

Italian strategies, plans, programmes, laws, and action programmes. Each entry includes its identification, brief description, goals, mandatory actions to be taken, interactions with other policies, direct/indirect impacts on the population, and stakeholders' involvement in its development and implementation (who and how). Regarding implementation, important intermediate objectives are marked with an *.

Name, dates, type, sector, target area(s)	Brief Description	Goals	Mandatory actions to be taken	Interaction with other policies	Direct/Indirect impacts on the population	Stakeholders' involvement in its development (who and how)	Stakeholders' involvement in its implementation (who and how)
National level - Italy							
<p>National plan on charging infrastructure (PNIRE) approved: 2012 revision: 2016 implementation: 2020</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: transport</p> <p>Target area(s): electric mobility</p>	<p>The plan focuses on the realization of infrastructural networks for the recharge of electric vehicles, as well as on interventions of recovery of the building stock finalized to the development of such networks.</p>	<p>1st phase (Definition and Development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of a minimum size for electric vehicles; - Introduction of basic infrastructure for public and private charging points; - Coordination and definition of technological standards; - Definition, development, and implementation of policies that promote the development of electric mobility; - Incentives for technological development. <p>2nd phase (Consolidation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issuance of common and shared regulations among Member States; - Widespread adoption of electric vehicles; - Completion and consolidation of the public (and private) charging infrastructure network; - Incentives for technological development. 	<p>Achieve the performance levels in terms of car emissions set by Regulation (EC) No. 443/2009 of April 23, 2009, of the European Parliament and Council, and contribute to the European strategy for clean and energy-efficient vehicles, as outlined in Commission Communication COM(2010)186 of April 28, 2010.</p>	<p>The “Europe 2020” Strategy aims to promote “green” vehicles by encouraging research, setting common standards, and developing the necessary infrastructure. The “Transport 2050” Strategy, a roadmap for a competitive transport sector with ambitious sustainability goals.</p>	<p>Basic infrastructure that ensures travel within the city and commuting between national metropolitan areas.</p>	<p>Bilateral meetings were held with the main stakeholders of electric mobility in the country and collection of material information, as well as acquiring information, opinions and technical/technological views.</p> <p>ENEL S.p.A. (Energy provider company) A2A S.p.A. (Energy provider company) Federazione Anie (National Federation of Electrotechnical and Electronic Enterprises) AEEG (Electricity and Gas Authority) CEI-Cives (Italian Commission for Electric Road Vehicles with Batteries, Hybrids and Combustion Cells - CEI-Cives) Italian section of AVERE, European Association for Battery, Hybrid and Fuel cell Electric Vehicles promoted by the EEC in 1978) within CEI - Comitato Elettrotecnico Italiano ENEA (National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development)</p>	<p>The Directorate General for Land Development, Planning and International Projects International Projects, on behalf of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, promotes the signing of programme agreements in order to concentrate interventions aimed at building electric recharging networks in individual territorial contexts according to the actual needs. networks in individual territorial contexts according to actual needs, promoting and enhancing the participation of public and private subjects. Applications may be submitted by municipalities, provinces, regions or aggregations of these, as well as energy distribution companies energy, companies that manage fuel distributors, public</p>

							transport companies, public companies, private companies.
<p>Strategia Nazionale adattamento Cambiamenti Climatici National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy approved: 2015 revision: every 5 years</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate change adaptation</p>	<p>The strategy develops a national vision on the common paths to take to deal with climate change, combating and mitigating its impacts.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve knowledge on climate change and its impacts. 2. Describe the vulnerability of the territory, the adaptation options for all natural systems and relevant socio-economic sectors, and any associated opportunities. 3. Promote participation and increase awareness of stakeholders in the definition of sectoral adaptation strategies and plans. 4. Support awareness and information on adaptation through widespread communication activities. 5. Specify the tools to be used to identify the best options for adaptation actions, also highlighting the co-benefits. 	<p>Water Resource Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation of Directive 2000/60/EC concerning water management, including the division of competencies; - mandatory hydraulic and hydrological invariance regulations; - development of basin water budgets to verify current and future needs and availability; - strengthening monitoring and modelling of water resources to support management and projections. <p>Disaster Risk Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancement of flood and drought services (vigilance, monitoring, alerts) by Regional Environmental Protection Agencies, Civil Protection, and Territorial Presidia; - creation and implementation of emergency water management plans, such as Drought Management Plans and Flood Risk Management Plans. <p>Ecosystem-based Approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adoption of soft or light measures, including legal, political, and management approaches, to address climate adaptation. <p>Economic and Financial Instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - optimization of economic tools for integrated water resource management, including the revision of water tariffs, extraction fees, and concessions. 	<p>The EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change of 2013 and its pillars guided the national strategy, which was the basis for the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of public health and safety by reducing the risks associated with extreme weather events (e.g., heatwaves, floods). - Improved resilience of healthcare infrastructure to withstand climate impacts. - Reduction of economic losses in sectors like agriculture, tourism, and fisheries due to climate-related disruptions. - Reduction of costs related to damage from extreme weather events, such as floods, affecting households and businesses directly. - Enhanced resilience of buildings and infrastructure, especially in areas prone to flooding or landslides. - Mandatory adaptation of building codes and land use planning to mitigate risks. 	<p>MASE, Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC), national experts from academia, an Institutional table made up of representatives of the Ministries and other relevant public institutions; among these the Ministry for Agricultural and Forestry Policies, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Cultural and Environmental Heritage, the Ministry of Education, University and Research, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry for Regional Affairs, Tourism and Sport, Civil Protection, the Regions Committee, ANCI and UPI.</p>	<p>MASE: leading the development and monitoring of the SNAC; coordinating the integration of adaptation measures into national, sectoral, and regional plans.</p> <p>Regional Governments and Local Authorities: implementation of adaptation measures at the local level; managing the development and execution of emergency management plans, particularly for water resources.</p> <p>Public Agencies (e.g., Regional Environmental Protection Agencies, Civil Protection): conducting monitoring, vigilance, and risk management operations; developing and implementing environmental and disaster management plans.</p> <p>Economic and Financial Institutions: revising economic tools such as tariffs and fees to support sustainable water management and climate adaptation.</p>

<p>Strategia Energetica Nazionale National Energy Strategy approved: 2017</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): energy transition and security</p>	<p>The National Energy Strategy is the ten-year strategy that the Italian Government drew up to anticipate and manage the change of the national energy system: a document looking beyond 2030, and laying the groundwork for building an advanced and innovative energy model.</p>	<p>The objective of the Strategy is to make the national energy system more competitive, more sustainable, and more secure.</p> <p>More competitive means: aligning Italian energy prices with European ones to the benefit of both companies and consumers; opening up new markets to innovative companies; creating new employment opportunities; and fostering research and development.</p> <p>More sustainable means: contributing to decarbonisation, in line with the long-term targets of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; improving energy efficiency and encouraging energy conservation to mitigate environmental and climate impacts; promoting environmentally conscious lifestyles, from sustainable mobility to wise energy usage; and confirming Italy's environmental leadership role.</p> <p>More secure means: improving the security of energy supply, while ensuring its flexibility; and strengthening Italy's energy independence.</p>	<p>Price targets: narrowing the gap between Italian natural-gas costs and north-European ones; this gap amounted to about € 2/MWh in 2016; narrowing the gap between Italian electricity prices and average EU ones; this gap was equal to roughly € 35/MWh in 2015 for an average household, and to about 25% on average for companies.</p> <p>Energy-Efficiency Targets: curbing yearly energy consumption from 2021 to 2030 (10 Mton) changing sectoral energy mixes to promote the achievement of non-ETS2 CO₂ emission reduction targets, by focusing on the residential and transport sectors; stepping up the decarbonisation of the energy system.</p> <p>Decarbonisation Targets: accelerating the decommissioning of coal-fired thermal power plants by 2025, based on a detailed plan of infrastructural actions; Increasing public resources allocated for research and development of clean-energy technologies.</p> <p>Research and Development Targets: doubling investments in research and development of clean-energy technologies: from € 222 million in 2013 to € 444 million in 2021.</p> <p>Energy security: integrate a growing amount of RES-E3 (including distributed ones) and new players, by strengthening and fostering the evolution of networks, grids, and markets towards smart, flexible, and resilient configurations; manage the variability of natural-gas flows and demand peaks, and diversifying supply sources, in the complex geopolitical context of the countries from which we import gas and of increasing integration of European markets; improve the cost-effectiveness of the energy expenditure thanks to technological innovation.</p>	<p>Connected with the Paris Agreement. The PNIEC (INECP) and the Piano Energia e Ambiente Regionale Regione Campania build on this Strategy.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>The document results from a participative process that involved the Italian Parliament, the Regions, and over 250 stakeholders, including associations, companies, public entities, citizens, and representatives of academia.</p>	<p>The Strategy provides for the setting-up of a special Steering Committee. The members of the Committee, coordinated by the Ministries of Economic Development and of the Environment, are representatives from the Ministries of Economy, Transport, and Cultural Heritage, as well as from the Regions; periodical consultations with local governments are also planned. Additionally, to ensure transparency in monitoring the implementation of the Strategy, the Government will have to present a yearly report to the Parliament on the status of implementation of the Strategy, and on the actions taken to achieve its targets, as well as to undertake a participative process of revision of the Strategy every three years.</p>
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<p>National Strategy for Sustainable Development approved: 2017 revision: 2022</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: sustainable development</p> <p>Target area(s): economic welfare; mobility; decarbonisation; environmental protection; sustainable energy</p>	<p>It represents the framework of action oriented towards promoting development that harmonizes economic, social, and environmental aspects, adapting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to the national context.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting sustainable economic welfare. 2. Financing and promoting sustainable research and innovation. 3. Ensuring quality employment and training. 4. Affirming sustainable patterns of production and consumption. 5. Promoting mobility and transport sustainability and security. 6. Reducing climate-altering emissions and decarbonising the economy. 7. Halting the loss of biodiversity. 8. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources. 9. Creating resilient communities and territories, preserving landscapes and cultural heritage. 10. Eradicating hunger and poverty and ensuring fairness and equality. 11. Environmental protection, management of natural resources and combating climate change. 12. Sustainable energy. 	<p>n/a</p>	<p>To fully contribute to demonstrating the potential contribution of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) to achieving sustainability goals, SNSvS22 includes an analysis of the relationships between each mission of the PNRR and the sustainable development goals.</p>	<p>The strategic framework of SNSvS22 is composed of 5 strategic areas that correspond to the 5 pillars of the 2030 Agenda. One of these is "PEOPLE": pertains to the promotion of a social dimension that ensures a dignified life for the entire population, so that all citizens can achieve their potential in a healthy environment.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE) is responsible for overseeing the implementation, monitoring, and revision process and, in general, for coordinating the Strategy at the national level.</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) is responsible for coordinating the external dimension of the Strategy through the Triennial Programming Document for Development Cooperation.</p> <p>The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is tasked with ensuring alignment with the economic and financial planning documents.</p> <p>The National Forum for Sustainable Development has been included in the implementation process of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNSvS) and in the related triennial update processes.</p>
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<p>Bioeconomy strategy approved: 2017 revision: 2019; 221 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): circular economy; agrifood; bio-based; forestry; marine and maritime sectors</p>	<p>The Implementation Action Plan (IAP) has the objective to translate emerging Italian Bioeconomy Strategy (BIT II) priorities into well identified actions and related monitoring system, in order to ensure an operational rollout of the Italian Bioeconomy potential across Italy in the next 5 years.</p>	<p>This strategy aims at 2030 to achieve a 20% increase in economic activities and jobs related to the Italian bioeconomy.</p>	<p>None - only proposed/recommended actions.</p> <p>Operational actions under four broad headings have been identified. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promoting the development/adoption of policies, standards, labels and emerging market based actions and incentives; 2) Launching pilot actions at the local level to support the national circular Bioeconomy in the domains of agrifood, bio-based, forestry, and marine and maritime sectors, in rural, coastal and urban areas; 3) Enhancing the knowledge, protection and restoration of national biodiversity and ecosystems, and ecosystem services on their resilience/adaptation to climate changes; 4) Promoting awareness, skill upgrading, education, attitude, training, and entrepreneurship across the Bioeconomy. 	<p>The Italian Bioeconomy Strategy is part of the implementation process of the National Smart Specialization Strategy (SNSI). The SNSI aims to identify priorities for investment in research, development and innovation that complement the resources and productive capacity of territories to build comparative advantage and sustainable growth path in the medium and long term.</p> <p>Circular Economy Package. In December 2015, the EU adopted the Circular Economy Package "Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy" defining ambitious targets and a timeline to reduce the pressure on natural resources and boost the market for secondary raw materials.</p>	<p>Promote citizens awareness and engagement through campaigns to showcase Bioeconomy products, including food products emblematic of a sustainable value-chain (e.g., carbon neutrality, adoption of circular economy practices, sustainable production practices such as sustainable fishing) in the food sector, mobile exhibition to showcase the Bioeconomy in day-to-day life, "open days" in companies active in the Bioeconomy, participation to National Bioeconomy Day launched by SPRING Cluster and Assobiotec-Federchimica, and all other initiatives which aims at creating awareness in the public opinion.</p>	<p>The National Bioeconomy Coordination Board (NBCB) of the Presidency of Council of Ministers (active in the frame of the National Committee Biosafety, Biotechnology and Life Sciences of the same Presidency, involving representatives of five Ministries and of all Regions and Autonomous Provinces, National Agency for Territorial Cohesion, SVIMEZ, and the main relevant National Technology Clusters - public private partnerships -, who developed BIT II), prepared the Implementation Action Plan (IAP).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Ministry for Economic Development (co-coordinator) ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry iii) Ministry of Education, University and Research iv) Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea v) Committee of Italian Regions vi) Agency for territorial cohesion vii) Italian Technology Clusters for Green Chemistry AgriFood and Bluegrowth
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<p>National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Mobility approved: December 2018</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: transport</p> <p>Target area(s): mobility</p>	<p>The Plan is intended to renew the bus fleet of local and regional public transport services, and to promote and improve air quality with innovative technologies.</p>	<p>The plan has the following objectives: the renewal of the rubber-tired vehicle fleet through the replacement of those that are more energy-intensive and polluting; the improvement of air quality; and the reduction of climate-altering emissions and particulate matter.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>The 2030 Climate and Energy Framework, according to the conclusions adopted by the European Council on October 23-24, 2014, envisions a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990. This target translates into a 43% reduction by 2030 compared to 2005 for sectors participating in the Emissions Trading System (ETS) and a 30% reduction, also compared to 2005, for non-ETS sectors, such as transportation.</p>	<p>The emission limits set by the plan aim to achieve air quality levels that do not result in negative impacts or significant risks to human health.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>
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<p>Piano Nazionale Integrato per l'Energia e il Clima (PNIEC) Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)</p> <p>approved: December 2019 revision: 2023 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): decarbonisation; renewable energy; energy efficiency; energy security; internal energy market; research, innovation and competitiveness</p>	<p>The Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan 2030 is a fundamental tool that marks the beginning of a major change in our country's energy and environmental policy towards decarbonisation through five lines of action.</p>	<p>1) Decarbonisation (including renewable sources) for electricity production: the goal entails a significant spread of wind and photovoltaic, with an average annual installed capacity from 2019 to 2030 of approximately 3200 MW and about 3800 MW, respectively, compared to a total average installed capacity in recent years of 700 MW. This diffusion will also require many infrastructural works and extensive use of distributed and centralized storage systems, both for system security and to avoid having to stop renewable plants during periods of lower consumption than production.</p> <p>2) Energy efficiency.</p> <p>3) Energy security: improve supply security by increasing renewable sources and energy efficiency on one hand, and diversifying supply sources on the other, for example, by utilizing natural gas, including liquefied natural gas (LNG), and employing infrastructure consistent with the scenario of deep decarbonization by 2050.</p> <p>4) Internal market: greater flexibility of the electrical system is sought, expanding the resources that can provide the necessary services for real-time balance between demand and supply.</p> <p>5) Research, innovation and competitiveness: enhance the research system's capacity to oversee and develop essential product and process technologies for the energy transition. The focus is also on promoting the introduction of technologies, systems, and organizational and managerial models functional to the energy transition and security.</p>	<p>1- For security purposes, it will be necessary to coordinate national emergency plans with those of other countries connected to the same physical supply corridors. A new role for gas infrastructure, to be explored, could arise from fuels such as biomethane and integration with the electrical system, such as transforming energy from renewable sources not immediately consumed into gaseous fuels. Regarding petroleum products, which will continue to be necessary for transportation, the evolution towards greener infrastructure will be encouraged, including existing refineries. On the electrical system front, it will be important to promote the development of infrastructure and storage systems necessary to account for the evolution of the production mix, increasingly based on intermittent renewables, a topic connected to the internal market dimension.</p> <p>2- Consumer protection will be crucial, both by promoting an active role in the market and through greater market transparency in all phases, particularly in the sales process.</p> <p>3- Market rules should evolve to promote the integration of the growing share of renewables, for example, by gradually aligning the end of the trading period with the physical delivery of electricity. Appropriate developments in the internal transmission network and connections with third countries, with the coupling of the national electricity market with those of other states, will contribute to aligning Italian electricity prices with European ones. Market mechanisms will need to be introduced to ensure the adequacy of the system, i.e., the system's ability to meet the expected demand for electricity in the medium and long term, while respecting operational and quality requirements.</p> <p>4- Tools to combat energy poverty (families in economic distress) will be refined.</p>	<p>Relation to the EU Regulation 2021/1119 (Governance Regulation).</p> <p>On the national level the PNIEC is linked with/accompanied by other crucial planning tools: National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, National Strategy for Sustainable Development, Strategy for the energy upgrading of the real estate national stock, National Strategy for the Circular Economy, National waste management programme, National Ecological Transition Plan, National Recovery and Resilience Plan.</p>	<p>In summary: - the average annual additional contribution over the 2023-2030 period to Value Added creation is estimated at more than € 13 bn compared to what would occur in the current policies scenario; - average annual temporary employment are estimated at about 191.000, additional to those calculated for the current-policy scenario over the 2023-2030 period; - a central aspect will be the increasingly active role of consumers, acting as prosumers (renewable energy producers and consumers), including through renewable energy communities.</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE), the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation (MIT), the Ministry of Enterprise and Made in Italy (MIMIT), the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry (MASAF), the Ministry of University and Research (MUR), and the Ministry of Culture (MiC). In addition, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Ecological Transition (CITE), which was created to provide an initial definition of the governance of the ecological transition, with the task of coordinating national policies on reducing climate-changing gas emissions, sustainable mobility, combating drogeological disruption and land consumption, water resources and related infrastructure, air quality, and circular economy.</p>	<p>Municipalities through SECAPs but also Autorità di Regolazione per Energia Reti e Ambiente (ARERA), Gestore dei Servizi Energetici (GSE), Agenzia nazionale per le nuove tecnologie, l'energia e lo sviluppo economico sostenibile (ENEA), Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA).</p> <p>The monitoring will be done by the "Osservatorio PNIEC" to be set up.</p>
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<p><u>Strategy for the energy upgrading of the real estate national park</u> approved: November 2020 implementation: 2030* 2050</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): energy efficiency; buildings</p>	<p>Describes an overview of the real estate park and subsequently identifies the rate of energy upgrading rate of the current building stock and the target, also highlighting the opportunity to conduct an energy upgrade with an integrated approach that improves the effectiveness of the cost-benefit ratio.</p>	<p>The document describes a review of the housing stock and, subsequently, identifies the rate of energy redevelopment of the current building stock and the target one, highlighting also the opportunity to conduct an energy redevelopment with an integrated approach that improves the effectiveness of the cost-benefit ratio. Some information from the cost-optimal methodology, which forms the basis for the development of the modelling tool used to estimate the m2 to be redeveloped in the residential and some subsectors of the non-residential, is then briefly recalled. After estimating the m2 to be redeveloped in order to reach the savings targets for 2030 and 2050 in line with the PNIEC and the LTS, the existing measures and actions and the envisaged lines of development aimed at achieving the estimated rate of redevelopment are framed. In particular, policies and actions related to residential buildings are described, subdividing by the public and private sector, and those aimed at non-residential buildings, distinguishing between the public and private tertiary sector. Finally, it describes the most cross-cutting initiatives, namely actions to promote intelligent technologies, skills and training and financial mechanisms.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Drawn up in accordance with the Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings, as amended by Directive 2018/844/EU and also the PNIEC and the Long-Term Strategy set the goals.</p>	<p>In addition to the benefits in terms of energy savings and the reduction of CO₂ emissions, the benefits for the country in terms of investments, employment and industrial added value have been estimated (see pg. 42 or PNIEC). Energy redevelopment can save on average 15% of the total annual expenditure of households on energy products.</p>	<p>Ministry of Economic Development Ministry of Environment and Land and Sea Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport</p>	<p>n/a</p>
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<p>National Long-Term Strategy approved: January 2021 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): decarbonisation; renewable energy; energy efficiency</p>	<p>Envisioned by Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, the Long-Term Strategy (NLTS) outlines potential pathways to achieve a state of "climate neutrality" by 2050. Starting from a Reference Scenario (projecting virtuous energy-environmental trends from the National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) to 2050, exogenous dynamics of GDP and population from ISTAT data, and priority actions in terms of "adaptation"), and based on the emissions gap identified by the reference scenario, the Strategy develops a consequent decarbonization scenario.</p> <p>The NLTS is expected to be updated to align it with new European objectives: climate neutrality in the EU by 2050 and a net reduction of at least 55% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.</p>	<p>The NLTS identifies possible pathways for Italy to reach a condition of "climate neutrality" by 2050, in which residual greenhouse gas emissions are offset by CO₂ removals. These are its key directions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reduced demand for energy, thanks mainly to declines in private mobility and consumption in the civilian/residential sector; 2) Decisive acceleration of renewables and hydrogen production; 3) Enhancement and improvement of green surfaces, to increase CO₂ absorption capacity. 	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Adopted in accordance with Art. 15 of the EU Regulation on Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (Governance Regulation).</p> <p>In continuity with the work done on the PNIEC, which sets the intermediate targets by 2030.</p> <p>Climate change mitigation and decarbonisation pathway described in the Plan are complemented by the PNACC.</p>	<p>Unavailable</p>	<p>Inter-institutional steering committee composed of the Ministries of the Environment and Protection of the Territory and the Ministry of Economic Development integrated by the Ministries of Infrastructure and Transport and Agricultural Food and Forestry Policies.</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Land and Sea Ministry of Economic Development Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies</p>
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<p>National Ecological Transition Plan approved: March 2022 implementation: 2026</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): decarbonisation; mobility; circular economy</p>	<p>The plan aims to provide a general framework on the strategy for the Italian ecological transition, defining a conceptual framework also for the interventions provided for by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR).</p>	<p>The Plan, in coherence with the delineated programmatic lines from the PNRR, previews a complete attainment of the objectives in 2050, so as in good part prefixed in the national Long-Term Strategy. More precisely, the themes outlined and dealt with in the Plan are divided into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decarbonisation; 2. Sustainable mobility; 3. Improvement of air quality; 4. Combating soil consumption and hydrogeological disruption; 5. Improvement of water resources and related infrastructure; 6. Restoration and enhancement of biodiversity; 7. Protection of the sea; 8. Promotion of the circular economy, bioeconomy and sustainable agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue the process of bringing anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. - Bring pollution below the alert thresholds indicated by the World Health Organisation, towards a substantial zero. - Interventions to combat hydrogeological disruptions in place, and to increase the resilience of natural and man-made systems, and water resources, including the zeroing of soil consumption. - Enhancing the national biodiversity heritage with measures to conservation (increase of protected areas on land and at sea), and implementing nature-based solutions ('nature based solutions'). nature-based solutions ('nature-based solutions'). - Moving from a linear economic model to a circular model 	<p>The Plan, in coherence with the programmatic lines of the PNRR, foresees a complete attainment of the objectives in 2050, also as set in the national Long-Term Strategy.</p>	<p>Pursuing the objective of Combating land consumption and hydrogeological instability the plan will lead to a reduction in the Population exposed to the risk of landslides and exposed to the risk of flooding.</p> <p>Health benefits to the population through the enhancement of biodiversity in the 14 metropolitan areas via an urban afforestation program.</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Energy Security; Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructure and Mobility; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Economy and Finance. The establishment of the Interministerial Committee for Ecological Transition (CITE) has been planned, which is entrusted with the discussion and approval of the Plan, as well as the implementation and review pathways of the National Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<p>The National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) and the Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) conduct scenario analyses covering climatic, environmental, energy, social, and economic aspects to ensure a quantitative background for identifying the most appropriate policy choices to achieve the goals of the plan. Environmental agencies and research institutions collaborate to establish appropriate discussion panels with national and regional stakeholders, aiming to gather relevant data and information</p>
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<p>National Strategy for the Circular Economy approved: June 2022 implementation: 2040</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): circular economy; environmental taxation system</p>	<p>This strategy provides for a new digital waste traceability system, tax incentives to support recycling activities and the use of secondary raw materials, the revision of the environmental taxation system, the right to reuse and repair, support for existing regulatory instruments (such as legislation on the cessation of waste status, or End of Waste, and Minimum Environmental Criteria in the context of green procurement).</p>	<p>With the new "National Strategy for the Circular Economy", focused on eco-design and eco-efficiency, the aim is to define new administrative and fiscal instruments to strengthen the market for secondary raw materials, the extended responsibility of the producer and the consumer, the spread of sharing practices and of "product as service", support the achievement of climate neutrality objectives, define a roadmap of measurable actions and targets by 2040.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new digital waste traceability system which will have to support the development of the secondary market for raw materials on the one hand and the control authorities in preventing and combating illicit waste management on the other; • tax incentives to support recycling activities and use of secondary raw materials; • review of the environmental waste taxation system in order to make recycling more convenient compared to landfilling in the national territory; • right to reuse and repair: development of reuse centers and identification of regulatory and economic tools to incentivize operators; • reform of the EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) system and of the Consortia and creation of a specific supervisory body, under the presidency of the MASE, with the aim of monitoring the functioning and effectiveness of the Consortia; • support for existing regulatory tools and their development and updating: End of waste (national and regional), Minimum environmental criteria (CAM) in the context of green public procurement. • support for the industrial symbiosis project through regulatory and financial instruments. 	<p>The Strategy was foreseen in the PNRR as one of the reforms to be adopted.</p> <p>Direct relation to the European Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP) - COM/2020/98, one of the main building blocks of the European Green Deal.</p>	<p>Unavailable.</p>	<p>Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (MASE). A public consultation was held and received more than 100 contributions relating to the five sections of the strategy. These contributions, when considered relevant, were included in the text of the document.</p>	<p>The establishment at the MASE of an "Observatory on the implementation of the National Circular Economy Strategy" is envisaged, chaired and coordinated by the MASE, with the support of ISPRA and ENEA and composed of representatives of the following administrations and organizations: Ministry of Development economic, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of agricultural, food and forestry policies, Ministry of sustainable infrastructure and mobility, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Regions and Autonomous Provinces, ANCI.</p>
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<p>National waste management programme (PNGR) approved: 2022 implementation: 2028</p> <p>Type: programme</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): waste management; circular economy</p>	<p>A national programme for waste management aimed at achieving very high levels of preparation for reuse, recycling and recovery, which adapts the network of installations necessary for integrated waste management. It defines the criteria and strategic lines that the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces must follow in the elaboration of the Waste Management Plans; offers a national recognition of the installations and addresses the gaps between the Regions; Focuses on increasing the rate of separate collection, indicates the need for regional planning based on the quantification of waste streams and identifies the life cycle assessment methodology to compare management scenarios, taking into account all environmental impacts.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimise, as a last resort and as a residual option, final disposal. 2. Establish monitoring systems. 3. Avoid new infringement procedures against Italy. 4. Address the low rate of waste collection. 5. Disincentive landfill and ensures complementarity with regional waste programmes, enabling the objectives of EU and national legislation to be met and combating illegal waste discharges and outdoor incineration. 6. Reduce the number of irregular landfills and reducing the rate of landfill of municipal waste below 10% in 2035. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of the adoption of the flow analysis approach as a basis for the application of Life Cycle Assessment. 2. Identify and solve management and plant gaps. 3. Verify that the planning of the Regions complies with the guidelines and methods of the PNGR. 4. Promoting environmental communication and knowledge on waste and circular economy. 5. Promote the implementation of the relevant components of the PNRR and other incentive policies. 6. Minimizing the use of macro-area planning. 7. Ensure proper monitoring of the implementation of the PNGR and its impacts. <p>To be included in the Plans developed by the Regions that must that ensure the achievement of the 2035 target of 10% of Urban Waste landfilled, for each of the following temporal milestones: in 2023, 2024, 2026, 2028.</p>	<p>The Programme was foreseen in the PNRR as one of the reforms to be adopted, it falls under the umbrella of the National Strategy for Circular Economy and accompanies the National Plan for Waste Prevention.</p>	<p>Unavailable however it is strictly related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the investment I.1. for the construction of new waste management plants and modernisation of plants to which 1.5 billion are destined; - I.2 for projects "lighthouse" of circular economy for strategic industries supply chains, for which a financing of 600 million euros is foreseen. 	<p>Ministry of Ecological Transition, Regions, ISPRA; ANCI, ARERA.</p>	<p>Regions and the Autonomous Provinces in the elaboration of their plans of Waste Management.</p>
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<p>Renewable Energy Communities Decree approved: December 2023 implementation: 2027</p> <p>Type: law</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): renewable energy</p>	<p>Legal framework for energy communities.</p>	<p>Bring together individuals, households and businesses within a specific geographical area to collectively produce, consume, and manage energy resources.</p>	<p>The provisions remain in force until the attainment of an incentivized power contingent of 5 GW. This target must be achieved within the thirtieth day following the date on which the specified power contingent is reached, but no later than December 31, 2027.</p> <p>For Title III of the decree, the provisions apply until June 30, 2026, for the development of a total power capacity of at least 2 GW and an indicative production of at least 2,500 GWh/year. These targets must be achieved by the specified date, within the financial resources allocated under the PNRR.</p>	<p>The decree defines criteria and methods for the granting of contributions provided by Mission 2, Component 2, Investment 1.2 (Promotion of renewables for energy communities and self-consumption) of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR).</p>	<p>The GSE will make available on its institutional website documents and informative guides, as well as dedicated support channels, to assist users in setting up Energy Communities (CERs). In coordination with MASE, it will launch an informational campaign to raise consumer awareness of the benefits associated with the new mechanism: the first step is already online and consists of some FAQs to start guiding citizens, small and medium-sized enterprises, organizations, cooperatives, and all other recipients of the measure.</p>	<p>Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (MASE).</p>	<p>The implementing entity for the measure referred to in this Title is the GSE (Gestore dei Servizi Energetici).</p> <p>The Energy Services Manager (GSE) will issue the operational rules that will govern the methods and timelines for the recognition of incentives. Within 45 days from the approval of these rules, the GSE will also launch the portals through which requests can be submitted.</p> <p>The GSE will make documents and informational guides available on its official website, along with dedicated support channels, to assist users in establishing Energy Communities (CERs). In coordination with the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (MASE), it will also launch an informational campaign to raise consumer awareness about the benefits of the new mechanism.</p>
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<p>National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC) approved: December 2023</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate change adaptation</p>	<p>The plan establishes a dedicated national governance structure and serves as a guiding document aimed at laying the foundations for both short and long-term planning for climate change adaptation. This is achieved through the definition of specific measures aimed at strengthening adaptation capacity at the national level and developing an optimal organizational framework, for the formulation of effective actions at the local level.</p>	<p>The main objective of PNACC is to provide a national policy framework for the implementation of actions aimed at minimizing the risks associated with climate change, improving the adaptability of socioeconomic and natural systems, and taking advantage of any opportunities that may arise with the new climatic conditions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Establishment of the "National Observatory for Climate Change Adaptation". 2- Identification of methods, tools, and competent entities for incorporating principles, measures, and adaptation actions into national, regional, and local Plans and Programs. 3- Definition of sectoral and cross-sectoral methods and tools for implementing PNACC measures at various levels of government. 4- Development of a research program to enhance understanding of the impacts of climate change, vulnerability, and risks in Italy. 	<p>The Governance Regulation stipulates that every two years since 2021, Member States must communicate to the Commission information on their national climate change adaptation plans and strategies, describing their implemented and planned actions to facilitate adaptation to climate change, in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement. Connection with the EU Adaptation Strategy 2021, and therefore the EU Green Deal and the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The Plan aims at the implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (SNAC) adopted in 2015, and it is also connected to the Long Term Strategy. The Ecological Transition Plan is an instrument of coordination and update of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies. Connection with the NECP and the NLTS.</p>	<p>The document does not assess the impact of the Plan but only the impact of climate change and sectoral vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) State-Regions Conference Technical Commission for Environmental Impact Verification General Directorate of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of the Ministry of Culture</p>	<p>Within three months they foresee the establishment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a National Observatory composed of representatives of the Regions and the Representations of local authorities, to identify territorial and sectoral priorities and to monitor the effectiveness of adaptation actions; - a permanent Forum for the promotion of information, training and decision-making capacity of citizens and stakeholders.
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<p>Energy security decree approved: February 2024</p> <p>Type: law</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): energy security</p>	<p>Urgent provisions for the energy security of the country, the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources, and support for energy-intensive reconstruction enterprises in the areas affected by the exceptional floods which have occurred since 1 May 2023.</p>	<p>Promote the self-production of renewable energy in energy-intensive sectors at risk of relocation by selling renewable energy to energy-intensive end customers at fair prices. Strengthen the security of natural gas supplies and their flexibility. Encourage regions to host renewable energy plants.</p>	<p>The decree issues urgent provisions for the country's energy security, the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources, support for energy-intensive companies, and reconstruction in the areas affected by the exceptional flooding events that occurred starting from May 1, 2023.</p>	<p>The law aims to support the production of biomethane injected into the natural gas network, in line with Mission 2, Component 2, Investment 1.4 of the PNRR.</p> <p>The decree provides measures for the contribution to the flexibility of the electrical system by non-enabled plants powered by sustainable bio-liquids in order to achieve the objectives of the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC).</p>	<p>The decree provides urgent provisions for the reconstruction of areas affected by the flooding events that occurred starting from May 1, 2023, access to the national solidarity fund for agricultural enterprises that suffered damage due to the exceptionally severe weather events in October and November 2023, and provisions in favour of the areas of the Tuscany Region affected by the flooding events that occurred starting from November 2, 2023.</p>	<p>The decree has been assigned to the Environment and Productive Activities Committees of the Chamber, which, starting from December 14, 2023, have scheduled hearings aimed at reviewing the text before its conversion into law.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
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Regional level - Region of Campania

<p>Piano Energetico Ambientale Regionale Regional Environmental Energy Plan approved: July 2020</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): buildings; renewable energy; bioenergy</p>	<p>The PEAR is proposed as a contribution to the energy-environmental planning of the territory, with the final objective of planning the development of RES, making the assets of existing building and production facilities energy efficient, also in the context of urban regeneration programmes, plan the development of distribution networks serving the territory, in a context of valorisation of excellence territorial technologies, design a development model made up of small and medium-sized connected systems to high-capacity “intelligent” networks, in the logic of the widespread smart grid.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the competitiveness of the regional system by reducing the energy costs borne by users and in particular by industrial ones. 2. Achieve the environmental objectives defined by the EU by accelerating the transition towards a decarbonised scenario. 3. Improve the security and flexibility of energy systems and infrastructure. 	<p>Same of the 82 planned actions: containment of energy consumption and polluting emissions; global energy requalification of multi-family buildings; energy recovery and requalification of public and private structures for the creation of additional social housing; incentive for sustainable mobility policies: renew the existing public transport fleet; dissemination, involvement, information and training interventions for Local Authorities; support for Local Authorities; energy-environmental planning and programming tools; support actions for Local Authorities for the implementation of SEAP measures and the implementation of Action Plans for Sustainable Energy and Climate (SEAP).</p>	<p>It is consistent with the indications of the 2017 National Energy Strategy and with the PNIEC.</p> <p>It is directly linked to the National Strategy for sustainable development, and consequently to 2030 Sustainability Agenda, and to the EU Transport 2050 strategy.</p>	<p>Access to instruments to reduce energy consumption, to reduce CO₂ emissions, to increase production of renewable energy.</p>	<p>The Coordination of the activities was made by the Unità Operativa Dirigenziale 50.02.03 “Energia, efficientamento e risparmio energetico, Green economy e Bioeconomia”.</p> <p>The Working Group was selected by the Regional President Act n. 166 of 21/07/2016 and integrated with Regional Government Act n. DGR 574 of 25/10/2016.</p> <p>The Universities in the Campania Region participated through the project: “Le Università campane e le Azioni previste dal Piano Energetico Ambientale Regionale 2017 (PEAR_C17)”.</p> <p>The ACaMIR, regional agency for mobility, and the ARPAC, regional agency for environment protection, also contributed to prepare some chapters of the document.</p>	<p>The Unità Operativa Dirigenziale 50.02.03 “Energia, efficientamento e risparmio energetico, Green economy e Bioeconomia”, ACaMIR, regional agency for mobility and ARPAC, regional agency for environment protection.</p>
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<p>Strategia per le Green City Green City Strategy approved: June 2021</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): circular economy; renewable energy; energy efficiency; buildings; sustainable mobility; air quality; water preservation and management</p>	<p>The strategy in connection with the activities for the Regional Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Campania Region, aims at the activation of a specific focus for sustainable development in the municipalities of Campania (over 50.000 inhab.), following the Green City Approach, which focuses on the three priority aspects of ecological sustainability: environmental quality, the circularity of resources and the contrast of change climate.</p>	<p>The Strategy promotes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. quality of city planning; 2. adequate endowment of green infrastructures; 3. improvement of air quality; 4. increase of sustainable mobility; 5. urban regeneration and the soil protection; 6. expansion of building refurbishment to increase the reuse of existing facilities too; 7. increment and spread of circular economy practices especially for waste prevention and recycling; 8. strategic management of water; 9. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; 10. energy consumption reduction; 11. the uptake of renewables; 12. the uptake of climate change adaption measure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt Regional law on Architectural quality. 2. Monitor regularly the green infrastructure and adopt multi-years management plans. 3. Map land consumption in cities. 4. Produce Urban Regeneration Plans that facilitate the use for social housing too. 5. Update regional plan for waste management. 6. Monitor and renew aging water networks to eliminate leaks. 7. Monitor municipal energy consumption. 8. Promote energy communities. 9. Finalise research on cities vulnerability to climate change. 	<p>Connected with the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>Improve air quality, make mobility more sustainable, improve buildings stock, increase the circular economy uptake, reduce energy consumption, reduce CO₂ emissions, facilitate uptake of measures to reduce the impact of climate change.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Municipalities through SECAPs but also Gestore dei Servizi Energetici (GSE), Agenzia nazionale per le nuove tecnologie, l'energia e lo sviluppo economico sostenibile (ENEA), Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA), Universities, Research centers.</p>
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<p>Programma Regionale FESR 2021-2027 Campania ERDF Regional Programme 2021-2027 Campania approved: November 2022</p> <p>Type: action programme</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): ecology; digital transition</p>	<p>The Campania FESR Regional Programme 2021-2027 is defined in close coherence with the framework of the main European and national strategies that identify ecological and digital transition as the two pillars on which to base the economic and social development of the territories, strengthening cohesion. The Campania Region intends to implement an impressive programme of public investment around five 'priority challenges' that will strengthen the regional socio-economic system by making it more resilient, accompanying it in the digital and green transition process and helping to reduce inequalities economic, social, gender, generational and territorial inequalities. Challenge 2 Greener Campania. The strategy is to direct investments in prevention and adaptation to hydrogeological, seismic and volcanic risks, also through a more capillary and systematic monitoring and control of the territory. With regard to energy transition the regional strategy aims to accompany the ecological transition of companies, to strengthen sustainability of public buildings and enterprises by acting in an integrated manner</p>	<p>2.1 Promoting energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. 2.2 Promote renewable energy in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001, including the sustainability criteria set out therein. 2.4 Promote climate change adaptation, disaster risk prevention and resilience, considering ecosystem-based approaches. 2.5 Promote access to water and its sustainable management. 2.6 Promoting the transition to a circular and resource-efficient economy. 2.7 Strengthening the protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution.</p>	<p>Ecological upgrading of production processes and improvement of the energy sustainability of enterprises. It is aimed at promoting energy efficiency and energy saving in enterprises, achieving, on average, a reduction of at least 30% of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions through the energy requalification of production facilities and structures.</p> <p>Energy Efficiency of Public Property: interventions are aimed at reducing consumption in public buildings and facilities, achieving, for the share related to the relevant sector of intervention an average reduction of at least 30% of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Improvement of the energy performance of school and health care building stock, which aims at the promotion of interventions to improve the energy performance of heritage school and health care buildings, which have particularly high energy consumption levels.</p> <p>Support for energy production from renewable sources, which must include, as a priority, interventions to promote community thermal and electrical self-consumption energy and businesses by encouraging accumulation and the most energy-intensive sectors. Communities will be encouraged energy promoted by municipalities and/or production agglomerations, for the expected environmental, economic and social benefits a local level.</p> <p>Promote local public transport by strengthening and expanding infrastructures and services. It has as its objective the general improvement of the local public transport sector and its energy rationalisation, as well as the promotion of less invasive forms of urban logistics (i.e. open and interoperable digital infrastructures and solutions), thus contributing to the</p>	<p>It is the programming document that defines the strategy and interventions for the use of the resources allocated to the Region by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), in the framework of the Cohesion Policy. The Region's Programme is defined in close coherence with the main European and national strategies that identify the ecological and digital transition as the two pillars of the economic and social development of the territories, strengthening their cohesion. It also follows a strategic and unified vision of the programming of European, national and regional funds, which has taken the Green Deal and Agenda 2030 as its priorities. Connection with the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR), and the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>The regional strategy aims to accompany the ecological transition of companies, to strengthen the sustainability of both public buildings and businesses by acting in an integrated way through redevelopment and energy efficiency, the production of energy from renewable sources for self-consumption, the reduction of consumption and seismic adaptation, to support the creation of energy communities, as well as the promotion of biodiversity protection interventions. Support and incentives for the use of renewable energy sources are the cornerstone crucial to the development and sustainable growth of the Campania region also in perspective to reduce the phenomenon of energy poverty and accelerate the decarbonisation path to 2050. It also aims to complete the development of infrastructures necessary to guarantee smooth, sustainable and zero emissions mobility, including the strengthening of the low carbon/zero emission vehicle fleet. Furthermore, the interventions will be able to guarantee</p>	<p>Institutional actors: ANCI Campania, Lega delle Autonomie Locali, Upi, Uncem, Area Metropolitana di Napoli, Ufficio Scolastico Regionale, Comitato Regionale Universitario · Unar, Coordinamento dei Distretti Turistici Campania, Consigliera Regionale di Parità. Economic and social actors: CGIL, CISL, UIL, UGL, CISAL, CIDA, Confindustria, CONFAPI, Confcommercio, Confesercenti, CNA, CLAAI, CASARTIGIANI, Confartigianato, Coldiretti, CIA, Confagricoltura, Lega Coop, AGCI, Confcooperative, ABI, Confservizi, ACLI, UNCI, Unimpresa, Unioncamere, Confprofessioni, ANCE, Consulta Interprofessionale degli Ordini e Collegi Professionali di Napoli e Campania, AdEPP, Aicast Imprese Italia, CIFA, Assinrete, Federterziario, COPAGRI, OTACL, ODAF, Ente Nazionale per il Microcredito, AEPI, INU, ACAI, Federsanità _ANCI Campania, ConFAEL. NGOs: Forum Terzo Settore, Legambiente, WWF, Federparchi, Federfauna, Forum regionale della Gioventù, UNPLI Campania.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
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	<p>through energy upgrading and efficiency energy efficiency, the production of energy from renewable sources for self-consumption and the creation of energy communities, the consumption reduction and seismic retrofitting as well as the promotion of biodiversity protection measures. As a priority, critical issues related to overcoming infringement procedures (water and waste) will be addressed through specific action plans.</p>		<p>development of the so-called “Green City”.</p> <p>Development of alternative, gentle and sustainable forms of mobility: promote the development of alternative, gentle and sustainable forms of mobility.</p>		<p>greater use of collective transport by reducing the gap between supply and demand and at the same time improving air quality in urban environments.</p>		
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<p>Strategia Regionale per lo sviluppo sostenibile Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development approved: March 2023</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: sustainable development</p> <p>Target area(s): just transition; inclusion; biodiversity; regional economy; education; sustainable mobility; digital innovation</p>	<p>The Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development of Campania defines the strategic, regulatory perspectives and procedural measures aimed at guiding regional policies in coherence with the principles and objectives of sustainable development. The Strategy completes and integrates the set of rules, organizational conditions and operational mechanisms intended to select the interventions aimed at achieving the sustainable development goals. The Strategy therefore represents the reference framework in the activities of institutional cooperation with local and territorial authorities on sustainable development and for the active involvement of economic parties and social issues in the co-planning and verification of interventions.</p>	<p>The Strategy promotes integrated interventions to adapt employment and inclusion policies to the current transformations and transitions. It defines the set of transformations that affect businesses in all sectors, including agriculture, necessary to support the transition towards a climate neutral and circular, just and socially balanced economy capable of improvement competitiveness, to guarantee new quality employment, to drive technological innovation, to rationalize the use of resources, to develop business culture, also considering problematic environmental aspects, such as air quality and the loss of biodiversity. It promotes a balanced and harmonious development of cities and territories and is based on cooperation and coordination of the different levels of government (multilevel approach to governance) to balance inclusion, sustainability and competitiveness, through an integrated, participatory and innovative approach to development. It promotes interventions for the environment, energy and climate aimed at protecting, conserving and enhancing natural capital, encouraging adaptation to climate change, reduce energy consumption and production from fossil fuels, promote production methods sustainable and conscious and thrifty consumption styles, reduce environmental pollution, protect biological diversity and safeguard landscapes and habitats. It protects the right to mobility and the free and safe</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>The strategic frame of reference for SRSvS is based on the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, combined with the key principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights, the objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the initiatives of the European Green Deal and the 2021-2021 Cohesion Policy guidelines. It is directly connected with the PNRR and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development. To ensure a structured involvement and participation activity in its field, an important role is assumed by the Economic and Social Partnership of Cohesion Policy related to the ERDF, ESF and EAFRD Regional Community Programmes, possibly complemented with additional associations and stakeholders in relation to the issues to be addressed.</p>	<p>Fight poverty by making material aid available and activating accessible assistance, health protection and social integration, intended for the poor and most disadvantaged people in a state of material deprivation or homelessness and to those affected by forms of new poverty, excluded from ordinary social assistance and in need of immediate support. Pursuing inclusion, social protection and active citizenship will allow for the most disadvantaged, vulnerable and fragile, the access and the permanence in the job market and the participation in social opportunities, with the aim of strengthening relational networks and economic and community participation. Promote the sustainable development of rural territories and internal and peripheral areas of the region by enhancing natural capital, cultural and landscape and improving the capacity for climate adaptation in order to increase the well-being of citizens, improve the provision of civic services, strengthen competitiveness, reduce gaps between communities, thus</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>To ensure a structured involvement and participation activity in its field, an important role is assumed by the Economic and Social Partnership of Cohesion Policy related to the ERDF, ESF and EAFRD Regional Community Programmes, possibly complemented with additional associations and stakeholders in relation to the issues to be addressed.</p>
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Regional level - Naples							
<p>Piano Urbano della Mobilità Sostenibile (PUMS) Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan approved: June 2023</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: transport</p> <p>Target area(s): mobility</p>	<p>The PUMS of the Metropolitan City of Naples is a strategic planning tool that outlines, over a 10-year time horizon, the directions for the development of mobility in all its forms and contains 4 specific focuses on the themes of cycling mobility (Biciplan), mobility of the disabled, basin plan for public transport and freight transport and logistics.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of public transport. 2. Rebalancing mobility modal shift. 3. Reduction of traffic congestion. 4. Improving accessibility for people and goods. 5. Improve integration between territorial disposition and development and the mobility system. 6. Improving urban and road space. 7. Reduction of fossil fuel consumption. 8. Improving air quality. 9. Reduction of noise. 10. Reduction of road accidents and related social costs. 11. Reduction of road accidents, especially those that generate injuries or deaths with particular focus on weaker users. 12. Improving social inclusion. 13. Improving citizens satisfaction. 14. Reduction of costs due to the need to use a private vehicle. 	<p>Creation of a unified Signage (spatial cognition) system for accessibility and pedestrian circulation in multimodal nodes and for daily and tourist mobility. Creation of a network of cycle stations and charging points for electric bikes at public transport stops and stations of metropolitan rank, Integration of the national level cycling network with elements aimed at guaranteeing the connection between the national network and the hubs metropolitan and regional attractors for study, work, tourism etc. For municipalities with urban public transport, introduction of on-demand services in rural areas and with weak demand. Promotion of the spread of electricity supply points on the relevant road network; Resolution of critical road accidents along side streets within inhabited areas with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants.</p>	<p>It integrates hard measures (e.g. infrastructure) that were already approved and funded by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) with local policies and soft measures (e.g. education, information, campaigns) supporting the development of sustainable and integrated urban planning. It is directly related to the National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Mobility, and to the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>Increased accessibility and security for pedestrians and cyclists to interchange stations, increased accessibility to citizens via on demand public transport services and infrastructure to recharge e-vehicles.</p>	<p>Regional and municipalities departments, public transport operators, private transport companies, NGOs, citizens.</p> <p>Along the drafting, the participatory process played a fundamental role in all the activities underpinning the SUMP according to its own Participation and Communication Plan.</p>	<p>n/a</p>