obsolete healthcare technologies in hospitals; (ii) the development of a significant structural improvement in the safety of hospital buildings; (iii) the improvement of the health information systems and digital tools; (iv) the promotion and strengthening of the scientific research sector; (v) the enhancement of human resources.

Reforms and/or investment:

Reforms The focus of the reform is on the reorganization of the network of Scientific Hospitalization and Care Institutes (IRCCS) in order to improve both the quality and excellence of the Italian NHS service delivery. This reform concerns an update of the national regulations by introducing the necessary rules to review the legal regime of the IRCCS and the research policies related to the Ministry of Health; to support research and strengthen the responsiveness of the Italian NHS to health emergencies, the epidemiological transition and the health needs related to the demographic framework, as well as guaranteeing clear paths that regulate the relations between the national healthcare service and the University, in order to guarantee a greater integration in compliance with the competences of the Italian Ministry of University and Research, the Italian Ministry of Health, the Italian Regions and Bodies of the NHS.

The component, in order to guarantee health not only as the mere absence of disease, but as a state of bio-psycho-social well-being of the person, as indicated by the WHO, aims to implement a reform measure that updates/defines the regulatory framework in the context of:

- organisation of the Scientific Institutes for Hospitalization and Care (IRCCS) and other research policies pertaining to the Ministry of Health, through the updating of Legislative Decree no. 288/2003 "Reorganisation of the discipline of the Scientific Institutes for Hospitalization and Care, pursuant to article 42, paragraph 1, of Law no. 3 of 16 January 2003" and subsequent implementation measures.

Investments concern the development, strengthening and modernization of the technological and physical infrastructure of the national healthcare service and the Research sector. All the investments are linked to the reform mentioned above. In particular, the component is orientated towards the development of a public healthcare that values the investments in the health ecosystem, not only in terms of human, digital, structural, technical and technological resources but also aimed at improving the biomedical and healthcare research sector. In particular, the component aims at ensuring the presence of the necessary enabling factors to make the Italian NHS network more resilient across the board through:

- the promotion and innovation of the existing technological and digital assets currently in use in hospitals, in order to respond to the population healthcare needs more effectively;
- the development of a significant structural improvement of the safety of the hospitals, making them compliant with the state-of-the-art anti-seismic regulations globally;
- the development and deployment of a homogeneous Electronic Health Record (EHR) through a

major transformational effort of technological and information systems both at national and regional level, due to give an unique access point at citizens and patients to the healthcare services, a single source of information that details the entire medical history to healthcare professionals of a patient and a large amount of clinical information to the healthcare administrations to perform deep health analytics with clinical data and improve healthcare delivery;

- the strengthening the New Health Information System (“NSIS”) as the reference and unique tool to monitor the application of the Essential Levels of Assistance (“LEA”), i.e. the services guaranteed by the Italian NHS, on the national territory in terms of quality, efficiency and appropriateness of the Italian NHS collecting, analysing clinical, administrative and costs data, as well as the strengthening of the healthcare information flows and digital tools across all the local levels of the NHS, in order to reinforce the capabilities of the administrations to produce timely, standardized and high quality data;
- the development of human capital, through the modernisation of the knowledge tools and platforms of content, as well as the development of professional skills.

Estimated cost overall: **8,625,540.00** EUR

The following table summarizes the investments included in the Component 2 of the “Health” Mission. The main elements will be described more in detail in the following paragraphs.

Measure (Reform/Investment)	Sub-measure	Cost
Reform measure: reorganization of the network of Scientific Hospitalization and Care Institutes (IRCCS)		0 €
Investment 1. Technological and digital update	1.1 Digital update of hospitals’ technological equipment	4,052.41 €/Mln
	1.2 Towards a safe and sustainable hospital	1,638.85 €/Mln
	1.3 Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation	1,672.54 €/Mln
Investment 2. Training, scientific research and technological transfer	2.1 Strengthening and enhancement of the NHS biomedical research	524,14 €/Mln
	2.2 Development of technical- professional, digital and managerial skills of professional in healthcare system	737,60 €/Mln
TOTAL		8,625.54 €/Mln

2. Main challenges and objectives

a) Main challenges

The component “Innovation, research and digitalization of the national healthcare” stems out from the need to intervene in the process of transformation and renewal of the Italian National Health Service (NHS), promoting the creation of a modern and digitally-advanced offer, able to improve the quality of care and the response to the health needs of citizens.

The Covid-19 emergency has highlighted some structural weakness of the Italian NHS, and significant deficiencies in the supply of adequate medical and health devices, the availability of staff, the provision of infrastructure and of technological and digital equipment have also arisen.

The Italian Government focused its effort on overcoming the short-term Covid-19 emergency and by ensuring a prompt and effective response from the NHS able to meet the needs of the evolving society and serve the population’s needs most effectively. To this aim, the national strategies and agenda are aligned with the priorities set by the EU in terms of digitalisation - in particular concerning the services provided by the public administration and the specific needs of the healthcare system - which require particular attention in making sure that an adequate level of services is delivered to patients through efficient means. Leveraging the innovation and digitalisation of the healthcare system - in particular in response to the challenges of the ageing population - and investing in enhancing the training and availability of health workers and medical infrastructure is indeed of primary importance.^{1:2}

On the other hand, the Italian research sector needs reforms together with additional funding in order to ensure more coordination and up-to-date improvement of the healthcare service offering. Italian biomedical research is particularly affected compared to other international practices.

Research is essential to improve patient care, in addition to the development and evaluation of organisational-management methods to increase the efficiency of the NHS. The lessons learned during the Covid-19 emergency show that a new and suitable way to meet evolving needs and contingencies must be identified to establish long-lasting, transparent and mutually profitable relations between the public and the private sector. All this falls within the scope of a sector that has to be considered “strategic” and where the leadership of the central administration is essential. The main challenge in this area concerns the ability to define a new planning policy approach by sector to combine public interventions in relation to healthcare with the needs and potential of the supply chain as a whole, as well as support the private initiatives in a logic of sustainable and lasting partnerships. It is now essential for the Country to shape national research and innovation programs, including the development of guidelines to direct the growth of the national ecosystem underpinned by, unitary and integrated medium-long term vision.

The modernisation and digitisation process is one of the most relevant challenges for the National Health Service, hence the continuous update of the clinical and assistance skills of health and social care workers is key, balancing the need for highly specialized skills with the need for a high level of integration between

¹ OECD (2019) State of Health in the EU - Italy Country Health Profile 2019. European Commission (2019) Joint Report on Health Care and Long-Term Care Systems & Fiscal Sustainability, Institutional Paper 105, June 2019 ISSN 2443-8014 (online); see also: Country Document - 2019 update for Italy.

² European Commission Recommendation for a Council recommendation on the 2020 National Reform Programme of Italy COM(2020) 512 final.

operators in the general system of health services. In particular, in line with the need to upgrade and modernise the primary as well as the secondary care, it will be essential to focus on training of key figures such as the general practitioner and the top hospital roles of the health authorities (general directors, chief medical officers, administrative director, districts director, head of departments, as well as the board of auditors and the supervisory body), in order to acquire the necessary managerial skills and competencies to face current and future health challenges in an integrated, sustainable, innovative, flexible and result-oriented perspective.

In addition to the development of technical-managerial skills, the scope of the training, will also be aimed at equipping healthcare professionals with knowledge and tools to ensure maximum safety for the patient along the clinical care path. In fact, as shown by a recent study published by the ECDC - European Center for Disease Prevention and Control - it emerges that Italy ranks among the last Countries in Europe for prevalence of healthcare-related infections (Ica).

For this reason, specific training interventions are provided to train health personnel in order to improve the management of hospital infections, reducing the high number of cases that occurs annually. The challenges of the component also include the objective of modernising hospitals from a structural point of view, in order to ensure the highest standards of anti-seismic safety. The intervention is particularly important, also in light of Italy being one of the Countries with the greatest seismic risk due to its particular geographical position. The consequences of an earthquake also depend on the characteristics of resistance of buildings to the actions of a seismic shock. The more vulnerable a building is (by type, inadequate design, poor quality of materials and construction methods, poor maintenance), the greater the consequences. Interventions are therefore planned to make hospitals increasingly safe places and in line with the most recent anti-seismic standards.

Within the context mentioned above, the component contributes to respond to the following challenges:

- overcoming issues related to the limited resources allocated to research in the health sector and digital health;
- developing a stronger link between research centers and businesses, in an open innovation perspective;
- making hospitals safer and compliant with the current anti-seismic safety standards;
- overcoming the critical issues related to the limited and uneven dissemination across regions of the Electronic Health Record (EHR);
- resolving the issue related to of equipment ageing / low use of health technologies in hospitals;
- overcoming the limited spread of telemedicine tools and activities;
- aligning training plans consistently with the health sector needs.

1. Technological and digital update

- WHAT: (i) Digital update of the hospital technology park, both in terms of high-tech equipment (CT, Resonances, etc.) to replace the obsolete ones, as well as interventions aimed at the digitalization of hospitals (both at the level of clinical assistance processes - operating theaters, diagnostics, etc. - and at the level of technological infrastructure and IT assets). (ii) Development of a significant improvement in the safety of hospital structures and alignment with the state-of-the-art anti-seismic standards. (iii) Strengthening, update and expansion of the Electronic Health Record and strengthening of the technological infrastructure and tools for data collection, processing, analysis and simulation, to support the development of advanced analysis tools of complex phenomena and scenario prediction.

- **WHY:** The national context relating to the digitalization of healthcare, as a transversal and central element to support the development of healthcare not only in hospitals but also in the local health units (“ASL”), shows indeed critical numbers. As of today, only 1.2% of public health expenditure is allocated for digital 4.0 technologies. In absolute terms, spending on digital health in Italy settles at €22 per capita - compared to €70 in Denmark, the country best in class in Europe - and it has a growth rate of only 7% (in 2019); the DESI Index (Digital economy and society index) places Italy at the 25th place in Europe in 2020³. Italy needs interventions aimed at technological enhancement and innovation. It is vital to invest more in technological and digital tools, streamlining processes and activities, but also intervening on the relationship between healthcare workers and patients and on the use of available data. ICT technologies and the availability of Big Data analysis tools allow to collect, trace and process an enormous amount of data relating to the entire health ecosystem, paving the way to targeted health policies, thanks to complex analysis tools, simulation and prediction. ICT technologies also allow the personalization of care and increase patient engagement. This is why it is essential to promote the digitalization and interoperability of health data and the enhancement of health information systems to support both clinical activities and the governance of the health system. The diffusion of the EHR across the Country is a key step to address this challenge. Having digital solutions capable of integrating care and assistance processes (outpatient and community medicine), as well as supporting proximity and communication with patients, becomes a fundamental competitive factor for the health sector in the post-emergency phase, in particular to be able to support the process of strengthening and homogenising local services throughout the national territory. Moreover, it is a priority to address the need of updating the technological equipment used in hospitals, in terms of the provision of large health equipment dedicated to diagnosis and treatment, and in terms of assets, tools and digital technologies to support the collection and analysis of information and data throughout the hospital care process. The technological equipment is indeed old and inefficient compared to other countries⁴. The actions addressing these challenges shall take into account the differences across the territory and aim at reaching homogeneous levels of technological supplies across the Country. At governance level, the management of the ongoing crisis has outlined the need to have the capabilities to process large amounts of health and non-health data in real time. In this sense, it is of strategic importance for the Italian Ministry of Health, to strengthen the development of information flows and related technological infrastructure in order to support the development of forecasting models for healthcare monitoring and planning. This will not only allow to strengthen and make governance increasingly effective but also to have powerful calculation tools capable of identifying and anticipating phenomena that could “threaten” the sustainability of the NHS in the medium-long term or could lead to a health crisis. Italy also needs interventions aimed at developing structural improvements. Among public buildings, hospitals play a strategic role in the event of a disaster, as they have a fundamental rescue function for the population, ensuring the effective continuation of the first emergency medical interventions launched in the field. Hospitals, which are among the most exposed and sensitive sites as they accommodate thousands of people with very different reactive abilities, are therefore required not only to withstand the impact force of the earthquake without excessive damage, but also to continue to offer the required levels of health care services.

³ <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/scoreboard/italy>

⁴ In France, Denmark and Sweden, between 60 and 70% of the equipment is up to 5 years of age, while in Italy the most recent machineries (considering those up to 5 years of age, i.e. the most performing and hi-tech ones), are increasingly fewer.

- RECOMMENDATION: The component is developed in accordance with the Council Recommendations of 9 July 2019 (2019 / C 301/12) on the 2019 National Reform Program of Italy and, in particular, with recommendation no. 3 concerning investments in the quality of infrastructures, also in order to bridge regional disparities and improve the efficiency of Public Administration by investing specifically in the acceleration of digitalization processes. In line with point no. 1 of the Council Recommendations of 20 May 2020 (COM (2020) 512 final) on Italy's 2020 National Reform Program, which foresees – in 2020 and 2021 – the adoption of measures aimed at “... strengthening the resilience and capacity of the health system with regard to health care workers, essential medical products and infrastructures ...”, the component also focuses on infrastructure investments in the hospital sector in order to provide an adequate response to the critical issues identified in the Country Report related to Italy 2020 of 26 February 2020 (SWD (2020) 511 final).

2. Training, scientific research and technological transfer

- WHAT: (1) Enhancement and strengthening of the NHS biomedical research to make the sector more competitive at the international level, together with strengthening the NHS response capacities to health emergencies and epidemiological transition and healthcare needs linked to the demographic framework;
- RECOMMENDATION: the update and strengthening of research and development within the NHS is a strategic priority which can allow the Italian NHS to provide an adequate response to the needs of citizens and ensure a point of reference for the industrial system for health innovation. In particular, the strengthening of the biomedical research system in Italy - through the strengthening of the response capacity of the centers of excellence in the sector of rare diseases - can foster the economic development of the Country by improving its competitive capacity based on the interaction between research and companies able to guarantee continuous and effective technology transfers.

3. Technical digital and managerial upskilling of NHS professionals

- WHAT: Ensuring a structured and sustainable training activity for healthcare professionals in order to face current and future challenges. Strengthen the training activity through the involvement of general practitioners (GPs), increasing the scholarships for the specific training course in general medicine and the enhancement of technical and managerial skills for the key staff positions of the NHS bodies and its macro-organizational structures.
- WHY: Scientific progress and technological innovation require that healthcare professionals are constantly updated and trained, according to Legislative Decree 502/1992, which established the obligation of continuous training for health professionals⁵. Furthermore, the pandemic crisis has also highlighted the difficulty of hospitals to recruit adequately trained staff, especially in terms of digital and innovative issues.
- RECOMMENDATION: Point 16 of the Recommendation of the European Council of 20 May 2020 recommends to remove any obstacles to training, hiring and retention of health professionals and -

⁵ such training should be “aimed at adapting professional knowledge throughout the entire professional life and improving skills and the clinical, technical and managerial skills of health workers, with the aim of guaranteeing the effectiveness, adequacy, safety and efficiency of the assistance provided by the National Health Service”

together with this - to improve the coordination and governance of the NHS institutions, in order to foster coordination and collaborations.

b) Objectives

The goal is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the healthcare system, taking into account challenges such as the ageing of the population and the limited investment in health infrastructure made in the past, which hinder the quality and efficiency of the Italian healthcare system. To reach this broader objective, this component aims at enhancing the innovation and digitalization in hospitals and supports the research and training of health professionals. The digitalization of healthcare systems is a key part of the European Commission's strategy to empower citizens and build a healthier society. Data is now recognised as a key enabler for the digital transformation in healthcare. In this context, the European Commission (EC) set the priorities to digitally transform the healthcare system into a Digital Single Market and puts EU citizens at the centre of it. This also stresses the fact that citizens need to be able to access and share their data anywhere in the EU, as well as the importance of the promotion of research, disease prevention, personalised healthcare, and the accessibility of digital tools for person-centred care. In particular, the EC Communication on Digital Transformation of Health and Care in the Digital Single Market (COM(2018) 233 final) identifies three priorities:

- Citizens' secure access to their health data, also across borders - enabling citizens to access their health data across the EU.
- Personalised medicine through a shared European data infrastructure - allowing researchers and other professionals to pool resources (data, expertise, computing processing and storage capacities) across the EU.
- Citizen empowerment with digital tools for user feedback and person-centred care - using digital tools to empower people to look after their health, stimulate prevention and enable feedback and interaction between users and healthcare providers.

In line with these priorities, the promotion of EHR based on a common European exchange format is also one of the objectives recently set by the EC in the strategy "Shaping Europe's Digital Future" (February 2020). In fact, the adoption of EHR could also generate efficiencies, contributing to the accomplishment of fiscal sustainability goals for health and long-term care systems.

Therefore, the specific objectives of this Component - to be achieved by 2026 – are the following:

- Ensure the supply of updated health equipment technologies, replacing the existing ones, and promote the digitalization of hospitals in order to guarantee a prompt and adequate response to any epidemic or pandemic events. According to this, it is foreseen to purchase 3,133 new medical devices and improve the digitalisation of 280 1st level and 2nd level DEA hospitals ("Dipartimenti di Emergenza Accettazione").
- Align the hospital to the current anti-seismic standards, through interventions distributed proportionally among the Regions.
- Empower the existing EHR to make it homogeneous, consistent, and interoperable across the national territory and fully accessible to the Italian Regional and National Health Authorities within the limits prescribed by the law, ensuring a secure accessibility of health data.
- Strengthen the Ministry of Health's IT infrastructure used for the collection, processing, validation and analysis of health data, also in a One Health approach, supporting advanced innovation in the management of health data through AI, Big Data and Machine Learning, also due to realize a

enhancement intervention of NSIS to complete and speed up the information assets necessary for monitoring the LEA and to introduce advanced forecasting, simulation and business intelligence tools and high level skills within the Italian Ministry of Health, in order to support the definition of planning, monitoring and prevention policies.

- Implementing of new health information flows, in order to complete the monitor of “LEA” with primary care data, and to empower quality and timing of clinical and administrative of existing data.
- Develop, through the funding of research programs/projects focusing on specific pathologies of high biomedical complexity, high impact diseases, targeted therapies capable of providing concrete answers to the health needs of citizens affected by rare diseases and rare tumours, as well as improving the response capacity of the centers of excellence in Italy.
- Ensure a structured and sustainable continuous training programme for healthcare professionals to face current and future challenges, promote the development of adequate managerial skills for personnel with responsibility for coordination and governance of the NHS entities and dedicate moments of specific training for healthcare professionals in terms of safety of care pathways, in order to reduce cases of hospital infections among patients.

This component is in line with the national health strategies. Indeed, the set of investments falls within the national strategic context in the healthcare sector and within the budgetary policy objectives for 2021-2023 which take into account the National Recovery and Resilience Plan in line with European programming. These investments are part of the national strategic health plan which is going to be defined by the Italian Ministry of Health, in collaboration with other public administrations. Finally, the component is coherent with the national plan for energy and climate and its updates as well as with the contents of the European Commission “White Paper on artificial intelligence - a European approach to excellence and trust” (19/02/2020) and Italian Strategic Plan for AI (“Strategia nazionale per l’intelligenza artificiale”, 2020) recently published by Ministry of Economic Development highlighting great opportunities and use cases for AI in the healthcare sector. This component - which is characterized by an interdisciplinary value - has also the objective of guiding the policies set to achieve the objectives included in the European Green Deal, as an outcome of proximity assistance or digital access to health data by citizens and its usage for diagnosis and assistance.

In particular, the digitization initiatives included by this component are part of the general framework of modernization of the PA-citizen relations envisaged by the Italian Digital Agenda (AGID), which embeds the guidelines of the European Digital Agenda for Europe - DAE - 2010) and sets - among its main objectives - the establishment of the EHR intended as a single digital document of the patient’s socio-health data. Similarly, the priorities for the interventions related to digitalization in healthcare were outlined in the Digital Growth Strategy 2014-2020 (March 3, 2015) and then reaffirmed in the Pact for Digital health referred to in the 2016 State Regions Agreement, identifying in the EHR the tool through which citizens can trace and consult the entire history of their health care life, sharing it with health professionals to ensure a more effective and efficient service.

The component also includes an important intervention to enhance scientific research as an integral part of the activities of the Italian NHS as it is a fundamental item to ensure an effective, efficient and high quality healthcare to all citizens, responding to the real needs of assistance and care across the Country. The tools of this policy can be found in the National Health Research Program (PNRS) (pursuant to Article 12 bis, paragraph 3, Legislative Decree 229/1999) which defines, on a three year basis, the corresponding research strategies and the allocation of resources, ensuring synergies between public and private research, as well as between national research and European and extra-European research, aggregating and enhancing in a single

vision efforts and resources that are already present in the NHS and in the academic and scientific world, avoiding duplication and overlapping of activities. The lack of digital skills in different areas (for which Italy - among all the European countries - shows more gaps), is one of the main issues limiting the social and economic development of the Country and its recovery from the current period of crisis. This shows why primary importance should be given to the issue of digital skills, and why it represents another important objective of the component in line with the needs of the Country. Indeed, the “Digital Republic” initiative was included in the Italian 2025 Strategy of the Italian Minister for Technological Innovation and Digitisation, presented on 17 December 2019, based on the overarching consideration that the digital transformation of the Country cannot ignore the contextual growth and diffusion of digital culture.

Concerning the overall economic feasibility of the component, it should be specified that investments-related costs estimated for the purpose of this document only refer to the quota for which the funding through RRF is requested. These lines of action are part of the wider national health planning and could receive additional financial support by both the national budget and other European programs (e.g. React EU). For instance, personnel costs and other non-quantified expenditures will be included in the definition of the structural national health budget.

3. Description of the reforms and investments of the component

1) Reform project

Reform 1.: Revise and update the current legal framework of the Scientific Institutes for Hospitalisation and Care (IRCCS) and research policies of the Ministry of Health to strengthen the link between research, innovation and healthcare.

Challenges and Objectives: The reform aims to reorganize the network of IRCCS to improve NHS quality and excellence.

In particular, it reorganizes the network of IRCCS to improve NHS excellence, improving the relationship between Health and Research, revisiting the legal regime of the IRCCS and the research policies pertaining to the Italian Ministry of Health.

Implementation: this reform will be implemented through the following key activities:

1. Revise and update the current legal framework of the IRCCS and the research policies of the Italian Ministry of Health to strengthen the link between research, innovation and healthcare. The aim of this action is to make research and the excellence of the NHS available to the entire care network in order to improve the system's ability to respond to health emergencies, epidemiological transition and health needs linked to the demographic change underway and in line with scientific and technological progress.

It is a question of updating Legislative Decree no. 288/2003 "Reorganisation of the discipline of the Scientific Institutes for Hospitalisation and Care, pursuant to article 42, paragraph 1, of Law no. 3 of 16 January 2003" and subsequent implementing measures, in order to strengthen their activity as structures of excellence within the NHS. In particular, the above-mentioned update will further characterize the legal structure of public and private IRCCSs, also updating the criteria for recognition of IRCCS status, and identifying the procedures for revocation, which are currently not provided for.

In particular, it is envisaged to improve the governance of the public IRCCSs by enhancing the strategic management and better defining the powers and areas of competence, as well as to

comprehensively define the rules on the status of the Scientific Director of the public IRCCSs and of research staff. Lastly, a specific sub-measure envisages differentiating IRCCSs on the basis of their activity (single-specialist or generalist), also envisaging the creation of an integrated network of IRCCSs and facilitating the exchange of expertise between the IRCCSs themselves and the other structures of the Italian NHS. This activity will take the form of the approval of a measure amending the current Legislative Decree no. 288/2003 and will constitute a further Milestone of the overall Reform.

The aforementioned Legislative Decree, in particular, will be adopted by the Council of Ministers following the ordinary legislative process imposed by the current legislative framework.

The IRCCSs are subjected to a competitive system of resources allocation, based on parameters related to scientific activity on impacted journals and on the ability to attract resources of national and international competitive grants, to develop clinical trials in a multi-center collaboration and to develop products and solutions in the field of technology transfer. The evaluation of scientific productivity is based on bibliometric parameters that allow to assess the impact on the scientific world by examining the citations in publications by other authors of the work produced by IRCCS without considering self-citations (i.e. self-citations excluded); since these are diversified topics, the use of the weighted citation indicator (i.e. Field Weight Citation) allows to provide a meaningful indication.

The average of this value achieved by IRCCSs (2,47) is already significantly higher than the Italian national average of 1.22, the European average of 27 (without the UK) of 0.62 and the US average of 0.72. The quality of research production is also shown by the analysis of the percentage weight of publications produced that are included in the top 10 percentile, where IRCCS have an average of 28% of the works falling into this category, compared to a national average of 15.6, European average of 5.7 and USA average of 6.8. Even the participation in competitive funds indicates that IRCCSs already play a role of excellence, making it significant. In fact, if we analyse the participation in Horizon H2020 over the period 2014-2020, it turns out that over 30% of proposals fell into the first two areas of evaluation, with an average success rate of about 2 percentage points higher than the national average.

This situation can be further improved by raising the bar in presence of adequate resources aimed at acquiring human capital (researchers), instrumental/organizational resources and by strengthening the corporate governance that must be increasingly and effectively oriented towards research, through the empowerment of the General Director together with the Scientific Director and their accountability on the results achieved. More generally, the proposals to modify the legislative decree no. 288 of 2003 aim at developing the potential of IRCCSs as this, together with the research programs contained in the PNRR and the development of the Ecosystem of Health, will lead to an increase in the quality of health research from a translational perspective.

Milestone/Target	Description	Value	Timeline
Milestone	<p>Entry into force of the legislative decree envisaging the reorganisation of the discipline of Scientific institutes for hospitalisation and care (IRCCS)</p> <p>The reform includes:</p> <p>Measures to: i) strengthen the link between research, innovation and healthcare; ii) improve the governance of the public IRCCSs by enhancing the strategic management and better defining the powers and areas of competence;</p>		Q4 2022

1) INVESTMENT PROJECT

INVESTMENT 1: Technological and digital update

Measure (Reform/Investment)	Sub-measure	Cost
Investment 1. Technological and digital update	1.1 Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment	4,052.41 €/Mln
	1.2 Towards a safe and sustainable hospital	1,638.85 €/Mln
	1.3 Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation	1,672.54 €/Mln

Investment 1.1: Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment.

Challenges: Italy needs interventions aimed at enhancing and innovating the technological and digital assets currently in use in hospitals, in order to better respond to the population health needs and improve each entity governance capacity through a digital and interoperable care path focused on the exchange of data and information. In addition, it is important that health professionals and patients trust digital health technologies, and that no one is excluded, especially given the growing role that technology will play in the future of healthcare.

Data published by the Ministry of Health show significant obsolescence and gap in the digital infrastructure and equipment availability to ensure that the health services are effectively provided nationwide. The types of large sanitary equipment that are over than 10 years old are the following:

- about 24% of CT (computed tomography) scans;
- about 27% of NMRs (nuclear magnetic resonance);
- about 31% of angiographers;
- about 74% of mammograms;
- about 50% of pulmonary ventilators.

In France, Denmark and Sweden, between 60% and 70% of the equipment is up to 5 years old, while in Italy the most recent equipment (considering those up to 5 years old, i.e. the most performing and hi-tech ones), is increasingly less. As underlined by the Ministry of Health, obsolescence compromises quality of performance, efficiency of use, avoid potential digital use and interaction, and has a negative effect on healthcare service sustainability, which has to face high maintenance costs and increased inefficiencies (e.g. waiting time). The obsolescence of technological equipment brings the Italian NHS to a challenge, which engages the Government in the constant search for a thin balance between guaranteeing high quality

healthcare based on innovation and the need to rationalize spending, while respecting the basic principle of fairness by guaranteeing equal patient access to treatment innovation over the whole territory.

Objectives: The improvement of the digitalization of healthcare facilities contributes to enhancing staff productivity, facilitating hospital operations, improving the process quality, ensuring patient safety and high-quality service delivery, by integrating cutting-edge technologies such as medical devices, smart information systems, facility control and automatic conveyor systems, location-based services, sensors and digital communication tools into health processes. The digital update will make it possible to replace healthcare equipment with the most technologically advanced versions, bringing benefits also at the level of clinical assistance processes - operating theatres, diagnostics, etc. As a next step, leaders across the health system will need to agree how innovation is funded, decide which technologies are most effective, and establish a robust IT infrastructure able to provide safe, secure and equitable access to both the technology and the data generated. Technological evolution will also equip companies and professionals with advanced analysis tools, able to collect data in real time, transform it into information and interpret it in order to carry out simulations. The investment aims at purchasing and testing 3,133 pieces of equipment to replace obsolete and out of order technologies (over 5 years old) and improve the digitalisation of 280 1st level and 2nd level DEA hospitals, as described below.

Medical Equipment. Through the information flow dedicated to the large equipment available at the Italian Ministry of Health, it has been possible to perform a first screening of the number and the level of obsolescence of the hospital equipment. In addition, the Ministry of Health carried out an evaluation by which the overall requirement of new large sanitary equipment has been identified in 3,133 units to purchase in substitution of obsolete or out-of-use technologies (over 5 years old). In particular, the number and typologies of equipment to substitute are: 340 CT with 128 slices, 190 NMR at 1.5 T, 81 Linear Accelerators, 937 Fixed X-ray Systems, 193 Angiography, 82 Gamma cameras, 53 Gamma cameras / CT scans, 34 PET TAC, 295 Mammography, 928 Ultrasound).

Digitalization. Through the adoption of innovative and technologically advanced solutions and the upgrade of the digital assets of public health facilities, it will be possible to improve the efficiency of care levels and adapt structures and organisational models to the best-in-class international safety standards, also through the implementation of digitalisation processes of care pathways. In particular, this target will be achieved through the informatization of the processes of 1st level DEA and 2nd level DEA hospitals nationwide (surgical unit, LISS - Laboratory Information System - pharmacy services, first aid, system of acceptance-release-transfer, prescription and administration of medicines, diagnostic, wards, repository and order entry, etc.).

For estimation purposes, a premise must be made in terms of configuration of the hospital system of the Italian NHS. The organisation of hospitals in Italy, in fact, is regulated by Ministerial Decree 70/2015 and is based upon hierarchical levels of complexity of the hospital structures that provide services in continuous and day-cycle hospitalisation for acute cases, through a network model organised on context specificities. Hospitals have three levels of increasing complexity:

- basic hospital unit, with a catchment area between 80,000 and 150,000 inhabitants, which are structures with an Emergency Room with the presence of a limited number of specialties with a wide territorial diffusion: Internal Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics, Anaesthesia and support services in active guard network and / or in a 24-hour (h.24) ready availability regime of Radiology, Laboratory, Blood Bank. They must also be equipped with “Intensive Short Observation” beds;
- level I hospitals, with a catchment area between 150,000 and 300,000 inhabitants, which are

structures with a 1st level DEA, equipped with the following specialties: Internal Medicine, General Surgery, Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, Orthopedics and Traumatology, Obstetrics and Gynecology (if required by number of births / year), Pediatrics, Cardiology with Cardiological Intensive Care Unit (UTIC), Neurology, Psychiatry, Oncology, Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology, Urology, with an active and / or on-call medical service or in network for pathologies that foresee it. The Radiology Services, at least with Computed Axial Tomography (CT) and Ultrasound, Laboratory and Immunotransfusion Service must be present or available on the network h. 24. For complex pathologies, (such as trauma, cardiovascular ones, stroke), forms of consultation, image transfer and agreed protocols for patient transfer to level II Centers must be provided. The level I hospital must also be equipped with beds for “Short Intensive Observation” and beds for Sub-intensive Therapy (including multidisciplinary ones);

- level II hospitals, with a catchment area between 600,000 and 1,200,000 inhabitants, are structures equipped with 2nd level DEA. These aids are institutionally referable to hospitals, university hospitals, some IRCCS and large-scale facilities of the ASL.

The evaluation of the digitalisation of hospitals, therefore, is based on the hypothesis of digitizing the 1st level DEA hospitals which are characterised by a high level of diffusion, a medium-high level of complexity and a homogeneous distribution on the national territory, as well as the 2nd level DEA hospitals that are characterized by a high level of complexity.

The assessment of the current digitizing level, preliminary to the implementation of the intervention, will allow to fine-tune this evaluation, according to the real needs of each Region. Indeed, the Ministry of Health carried out an evaluation of 236 1st level DEA and 95 2nd level DEA hospitals which need investments in digitalization for a total amount of € 1,712,615,351. However, due to the amount available for this measure equal to € 1.450.115.351, financed by RRF, the digitization needs concern 280 1st level and 2nd level DEA hospitals. The regions will be able to identify the priority interventions to be financed, until the budget cap is reached. Once the ongoing preliminary assessment will be completed, the target of n. 280 will be reviewed and quantified more accurately, identifying the priority interventions of the Regions.

The Italian Ministry of Health has also identified a standard need for technical staff to be hired by the Italian Regions and Local Health Units, to strengthen the governance of the tender procedures. This need is quantified in 5 staff units for each Region and each Local health Unit for a total cost of € 79,300,000 (by using a unit cost of € 130,000). If the Regions will consider to add supplementary staffing as a necessary measure, they will be able to reduce the share of digitization interventions to draw on the resources assigned under the RRF.

For each sub-measure, according with the Investment 1.3 related to EHR (MLS 1a e MLS 1b), the clinical documents generated by the new equipment and software must be aligned with digital standards adopted, whose requirements will be specified within the tender documentation.

The investment also includes the 1.413 €/Mln which relates to an existing project that has already been initiated by the Italian Ministry of Health, for the structural strengthening of the NHS in hospitals, through a specific reorganization plan aimed at adequately addressing pandemic emergencies. The hospital reorganization plan intends to increase the activity in the intensive care and semi-intensive care system. The provision of at least 3,500 intensive care beds will be made structural (corresponding to an increase of about 70% in the number of beds pre-existing the pandemic) and an increase of 4,225 beds in the semi-intensive area will have to be planned, with relative equipment plant engineering suitable to support ventilation aid

equipment. Furthermore, the separation of the paths must be consolidated, making it structural and the restructuring of the Emergency Department ensured with the identification of dedicated areas of stay for patients with Covid-19 symptoms so potentially contagious, awaiting diagnosis. Finally, this plan aims at increasing the number of vehicles (i.e. ambulances) to support the secondary transfers for Covid-19 patients.

Implementation: The Italian Ministry of Health will be responsible of the Component as a whole. In relation to the Investments, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned.

The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner “ad acta”. With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences (“conferenze di servizi”). The Italian Ministry of Health, as the Responsible Administration, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessary achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual “reward” fee of the National Health Fund⁶. All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions.

The Institutional Development Contract is the tool ordinarily identified by current national legislation (combined provisions of art. 1 and art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 88 of May 31, 2011, and art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 91 of June 20, 2017, by Law no. 123 of August 3, 2017) to accelerate the implementation of strategic projects, functionally connected to each other. This tool is specifically aimed at supporting territorial cohesion, development and economic growth of the country and accelerate the implementation of interventions of considerable complexity. The Institutional Development Contract is particularly useful in those projects having the nature of major projects or investments articulated in individual interventions functionally connected to each other, which require an integrated approach and the use of European investment structural funds and national funds also included in plans and operational programs funded from national and European resources. From a functional point of view, the instrument is of a negotiated nature, implying the definition of a synallagma between the Contractors, which could be essentially public parties such as the Regions but also allowing the intervention of Private Operators in the logic of the Public Private Partnership. The Institutional Development Contract consents to establish a unitary leadership and responsibility where the realization of a substantial number of interventions is expected with the participation of several implementing administrations and with a widespread distribution throughout the national territory. The Institutional Development Contract establish for each intervention or category of interventions, the time schedule, the responsibilities of the contractors, the evaluation and monitoring criteria and the sanctions for any non-compliance. It also defines the conditions of potential

⁶ Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

partial defunding of interventions or the allocation of the relevant resources to another level of government, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity. In order to reinforce the tool for guaranteeing the resilience and sustainability of interventions programmed for authorization purposes and to compress times, the Institutional Development Contract could include and provide for:

- the activation of Programme Agreements (“Accordi di Programma”) aimed at the necessary urbanistic variations as well as simplified Conferences of Services (“Conferenza dei Servizi”) and procedures in derogation ex art. 14, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Presidential Decree 380/2001;
- the centralization, if possible on a regional basis, of tools such as the Framework Agreement (“Accordo Quadro”) to activate a package procurement at least for the activities of design, management, validation and other technical services that the individual implementing administrations will be able to draw on directly without going through further tender procedures;
- a specific line of just-in-time monitoring aimed at activating mechanisms for timely intervention by the Responsible Administration at various levels and through the Contract management bodies and avoiding defunding or replacement interventions;
- a specific Technical Assistance to provide a consultancy service about technical-administrative assistance and assessment of economic-financial aspects to the Regions/Autonomous Provinces and/or health authorities, hospitals and other administrations involved in the projects in order to ensure the achievement of the defined objectives meeting the deadlines.

Target population: Italian Regions, ASL and hospitals, which through digital and technologically advanced tools will be able to better govern the healthcare supply chain with benefits in terms of efficiency and effectiveness, and citizens, who will benefit from a prompt and high quality response to healthcare needs.

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health of Italy, Italian Regions, ASL, hospitals and suppliers.

Timeline: For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Assumptions/ risks: This investment measure presents, among others, the following constraints:

- **administrative:** definition of the procedure and purchasing processes, delays or problems linked to new equipment procurement processes, numerousness of public administrations and authorities involved, involvement of software houses for the digitalization of the DEA, insufficient staffing levels in terms of number of employees and skills within the regional administrations;
- **organizational:** alignment of professional skills related to new digital technologies and innovations, inhomogeneity across regional healthcare systems in terms of competences and procedures underpinning the purchasing processes and asset management, different levels of technological infrastructure between the hospitals, unsuitability of the technological infrastructure of the hospitals to support the new equipment;
- **financial:** difficulties to manage the variety of the sources of funding that are destined to different organizations and administrations.

In order to manage the risks mentioned above, the investment will be accompanied by:

- a central coordination in the planning, delivery and control of the funding aimed at supporting the implementation of the investment. This intervention, together with the identification of new instruments of participatory programming, will allow to overcome the financial constraints;

- simplified tools to facilitate the timing of the decisions, as well as the unification of the different phases of the decision making and investigation process;
- interventions aimed at strengthening the technical regional offices to regulate the procurement process and make the asset management more efficient.

Total Amount: 4,052.41€/Mln. For details, please refer to Paragraph 10.

Milestones and targets Investment 1.1: for details please refer to paragraph 9 and 10

Milestone/Target	Description	Value	Timeline
Milestone	Structural strengthening of the NHS in hospitals, through a specific reorganization plan aimed at adequately addressing pandemic emergencies - Intensive care units (ICUs) and sub-intensive care beds.		Q42021
Milestone	Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementino Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for listing all the suitable sites identified for hospitals' technological equipment, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result.		Q2 2022
Target 1	At least 3,100 Large sanitary equipment purchased and deployed to replace obsolete ones	3,100	Q4 2024
Milestone 2	Publication of tendering procedures (Consign framework agreement) and conclusion of contracts with service providers and digitisation of Hospital (hospital classed as DEA I and II level)		Q4 2022
Target 2	280 Digitized hospitals (DEA - Emergency and Admission Departments - Level I and Level II)	280	Q4 2025
Target 3	At least 7,700 additional beds in ICUs) and sub-intensive care Details on type and territorial distribution provided	7,700	Q2 2026

Investment 1.2: Towards a safe and sustainable hospital.

Challenges: The entry into force of the Ordinance of the President of the Council of Ministers no. 3274 of 20 March 2003, “*First elements regarding general criteria for the seismic classification of the national territory and technical regulations for construction in seismic areas*” has revolutionised the pre-existing regulatory framework. In fact, the whole national territory is classified for seismic purposes and, according to this, structures must be designed and built in compliance with standards. The new requirement introduced by Ordinance n.3274/2003, is the obligation to carry out seismic vulnerability checks for buildings of strategic interest, therefore including health facilities and strategic works. Among public buildings, hospitals play a strategic role in the event of a disaster, as they have a fundamental rescue function for the population, ensuring the effective continuation of the first emergency medical interventions launched in the field. The hospital, one of the most exposed and sensitive sites as it accommodates thousands of people with very different reactive abilities, is therefore required not only to withstand the impact force of the earthquake without excessive damage, but also to continue to offer sufficient levels of healthcare. This means that particular attention must be paid not only to load-bearing elements, but also to non-structural and plant

elements, as well as to the distribution of functions and flows, to secure the environmental units and the equipment necessary for the management of maxi emergencies.

In light of said the above, the main challenge consists in completing interventions to adapt hospital structures to the current anti-seismic regulations.

Objectives: The project goal is to outline a path for structural improvement in the field of hospital facilities safety, which plays a crucial role in emergency situations. More specifically, the aim is to align them to the anti-seismic regulations. To this end, the Italian Ministry of Health identified in 2020 an overall need for 116 interventions. The regions will be asked to provide a detailed schedule for the distribution of the interventions over the period 2022-2026. This investment also includes a quota of 1,000 €/Mln, which is already assigned to existing projects aimed at renovating and modernising the physical and technological framework of the public health real estate.

What is reported in intervention 1.1 in relation to the strengthening of the technical staff, also applies to this measure.

Implementation: The Italian Ministry of Health will be responsible of the Component as a whole. In relation to the Investments, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned.

The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner “ad acta”. With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences (“conferenze di servizi”). The Italian Ministry of Health, as the Responsible Administration, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessary achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual “reward” fee of the National Health Fund⁷. All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions..

The Institutional Development Contract is the tool ordinarily identified by current national legislation (combined provisions of art. 1 and art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 88 of May 31, 2011, and art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 91 of June 20, 2017, by Law no. 123 of August 3, 2017) to accelerate the implementation of strategic projects, functionally connected to each other. This tool is specifically aimed at supporting territorial cohesion, development and economic growth of the country and accelerate the implementation of interventions of considerable complexity. The Institutional Development Contract is particularly useful in those projects having the nature of major projects or investments articulated in individual interventions functionally connected to each other, which require an integrated approach and the use of European investment structural funds and national funds also included in plans and operational

⁷ Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

programs funded from national and European resources. From a functional point of view, the instrument is of a negotiated nature, implying the definition of a synallagma between the Contractors, which could be essentially public parties such as the Regions but also allowing the intervention of Private Operators in the logic of the Public Private Partnership. The Institutional Development Contract consents to establish a unitary leadership and responsibility where the realization of a substantial number of interventions is expected with the participation of several implementing administrations and with a widespread distribution throughout the national territory. The Institutional Development Contract establish for each intervention or category of interventions, the time schedule, the responsibilities of the contractors, the evaluation and monitoring criteria and the sanctions for any non-compliance. It also defines the conditions of potential partial defunding of interventions or the allocation of the relevant resources to another level of government, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity. In order to reinforce the tool for guaranteeing the resilience and sustainability of interventions programmed for authorization purposes and to compress times, the Institutional Development Contract could include and provide for:

- the activation of Programme Agreements (“Accordi di Programma”) aimed at the necessary urbanistic variations as well as simplified Conferences of Services (“Conferenza dei Servizi”) and procedures in derogation ex art. 14, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Presidential Decree 380/2001;
- the centralization, if possible on a regional basis, of tools such as the Framework Agreement (“Accordo Quadro”) to activate a package procurement at least for the activities of design, management, validation and other technical services that the individual implementing administrations will be able to draw on directly without going through further tender procedures;
- a specific line of just-in-time monitoring aimed at activating mechanisms for timely intervention by the Responsible Administration at various levels and through the Contract management bodies and avoiding defunding or replacement interventions;
- a specific Technical Assistance to provide a consultancy service about technical-administrative assistance and assessment of economic-financial aspects to the Regions/Autonomous Provinces and/or health authorities, hospitals and other administrations involved in the projects in order to ensure the achievement of the defined objectives meeting the deadlines.

Target population: Regions, health facilities and healthcare workers who will be able to carry out their duties in a safer way, improving the timeliness and quality of interventions; the patients, who will be able to benefit from safer health facilities.

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health of Italy, Italian Regions, ASL.

Timeline: For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Assumptions/ risks: This investment measure presents, among others, the following constraints:

- **administrative:** definition of the tender procedure, number of organizations and administrations involved;
- **organizational:** need to coordinate the local administrations to avoid the non adherence to the procedural steps included in the investment, management of works for the safety of healthcare workers and patients, risk of overlapping rules when these are not homogeneous, inadequate staffing levels in terms of number of employees and competences within the regional administrations;
- **financial:** difficulties in the governance of the various sources of funding destined to different authorities and administrations.

In order to manage the risks mentioned above, the investment will be accompanied by:

- a central coordination in the planning, delivery and control of the funding aimed at supporting the implementation of the investment. This intervention, together with the identification of new instruments of participatory programming, will allow to overcome the financial constraints;
- interventions aimed at strengthening the technical regional offices to regulate the purchasing process and make the phases of management and monitoring of the interventions more efficient;
- simplified tools to facilitate the timing of the decisions, as well as the unification of the different phases of the decision making and investigation process;
- interventions aimed at ensuring the renovation works are carried out to the maximum level of safety for the healthcare workers and patients.

Total Amount: 1,638.85 €/Mln. For details, please refer to Paragraph 10.

Milestones and targets Investment 1.2: for details please refer to paragraph 9 and 10

Milestone/Target	Description	Value	Timeline
Target 1	At least 109 anti-seismic interventions completed	109	Q2 2026

Investment 1.3: Strengthening of the technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation.

Challenges: Healthcare systems across the entire European Union are being impacted by a major technological evolution which is redefining how health and social services are provided to citizens and residents. COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted the importance of a real-time understanding of the health situation across the entire Country. Preventive medicine and timely response to healthcare needs of the population can only become a reality when data and information seamlessly flow across the entire system in a standardized and homogeneous format.

Since 2017, the EHR is considered a flywheel to increase the digitization of the country. In 2017 is been introduced the Strategic Model for Informatics in the Italian Public Administration with the Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers that has adopted the THREE-YEAR PLAN FOR Informatics IN the PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 2017-2020. The Model is updated annually through new editions of the THREE-YEAR PLAN. Within the 2017-2019 Plan, for the health sector, the Electronic Health Record (EHR) has been identified as a strategic objective, as regards the creation of regional electronic health record systems, interoperable with the national infrastructure. While the EHR is now active for approximately 45 million citizens, its usage and diffusion among health professionals and citizens is highly heterogeneous at regional level. Data collected by Agency for Digital Italy (AgID) provide a clear picture of such disparity: citizens' usage of the EHR is over 50% for only 4 regions; just three regions display a satisfactory level of use by doctors. The recent Three-Year Plan 2020-20228 has indicated the strengthening of the EHR to be

⁸ <https://docs.italia.it/italia/piano-triennale-ict/pianotriennale-ict-doc/it/2020-2022/index.html>

carried out by increasing the level of feeding and digitization of health documents by the local health facilities. This objective of the last Plan has been supported by recent national laws which have allowed the simplification of the EHR feeding process for the citizens. The Plan indicates the lines of action to promote the digital transformation of the public sector and of the country, including specific actions, according the eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020 to enforce the following:

Improve the Digital skills of the public administrations and of the Country: the National strategy for digital skills has been defined, in the contest of the European Commission's "Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition" program. In adding, health professionals are involved in mandatory continuous training and one of the strategic objective is e-Health, as indicated in Investment 2.3, and to overcome the low uptake by doctors for the wider diffusion of the EHR in their national contract has been foreseen, as mandatory, the use of EHR in patient management.

Improve the digital inclusion through the simplification for the access to the public services by the users and indicates a decisive acceleration in the simplification of the overall user experience and an improvement in the inclusiveness of the services, so that they can be used from any device, without any previous competence on the part of citizens, in full compliance with the rules regarding accessibility and the General Regulations on data protection. For EHR this condition is enforced by the prevision of high level standard and by the enforcement of the central repository, plus the prevision to include in EHR services for facilitate the relationship between health facilities and local Authorities (reservation, payment, etc.)

Ensure Interoperability and crossborder by design. For managing interoperability in the eHealth domain the investment will be developed according the Connecting Europe Facility Programme and the Refined eHealth European Interoperability Framework.

All the conditions for making the EHR empowerment's investment concretely feasible are therefore already defined and fully adherent with the RECOMMENDATIONS COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2019/243 of 6 February 2019 on a European Electronic Health Record exchange format

In addition, the Italian NHS benefits from an additional source of data, the New Health Information System (NSIS), that is the reference and unique tool for the measures of quality, efficiency and appropriateness of the NHS which, through the availability of complete and timely data, must allow the Italian Regions and the Italian Ministry of Health to monitor the application of the LEA i.e. the services guaranteed by the NHS, on the national territory. The use of NSIS data, as a tool for comparing the LEA of the health facilities, requires certain, timely and homogeneous data, uniform measurement methods not related to the different organizations. NSIS, in order to guarantee a unified vision of the Italian NHS, is based on open technical solutions, on shared rules by the subjects who autonomously have and collect the health information. Technical specifications, nomenclatures, codes and technical data collection rules harmonized at the national level are available and each region transmits, according to a determined periodicity, the data of the care sets.

However, further investments are needed to improve the NSIS and make it a powerful tool to obtain real-time data and, over time, use its information to build predictive tools to improve the health delivery nationwide. In fact, the construction process of the NSIS began in 2002 and in almost 20 years it has created one of the most complex health databases in the world, reaching an important level of coverage (about 85% of NHS healthcare services in terms of cost). Since it is now necessary to complete some of the care sets (about 15% of NHS healthcare services in terms of cost) and to introduce advanced technological solutions in order to reengineer and standardize the processes by which the information, generated at the local level, are timely structured and completed with the necessary data to feed in the NSIS, are easily verifiable at the

regional level and arrive promptly at the central level. For this reason, it is the intention of the Italian Ministry of Health to work on an enhancement intervention to complete the information assets that are necessary for the monitoring of the LEA, as well as to introduce advanced technological solutions in order to reengineer and standardize the process by which the information, generated at the local level, is timely structured and completed with the necessary data to feed in the NSIS, is easily verifiable at the regional level and arrives promptly at the central level.

Moreover, the Italian Ministry of Health has competence in matters of human and animal health and the role of coordinator for the health surveillance of food safety. Most of the epidemics and pandemics that have and continue to threaten the world are of animal origin. The current technologic and digital evolution offers opportunities to modernize and accelerate the implementation of the One Health approach by strengthening capacity building, leveraging the use of data and developing analytic tools to enforce the knowledge of the phenomena. The enforcement of the infrastructure of the Italian Ministry of Health is another main challenge to improve systems for Data collections according to the One Health approach, which includes the NSIS data flows and other national data flows defined according to specific laws and regulations.

Objectives: This investment aims at radically improving the technological infrastructure that underpins care delivery, healthcare analytics and predictive capacity of the Italian NHS. In particular, this investment has two separate yet complementary objectives following detailed in two different projects:

1.3.1 Electronic Health Record (EHR)

- Empower the existing EHR's infrastructure and usage. This will be achieved by making it a fully digital-native data environment, thus homogeneous, consistent, and portable across the national territory. The EHR will provide both healthcare professionals and citizens with a "one stop shop" of health services and clinical information. It will perform three core functions: first it will empower healthcare professionals by allowing them to count on the same source of clinical information detailing the entire medical history of a patient; second, it will become the access point of citizens and patients to the fundamental services provided by the National and Regional healthcare systems; third, healthcare administrations will be empowered to use the clinical data to perform health analytics and improve healthcare delivery. Accordingly, this initiative will result in harmonized data and services quality for all stakeholders, foster usage for providers, doctors and users alike, and unlock the opportunity for the NHS to capitalize on standardized clinical data for research and prevention. The EHR, in fact, fosters the governance of regional and national health services based on "real world" clinical data. The use and dissemination of the EHR is therefore the cornerstone of health's digital transformation. Furthermore, it enables the interoperability of health data at European level, thus ensuring the success of the broader eHealth network project which Italy is participating in.

1.3.2 Ministry of health technological infrastructure and data analysis & predictive model to guarantee the Italian Essential Levels of Assistance ("LEA") and health surveillance and vigilance

- Strengthen the infrastructure and the technological and analytics instruments of the Ministry of Health to monitor the Essential Levels of Assistance (i.e. the services guaranteed by the NHS nationwide) and plan healthcare assistance and services in line with population needs and evolution on demographic, innovation and epidemiology trends. This key and primary objective of the Italian Ministry of health is accomplished through the achievement of the following and integrating 5 sub-

objectives: (i) strengthening of the infrastructure of the Italian Ministry of Health, integrating EHR clinical data with NSIS clinical, administrative and costs data and with the other information and data related to health in One-Health approach (animals, food, ..) to monitor the "LEA" and ensure health surveillance and vigilance activities; (ii) enhancement of the collection, processing and generation of NSIS data by local level, reengineering and standardizing the data generation regional and local process, in order to improve and speed the NSIS tool for the measurement of quality, efficiency and appropriateness of the NHS; (iii) development of advanced analysis tools to assess complex phenomena and scenario prediction to realize a predictive modelling due to improvement the central capacity to plan healthcare service and detect emerging diseases; (iv) creation of a national platform where supply and demand of telemedicine services from the accredited providers can meet.

1.3.1 Electronic Health Record

Implementation: The development and deployment of a homogeneous EHR calls for a major transformational effort of technological and information systems both at national and regional level. In particular, the initiative insists on a set of interrelated initiatives, both at the technical and legislative level:

- Reliable digital infrastructure guaranteeing highest standards of security to store sensitive clinical data, in line with the digital infrastructure strategy as outlined in Mission 1 Component 1 and leveraging upon existing structures, provided they are able to meet the standards required.
- Standardized data models and contents elaborated centrally to ensure homogeneous experience and full interoperability and portability across the Italian Regions.
- Technological capabilities and equipment to generate digitally native data according to standardized formats as well as full capabilities to collect and store data within the infrastructure mentioned above.
- The definition and implementation of a set of services to be included in the EHR that will also further increase the data collection capabilities of EHR.
- User-friendly interface and experience to greatly simplify the user experience and thus foster actual utilization by health professionals and citizens alike.

The project will follow two waves of implementation: (i) central design and development of the EHR to guarantee homogeneity, interoperability and portability across the national territory; (ii) local adoption by providing Regions and Local Healthcare Authorities with specialized expertise and financial resources to generate digital documents populating EHR, integrate their services with EHR, and develop user-friendly interfaces.

This first wave will define and empower the creation of a best-in-class EHR in terms of infrastructure, interoperability, services offered and layout. This will set a standard platform that all Italian Region incentivised to adopt: a best-in-class national EHR will be developed centrally and set national standards; Italian Regions may always improve on the best-in-class EHR, but never fall below it, following the principle of "*sussidiarietà*" already present in the Italian system. In this way, this measure aims at fostering positive and collaborative competition between the centre and Regions to keep improving and fostering adoption of the EHR. The second wave of implementation is necessary to ensure that, after standards have been set, all healthcare providers, Regions and National health Authorities are duly incentivized to create and populate the EHR.

The first wave of implementation will include the following steps:

- Full adoption of all health documents, in line with art. 11 Law decree No. 34/2020, to be included in the EHR in order to quicken the process and avoid that each document requires a single legal provision to be adopted. Documents are to be digitally native from inception and consistent with recent FHIR standards.
- Creation and implementation of a central repository, interoperability, and services platform, according to the Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources standard, leveraging the already existing experiences in this area (such as INI), always ensuring storage, safety and interoperability standards, laid out in Mission 1 Component 1, are met. The repository shall be a dedicated data lake, providing the following functionalities: basic data storage, authentication and access provisions, incoming data manipulation/engineering, data quality, and reporting – in the fashion and form adherent to stakeholders’ needs. It will be fed through data, metadata, and documents provided by health providers; providers, Italian Regions and Italian Ministry of Health will be the GDPR data controllers of EHR according the respective responsibilities; the Repository will be responsible for data processing and treatment (*responsabile del trattamento*), according to GDPR, while data ownership will belong to health providers. The National Repository will:
 - Grant authentication mechanisms, and secure, profiled access to clinical data to Regional and Local Health Authorities, professionals, and patients for an efficient delivery of care in accordance with current privacy laws.
 - Grant authentication mechanisms, and secure, profiled access to anonymized data for research and policy purposes, to ensure analytics and improve healthcare services delivery
- Design of a standardized interface based on thorough assessment of users’ needs (citizens, healthcare professionals populating data, doctors analysing health reports) for a simple and consistent user experience, leveraging the already existing experiences as long as they meet the standards as defined in Mission 1 Component 1.
- Definition of services that the EHR will have to provide (e.g. online check-up bookings), in order to maintain and strengthen care delivery standards through the national territory.

The second wave of implementation is necessary to ensure that, after standards have been set, all healthcare providers, Regions and National health Authorities are duly incentivized to create and populate the EHR. In particular, the plan encompasses:

- The integration/feeding of documents into the EHR will start from digitally-native documents, following the positive example of electronic prescriptions (“*ricetta elettronica*”). Ad hoc migration / translation of current or old paper-based documents will be included in the perimeter of the intervention in accordance with priority documents defined centrally for which specific incentives for Regions are provided below. Yet, in order to incentivize the migration to a fully digitally-native healthcare system, paper-based records will be grandfathered after 2024 by law, after which all documents will have to be produced digitally according to standards defined.
- Financial support for healthcare providers to update their equipment and ensure healthcare data, metadata and documentation will be generated as digitally native. These measures (and cost estimates) are already included in Mission 6 Component 1.

- Financial support for healthcare providers willing to adopt the national platform, interoperability and UI/UX standards set in Wave 1. In particular, financial incentives will be designed to foster *adoption* and *meaningful use* of the electronic health record: providers, through Regional Health Authorities, will be able to claim resources whenever they can show an increased usage of the EHR's main functionalities, but will no longer receive such incentives if usage stops increasing. Providers will be given enough time to reorganize their own processes in order to benefit from the financial incentives before they kick in.
- Competence support (human capital) for healthcare providers and Regional Health Authorities to implement infrastructural and data changes in order to adopt the national Electronic Health Record. To this end, the Digital Transformation Office will carve out a number of Tech professionals who, jointly with the Italian Ministry of Health will be responsible for ensuring technical support and monitoring of the EHR's adoption by Regions. These measures (and cost estimates) are already included in Mission 1 Component 1 Reform 2.

Specifically, The Italian Regions will have to report on a quarterly basis in order to be provided with necessary support and be granted financial resources to execute the investment. Other normative actions will be explored to ensure compliance with centrally-defined standards over time (e.g. incentive scheme providing for reimbursement of medical care costs).

The Italian Ministry of Health, the Ministry Economy and Finance, and the Ministry for Technological Innovation and the Digital Transformation will be jointly responsible for the overall management and oversight of the project. For actions and interventions that require the involvement of individual regional entities, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned. The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner “ad acta”. With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences (“conferenze di servizi”). The Italian Ministry of Health, as the Responsible Administration, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessary achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual “reward” fee of the National Health Fund⁹. All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions.

⁹ Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

Target population: Central and Regional Healthcare Government who will be able to take advantage of a complete set of clinical data; physicians and healthcare professionals for the empowerment of the accuracy of the assistance; citizens, who will be able to access information related to their care cycle in an innovative, secure and transparent way.

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health and the supervised entities, other Italian Ministries, Italian Regions, ASL, providers of white economy, healthcare professionals, citizens, researchers.

Timeline: from Q2 2021 to Q2 2026. For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Total Amount and cost estimate: €810,4 Mn including (1) €200 Mn for the realization of the central repository, digital documents, services and user-friendly interfaces (2) €610,4 Mn for regional adoption and use of the EHR through the adoption of 18 new types of digital documents, for a total number of 1,7 new digital documents per year within the EHR that must be active by Q4 2025. Such funds will be granted to Regions whenever they (a) guarantee uniform and replicable information systems and services throughout the national territory in compliance with central repository standards (b) show constant increase of the EHR core functionalities' usage by care providers ensuring the continuous update of the data. The Regions will be assigned an overall budget amount to achieve their goals in terms of technological infrastructure, digitalization, organization and professional development that they will be able to tailor depending on their specific requirements and progress status of the implementation process of the EHR. In particular, (2a) €299,6 Mn for digital infrastructures' empowerment of the NHS local facilities, (2b) €311,4 Mn for specialist support and training to enforce the digital upskilling of healthcare professionals within the mandatory continuing education (ECM – Educazione Continua in medicina) at regional and local level.

In addition, €570 Mn are already budgeted for the use of the Fund for Investment Financing e infrastructural development - EHR - and in particular for the realization of the Health Insurance card system; design of the infrastructure for the interoperability of the EHR; management of the EHR as part of the interventions for the digitalization of the public sector authorities.

1.3.2 Ministry of health technological infrastructure and data analysis & predictive model to guarantee the Italian Essential Levels of Assistance (“LEA”) and health surveillance and vigilance

The implementation of this project will develop through four different actions, which will run in parallel:

i) Enforcement of the infrastructure of the Italian Ministry of Health

The enforcement of the infrastructure of the Ministry of Health is finalized to improve systems for Data collections according to the One Health approach, which includes the NSIS data flows, the national EHR data and other national data flows defined according to specific laws and regulations. The objectives are:

- improving systems for coordinated stratified surveillance of zoonotic pathogens and cross-sectoral data integration to conduct dynamic risk monitoring, linked to early detection, joint investigation and response;
- establishing early warning systems for early detection of signals for disease emergence or re-emergence (e.g. unusual cases of an illness in human populations, increased purchase of antibiotics

or other medicines in the human and animal population, abnormal mortality and morbidity in livestock and/or wildlife populations, etc.);

- developing systems to monitor the risks and track the different drivers to monitoring the increase or decrease of phenomena in geographic areas by leveraging digital technologies to allow for real-time monitoring of risks or the ability the stratified surveillance forward policy and decision-making;
- implementing the foresight approach as an additional early warning mechanism;
- promoting socio-economic studies based on data from other sources to identify and assess the practices that influence disease (re)emergence and spill over risks and identify the interventions of risk mitigation;
- strengthening the capacities to detect, diagnose, monitor, and report disease events in animals and humans and to take joint corrective action.

Furthermore, this investment aims to create a national platform for the management of health registers and surveillance systems. The data available in the infrastructure of the Italian Ministry of Health will take to the development of public health platforms that, also combining with large datasets from other national data sources, enhance the instruments of the survey and early warning, will enable the development of predictive modelling and the capacity to detect emerging diseases.

ii) enhancement of the collection, processing and generation of NSIS data by local level

At regional and local level, this action provides for the implementation of new health information flows, in order to complete the monitor of “LEA” with primary care data and the integration and to empower quality and timing of clinical and administrative of existing data, through the following activities:

- Financial support to the regional level that aims at completing the digitalization of the national pool of information, through the implementation of the following 4 new health information flows at regional level, in the primary care field: territorial rehabilitation, primary care services, community hospitals and consulting rooms. The design and implementation of the 4 new information flows, at individual level, related to the local healthcare network and in those information areas still lacking of a systemic national detections, will take place in collaboration with the Regions and include the adjustment and/or the improvement of the territorial information systems. This intervention also includes actions related to the adjustment of both the regional infrastructure of the collection of new information flows and the infrastructure of the local health units in terms of the data generation. In order to improve the promptness and reliability of data, interventions at regional level aimed at reinforcing and improving the capabilities of the local health units in generating and sending the information to the center must be budgeted.
- Financial support at the regional level aimed at strengthening the processes of collecting, processing and generating data at the local level, to improve the quality and timeliness of the data that are sent from the local level to the central one. The Italian Ministry of Health has launched an activity together with all the Italian Regions (“Gap Analysis”), through which it has already defined an assessment of the current status of information flows and of the needs in terms of strengthening, updating and timeliness of information. The support is provided through process review activities and support for the standardization of the transcoding procedures of regional flows into national standards.
- Financial support at regional level for the definition of guidelines and Software Development Kits (SDKs) shared with technical teams of PAs in scope for starting development of APIs integration.

iii) development advanced analysis tools of complex phenomena and scenario prediction

The goal of the action is to evolve the methodological process that has already started, also through the design and construction of a powerful and complex simulation tool to predict the NHS medium and long-term scenarios. The key assets of this tool will allow to reinforce the data governance capabilities through the reading and collection of structured data (NSIS flows) as well as non-structured data flows (EHR), support the development of high performing computational tools to build new healthcare planning and prevention scenario, simulate the impact in economical, healthcare needs and lifestyle as well as improve machine learning and artificial intelligence tools in order to elaborate and simulate different programmatic scenarios. A best-in-class healthcare governance must also rely on a model that values health prevention. For this reason, the scope of the action includes the creation of a national Health Prevention Hub, that represents a central reference model that is valid both at central and regional level, in order to support the coordinated management of the policies of prevention and promotion of a healthy lifestyle. The goal of the action is to build an integrated structure, that could be of support for the NHS and dedicated to the creation, evaluation and implementation of norms, guidelines and prevention policies, and that could also reinforce the promotional and monitoring activities led by the Italian Ministry of Health. The data developed at hub level will support the strengthening of the pool of information of the prediction model in the field of prevention and lifestyle aspects. To accomplish this goal, the action funded:

- financial support at central level for the model conceptualization, development of the algorithm and project governance;
- financial support at central level for the design and construction of advanced analytics and simulation tools for the prediction of scenarios;
- financial support at central level for the realization of the National Health Prevention Hub.

iv) Telemedicine national platform

The recent pandemic has stressed the importance and emphasised even more the need for digital tools and telemedicine solution, that must be certified and approved by the Italian Ministry of Health in order to ensure patients can access these services safely.

On the back of the agreement signed by the “Conferenza Stato-Regioni” on December 2020, within the document named “National guidelines for the delivery of telemedicine services”, the healthcare services delivered through this platform are identified as a key part of the NHS offering, and thereby are included in the LEA. For this reason, it is fundamental to create a national platform where demand and supply of telemedicine services from accredited providers can meet.

Moreover, this platform must be accessible to both patients and local health units and should be linked to both existing and developing regional platforms to improve the clinical competence in territories characterized by lower assistance. The intervention provides for the creation of a national centralized platform with common rules (xESB), that represents a repository of regional telemedicine systems, where demand and supply of telemedicine services from accredited providers can meet. Moreover, this platform must be accessible to both patients and local health units and should be linked to both existing and developing regional platforms. This project also has the goal to promote the role of the citizens and patients, making them an active part of the process. This intervention is exclusively about the creation of a digital national platform focused on the supply of telemedicine services and not on their management and delivery (i.e. local operational centers).

This intervention will develop through the following phases: (i) development of preliminary operational plans; (ii) selection of procurement processes; (iii) completion of the tender for xESB platform; (iv) development of the xESB platform; (v) evaluation of existing and developing regional platforms; (vi) enrolment of service providers; (vii) platform launch.

The Italian Ministry of Health will be responsible of the Component as a whole. In relation to the Investments, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned.

The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner “ad acta”. With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences (“conferenze di servizi”). The Italian Ministry of Health, as the Responsible Administration, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessary achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual “reward” fee of the National Health Fund¹⁰. All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions..

The Institutional Development Contract is the tool ordinarily identified by current national legislation (combined provisions of art. 1 and art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 88 of May 31, 2011, and art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 91 of June 20, 2017, by Law no. 123 of August 3, 2017) to accelerate the implementation of strategic projects, functionally connected to each other. This tool is specifically aimed at supporting territorial cohesion, development and economic growth of the country and accelerate the implementation of interventions of considerable complexity. The Institutional Development Contract is particularly useful in those projects having the nature of major projects or investments articulated in individual interventions functionally connected to each other, which require an integrated approach and the use of European investment structural funds and national funds also included in plans and operational programs funded from national and European resources. From a functional point of view, the instrument is of a negotiated nature, implying the definition of a synallagma between the Contractors, which could be essentially public parties such as the Regions but also allowing the intervention of Private Operators in the logic of the Public Private Partnership. The Institutional Development Contract consents to establish a unitary leadership and responsibility where the realization of a substantial number of interventions is expected with the participation of several implementing administrations and with a widespread distribution throughout the national territory. The Institutional Development Contract establish for each intervention or

¹⁰ Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

category of interventions, the time schedule, the responsibilities of the contractors, the evaluation and monitoring criteria and the sanctions for any non-compliance. It also defines the conditions of potential partial defunding of interventions or the allocation of the relevant resources to another level of government, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity. In order to reinforce the tool for guaranteeing the resilience and sustainability of interventions programmed for authorization purposes and to compress times, the Institutional Development Contract could include and provide for:

- the activation of Programme Agreements (“Accordi di Programma”) aimed at the necessary urbanistic variations as well as simplified Conferences of Services (“Conferenza dei Servizi”) and procedures in derogation ex art. 14, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Presidential Decree 380/2001;
- the centralization, if possible on a regional basis, of tools such as the Framework Agreement (“Accordo Quadro”) to activate a package procurement at least for the activities of design, management, validation and other technical services that the individual implementing administrations will be able to draw on directly without going through further tender procedures;
- a specific line of just-in-time monitoring aimed at activating mechanisms for timely intervention by the Responsible Administration at various levels and through the Contract management bodies and avoiding defunding or replacement interventions;
- a specific Technical Assistance to provide a consultancy service about technical-administrative assistance and assessment of economic-financial aspects to the Regions/Autonomous Provinces and/or health authorities, hospitals and other administrations involved in the projects in order to ensure the achievement of the defined objectives meeting the deadlines.

Target population: Central and Regional and Local Healthcare Authorities who will be able to take advantage of a complete set of clinical, administrative and costs data and information useful for the governance of activities in terms of planning and monitoring; citizens, who will be able to be aware of the quantity and quality of the provided NHS services in an innovative, secure and transparent way.

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health and the supervised entities, other Italian Ministries, Italian Regions, ASL, providers of white economy, healthcare professionals, citizens, researchers.

Timeline: from Q2 2021 to Q2 2026. For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Total Amount: 292.6 €/Mln

Cost estimate: 292.6 €/Mln including (1) 92.7 €/Mln for strengthen the infrastructure and the technological and analytics instruments of the Italian Ministry of Health, including: (i) 89.2 €/Mln for the strengthening and maintenance of the central infrastructure; (ii) 3.5 €/Mln for the setup of Opendata portal; (2) 103.3 €/Mln reengineering the New Health Information System (NSIS) at local level, including: (i) 30.3 €/Mln for the completion of information assets (application services) - Implementation of 4 new national information flows at regional level; (ii) 61.7 €/Mln for strengthening of data collection, elaboration and production at local level; (iii) 11.3 €/Mln Software Development ToolKit (SDK) development to facilitate interoperability and semantics / ontology between NHS entities (NSIS); (3) 77 €/Mln for the development of advanced analysis tools to assess complex phenomena and scenario prediction to realize a predictive modelling due to improvement the central capacity to plan healthcare service and detect emerging diseases. This estimate includes: (i) 22.3 €/Mn for the model conceptualization, development of the algorithm and project governance; (ii) 28.3 €/Mn for design and building of the tool; (iii) 26.4 €/Mn for the realization of the

National Health Prevention Hub; (4) **19.6 €/Mln** for the creation of a national platform for Telemedicine where supply and demand of telemedicine services from the accredited providers can meet.

Assumptions/risks: This investment measure presents, among others, the following constraints:

- **administrative:** definition of the procedure and purchasing processes, numerousness of public administrations and authorities involved, involvement of software houses for the digitalization of the ASL, insufficient staffing levels in terms of number of employees and skills within the regional administrations;
- **organizational:** alignment of professional skills related to new digital technologies and innovations, inhomogeneity across regional healthcare systems in terms of competences and procedures underpinning the purchasing processes and asset management, different levels of digitalization between Health providers;
- **financial:** difficulties to manage the variety of the sources of funding to different administrations.

In order to manage the risks mentioned above, the investment will be accompanied by:

- a central coordination in the planning, delivery and control of the funding aimed at supporting the implementation of the investment. This intervention, together with the identification of new instruments of participatory programming, will allow to overcome the financial constraints;
- simplified tools to facilitate the timing of the decisions, as well as the unification of the different phases of the decision making and investigation process;
- as a method of financing, an international tender procedure or another form of incentive / reimbursement will be defined that will allow the resources to be disbursed to the Regions upon reaching the intervention targets.

Project	Milestone/Target	Description	Value	Timeline
1.3.1 - Electronic Health Record (EHR)	Target 1	At least 85% of general practitioners feeding on a regular basis the Electronic Health Record.	85%	Q4 2025
	Milestone 1	Completion of the Health Insurance card system and design of the infrastructure for the interoperability of the electronic health record		Q2 2026
	Target 2	All the Regions adopting and using the EHR		Q2 2026

INVESTMENT 2: Training, scientific research and technological transfer

Measure (Reform/Investment)	Sub-measure	Cost
	2.1 Strengthening and enhancement of the NHS biomedical research	524.1 €/Mln

Investment 2. Training, scientific research and technological transfer	2.2 Development of technical- professional, digital and managerial skills of professional in healthcare system	737,6 €/Mln
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Investment 2.1: Strengthening and enhancement of the NHS biomedical research.

Challenges: The biomedical research system in Italy must be strengthened, also in order to facilitate competition with other institutions internationally. In general, low investments have a negative impact on the Country’s competitiveness, considering that economic development is based on the interaction between research and businesses. The life sciences sector is one of the most dynamic in Italy, but without an investment policy in research and innovation a gradual decline is inevitable in the future. In fact, today we record:

- low biomedical and health research funds¹¹;
- a lack of risk capital and specific skills to support technology transfer processes.

Adaptation and strengthening of research and development capacity within the NHS is envisaged to allow the NHS itself to provide adequate responses to the needs of citizens and ensure a point of reference for the industrial system for health innovation. The research networks of the IRCCS can play an important role in the cohesion of the Italian socio-economic ecosystem. Indeed, they represent an essential critical mass for clinical trials and research in rare diseases; they are places of election for the Health Technology Assessment (HTA) policies of the NHS; thanks to digital technologies, they provide second opinions and remote assistance services, limiting health mobility and promoting the social inclusion of people with disabilities. In general, this will strengthen the NHS. The project will develop in coherence and collaboration with the research ecosystem programs proposed by the Italian Ministry of University and Research (MUR) and technology transfer programs proposed by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development (MISE), also through joint initiatives with the Italian Ministry of Health.

Objectives: The project is aimed at carrying out two types of interventions:

- Financing of PoC (Proof of Concept) projects, for a total of 100 million €, which will help to reduce the gap between research results and industrial application, support the development of technologies with a low degree of technological maturity, as well as fostering the transfer of technology towards the industry. In particular, this line of action aims to:
 - build / improve a prototype and prepare for commercialisation;
 - verify the commercial feasibility or carry out scale-up tests;
 - show risks mitigation for a potential investor / industry or licensee, if a patent exists;
 - address and overcome a specific gap identified by the industry and which hinders its attractiveness for investors;

¹¹ According to Eurostat, in 2017, Sweden (3.4% of GDP), Austria (3.16%), Denmark (3.05%) and Germany (3.02%) ranks among the top places for spending on research and development. The countries that spend less are Romania (0.5%), Latvia (0.51%), Malta (0.54%) and Cyprus (0.56%). Italy is thirteenth, with 1.35%, below the EU average.

The detailed investment program will be the result of discussions and contributions from relevant stakeholders in the sector.

- Funding of research programs / projects in the field of rare diseases and rare cancers. These pathologies, of high biomedical complexity and often multi-organ expression, require the mix of high clinical competence and advanced diagnostic and research activities and require technologies of excellence and the coordination of collaborative networks at national and European level. In order to strengthen the responsiveness of the centers of excellence in Italy, a research program with dedicated funding for a total of 100 million € is expected to be launched in order to develop targeted therapies capable of providing concrete answers to the health needs of citizens suffering from rare diseases.
- Granting of funding for research projects on high impact disease on health through a public tender procedure.

Implementation: The Italian Ministry of Health will be responsible of the Component as a whole. In relation to the Investments, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned.

The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner “ad acta”. With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences (“conferenze di servizi”). The Italian Ministry of Health, as the Responsible Administration, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessarily achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual “reward” fee of the National Health Fund¹². All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions..

The Institutional Development Contract is the tool ordinarily identified by current national legislation (combined provisions of art. 1 and art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 88 of May 31, 2011, and art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 91 of June 20, 2017, by Law no. 123 of August 3, 2017) to accelerate the implementation of strategic projects, functionally connected to each other. This tool is specifically aimed at supporting territorial cohesion, development and economic growth of the country and accelerate the implementation of interventions of considerable complexity. The Institutional Development Contract is particularly useful in those projects having the nature of major projects or investments articulated in

¹² Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

individual interventions functionally connected to each other, which require an integrated approach and the use of European investment structural funds and national funds also included in plans and operational programs funded from national and European resources. From a functional point of view, the instrument is of a negotiated nature, implying the definition of a synallagma between the Contractors, which could be essentially public parties such as the Regions but also allowing the intervention of Private Operators in the logic of the Public Private Partnership. The Institutional Development Contract consents to establish a unitary leadership and responsibility where the realization of a substantial number of interventions is expected with the participation of several implementing administrations and with a widespread distribution throughout the national territory. The Institutional Development Contract establish for each intervention or category of interventions, the time schedule, the responsibilities of the contractors, the evaluation and monitoring criteria and the sanctions for any non-compliance. It also defines the conditions of potential partial defunding of interventions or the allocation of the relevant resources to another level of government, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity. In order to reinforce the tool for guaranteeing the resilience and sustainability of interventions programmed for authorization purposes and to compress times, the Institutional Development Contract could include and provide for:

- the activation of Programme Agreements (“Accordi di Programma”) aimed at the necessary urbanistic variations as well as simplified Conferences of Services (“Conferenza dei Servizi”) and procedures in derogation ex art. 14, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Presidential Decree 380/2001;
- the centralization, if possible on a regional basis, of tools such as the Framework Agreement (“Accordo Quadro”) to activate a package procurement at least for the activities of design, management, validation and other technical services that the individual implementing administrations will be able to draw on directly without going through further tender procedures;
- a specific line of just-in-time monitoring aimed at activating mechanisms for timely intervention by the Responsible Administration at various levels and through the Contract management bodies and avoiding defunding or replacement interventions;
- a specific Technical Assistance to provide a consultancy service about technical-administrative assistance and assessment of economic-financial aspects to the Regions/Autonomous Provinces and/or health authorities, hospitals and other administrations involved in the projects in order to ensure the achievement of the defined objectives meeting the deadlines.

Target population: Italian Regions, University, Businesses and IRCCS, Research Centers

Stakeholder involvement: Italian Ministry of Health and other Italian Ministries, IRCCS, universities and research centers and businesses.

Timeline: For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Assumptions/ risks: (i) Compliance with the timing of the tender procedures and the identification of beneficiaries. (ii) Compliance with the timing of evaluating the proposals and defining the rankings of the beneficiaries.

In order to manage the risks mentioned above, the investment will be accompanied by:

- Preparation of an accurate gantt chart of the activities for each of the phases, and identification of the key milestones to ensure a thorough monitoring of the timing of the various procedures, with the institution of a “red flag” in the event of a failure in reaching the relevant progress stage.

- Institution of an internal task force ex ante, that will remodel the programme as a condition for the progress of the activities and will support the management over the next steps of the project.
- Definition within the tender documents of accurate rules and timelines for the different phases of the procedure and evaluation. Scrolling ranking.

Total Amount: 524.1 €/Mln. For details, please refer to Paragraph 10.

Milestones and targets Investment 2.1: for details please refer to paragraph 9 and 10

Milestone/Target	Description	Value	Timeline
Target 1	At least 420 projects funded on i) rare cancers and diseases; ii) high impact diseases on health..	420	Q4 2025

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in the healthcare system.

Challenges: Scientific progress and technological innovation require health professionals to be regularly updated and trained. According to Legislative decree 502/1992, which established the requirement of continuous education for health professionals, this training should be “aimed at adapting professional knowledge throughout the entire professional life and improving skills and the clinical, technical and managerial skills of health workers, with the aim of guaranteeing the effectiveness, appropriateness, safety and efficiency of the assistance provided by the National Health Service”. In addition, the pandemic crisis has also highlighted the difficulty of hospitals to recruit adequately trained staff, especially with reference to digital and innovative issues.

Objectives: This investment aims to increase scholarships for the specific course in general medicine, guaranteeing the completion of 3 three-year training cycles; launch a training plan on safety in terms of hospital infections for all NHS medical and non-medical management profiles, nursing and technical staff; activate a training path for personnel with top roles within NHS Bodies in order to allow them to acquire the necessary managerial skills and abilities to face current and future health challenges in an integrated, sustainable, innovative, flexible and result-oriented perspective. This will be achieved by setting a minimum standard of management skills at national level that both the top and middle management of every NHS authority in Italy must possess, in order to qualify for and be confirmed in the role. In parallel, a collaboration between the Italian Ministry of Health and the Italian Ministry of Universities and Research (MUR) will be setup to include both foundation and post-graduate training courses focused on the development of the necessary digital skills.

In order to guarantee, for new medical graduates, a training program able to allow the effectively exercise of the profession and reduce the gap between the number of recent graduates in medicine and surgery and the number of specialist training contracts financed by NHS, this investment also provides the financing of specialized medical training contracts which will allow the financing of an additional 4,200 training contracts for a complete cycle of studies (5 years).

Implementation: The Italian Ministry of Health will be responsible of the Component as a whole. In relation to the Investments, Regions, directly or through their ASL, will be responsible for the execution and management of them; coordinated and negotiated governance tools will be applied, such as the Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the

responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned.

The negotiated governance tool, such as the Institutional Development Contract, will provide about listing all the suitable sites identified for the Investments, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result. In case of breach by some Region the Ministry of Health will proceed to the commissioner “ad acta”. With regards to the technology park of the facilities, i.e. all the tools, licences and interconnections, preference will be given to aggregate procurement methods. This approach will be able to save time and simplify procedures - including authorization procedures - where accompanied by the activation of service conferences (“conferenze di servizi”). The Italian Ministry of Health, as the Responsible Administration, will activate resources and procedures to monitor the progress of the investment, as well as the collection of data related to the development of the Project in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. Besides, the Italian Regions have to necessary achieve the defined annual targets and meet the required annual milestones in order to access to the annual “reward” fee of the National Health Fund¹³. All this will be defined between the Italian Government and the Italian Regions with a specific State-Regions Agree and the procedure will be monitored by the institutional tables Government-Regions..

The Institutional Development Contract is the tool ordinarily identified by current national legislation (combined provisions of art. 1 and art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 88 of May 31, 2011, and art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 91 of June 20, 2017, by Law no. 123 of August 3, 2017) to accelerate the implementation of strategic projects, functionally connected to each other. This tool is specifically aimed at supporting territorial cohesion, development and economic growth of the country and accelerate the implementation of interventions of considerable complexity. The Institutional Development Contract is particularly useful in those projects having the nature of major projects or investments articulated in individual interventions functionally connected to each other, which require an integrated approach and the use of European investment structural funds and national funds also included in plans and operational programs funded from national and European resources. From a functional point of view, the instrument is of a negotiated nature, implying the definition of a synallagma between the Contractors, which could be essentially public parties such as the Regions but also allowing the intervention of Private Operators in the logic of the Public Private Partnership. The Institutional Development Contract consents to establish a unitary leadership and responsibility where the realization of a substantial number of interventions is expected with the participation of several implementing administrations and with a widespread distribution throughout the national territory. The Institutional Development Contract establish for each intervention or category of interventions, the time schedule, the responsibilities of the contractors, the evaluation and monitoring criteria and the sanctions for any non-compliance. It also defines the conditions of potential partial defunding of interventions or the allocation of the relevant resources to another level of government, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity. In order to reinforce the tool for guaranteeing the resilience and sustainability of interventions programmed for authorization purposes and to compress times, the Institutional Development Contract could include and provide for:

- the activation of Programme Agreements (“Accordi di Programma”) aimed at the necessary urbanistic variations as well as simplified Conferences of Services (“Conferenza dei Servizi”) and procedures in derogation ex art. 14, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Presidential Decree 380/2001;

¹³ Law No. 191/2009 art. 2, paragraph 68 and Law Decree No. 95/2012, art. 15, paragraph 24.

- the centralization, if possible on a regional basis, of tools such as the Framework Agreement (“Accordo Quadro”) to activate a package procurement at least for the activities of design, management, validation and other technical services that the individual implementing administrations will be able to draw on directly without going through further tender procedures;
- a specific line of just-in-time monitoring aimed at activating mechanisms for timely intervention by the Responsible Administration at various levels and through the Contract management bodies and avoiding defunding or replacement interventions;
- a specific Technical Assistance to provide a consultancy service about technical-administrative assistance and assessment of economic-financial aspects to the Regions/Autonomous Provinces and/or health authorities, hospitals and other administrations involved in the projects in order to ensure the achievement of the defined objectives meeting the deadlines.

Target population: Healthcare workers.

Stakeholder involvement: Ministry of Health and other Ministries, universities.

Timeline: For details, please refer to Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10.

Assumptions/ risks: The measure has the following risks:

- insufficient training capacity of regional and national providers to reach the target number of participants to hospital infection training courses and management training courses;
- insufficient number of participants to reach the target number of attendees to training course on hospital infections and health management.

To mitigate the listed above risks, the reform measure will be accompanied by a coordination plan to involve national and regional providers.

In addition, training courses on hospital infections as well as management training courses will be compulsory for relevant healthcare professionals.

Total Amount: 737,6 €/Mln. For details, please refer to Paragraph 10.

Milestones and targets Investment 2.2: for details please refer to paragraph 9 and 10

Milestone/Target	Description	Value	Timeline
Target 1	1,800 additional scholarships activated for specific training in general medical practice, ensuring the completion of three three-year training cycles	1,800	Q2 2023
Target 2	2,700 additional scholarships activated for specific training in general medical practice, ensuring the completion of three three-year training cycles	2,700	Q2 2024
Target 3	Completion of training for 4,200 key persons in the National Health Service in managerial and digital skills	4,500	Q2 2026

Preliminary assessment of state aid issues:

Concerning this Component, in light of the following elements the application of State aid rules can be excluded and therefore there is no need to notify the measure to the Commission for approval prior to its implementation.

Indeed, the players involved in the investments of this Component do not perform economic activities within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

The major aim of the Mission is to improve both the quality and efficiency of the Italian National Health Service (NHS) service delivery, namely by means of an enhanced digitalization. The relevant beneficiaries are thus public sector operators falling within the scope of the NHS.

In this respect, it is well established that healthcare providers within a national healthcare system pursuing a social objective, underpinned by the principle of solidarity, and which operate under State supervision are considered to carry out non-economic activities. As recalled even by the “Guiding template: Digitalisation of public administration, including healthcare”, public funding granted to digitalise such healthcare providers falls outside the scope of State aid rules, provided the administrations procuring those goods and services only use them in the exercise of the mentioned non-economic activities.

Also, the Commission Notice on the notion of State aid as referred to in Article 107(1) TFEU confirms that in Member States – as it is the case for Italy – public hospitals are an integral part of the NHS and are almost entirely based on the principle of solidarity. Such hospitals are directly funded from social security contributions and other State resources and provide their services free of charge on the basis of universal coverage. The Union Courts have confirmed that, where such a structure exists, the relevant organisations do not act as undertakings. Moreover, even activities that in themselves could be of an economic nature, are carried out merely for the purpose of providing another non-economic service, are not of an economic nature. An organisation that purchases goods — even in large quantities — for the purpose of offering a non-economic service does not act as an undertaking simply because it is a purchaser in a given market.

In addition, this Component does not properly involve public resources within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU since the relevant players are intra-State entities and no transfer of public resources to undertakings or waiver of public revenues in their favour is foreseen.

At the current stage of development of the Component, one cannot exclude that for some specific interventions (i.e. mainly research-related activities within the scope of M6C2 sub-component 2) other stakeholders will also be involved, including research centers and universities. Also, concerning such bodies, it is highly disputable that they perform economic activities within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU since education organised within the national educational system funded and supervised by the State can be considered as a non-economic activity and the Commission considers (see Notice on the notion of State aid) that knowledge transfer activities (licensing, creation of spin-off, or other forms of management of knowledge created by the research organisation or infrastructure) are non-economic where they are conducted either by the research organisation or research infrastructure (including their departments or subsidiaries) or jointly with, or on behalf of other such entities, and all income from those activities is reinvested in the primary activities of the research organisations or infrastructures concerned.

In any case, such a possible collaboration will take the form of PPP arrangements and will entail therefore, even considering the presence of an undertaking among the involved players, no advantage under Article 107(1) TFEU. When a transaction is carried out under the same terms and by public bodies and private

operators as occurs in public private partnerships, it can normally be inferred that such a transaction is in line with market conditions (see Notice on the notion of State aid).

4. Open strategic autonomy and security issues

5. Cross-border and multi-country projects

Not Applicable

6. Green dimension of the component

The component generally contributes to the development of the green dimension with the:

Investment 1.1: Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment

According to the Integrated National Plan for Energy and Climate, and to Regulation (UE) 2018/1999, the aim of the investment is to improve the technological efficiency focusing on all kinds of innovation and improvement of the production process. Facilities and properties renovation will meet innovative requirements in terms of energy efficiency and low environmental impact.

Investment 1.2: Towards a safe and sustainable hospital

This investment is in line with the field of intervention 038 as it foresees to carry out structural interventions in hospital facilities in compliance with the anti-seismic regulations.

Investment 1.3: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation.

In line with the European Green Deal, the investment will finance the green transition, in terms of energy and resources, with particular attention to environmental sustainability, efficiency, as well as technological innovation with a view to economic resilience. The spread of the EHR will allow the reduction of paper printing health documents by favouring access to health data in a completely digital way according to European standards.

7. Digital dimension of the component

The component contributes to the development of the digital dimension by:

- strengthening digital capabilities and using advanced technologies in hospitals, in line with the Integrated National Plan for Energy and Climate;
- a deep technological evolution of the communication and data transmission systems from the territorial units to the hospital or territorial structures of competence with a positive impact on the quality and promptness of the health services provided;

- strengthening the digitalisation of assistance by promoting the widespread dissemination of connected assistance devices, especially for professionals and disadvantaged individuals in the field of telemedicine;
- redefinition of operating methodologies within the NHS through the use of digital technologies, ensuring remote monitoring and assistance and integrating research activities with assistance activities;
- development of the IRCCS networks based on virtual functional links between homogeneous centers of reference for genomic analysis and, in general, for all genomics sciences.

Investment 1.1: Digital update of hospitals’ technological equipment.

The investment contributes to the creation of an infrastructure for the collection of data useful to be analysed through artificial intelligence and machine learning processes. In this sense, it contributes to the strengthening of digital investments in the country, making the information infrastructure interconnectable and easily accessible.

Investment 1.3: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation.

The presence of data in the EHR will also make it possible to create an “ecosystem of digital services” which contributes to the dematerialisation and physical disintermediation of several processes (exemption request, etc.).

Impact on green and digital transition.

8. Do no significant harm

See Annex on DNSH

9. Milestones, targets and timeline

Reform 1: Revise and update the current legal framework of the Scientific Institutes for Hospitalisation and Care (IRCCS) and research policies of the Ministry of Health to strengthen the link between research, innovation and healthcare.

- *MLS 1*: Entry into force of the legislative decree envisaging the reorganisation of the discipline of Scientific institutes for hospitalisation and care (IRCSS)

The reform includes:

- Measures to: i) strengthen the link between research, innovation and healthcare; ii) improve the governance of the public IRCCSs by enhancing the strategic management and better defining the powers and areas of competence; *Timeline for completion*: Q4 2022.

Investment 1.1: Digital update of hospitals’ technological equipment.

- *MLS1*: Structural strengthening of the NHS in hospitals, through a specific reorganization plan aimed at adequately addressing pandemic emergencies - Intensive care units (ICUs) and sub-intensive care beds.

- Timeline for completion: Q2 2022.
- *MLS2:* Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementing Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for listing all the suitable sites identified for hospitals' technological equipment, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result.
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2022.
- Target 1 At least 3,100 Large sanitary equipment purchased and deployed to replace obsolete ones
- Timeline for completion: Q4 2024.
- MLS 2: Publication of tendering procedures (Consip framework agreement) and conclusion of contracts with service providers and digitisation of Hospital (hospital classed as DEA I and II level).
- Timeline for completion: Q4 2022.
- Target 2: 280 Digitized hospitals (DEA - Emergency and Admission Departments - Level I and Level II)
- Timeline for completion: Q4 2025.
- Target 3: At least 7,700 additional beds in ICUs and sub-intensive care
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026.

Investment 1.2: Towards a safe and sustainable hospital.

- Target 1: At least 109 anti-seismic interventions completed
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026. (The regions will be asked to provide a detailed schedule for the distribution of the interventions over the period 2022-2026).

Investment 1.3: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation.

Investment 1.3.1: Electronic Health Record (EHR)

- Target 1: At least 85% of general practitioners feeding on a regular basis the Electronic Health Record
- Timeline for completion: Q4 2025.
- MLS 3: Completion of the Health Insurance card system and design of the infrastructure for the interoperability of the electronic health record
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026.

- Target 2: All the Regions adopting and using EHR
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026.

Investment 2.1: Strengthening and enhancement of the NHS biomedical research

- Target 1: At least 420 projects funded on i) rare cancers and diseases; ii) high impact diseases on health..
- Timeline for completion: Q4 2025

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare system

- Target 1: 1,800 additional scholarships activated for specific training in general medical practice, ensuring the completion of three three-year training cycles
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2023.
- Target 2: 2,700 additional scholarships activated for specific training in general medical practice, ensuring the completion of three three-year training cycles
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2024.
- Target 3: Completion of training for 4,200 key persons in the National Health Service in managerial and digital skills.
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026.

10. Financing and costs

This section of the document provides an overview of the relevant data sources and costing methodologies to support the investments included in the component. Please see the details below:

Investment 1.1: Digital update of hospitals’ technological equipment

Cost item	Unit cost (Euro)	Nr	Total
LARGE SANITARY EQUIPMENT	-	3,133	1,189,146,935 €
CT scans	530,000 €	340	180,200,000 €

MRI	914,000 €	190	173,660,000 €
LINEAR ACCELERATOR	2,000,000 €	81	162,000,000 €
FIXED X-RAY SYSTEM	247,700 €	937	232,079,213 €
ANGIOGRAPH	608,000 €	193	117,344,000 €
GAMMA CAMERA	525,000 €	82	43,050,000 €
GAMMA CAMERA/CT	793,000 €	53	42,029,000 €
PET CT	2,403,400 €	34	81,715,600 €
MAMMOGRAPHS	274,500 €	295	80,977,500 €
ECOTOMOGRAPHIC DEVICES	82,000 €	928	76,091,622 €
DEA 1st - DEA 2nd LEVEL HOSPITAL DIGITALIZATION		280	1,450,115,351
STRUCTURAL STRENGTHENING OF THE NHS			1,413,145,000 €
<i>Intensive care units (ICUs)</i>		3,500	606,340,000 €
<i>Sub-intensive care beds</i>		4,225	601,505,000 €
<i>First Aid renovation</i>		651	192,700,000 €
<i>Territorial support - New Ambulances</i>		84	12,600,000 €
TOTAL			4,052,407,286 €

- Target 1: At least 3,100 large sanitary equipment purchased and deployed to replace obsolete ones.
- Timeline for completion: Q4 2024.
- Methodology: The objective is to modernise the technological assets of the hospitals, with particular reference to large healthcare equipment. Following the analysis of the technological equipment currently present in the 1st and 2nd level EAD - Emergency and Acceptance Departments - and in the structures of the ED - Emergency Departments, specific replacement measures have been identified. The action foresees the following macro-phases that will mark out the timeframe of the intervention: Macro-phases of the interventions: 1) elaboration of a report on the specific needs of large equipment (within the first quarter), 2) design and planning of the renewal interventions, 3) tender procedures and conclusion of contracts with the service provider, 4) substitution of the large sanitary equipment (100% by 2024), 5) testing of the sanitary equipment. The estimated national need for large equipment to be acquired to replace obsolete or out-of-use technologies is 3,133, as the target of this intervention.

The technologies included in the national needs are detailed below:

- CT scans: It is estimated that about 170 replacement CT scanners are needed, with a unit cost of about 530,000 euros, considering latest-generation equipment with 128 slices;
- MRI: it is estimated that about 96 replacement devices are needed. The unit cost of a 1.5 T MRI is approximately 914,000 euros;

- LINEAR ACCELERATOR: the need for about 40 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 2,000,000 euros;
- FIXED X-RAY SYSTEM: the need for about 468 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 247,700 euros for latest generation digital devices;
- ANGIOGRAPH: the need for about 96 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 608,000 euros;
- GAMMA CAMERA: the need for about 42 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 525,000 euros;
- GAMMA CAMERA/CT scans: the need for about 26 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 793,000 euros;
- PET CT: the need for about 18 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 2,403,400 euros;
- MAMMOGRAPHS: the need for about 148 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 274,500 euros for latest-generation digital devices with tomosynthesis;
- ECOTOMOGRAPHIC DEVICES: it is estimated that about 464 replacement pieces of equipment, at a unit cost of about 82,000 euros for latest-generation equipment.

According with the Investment 1.3 related to EHR (MLS 1a e MLS 1b), the clinical documents produced by the new equipment must be aligned with adopted digital standards, whose requirements will be specified into tender documentations.

The total amount of the intervention (1,189,146,935 euros) was distributed to 50% for the quarter 3 of year 2023 and 50% for the quarter 4 of year 2024.

- Data source: Detection of the national need for large technologies carried out by the Italian Ministry of Health in conjunction with all the Italian Regions. The estimate of the amounts indicated refers to the conventions and framework agreements stipulated by Consip in recent years and to the recent awarding of tender procedures carried out by regional bodies at centralized level.
- Amount: € 596,738,800.

- Methodology: The objective is to modernise the technological assets of the hospitals, with particular reference to large healthcare equipment. Following the analysis of the technological equipment currently present in the 1st and 2nd level EAD - Emergency and Acceptance Departments - and in the structures of the ED - Emergency Departments, specific replacement measures have been identified. The action foresees the following macro-phases that will mark out the timeframe of the intervention: Macro-phases of the interventions: 1) elaboration of a report on the specific needs of large equipment (within the first quarter), 2) design and planning of the renewal interventions, 3) tender procedures and conclusion of contracts with the service provider, 4) substitution of the large sanitary equipment (100% by 2024), 5) testing of the sanitary equipment. The estimated national need for large equipment to be acquired to replace obsolete or out-of-use technologies is 3,133, as the target of this intervention.

The technologies included in the national needs are detailed below:

- CT scans: It is estimated that about 170 replacement CT scanners are needed, with a unit cost of about 530,000 euros, considering latest-generation equipment with 128 slices;
- MRI: it is estimated that about 94 replacement devices are needed. The unit cost of a 1.5 T MRI is approximately 914,000 euros;
- LINEAR ACCELERATOR: the need for about 41 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 2,000,000 euros;

- FIXED X-RAY SYSTEM: the need for about 469 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 247,700 euros for latest generation digital devices;
- ANGIOGRAPH: the need for about 97 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 608,000 euros;
- GAMMA CAMERA: the need for about 40 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 525,000 euros;
- GAMMA CAMERA/CT scans: the need for about 27 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 793,000 euros;
- PET CT: the need for about 16 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 2,403,400 euros;
- MAMMOGRAPHS: the need for about 147 replacement devices is estimated, with a unit cost of about 274,500 euros for latest-generation digital devices with tomosynthesis;
- ECOTOMOGRAPHIC DEVICES: it is estimated that about 464 replacement pieces of equipment, at a unit cost of about 82,000 euros for latest-generation equipment.

According with the Investment 1.3 related to EHR (MLS 1a e MLS 1b), the clinical documents produced by the new equipment must be aligned with adopted digital standards, whose requirements will be specified into tender documentations.

The total amount of the intervention (1,189,146,935 euros) was distributed to 50% for the quarter 3 of year 2023 and 50% for the quarter 4 of year 2024.

- Data source: Detection of the national need for large technologies carried out by the Ministry of Health in conjunction with all the Regions. The estimate of the amounts indicated refers to the conventions and framework agreements stipulated by Consip in recent years and to the recent awarding of tender procedures carried out by regional bodies at centralized level.
- Amount: € 592,408,135.

Investment 1.1: Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment

- Target 2: 280 Digitized medical facilities (DEA - Emergency and Admission Departments - Level I and II).
- Timeline for completion: Q4 2025.
- Methodology: The result equals the sum of all the regional values, which in turn are a precise detection of the requirements of hospitals DEA I and II level based on their current level of digitalization.

The total number of hospitals target of the intervention (280) was distributed to 75% for the year 2024 and 25% for the year 2025.

The total amount of the intervention (1,450,115,351 euros) was distributed to 75% for the year 2024, 25% for the year 2025.

- Data source: Ministry of Health.
- Amount: € 1,450,115,351

- Target 3: At least 7,700 additional beds in (ICUs) and sub-intensive care .
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026.
- Methodology: This milestone concerns an existing project that has already been initiated by the Ministry of Health. The hospital reorganization plan intends to increase the activity in the intensive care and semi-intensive care system. The provision of at least 3,500 intensive care beds will be made structural (corresponding to an increase of about 70% in the number of beds pre-existing the

pandemic). The total amount of this intervention is the result of the sum of Target 3a and 4a above. The detailed schedule of the remaining interventions is due to be finalised with the Regions. A realignment between the regional interventions and those identified in the Law Decree No. 34/2020 is ongoing.

- Data source: Ministry of Health.
 - Amount: € 321,483,240.
-
- Methodology: This milestone concerns an existing project that has already been initiated by the Ministry of Health. The hospital reorganization plan intends to increase the activity in the intensive care and semi-intensive care system. The intervention aims to increase 4,225 beds in the semi-intensive area will have to be planned, with relative equipment plant engineering suitable to support ventilation aid equipment. The total amount of this intervention is the result of the sum of Target 5a and 5b above. The detailed schedule of the remaining interventions is due to be finalised with the Regions. A realignment between the regional interventions and those identified in the Law decree No. 34/2020 is ongoing.
 - Data source: Ministry of Health.
 - Amount: € 886,371,760.
-
- Methodology: This milestone concerns an existing project that has already been initiated by the Ministry of Health. The hospital reorganization plan intends to increase the activity in the intensive care and semi-intensive care system. This plan aims at increasing the number of vehicles (i.e. ambulances) to support the secondary transfers for Covid-19 patients. The detailed schedule of the remaining interventions is due to be finalised with the Italian Regions. The misalignment is equal to the difference between the interventions budgeted in the Law Decree No. 34/2020 (beds, number of hospitals, ambulances) and the interventions of budgeted engineering works identified by the Italian Regions. A realignment between the regional interventions and those identified in the Law Decree No. 34/2020 is ongoing. The total amount of this intervention is the sum of the Targets 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d above.
 - Data source: Ministry of Health.
 - Amount: € 205,300,000.

Investment 1.2: Towards a safe and sustainable hospital

Cost item	Unit cost (Euro)	Nr	Total
INTERVENTIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ANTI-SEISMIC REGULATIONS		116	€ 638,850,000
RESOURCES PROGRAM AGREEMENTS ART. 20 FINANCIAL LAW 67/88 - HEALTHCARE BUILDING			€ 1,000,000,000
TOTALE			€ 1.638,850,000

- Target 1: At least 109 anti-seismic interventions completed

- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026.
- Methodology (WIP): Detection of the need considering 116 seismic upgrading and improvement interventions of hospital facilities for a total amount of 638,848,000 euros. The amount was divided considering the number of projects to be activated per single region. The Italian Regions will be asked to provide a detailed schedule for the distribution of the interventions over the period 2022-2026.
The budgeted spend has been distributed over the course of the project as follows: 9% in year 2021, 24% in year 2022, 24% in year 2023, 22% in year 2024, 10% in year 2025, 11% in year 2026.
- Data source:
 - detection of the hospital construction need for seismic upgrading operations of hospitals conducted by the Ministry of Health with all the Regions;
 - resolution 09/03/2018 n4/2018/G of the Court of Auditors.
- Amount: € 638,848,000.

Investment 1.3: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation.

Sub - Intervention	Cost item	Unit cost (Euro)	Nr	Total
1.3.1 - ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD (EHR)	CENTRAL REPOSITORY, DIGITAL DOCUMENTS, SERVICES AND USER-FRIENDLY INTERFACES			€ 200.000.000
	REGIONAL ADOPTION AND USE OF THE EHR. NUMBER OF TYPES OF DIGITAL DOCUMENT ADOPTED BY REGION			€ 610,400,000
	USE OF THE FUND FOR INVESTMENT FINANCING E INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT - ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD			€ 569,584,180
TOTAL 1.3.1 - ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD (EHR)				€ 1,380,385,273
1.3.2. - MINISTRY OF HEALTH TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND DATA ANALYSIS & PREDICTIVE MODEL TO GUARANTEE THE ITALIAN ESSENTIAL LEVELS OF ASSISTANCE ("LEA") AND HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND VIGILANCE	STRENGTHEN THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE TECHNOLOGICAL AND ANALYTICS INSTRUMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH			€ 92,700,000
	REENGINEERING THE NEW HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM (NSIS) AT LOCAL LEVEL			€ 103,250,000
	CONSTRUCTION OF A POWERFUL SIMULATION AND PREDICTION MODEL FOR MEDIUM AND LONG TERM SCENARIOS IN THE NHS			€ 77,000,000
	DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL PLATFORM FOR TELEMEDICINE SERVICES DELIVERY			€ 19,600,000

TOTAL 1.3.2 - 1.3.2. - MINISTRY OF HEALTH TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND DATA ANALYSIS & PREDICTIVE MODEL TO GUARANTEE THE ITALIAN ESSENTIAL LEVELS OF ASSISTANCE (“LEA”) AND HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND VIGILANCE	€ 292,608,978
TOTAL 1.3	€ 1,672,534,181

Investment 1.3.1: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation - *Electronic Health Record (EHR)*

- **Methodology:** Creation and implementation of a central repository, interoperability, and services platform, according to the Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources standard, leveraging the already existing experiences in this area (such as INI), always ensuring storage, safety and interoperability standards, laid out in Mission 1 Component 1, are met. The repository shall be a dedicated data lake, providing the following functionalities: basic data storage, authentication and access provisions, incoming data manipulation/engineering, data quality, and reporting – in the fashion and form adherent to stakeholders’ needs. It will be fed through data, metadata, and documents provided by health providers; providers, Italian Regions and Italian Ministry of Health will be the GDPR data controllers of EHR according the respective responsibilities; the Repository will be responsible for data processing and treatment (responsabile del trattamento), according to GDPR, while data ownership will belong to health providers.
The total amount of national strategic digital E-Health tender of € 220 mln has been reduced to € 200 mln, in view of the likely discount applied at the time of the tender award.
The total amount is distributed as follows: 5% in year 1; 50% in year 2; 45% in year 3.
- **Data source:** Preliminary documents for national strategic digital E-Health tender. ICT spending in the Italian Public Administration 2020 – AGID.
- **Amount:** € 200,000,000

Investment 1.3.1: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation - *Electronic Health Record (EHR)*

- **Target 1:** At least 85% of of general practitioners feeding on a regular basis the Electronic Health Record
- **Timeline for completion:** Q4 2025.
- **Methodology:** Financial resources are allocated at local level to increase the number of types of digital documents digitized in the EHR. This will entail strengthening and further developing the EHR at a regional level to promote, according to European standards, document digitization, harmonization and data extraction, facilitate information sharing, and strengthening the IT systems security for consultation, enhance regional capacity for data collection, analysis and interoperability. The intervention also provides for specialist support and training to enforce the digital upskilling of healthcare professionals within the mandatory continuing education (ECM – Educazione Continua in medicina) at regional and local level in order to (i) guarantee uniform and replicable information

systems and services throughout the national territory; (ii) maintain and evolve the regional EHR and guarantee its continuous supply with digital data and documents, allowing the patients to access, consult and manage them; (iii) creation of a regional network for each region, to interconnect all health companies and socio-health entities: drafting of technical and functional specifications.

The Regions will be assigned an overall budget amount to achieve their goals in terms of technological infrastructure, digitalization, organization and professional development that they will be able to tailor depending on their specific requirements and progress status of the implementation process of the EHR. To estimate the cost of intervention the calculation is as follows:

- Strengthening of regional infrastructure and creation and adoption of 18 new types of digital documents: € 298,998,907;
- Specialist support and training: € 311,401,093;
- Data source: Estimates related to costs incurred for similar initiatives. Regional funding assigned by the Veneto Region – “DGR 1671/2012”, “DGR 2703/2014”, “DGR 1785/2016”.
- Amount: € 610,400,000

Investment 1.3.1: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation - *Electronic Health Record (EHR)*

- Milestone 3: Use of the Fund for Investment Financing e infrastructural development - Electronic health record - Completion of Health Insurance card system, design of the infrastructure for the interoperability of the EHR
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026.
- Methodology: Realization of the Health Insurance card system; design of the infrastructure for the interoperability of the electronic health record; management of the electronic health record as part of the interventions for the digitalization of the public sector authorities.
The budgeted costs are phased as follows: 9% in year 2020, 24% in year 2021, 17% in year 2022, 18% in year 2023, 14% in year 2024, 11% in year 2025, 9% in year 2026.
- Data source: DL n. 269 / 2003 art. 50; DL n. 78 / 2010 art. 11, comma 15; LB n. 232 / 2016 art. 1, comma 383; ANAGRAFE NAZIONALE DEGLI ASSISTITI; LB n. 205 / 2017 art. 1, sub art. 0, comma 1072 (riparto fondo investimenti 2018).
- Amount: € 569,584,180.

- Target 2 All the Regions adopting and using the EHR
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026.

Investment 1.3.2: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation - *Ministry of health technological infrastructure and data analysis & predictive model to guarantee the Italian Essential Levels of Assistance (“LEA”) and health surveillance and vigilance*

- Methodology: The area of intervention addresses those regional areas that are not yet covered by a national information system. Quantification elaborated by estimating a unified regional amount of 183,000 euros (multiplied by 21 regions) and a unit company amount of 25,000 euros (multiplied by 149 local healthcare authorities) and then multiplied by 4 information flows.

- Data source: Estimates derived from feasibility studies and specific budgets, as well as related to estimated costs incurred for similar regional initiatives - Convention CSI Piemonte - Piedmont Region.
- Amount: € 15,150,000.

Investment 1.3.2: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation - *Ministry of health technological infrastructure and data analysis & predictive model to guarantee the Italian Essential Levels of Assistance (“LEA”) and health surveillance and vigilance*

- Methodology: The area of intervention addresses those regional areas that are not yet covered by a national information system. Quantification elaborated by estimating a unified regional amount of 183,000 euros (multiplied by 21 regions) and a unit company amount of 25,000 euros (multiplied by 149 local healthcare authorities) and then multiplied by 4 information flows.
- Data source: Estimates derived from feasibility studies and specific budgets, as well as related to estimated costs incurred for similar regional initiatives - Convention CSI Piemonte - Piedmont Region.
- Amount: € 15,150,000.

Investment 1.3.2: Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation - *Ministry of health technological infrastructure and data analysis & predictive model to guarantee the Italian Essential Levels of Assistance (“LEA”) and health surveillance and vigilance*

- Methodology: The breakdown of costs is the following:
 - DWH alimentation and analytics production: 9,759,683 euros;
 - pseudonymization system: 864,837 euros;
 - interoperability evolution: 7,809,503 euros;
 - registration platform: 11,187,582 euros;
 - Infrastructure and licensing: 22,953,239 euros;
 - PAAS platform for opendata: 1,255,925 euros;
 - identity management: 1,274,913 euros;
 - cybersecurity (SOC/CERT): 6,590,508 euros;
 - PMO and management consulting services: 16,222,175 euros;
 - service desk setup and application management: 7,099, 995 euros;
 - feasibility studies/preliminary operations planning: 1,186,988 euros;
 - national-local collaboration system: 3,026,929 euros.
 - opendata tools platform: 588,801 euros;
 - portal setup: 2,876,350 euros.
- Data source: invitation to tender issued by the different regions and Consip (VENETO REGION - COMPANY ZERO CIG 6962045D45, Consip - Tender Contact Center 2 CIG 6820549F13, Sardinia Region CIG 59875781AD, Lombardy Region - Tender Air Tender 2/2019/LI), Professional Services in man/days or fixed price purchased through Executive Contracts on Consip SpA Framework Agreements for the National Healthcare Information System (Lot 1 - CIG 762853630E and Lot 2 - CIG 762875147A), Hosting services and operations acquired by INAIL through collaboration agreement signed on 19 April 2018. Licenses acquired by MEPA tools. Framework Contract Lot 2

of the Tender SPC Cloud - Digital identity management services and application security (ID SIGEF 1403), publications relating to costs for ESF (A Cost Model for Personal Health Records (PHRs)) - <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2656035/pdf/amia-0657-s2008.pdf>).

- Amount: € 92,700,000.

Investment 2.1: Strengthening and enhancement of the NHS biomedical research

Cost item	Unit cost (Euro)	Nr	Total
NUMBER OF PROJECTS FINANCED WITH VOUCHERS FOR POC PROJECTS (PROOF OF CONCEPT)	1,000,000	100	100,000,000 €
NUMBER OF PROJECTS FOR PROGRAMS / RESEARCH PROJECTS ON RARE CANCERS AND DISEASES	1,000,000	100	100,000,000 €
NUMBER OF PROJECTS FOR PROGRAMS / RESEARCH PROJECTS ON HIGH IMPACT DISEASES ON HEALTH	1,000,000	324	324,139,484 €
TOTAL			524,139,484 €

- Target 1: At least 420 projects funded on i) rare cancers and diseases; ii) high impact diseases on health. Timeline for completion: Q4 2025.
- Methodology: Assignment of one voucher for POC Projects through a two-year public tender procedure. The maximum amount of the individual projects that can be financed is € 1,000,000.
- Data source: Similar public tender procedure for POC Projects - Ministry of Economic Development (MISE).
- Amount: € 50,000,000.

- Methodology: Assignment of one voucher for POC Projects through a two-year public tender procedure. The maximum amount of the individual projects that can be financed is € 1,000,000.
- Data source: Similar public tender procedure for POC Projects - Ministry of Economic Development (MISE).
- Amount: € 50,000,000.

- Methodology: Granting of one funding through a two-year public tender procedure. The maximum amount of the individual projects that can be financed is € 1,000,000.
- Data source: Similar public tender procedure for research projects - Ministry of Health.
- Amount: € 50,000,000.

- Methodology: Granting of one funding through a two-year public tender procedure. The maximum amount of the individual projects that can be financed is € 1,000,000.
- Data source: Similar public tender procedure for research projects - Ministry of Health.
- Amount: € 50,000,000.

- Methodology: Granting of one funding through a two-year public tender procedure. The maximum amount of the individual projects that can be financed is € 1,000,000.
- Data source: Similar public tender procedure for research projects on high impact diseases on health- Ministry of Health.
- Amount: € 162,069,742.
- Methodology: Granting of one funding through a two-year public tender procedure. The maximum amount of the individual projects that can be financed is € 1,000,000.
- Data source: Similar public tender procedure for research projects on high impact diseases on health- Ministry of Health.
- Amount: € 162,069,742.

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in the healthcare system.

Cost item	Unit cost (Euro)	Nr	Total
INCREASE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SPECIFIC TRAINING IN GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE	34,809 €	2,700	93,984,300 €
EXTRAORDINARY TRAINING IN THE FIELD OF HOSPITAL INFECTIONS	300 €	293,386	88,015,700 €
TRAINING COURSE FOR THE KEY STAFF POSITIONS OF THE NHS BODIES	4,000 €	4,500	18,000,000 €
FINANCING OF N. 4,200 MEDICAL - SPECIALIST TRAINING CONTRACTS	25.000 € for the first 2 years, and 26,000 € for the remaining 3 years	4,200	537,600,000 €
TOTAL			737,600,000 €

- Methodology: The target value was calculated considering the current age distribution of general practitioners characterized by a strong prevalence of physicians born in the years 1950 - 1960, which is why a significant part of professionals is leaving the job due to retirement. Aiming to ensure adequate turnover of general practitioners, also taking into account the essential role that primary care plays in the Italian NHS, it has been hypothesized to fund 900 additional scholarships to access training courses in general medicine. Specifically, the intervention expenditure was calculated taking into account the unit amount of the scholarship as provided in the Ministerial Decree of 7 March 2006, amounting to € 11,603 / year for each of the three years of the course. With reference to the 2021-2026 period, we proceeded to the development of the projections aiming to finance not only the access to specific training in postgraduate general medicine degrees but also the completion of their study cycle for a three-year period (2021-2024, 2022 -2025, 2023-2026). In summary, it has

been estimated the overall cost of the entire training cycle (from the 1st to 3rd year of course) for the mentioned triennia.

- Data source: art. 17 of DM 7 marzo.2006 for the value of the scholarship MMG school.
- Amount: €31,328,100.

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare system.

- Target 1: 1,800 additional scholarships activated for specific training in general medical practice, ensuring the completion of three three-year training cycles.
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2023.
- Methodology: The target value was calculated considering the current age distribution of general practitioners characterized by a strong prevalence of physicians born in the years 1950 - 1960, which is why a significant part of professionals is leaving the job due to retirement. Aiming to ensure adequate turnover of general practitioners, also taking into account the essential role that primary care plays in the Italian NHS, it has been hypothesized to fund 900 additional scholarships to access training courses in general medicine. Specifically, the intervention expenditure was calculated taking into account the unit amount of the scholarship as provided in the Ministerial Decree of 7 March 2006, amounting to € 11,603 / year for each of the three years of the course. With reference to the 2021-2026 period, we proceeded to the development of the projections aiming to finance not only the access to specific training in postgraduate general medicine degrees but also the completion of their study cycle for a three-year period (2021-2024, 2022 -2025, 2023-2026). In summary, it has been estimated the overall cost of the entire training cycle (from the 1st to 3rd year of course) for the mentioned triennia.
- Data source: art. 17 of DM 7 marzo.2006 for the value of the scholarship MMG school.
- Amount: €31,328,100.

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare system.

- Target 1c: 2,700 additional scholarships activated for specific training in general medical practice, ensuring the completion of three three-year training cycles
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2024.
- Methodology: The target value was calculated considering the current age distribution of general practitioners characterized by a strong prevalence of physicians born in the years 1950 - 1960, which is why a significant part of professionals is leaving the job due to retirement. Aiming to ensure adequate turnover of general practitioners, also taking into account the essential role that primary care plays in the Italian NHS, it has been hypothesized to fund 900 additional scholarships to access training courses in general medicine. Specifically, the intervention expenditure was calculated taking into account the unit amount of the scholarship as provided in the Ministerial Decree of 7 March 2006, amounting to € 11,603 / year for each of the three years of the course. With reference to the 2021-2026 period, we proceeded to the development of the projections aiming to finance not only the access to specific training in postgraduate general medicine degrees but also the completion of their study cycle for a three-year period (2021-2024, 2022 -2025, 2023-2026). In summary, it has

been estimated the overall cost of the entire training cycle (from the 1st to 3rd year of course) for the mentioned triennia.

- Data source: art. 17 of DM 7 marzo.2006 for the value of the scholarship MMG school.
- Amount: €31,328,100.

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare system.

- Methodology: It is foreseen the payment of the training plan in the field of hospital infections addressed to healthcare professionals employed in the NHS hospital sector. Estimating that about 60% of the health of the NHS professionals are employed in hospitals, it is estimated a target population of about 293,000 professionals. The cost is set considering a value of 300 € as a unit cost of the training course to be dispensed. The delivery of the program is scheduled in a time span ranging from 2022 to 2024.
- Data source: Ministry of Health.
- Amount: € 45,000,000 (calculated with 150,000 participants in training courses).

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare system.

- Methodology: It is foreseen the payment of the training plan in the field of hospital infections addressed to healthcare professionals employed in the NHS hospital sector. Estimating that about 60% of the health of the NHS professionals are employed in hospitals, it is estimated a target population of about 293,000 professionals. The cost is set considering a value of 300 € as a unit cost of the training course to be dispensed. The delivery of the program is scheduled in a time span ranging from 2022 to 2024.
- Data source: Ministry of Health.
- Amount: € 43,015,800 (calculated with 143,386 participants in training courses).

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare system.

- Methodology: Estimate of potential participants in managerial courses based on the number of senior management roles per organization of the NHS (260 bodies in total) and on the number of macro-organizations (2739 Departments, Districts 575, 412 Hospitals). In total: 774 persons belonging to the key positions of the National Health Service Bodies and 3726 persons in charge of macro-organizational divisions, for a total of 4500 people. Hours of training provided per participant: 200 hours. the average cost per participant Estimate: 4,000 € (20 € per hour). Number of participants: 2,000.
- Data source: survey of the National health statistical system named HPSP.11 and Open Data of the Ministry of Health 2020 for data on participants; market estimates for the average cost per hour of training.
- Amount: € 8,000,000.

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare system.

- Target 3: Completion of training for 4,200 persons in the National Health Service in managerial and digital skills.
- Timeline for completion: Q2 2026.
- Methodology: Estimate of potential participants in managerial courses based on the number of senior management roles per organization of the NHS (260 bodies in total) and on the number of macro-organizations (2739 Departments, Districts 575, 412 Hospitals). In total: 774 persons belonging to the key positions of the National Health Service Bodies and 3.726 persons in charge of macro-organizational divisions, for a total of 4.500 people. Hours of training provided per participant: 200 hours. the average cost per participant estimate: 4,000 € (20 € per hour). Number of participants: 2,500.
- Data source: survey of the National health statistical system named HPSP.11 and Open Data of the Ministry of Health 2020 for data on participants; market estimates for the average cost per hour of training.
- Amount: €10,000,000.

Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare system.

- Methodology: In order to guarantee, for new medical graduates, a training program fit for allowing the effective exercise of the profession and reduce the gap between the number of recent graduates in medicine and surgery and the number of specialist training contracts financed by NHS, this investment also provides the financing of specialized medical training contracts which will allow the financing of an additional 4,200 training contracts for a complete cycle of studies (5 years). According to the Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 7th March 2007, the salary of a physician during specialist training is € 25,000.00 gross salary for the first two years of the course, and € 26,000.00 gross salary for the subsequent years of the course. By considering the new 4,200 contracts for a complete cycle of studies, the cost of these contracts is € 537,600,000, distributed over the years 2022-2026 as follows:
 - Year 2022: 4,200 contracts* € 25,000 = € 105,000,000.
 - Year 2023: 4.200 contracts* € 25,000= € 105,000,000.
 - Year 2024: 4.200 contracts* € 26,000= € 109,200,000.
 - Year 2025: 4.200 contracts* € 26,000= € 109,200,000.
 - Year 2026: 4.200 contracts* € 26,000= € 109,200,000.
- Data source: Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 7th March 2007.
- Amount: € 537,600,000.

In-depth studies are underway in relation to structural costs.

11. Loan request justification (if applicable)

Annex 1

Sustainability plan aimed at financing the activities "Innovation, research and digitalisation of national healthcare service" relating to M6C2.

Considering the funding provided for the Investment Measure "Innovation, research and digitalisation of national healthcare service " integrated into the Recovery Plan funds, it is estimated that the maintenance costs for the measures introduced after 2026 are equal to € **322,000,000** per year.

Table 1. Sustainability of the projects - impact on the national health fund (€/Mln)

Measure	Sub-measure	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Investment 1 – Digital and technological update	1.1 Digital update of hospital's technological equipment				163.1	217.5	217.5	217.5
	1.3 Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation					4.5	4.5	22.7
TOTAL MAINTENANCE COST					163.1	222.1	222.1	240.2
Cost for technical staff			79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3
Cost for Digital Staff								2.5
TOTAL PERSONNEL COST			79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	81.8
TOTAL IMPACT ON NHS			79.3	79.3	242,4	301,4	301,4	322,0

The value of the maintenance costs entered in the table was calculated as follows:

- **1.1 Digital update of hospital's technological equipment:** a share of maintenance costs equal to 15%¹⁴ of the total amount of the investment (€ 1,450,115,351) was considered.
- **1.3 Strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation:** a maintenance quota of 15% (€ 13,905,000) of the total cost of the central technological infrastructure (€ 92,700,000) has been considered. The 15% estimate is supported by the forecasts of rationalization of the ICT expenditure realized within the Mission 1; moreover, for telemedicine services, the value of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance (€ 4,536,687) already present in the estimate of the overall cost of the investment has been carried forward. Finally, maintenance costs were calculated at 15% (€ 4,251,310) of the overall value estimated for the development of the tool for the construction of a powerful simulation and prediction model for medium and long term scenarios in the NHS (€ 28,342,068).

The value of the personnel costs included in the table was calculated as follows:

- Cost for technical staff: The Ministry of Health has identified a standard need for technical staff to be hired by the Regions and Local Health Units, to strengthen the governance of the tender procedures. This has been estimated in 5 staff units for each Region and each Local Health Unit, for a total cost of € 79,300,000 (by using a unit cost of € 130,000).
- Cost for Digital Staff: considering the measures envisaged for the strengthening of technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation at Central level, it has been estimated that from 2027 there will be 10 General Managers for a unit cost of € 150,000 and 20 Data Scientists for a unit cost of € 50,000, for a total of € 2,500,000.

In order to meet the aforementioned financing needs, the possible economic benefits deriving from the application of some investment measures envisaged by this component have been taken into consideration.

Table 1. Sustainability of the projects - impact of possible economic benefits

Measure	Sub-measure	Year 2027
Investment 1 – Digital and technological update	1.1 Digital update of hospital's technological equipment	€ 1,230,648,205
Investment 2 – Training, scientific research and technological transfer	2.1 Strengthening and enhancement of the NHS biomedical research	€ 131,034,871
TOTAL		€ 1,361,683,076

The benefit resulting from the Digital and technological update is € 1,230,648,205.40. This benefit has been estimated starting from the main items of the Income Statement - Year 2019 on which the intervention

¹⁴ Section C.4 of the document entitled "Methods and procedures for the activation of investment programs in healthcare through program agreements, as per art. 5 bis of Legislative Decree no. 502 of December 30, 1992, as amended and framework program agreements art. 2, of Law no. 662/1996" approved by the "Conferenza Stato-Regioni" on February 28, 2008).

impacts in terms of efficiency gains. The methodology is based on a cluster of healthcare companies (62) home to DEA level I and II with a number of beds between 134 and 2.034. The cost items relating to the main factors of production were considered (purchase of healthcare and non-healthcare goods, personnel and maintenance). These cost items were discounted by a savings coefficient specifically linked to the relevant cost item. The positive impact deriving from the digitalization of hospital processes was considered through: (i) variability and waste reduction, elimination of common low-value procedures, AI-enabled fraud, waste, and abuse reductions; (ii) advanced analytics, AI, and automation in support functions; (iii) enhanced clinical productivity. The overall benefit was then calculated by resetting the benchmark of the value obtained on the basis of the selected cluster (62 hospitals DEA level I and II) to the target value of the sub-measure (280 hospitals DEA level I and II).

Item cost – Income Statement	Income Statement value - Year 2019	Savings Coefficient ¹⁵	Estimate on the Income Statement of 62 DEA		Projections on 280 DEA
			Expenditure at the Savings Coefficient	Savings 62 DEA	Projected savings
			A	B	
B.1.A) Purchases of healthcare goods	6.648.389.643,64	0,28%	6.629.826.130,47	18.563.513,17	83.835.220,75
B.1.B) Purchases of non-healthcare goods	98.985.013,33	0,28%	98.708.629,17	276.384,16	1.248.186,54
B.2.A) Purchases of healthcare services	7.450.634.196,29	0,28%	7.429.830.670,41	20.803.525,88	93.951.407,19
B.2.B) Purchases of non-healthcare services	2.470.900.195,96	0,28%	2.464.000.993,18	6.899.202,78	31.157.689,98
B.3) Maintenance and restoration (ordinary outsourcing)	822.543.962,90	1,70%	808.794.457,13	13.749.505,77	62.094.542,19
B.5) Healthcare personnel	8.374.075.553,74	2,60%	8.161.867.011,44	212.208.542,30	958.361.158,76
Totale	25.865.528.565,86		25.593.027.891,81	272.500.674,05	1.230.648.205,40

The estimate of the expected benefits from the investment in training, scientific research and technological transfer was calculated considering a peer-reviewed study estimating the economic returns generated by public and charitable investment in UK medical research¹⁶. This study estimates that every £1 invested in medical research delivers a return equivalent to around 25p every year, forever. Applying this estimate, an economic return of € 240,384,871 is obtained for this investment.

The promotion and strengthening of scientific research in the healthcare sector not only aims at providing citizens with new diagnostic and therapeutic solutions, but also development opportunities for the Country's economic system. In fact, research and innovation (R&I) play a key role in boosting smart and sustainable growth as well as job creation. Through the production of new knowledge, research is essential for the

¹⁵ McKinsey on Healthcare - Best of 2019

¹⁶ “Medical Research: What’s it worth? A briefing on the economic benefits of musculoskeletal disease research in the UK” - Wellcome Trust, 01 January 2018.

development of new and innovative products, processes and services, which in turn make an increase in productivity, industrial competitiveness and, ultimately, prosperity possible.

Therefore, health is not only a value itself, but also an important factor in economic growth. Only a healthy population can achieve its full economic potential, hence initiatives in this area, particularly in research, should be considered an investment. Research and innovation are not simply about technology and new products, but also about how healthcare is organized and structured, how resources are used and how systems are financed. As such, innovation in healthcare has per se the potential to reduce healthcare costs and improve the quality of care delivered.

In order to restore a path to sustainable growth, the necessary measures to address the urgent problems created by the current pandemic crisis must be accompanied by actions to overcome the barriers that hold innovation back.¹⁷

¹⁷ Economic growth and productivity: Italy and the role of knowledge, Ignazio Visco, Governor of Bank of Italy, EuroScience Open Forum 2020, 4th September 2020.

Annex II: M/Ts of component 2 Mission 6

Disclaimer: The selection and specific wording of the M/T in the CID, further specification in the OA and associated deadlines are subject to further reflection and adjustment, in light of the final version of the component, and given the need to ensure consistency across components and to ensure full respect of the regulation.

Timeline	CID (M&Ts covering several measures)	Further specifications included in the OA	Monitoring included in the OA	Additional comment
Q42021	<p>Investment 1.1: Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment</p> <p>Milestone: Structural strengthening of the NHS in hospitals, through a specific reorganization plan aimed at adequately addressing pandemic emergencies - Intensive care units (ICUs) and sub-intensive care beds.</p>			
Q2 2022	<p>Investment 1.1: Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment</p> <p>Milestone: Approval of an Institutional Development Contract (Contratto Istituzionale di Sviluppo), with the Italian Ministry of Health as the responsible and implementation Authority and the participation of regional Administrations together with the other entities concerned for listing all the suitable sites identified for hospitals' technological equipment, as well as the obligations that each Italian Region will assume to guarantee the achievement of the expected result.</p>			
Q4 2022	<p>Reform 1: reform aims to reorganize the network of IRCCS to improve NHS quality and excellence</p> <p>Milestone: Entry into force of the legislative decree envisaging the reorganisation of the discipline of Scientific institutes for hospitalisation and care (IRCSS)</p> <p>The reform includes: Measures to: i) strengthen the link between research, innovation and healthcare; ii) improve the governance of the public IRCCSs by enhancing the strategic management and better defining the powers and areas of competence;</p>		<p>Intermediate step</p> <p>Investment 1.1: Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment Publication of tendering procedures (Consip framework agreement) and conclusion of contracts with service providers and digitisation of Hospital (hospital classed as DEA I and II level)</p>	

Q2 2023	<p>Investment 2.3: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in the healthcare system</p> <p>Target: 1800 additional scholarships activated for specific training in general medical practice, for the entire duration of a three-year training cycles</p>			
Q2 2024	<p>Investment 2.3: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in the healthcare system</p> <p>Target: 2700 additional scholarships activated for specific training in general medical practice, ensuring the completion of three three-year training cycles</p>			
Q4 2024	<p>Investment 1.1a: Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment</p> <p>Target: At least 3100 Large sanitary equipment purchased and deployed to replace obsolete ones</p>			
Q4 2025	<p>Investment 2.1 Scientific research and technological transfer</p> <p>Target: At least 420 projects funded on i) rare cancers and diseases; ii) high impact diseases on health.</p> <p>Breakdown: 100 rare cancers and diseases 324 high impact diseases on health.</p>			
Q4 2025	<p>Investment 1.1b: Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment</p> <p>Target: 280 Digitized hospitals (DEA - Emergency and Admission Departments - Level I and Level II)</p>			
Q4 2025	<p>Investment 1.3</p> <p>Target: At least 85% of general practitioners feeding on a regular basis the Electronic Health Record</p>			
Q2 2026	<p>Investment 1.1c: Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment</p>	<p>Investment 1.3: Strengthening of the technological infrastructure and of the tools</p>		

	<p>Target: At least 7700 additional beds in ICUs and sub-intensive care</p> <p>Investment 1.2: Towards a new safe and sustainable hospital</p> <p>Target: At least 109 anti-seismic interventions completed</p> <p>Investment 1.3: Strengthening of the technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation</p> <p>Target: All the Regions adopting and using the EHR;</p> <p>Milestone: Completion of the Health Insurance card system and design of the infrastructure for the interoperability of the electronic health record;</p> <p>Investment 2.2: Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in the healthcare system</p> <p>Target: Completion of training for 4,500 key persons in the National Health Service in managerial and digital skills.</p>	<p>for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation</p> <p>EHR should include the following 18 new types of digital documents:</p> <p>Hospital discharge letter; First aid report; Radiology report; Exemption document; Outpatient specialist report; Pathological anatomy report; Dematerialized prescription; Pharmaceutical and specialist dispensing; Notebook; Pharmaceutical dossier; Vaccinations; Reservations (specialists, hospitalization, etc.) consent or refusal to donate organs and tissues; health balances home care form; program and clinical-assistance record; diagnostic-therapeutic plans; prothetic assistance services provided to support telemonitoring activities.</p>		
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Mission	Componen Id	Name
M6	C2	Inv1.1 Digital update of hospitals' technological equipment
M6	C2	Inv1.2 Towards a new safe and sustainable hospital
M6	C2	Inv1.3 Strengthening of the technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation at central level
M6	C2	Inv2.1 Strengthening and enhancement of the NHS biomedical research
M6	C2	Inv2.2 Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare system

DNSh assessment

Mission	4 - health
Cluster	2 - Innovation, research and digitization of health care
Related Measures (Initiative or assessment)	Inv. 1.1 Digitalisation of hospital's technological equipment
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Prof. Rita Romhild
Date	16/09/2021

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	The measure adopted to modernize the technology of waste incineration is expected to lead to a significant increase in GHG emissions, as the new equipment has superior environmental performance than the equipment in use. The replacement of hospital clinic and care processes will make use of devices managed according to the 2012 Best Practice Guidelines for the EU Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency (PUE). Engagement used in engagement systems will meet the requirements of the
2. Climate change adaptation	B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSh for this relevant objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. The modernization of the technology park in hospital facilities and the implementation of Hospital Clinic and care processes with the characteristics of the 2012 Best Practice Guidelines for the EU Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency (PUE) will have a positive impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental degradation risks related to water quality preservation and water reuse are detected.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSh for this relevant objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. No environmental degradation risks related to water quality preservation and water reuse are detected.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water (including surface water and groundwater), or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (a) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (b) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at the stage of life cycle which are not mitigated by adequate measures; or (c) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (in 27 of the Treaties)?	NO	The replacement of the current technology objective waste treatment and recycling equipment collected and managed by a licensed operator and treated according to the waste hierarchy according to applicable laws and regulations. The water produced by the modernization of the technological park will be used in the field of application of the RECC system, thereby the extended responsibility of the producer applies, who, independently or through
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSh for this relevant objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across the life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSh for this relevant objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle.	Is the measure expected to be: (a) significantly detrimental to the good condition and maintenance of ecosystems; or (b) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		

DNSH assessment

Module	4 - health
Cluster	2 - Innovation, research and digitisation of health care
Related Measure (before or investment)	1.7 Towards a new safe and sustainable hospital
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Prof. Rita Bernthal
Date	14/01/2021

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	
Environmental objective	Does the measure have an or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.	The measure consists of structural improvements in hospital safety and security. It does not significantly affect the mechanisms that lead to climate change.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	The measures adopted to upgrade the structural improvement in hospital safety and security do not significantly increase GHG emissions, as the construction will ensure the highest energy efficiency. The new building will be nearly zero energy (NZEB).
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The use of COP will make it possible to reduce the environmental impact of gas construction, reconstruction and maintenance of buildings, considered from a life-cycle perspective. Interventions will be carried out gradually during the lifetime of the building, allowing for the choice of the economic operator the adoption of ISO 14001 Management System or the Management and Action Plan (MAP).	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	C. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The environmental degradation into related to water quality.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to a significant inefficiency in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not covered by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?	NO	The measure requires economic operators renovating buildings to ensure that at least 70 percent by weight of the construction and non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (including material in the initial state) from 2018/2019 of the European list of waste established by Decision 2002/460/EC generated during operations is prepared for reuse, recycling and other material recovery in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Protocol for Construction and Demolition Waste Management. Adequate areas will be provided to be designated for separate collection of waste generated by construction sites.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measure is not expected to result in a significant increase in emissions of pollutants to air, water, or soil because operators performing structural safety improvements to hospital facilities will not use building materials that do not contain hazardous substances (HCS). • Substances that are not of high concern as identified based on the REACH classification list. • Measures to reduce emissions during construction. • Measures to reduce emissions of dust and pollutants during construction.
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The activity supported by the measure has no or insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective. Living into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. The program affects existing buildings for which the location in biodiversity sensitive areas has not been identified (BDS) nor has been reported.	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of union interest?		

DNSH assessment

Measure	4 - Health
Cluster	2 - Innovation, research and digitisation of health care
Related Measures (before or alongside)	1.3. Strengthening of the technological infrastructure and of the tools for data collection, data processing, data analysis and simulation at central level
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Org. City Healthcare
Date	16/05/2021

Environmental objective	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	The measure taken to implement the electronic health record will not result in a significant increase in GHG emissions. As the measure involves aspects related to log data management, the activity will not involve managed according to the 2010 Best Practice Guidelines for the EU Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency (DEC).
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for this relevant objective.	The development and deployment of the electronic health record will be characterised by digitisation processes that limit the required climate change practices.	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for this relevant objective.	The development and deployment of the electronic health record will be characterised by digitisation processes that limit the required climate change practices.	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for this relevant objective.	The measure does not result in an increase in waste generation.	Is the measure expected to: (i) result in significant increases in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not mitigated by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 17 of Directive 2008/51/EC)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for this relevant objective.	The Electronic Health Record implementation measure does not result in significant emissions of greenhouse gases, air pollutants or water or soil.	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or soil?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for this relevant objective.	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, being the measure both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle.	Is the measure expected to: (i) significantly deteriorate the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union importance?		

DNSH assessment

Measure	4 - Health
Cluster	2 - Innovation, research and digitization of health care
Related Measures (Initiative or assessment)	2.1. Strengthening and enhancement of the NHS biomedical research
Accountability for reporting and implementation	Prof. Rita Bernhall
Date	16/05/2021

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure does not affect climate change, as it is intrinsically positive for the high-tech requirements and only for research projects. The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle. Research and innovation processes are focused on sectors that do not	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	Thanks to funding and strengthened biomedical research are able to respond to climate change adaptation	Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or goods?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure will result in the efficient use of resources and an increase in the requirements of the European Commission	Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of rivers of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The measure will result in the efficient use of resources and an increase in the requirements of the European Commission	Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or soil?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle.	Is the measure expected to be significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems, or to threatened or the common species of habitats and species, including those of marine interest?		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and indirect primary effects across the life cycle.			

DNSH assessment

Mission	4 - Health
Cluster	2 - Innovation, research and digitisation of health care
Related Measures (Platform or assessment)	2.3. Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of professionals in healthcare systems
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Prof. Rita Borralh
Date	16/05/2021

	Step 1		Step 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected	Questions	Yes/No	Substantive justification if NO has been selected
Environmental objectives					
1. Climate change mitigation	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p>	<p>The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p> <p>The measure only produces training and technical educational skills. Furthermore, it is shown to result in significant climate change mitigation.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?</p>		
2. Climate change adaptation	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p>	<p>The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?</p>		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p>	<p>The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?</p>		
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p>	<p>The measure will not result in significant inefficiencies in resource or resource waste generation.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to be detrimental to the environment in respect of: (i) the generation, management or treatment of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) the use of natural resources in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at the stage of its life cycle which are not recoverable by adequate measures; or (iii) any significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (Art. 27 of Directive 2008/98/EC)?</p>		
5. Pollution prevention and control (air, water or land)	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p>	<p>The measure does not result in a significant increase in emissions of greenhouse gases, air pollutants, or noise.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of greenhouse gas or, water or air?</p>		
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p> <p>B. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p>	<p>The activity supported by the measure has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with the DNSH criteria.</p>	<p>Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?</p>		

M6 - State Aid Assessment

Concerning this Mission, in light of the following elements the application of State aid rules can be excluded and therefore there is no need to notify the measure to the Commission for approval prior to its implementation.

Indeed, the players involved in the investments of this Component do not perform economic activities within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

The major aim of the Mission is to improve both the quality and efficiency of the Italian National Health Service (NHS) service delivery, namely by means of an enhanced digitalization. The relevant beneficiaries are thus public sector operators falling within the scope of the NHS.

In this respect, it is well established that healthcare providers within a national healthcare system pursuing a social objective, underpinned by the principle of solidarity, and which operate under State supervision are considered to carry out non-economic activities. As recalled even by the “Guiding template: Digitalisation of public administration, including healthcare”, public funding granted to digitalise such healthcare providers falls outside the scope of State aid rules, provided the administrations procuring those goods and services only use them in the exercise of the mentioned non-economic activities.

Also, the Commission Notice on the notion of State aid as referred to in Article 107(1) TFEU confirms that in Member States – as it is the case for Italy – public hospitals are an integral part of the NHS and are almost entirely based on the principle of solidarity. Such hospitals or Community Health House and Community Hospital are directly funded from social security contributions and other State resources and provide their services free of charge on the basis of universal coverage. The Union Courts have confirmed that, where such a structure exists, the relevant organisations do not act as undertakings. Moreover, even activities that in themselves could be of an economic nature, are carried out merely for the purpose of providing another non-economic service, are not of an economic nature. An organisation that purchases goods — even in large quantities — for the purpose of offering a non-economic service does not act as an undertaking simply because it is a purchaser in a given market.

In addition, this Component does not properly involve public resources within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU since the relevant players are intra-State entities and no transfer of public resources to undertakings or waiver of public revenues in their favour is foreseen.

With reference to Component 2, at the current stage of development, one cannot exclude that for some specific interventions (i.e. mainly research-related activities) other stakeholders will also be involved, including research centers and universities. Also, concerning such bodies, it is highly disputable that they perform economic activities within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU since education organised within the national educational system funded and supervised by the State can be considered as a non-economic activity and the Commission considers (see Notice on the notion of State aid) that knowledge transfer activities (licensing, creation of spin-off, or other forms of management of knowledge created by the research organisation or infrastructure) are non-economic where they are conducted either by the research organisation or research infrastructure (including their departments or subsidiaries) or jointly with, or on behalf of other such entities, and all income from those activities is reinvested in the primary activities of the research organisations or infrastructures concerned. In any case, such a possible collaboration will take the form of PPP arrangements and will entail therefore, even considering the presence of an undertaking among the involved players, no advantage under Article 107(1) TFEU. When a transaction is carried out under the same terms and by public bodies and private operators as occurs in public private partnerships, it can

normally be inferred that such a transaction is in line with market conditions (see Notice on the notion of State aid).