

Schede di autovalutazione DNSH del POR FESR 2021-2027 della Regione Emilia-Romagna

Gennaio 2022

Elenco Schede DNSH

Scheda POR 1-1-3

Scheda POR 1-1-6

Scheda POR 2-1-2

Scheda POR 2-2-2

Scheda POR 2-7-2

Scheda POR 3-1-2

Scheda PNRR 113 - M1C1_DNSH (I 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.7)

Scheda PNRR 123 - M1C2_DNSH (I 1.0, 5.1, 5.2)

Scheda PNRR 133 - M1C3_DNSH (I 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 4.2)

Scheda PNRR 213 – M2C1_DNSH (I 1.2, 3.2)

Scheda PNRR 223 – M2C2_DNSH (I 1.2, 4.1, 4.3, 5.4)

Scheda PNRR 233 - M2C3_DNSH (I 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1)

Scheda PNRR 244 - M2C4_DNSH (I 2.1a/b, 2.2, 3.1)

Scheda PNRR 423 – M4C2_DNSH (I 1.5, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2)

Scheda PNRR 513 - M5C1_DNSH (I 1.2)

Scheda PNRR 523 - M5C2_DNSH (I 2.1, 2.2)

Scheda PNRR 533 - M5C3_DNSH (I 1.0)

DNSh assessment

Obiettivo di Policy OP1 Un'Europa più intelligente

Priorità Priorità 1 Ricerca, innovazione e competitività

Obiettivo specifico 1.1 Sviluppare e rafforzare le capacità di ricerca e innovazione e l'introduzione di tecnologie avv

Azione 1.1.3 Sostegno a progetti strategici di

Obiettivi ambientali	La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o insignificante su tale obiettivo o contribuisce a sostenerlo?	Motivazione di fondo per le scelte a,b o c	Domanda	SI/No	GIUSTIFICAZIONE SOSTANZIALE
1. Mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSh sostanziale.		Si prevede che la misura determini emissioni significative di gas a effetto serra?	NO	<p>I progetti strategici, rispondenti agli ambiti tematici prioritari della S3, con una particolare attenzione ai temi dell'economia circolare e dell'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici, possono includere ed integrare varie tipologie di azioni, ad esempio la realizzazione o potenziamento di infrastrutture, progetti di ricerca industriale in senso stretto, investimenti produttivi, azioni di alta formazione, realizzazione di laboratori e dimostratori utili ai soggetti dell'ecosistema e alle imprese, in ambiti che possono derivare o da esigenze di innovazione o riconversione delle filiere produttive o da nuove esigenze industriali dettate dalle grandi sfide e dalle grandi trasformazioni in corso, quali l'aerospace e la progettazione/realizzazione e gestione di infrastrutture critiche.</p> <p>Tutti i progetti sono comunque sottoposti a valutazione ambientale sia nella fase di selezione delle imprese, attraverso il requisito del rispetto delle vigenti normative ambientali, e durante la valutazione della fattibilità tecnica dei progetti, una fase in cui viene valutata la capacità di ottenere effetti positivi sulle componenti ambientali.</p> <p>Ai fini del finanziamento solo i progetti considerati neutri o vantaggiosi per l'ambiente saranno selezionati come ammissibili, anche in linea con il regolamento (UE) 2020/852 e dell'art. 73 comma 2 lettera j del regolamento UE 2021/1060, per quanto riguarda in particolare la mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici. La misura sostiene tale obiettivo in quanto si prevede che le nuove attività saranno condotte in modo più efficiente e quindi meno alterante dal punto di vista climatico.</p> <p>Complessivamente si stima che per le azioni 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5 almeno il 30% delle risorse siano dedicate alla ricerca sull'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici e sull'economia circolare.</p>
2. Adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSh sostanziale.		Si prevede che la misura determinerà un maggiore impatto negativo del clima attuale e del clima futuro previsto, sulla misura stessa o sulle persone, sulla natura o sui beni?	NO	<p>I progetti strategici, rispondenti agli ambiti tematici prioritari della S3, con una particolare attenzione ai temi dell'economia circolare e dell'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici, possono includere ed integrare varie tipologie di azioni, ad esempio la realizzazione o potenziamento di infrastrutture, progetti di ricerca industriale in senso stretto, investimenti produttivi, azioni di alta formazione, realizzazione di laboratori e dimostratori utili ai soggetti dell'ecosistema e alle imprese, in ambiti che possono derivare o da esigenze di innovazione o riconversione delle filiere produttive o da nuove esigenze industriali dettate dalle grandi sfide e dalle grandi trasformazioni in corso, quali l'aerospace e la progettazione, realizzazione e gestione di infrastrutture critiche.</p> <p>Tutti i progetti sono comunque sottoposti a valutazione ambientale, sia nella fase di selezione delle imprese attraverso il requisito del rispetto delle vigenti normative ambientali, e durante la valutazione della fattibilità tecnica dei progetti, una fase in cui viene valutata la capacità di ottenere effetti positivi sulle componenti ambientali.</p> <p>Ai fini del finanziamento solo i progetti considerati neutri o vantaggiosi per l'ambiente saranno selezionati come ammissibili, anche in linea con il regolamento (UE) 2020/852 e dell'art. 73 comma 2 lettera j del regolamento UE 2021/1060 per quanto riguarda in particolare l'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici. Complessivamente si stima che per le azioni 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5 almeno il 30% delle risorse siano dedicate alla ricerca sull'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici e sull'economia circolare.</p>
d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSh sostanziale.	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSh sostanziale.		La misura potrebbe essere dannosa: (i) per il buono stato o il buon potenziale ecologico dei corpi idrici, comprese le acque superficiali e sotterranee; o (ii) per il buono stato ecologico delle acque marine?	NO	<p>I progetti strategici, rispondenti agli ambiti tematici prioritari della S3, con una particolare attenzione ai temi dell'economia circolare e dell'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici, possono includere ed integrare varie tipologie di azioni, ad es. realizzazione o potenziamento di infrastrutture, progetti di ricerca industriale in senso stretto, investimenti produttivi, azioni di alta formazione, realizzazione di laboratori e dimostratori utili ai soggetti dell'ecosistema e alle imprese, in ambiti che possono derivare o da esigenze di innovazione o riconversione delle filiere produttive o da nuove esigenze industriali dettate dalle grandi sfide e dalle grandi trasformazioni in corso quali, ad esempio, l'aerospace e la progettazione, realizzazione e gestione di infrastrutture critiche.</p> <p>Per quanto riguarda specificamente l'uso sostenibile e la protezione delle risorse idriche e marine, la misura sostiene al 100% tale obiettivo in quanto si prevede che le nuove produzioni non abbiano un impatto significativo sulle risorse idriche/marine, nessun rifiuto liquido dovrà essere disperso in acque interne o marine.</p> <p>Tutti gli interventi dovranno essere conformi alla direttiva Quadro 2000/60/UE.</p>

4. L'economia circolare, compresa la prevenzione dell'inquinamento	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale.		<p>Ci si attende che la tipologia di azioni: (i) comporti un aumento significativo della produzione, dell'incenerimento o dello smaltimento dei rifiuti, ad eccezione dell'incenerimento di rifiuti pericolosi non riciclabili?</p> <p>(ii) comporti inefficienze significative, non minimizzate da misure adeguate, nell'uso diretto o indiretto di risorse naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa, aria e suolo, in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita?</p> <p>(iii) causi un danno ambientale significativo e a lungo termine sotto il profilo dell'economia circolare?</p>	NO	<p>I progetti strategici, rispondenti agli ambiti tematici prioritari della S3, con una particolare attenzione ai temi dell'economia circolare e dell'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici, possono includere ed integrare varie tipologie di azioni, ad es. realizzazione o potenziamento di infrastrutture, progetti di ricerca industriale in senso stretto, investimenti produttivi, azioni di alta formazione, realizzazione di laboratori e dimostratori utili ai soggetti dell'ecosistema e alle imprese, in ambiti che possono derivare o da esigenze di innovazione o riconversione delle filiere produttive o da nuove esigenze industriali dettate dalle grandi sfide e dalle grandi trasformazioni in corso quali, ad esempio, l'aerospazio e la progettazione, realizzazione e gestione di infrastrutture critiche.</p> <p>Tutti i progetti sono comunque sottoposti a vaglio ambientale sia nella fase di selezione delle imprese attraverso il requisito del rispetto delle vigenti normative ambientali, e durante la valutazione della fattibilità tecnica dei progetti, una fase in cui viene valutata la capacità di ottenere effetti positivi sulle componenti ambientali. Ai fini del finanziamento solo i progetti considerati neutri o vantaggiosi per l'ambiente saranno selezionati come ammissibili, anche in linea con il regolamento (UE) 2020/852 e per quanto riguarda in particolare l'economia circolare, compresa la prevenzione e il riciclaggio dei rifiuti, la misura ha un impatto nullo o trascurabile su tale obiettivo in quanto si presume che tutte le azioni siano strategicamente orientate a questo obiettivo.</p>
5. Prevenzione e controllo dell'inquinamento	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale.		<p>Si prevede che la misura determini un aumento significativo delle emissioni di inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel terreno?</p>	NO	<p>Ai fini del finanziamento solo i progetti considerati neutri o vantaggiosi per l'ambiente saranno selezionati come ammissibili anche in linea con il regolamento (UE) 2020/852 e, per quanto riguarda specificamente la prevenzione e la riduzione dell'inquinamento atmosferico, idrico o del suolo, si ritiene l'impatto di tale azione trascurabile a scala regionale, in quanto si assume che i progetti finanziati rispondano ai requisiti di sostenibilità ambientale, nel rispetto dei piani nazionali e regionali di riduzione dell'inquinamento vigenti. In particolare si considera che la misura non determinerà un aumento significativo delle emissioni inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo, perché:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - per l'attuazione dei progetti finanziati non potranno essere utilizzati componenti e materiali da costruzione che contengano amianto o sostanze pericolose incluse nell'elenco delle sostanze di cui all'allegato XIV del Regolamento (CE) n. 1907/2006 (REACH); - le azioni dovranno essere realizzate, per quanto possibile, con l'utilizzo di materiali e prodotti a basso impatto ambientale, valutati in termini di analisi del ciclo di vita (LCA), preferibilmente certificati da dichiarazioni rilasciate da organismi indipendenti credibili e riconosciuti (Ecolabel UE o altri marchi ambientali di tipo I, DAP o altri marchi ambientali di tipo III).
6. Protezione e ripristino della biodiversità e degli ecosistemi	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale.		<p>Si prevede che la misura sia:</p> <p>(i) significativamente dannosa per le buone condizioni e la resilienza degli ecosistemi o</p> <p>(ii) dannosa per lo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie, comprese quelle di interesse dell'Unione?</p>	NO	<p>Tutti i progetti sono in ogni caso sottoposti a valutazione ambientale sia nella fase di selezione delle imprese attraverso il requisito del rispetto delle normative ambientali in vigore, sia durante la valutazione della fattibilità tecnica dei progetti, una fase in cui viene valutata la capacità di produrre effetti positivi sulle componenti ambientali.</p> <p>Solo i progetti considerati neutri o vantaggiosi per l'ambiente saranno selezionati come ammissibili al finanziamento, anche in linea con il regolamento (UE) 2020/852, e, per quanto riguarda specificamente la protezione e il ripristino della biodiversità e degli ecosistemi, si considera che la misura abbia, a scala regionale, un impatto nullo o trascurabile su tale obiettivo e può essere considerata neutrale da questo punto di vista.</p> <p>Generalmente i nuovi interventi non saranno localizzati all'interno o in prossimità di aree sensibili alla biodiversità (tra cui la rete di siti Natura 2000, i siti Patrimonio dell'umanità dell'UNESCO e i parchi) nel rispetto degli strumenti pianificatori e gestionali di competenza.</p>

DNSh assessment

Obiettivo di Policy OP1 Un'Europa più intelligente
Priorità Priorità 1 Ricerca, innovazione e competitività
Obiettivo specifico 1.1 Sviluppare e rafforzare le capacità di ricerca e innovazione e l'introduzione di tecnologie avanzate
Azione 1.1.6 - Supporto allo sviluppo di incubatori/acceleratori

Obiettivi ambientali	La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o insignificante su tale obiettivo o contribuisce a sostenerlo?	Motivazione di fondo per le scelte a,b o c	Domanda	Si/No	GIUSTIFICAZIONE SOSTANZIALE
1. Mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSh per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura è conforme al principio DNSh per l'obiettivo pertinente per i seguenti motivi principali: - la misura è concepita come un elemento chiave per consentire al sistema produttivo di accelerare la sua transizione verso un futuro più innovativo e competitivo; poichè gli incubatori e acceleratori di impresa saranno prevalentemente specializzati su tematiche proprie della S3 e forniranno servizi a start up e team imprenditoriali, ponendo particolare attenzione alla tematiche di economia circolare e adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici; - l'obiettivo della misura è di incoraggiare e stimolare ulteriormente la crescita dell'ecosistema dell'innovazione, con particolare attenzione ai progetti di transizione verde realizzati da imprese mirate. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini emissioni significative di gas a effetto serra?		
2. Adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSh per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura è conforme al principio DNSh per l'obiettivo pertinente per i seguenti motivi principali: - la misura è concepita come un elemento chiave per consentire al sistema produttivo di accelerare la sua transizione verso un futuro più innovativo e competitivo; poichè gli incubatori e acceleratori di impresa saranno prevalentemente specializzati su tematiche proprie della S3 e forniranno servizi a start up e team imprenditoriali, ponendo particolare attenzione alla tematiche di economia circolare e adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici; - l'obiettivo della misura è di incoraggiare e stimolare ulteriormente la crescita dell'ecosistema dell'innovazione, con particolare attenzione ai progetti di transizione verde realizzati da imprese mirate. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determinerà un maggiore impatto negativo del clima attuale e del clima futuro previsto, sulla misura stessa o sulle persone, sulla natura o sui beni?		
3. Uso sostenibile e protezione delle risorse idriche e marine	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSh per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura, essendo diretta a realizzare incubatori/acceleratori per fornire servizi ad altre aziende, non ha effetti diretti e/o indiretti sull'ambiente acquatico/ marino. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	La misura potrebbe essere dannosa: (i) per il buono stato o il buon potenziale ecologico dei corpi idrici, comprese le acque superficiali e sotterranee; o (ii) per il buono stato ecologico delle acque marine?		
4. L'economia circolare, compresa la prevenzione dei rifiuti e il riciclaggio	c. La misura "contribuisce in modo sostanziale" a un obiettivo ambientale, ai sensi del regolamento Tassonomia, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSh per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura è conforme al principio DNSh per l'obiettivo pertinente poichè è concepita per consentire al sistema produttivo di accelerare la sua transizione verso un futuro più innovativo e competitivo; in quanto gli incubatori e acceleratori di impresa saranno prevalentemente specializzati su tematiche proprie della S3 e forniranno servizi a start up e team imprenditoriali, ponendo particolare attenzione alla tematiche di economia circolare e adattamento dei cambiamenti climatici. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Ci si attende che la tipologia di azioni: (i) comporti un aumento significativo della produzione, dell'incenerimento o dello smaltimento dei rifiuti, ad eccezione dell'incenerimento di rifiuti pericolosi non riciclabili? (ii) comporti inefficienze significative, non minimizzate da misure adeguate, nell'uso diretto o indiretto di risorse naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa, aria e suolo, in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita? (iii) causi un danno ambientale significativo e a lungo termine sotto il profilo dell'economia circolare?		
5. Prevenzione e controllo dell'inquinamento nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSh per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura, essendo diretta a realizzare incubatori/acceleratori per fornire servizi ad altre aziende, non ha effetti diretti e/o indiretti sull'ambiente. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini un aumento significativo delle emissioni di inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel terreno?		

	6. Protezione e ripristino della biodiversità e degli ecosistemi	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura essendo diretta a realizzare incubatori/acceleratori per fornire servizi ad altre aziende, non ha effetti diretti e/o indiretti sulla biodiversità. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura sia: (i) significativamente dannosa per le buone condizioni e la resilienza degli ecosistemi o (ii) dannosa per lo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie, comprese quelle di interesse dell'Unione?		
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DNSH assessment

Obiettivo di Policy OP2 Un'Europa più verde

Priorità Priorità 2 Sostenibilità, decarbonizzazione, biodiversità e ...

Obiettivo specifico 2.1 Promuovere l'efficienza energetica e ridurre le emissioni di gas

Azione 2.1.2. Riqualificazione energetica delle imprese

Obiettivi ambientali	Step 1	Motivazione di fondo per le scelte a,b o c	Step 2	Si/No	GIUSTIFICAZIONE SOSTANZIALE
	La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o insignificante su tale obiettivo o contribuisce a sostenerlo?		Domanda		
1. Mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici	c. La misura "contribuisce in modo sostanziale" a un obiettivo ambientale, ai sensi del regolamento Tassonomia, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	L'obiettivo specifico finanzia sia la riqualificazione energetica delle imprese compreso l'efficientamento energetico del processo produttivo, imponendo il vincolo di una riduzione di almeno il 30% delle emissioni dirette e indirette di gas effetto serra rispetto alla situazione di partenza, si ritiene quindi che la misura considerata non arrechi un danno significativo alla mitigazione del cambiamento climatico, concorra al suo raggiungimento. L'investimento ha ripercussioni sulle misure finalizzate a ridurre il consumo energetico, ad aumentare l'efficienza energetica, a migliorare sensibilmente il rendimento energetico degli edifici e degli impianti produttivi interessati e a ridurre significativamente le emissioni di gas a effetto serra. In quanto tale, contribuirà all'obiettivo nazionale di aumento dell'efficienza energetica, stabilito secondo il piano nazionale per l'energia e il clima (PNIEC), la direttiva sull'efficienza energetica (2012/27/UE) e i contributi determinati a livello nazionale all'accordo di Parigi sul clima. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini emissioni significative di gas a effetto serra?		
2. Adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale.	L'attività sostenuta riduce le emissioni del 30% nei progetti finanziati e quindi non produce nessun peggioramento in termini di emissioni di gas climalteranti. Inoltre, non produce impatti che aumentino i rischi antropogenici legati agli eventi climatici estremi, ma può determinare un effetto positivo sull'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici se gli operatori economici garantiranno sistemi tecnici per l'efficientamento basati su tecnologie all'avanguardia, nonché ottimizzati per fornire un comfort termico agli occupanti anche in quelle temperature estreme. Non vi sono quindi prove di significativi effetti negativi diretti e indiretti della misura in tutto il suo ciclo di vita su questo obiettivo ambientale.	Si prevede che la misura determinerà un maggiore impatto negativo del clima attuale e del clima futuro previsto, sulla misura stessa o sulle persone, sulla natura o sui beni?	NO	Gli interventi finanziati devono essere conformi ai criteri di sostenibilità energetica ed ambientale delle norme di settore, ai fini della riduzione degli impatti antropogenici complessivi, andando a migliorare localmente l'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici. E' necessario riferirsi, in particolare, a tutte le norme che riguardano il rischio idraulico e/o idrogeologico, individuando le migliori soluzioni tecniche che assicurino la conformità normativa e la mitigazione dei possibili effetti, soprattutto in relazione all'eventuale consumo di suolo.
3. Uso sostenibile e protezione delle risorse idriche e marine	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale.	L'attività sostenuta dall'investimento ha un impatto prevedibile non significativo su questo obiettivo ambientale a scala regionale, tenendo conto sia degli effetti indiretti e diretti di realizzazione sia degli effetti primari in tutto il ciclo di produzione di energia con impianti idroelettrici. Sono stati individuati rischi di degrado ambientale connessi alla conservazione della qualità dell'acqua e dello stress idrico di scarso rilievo a livello regionale, poichè tutti gli impianti presenti in regione devono garantire per legge il non peggioramento dei target di qualità ambientale del corpo idrico su cui insistono.	La misura potrebbe essere dannosa: (i) per il buono stato o il buon potenziale ecologico dei corpi idrici, comprese le acque superficiali e sotterranee; o (ii) per il buono stato ecologico delle acque marine?	NO	Si considera che la misura possa avere un non significativo effetto ambientale sull'uso sostenibile della risorsa acqua a livello regionale, in quanto anche l'eventuale intervento sporadico con produzione di energia da impianti idroelettrici deve essere considerata residuale rispetto al totale degli investimenti che saranno finanziati e al fatto che per la realizzazione degli impianti idroelettrici esiste una normativa stringente a livello regionale che ne richiede un'elevata performance in termini di tutela della risorsa.

4. L'economia circolare, compresa la prevenzione dei rifiuti e il riciclaggio	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale.	Si ritiene che gli interventi non comportino un significativo uso di risorse ambientali naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa e suolo in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita non minimizzati da misure adeguate attraverso l'applicazione delle norme regionali da applicare nelle fasi di trasformazione del territorio e di utilizzo delle risorse naturali.	Ci si attende che la tipologia di azioni: (i) comporti un aumento significativo della produzione, dell'incenerimento o dello smaltimento dei rifiuti, ad eccezione dell'incenerimento di rifiuti pericolosi non riciclabili? (ii) comporti inefficienze significative, non minimizzate da misure adeguate, nell'uso diretto o indiretto di risorse naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa, aria e suolo, in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita? (iii) causi un danno ambientale significativo e a lungo termine sotto il profilo dell'economia circolare?	NO	Nei bandi si dovrà riferimento al regolamento tassonomico al fine di non arrecare danni significativi "almeno l'80% (in peso) dei rifiuti da costruzione e demolizione non pericolosi (escluso il materiale naturale definito nella categoria 17 05 04) nell'elenco UE dei rifiuti) generati nel cantiere devono essere preparati per il riutilizzo o inviati al riciclaggio o a recupero, comprese le operazioni di riempimento che utilizzano i rifiuti per sostituire altri materiali " in conformità con gli indirizzi europei di gestione rifiuti, tenendo conto delle priorità definite dalla gerarchia dei rifiuti. Gli eventuali impianti produttivi e termici dismessi devono sempre essere avviati a riciclaggio delle componenti e dei materiali. L'uso diretto ed indiretto efficiente delle risorse naturali deve essere garantito attraverso l'applicazione delle norme specifiche europee, nazionali e regionali, a cui i progetti devono risultare conformi per la loro approvazione. Nell'ambito del piano di monitoraggio ambientale del Programma sarà garantito il monitoraggio anche dell'evoluzione dell'uso delle risorse al fine di evidenziare e correggere eventuali criticità attraverso il riorientamento dei bandi.
5. Prevenzione e controllo dell'inquinamento nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo	La misura è in linea con gli attuali piani nazionali e regionali di riduzione dell'inquinamento. Inoltre, si prevede che la misura non determinerà un aumento significativo delle emissioni inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo, perché: - per l'attuazione dei progetti finanziati non possono essere utilizzati componenti e materiali da costruzione che contengano amianto o sostanze pericolose incluse nell'elenco delle sostanze di cui all'allegato XIV del Regolamento (CE) n. 1907/2006 (REACH); - dovranno essere adottate misure per ridurre il rumore, le polveri e le emissioni inquinanti durante i lavori di costruzione. - le azioni dovranno essere realizzate, per quanto possibile, con l'utilizzo di materiali e prodotti a basso impatto ambientale, valutati in termini di analisi del ciclo di vita (LCA), preferibilmente certificati da dichiarazioni rilasciate da organismi indipendenti credibili e riconosciuti (Ecolabel UE o altri marchi ambientali di tipo I, DAP o altri marchi ambientali di tipo III). Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini un aumento significativo delle emissioni di inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel terreno?		
6. Protezione e ripristino della biodiversità e degli ecosistemi	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo	Si ritiene che in relazione alle molteplici tipologie di riqualificazioni energetiche delle attività produttive con ricorso a fonti rinnovabili la misura non arrechi un danno ambientale significativo sullo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie e sullo stato degli ecosistemi anche in considerazione delle norme regionali, dei piani dei parchi e delle misure di gestione dei siti Natura 2000, che devono essere rispettate nelle fasi progettuali, autorizzative e di funzionamento degli impianti produttivi. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura sia: (i) significativamente dannosa per le buone condizioni e la resilienza degli ecosistemi o (ii) dannosa per lo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie, comprese quelle di interesse dell'Unione?		

DNSh assessment

Obiettivo di Polic OP2 Un'Europa più verde

Priorità Priorità 2 Sostenibilità, decarbonizzazione, biodiversità e resilienza

2.2 Promuovere le energie rinnovabili in conformità alla direttiva (UE) 2018/2001, compresi

Obiettivo specific i criteri di sostenibilità ivi stabiliti

Azione 2.2.4. Supporto all'utilizzo di energie rinnovabili nelle imprese

Step 1			Step 2		
Obiettivi ambientali	La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o insignificante su tale obiettivo o contribuisce a sostenerlo?	Motivazione di fondo per le scelte a,b o c	Domanda	Si/No	Giustificazione sostanziale
1. Mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici	b. La misura ha un coefficiente 100 % di sostegno a un obiettivo legato ai cambiamenti climatici o all'ambiente, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo	L'obiettivo specifico finanzia il processo di conversione all'utilizzo di fonti rinnovabile nelle imprese. Si ritiene, quindi, che la misura considerata non arrechi un danno significativo alla mitigazione del cambiamento climatico, ma che contribuisca interamente al suo raggiungimento. In quanto tale, contribuirà all'obiettivo nazionale di aumento dell'efficienza energetica ogni anno, stabilito secondo il piano nazionale per l'energia e il clima (PNIEC), la direttiva sull'efficienza energetica (2012/27/UE) e i contributi determinati a livello nazionale all'accordo di Parigi sul clima. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini emissioni significative di gas a effetto serra?		
2. Adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo	L'attività sostenuta nei progetti finanziati favorisce la sostituzione dell'alimentazione dei combustibili fossili con fonti rinnovabili, quindi non produce nessun peggioramento in termini di emissioni di gas climalteranti. Inoltre, non produce impatti che aumentino i rischi antropogenici legati agli eventi climatici estremi. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determinerà un maggiore impatto negativo del clima attuale e del clima futuro previsto, sulla misura stessa o sulle persone, sulla natura o sui beni?		
3. Uso sostenibile e protezione delle risorse idriche e marine	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale.	L'attività sostenuta dall'investimento ha un impatto prevedibile insignificante su questo obiettivo ambientale, tenendo conto sia degli effetti indiretti e diretti di realizzazione sia degli effetti primari in tutto il ciclo di produzione di energia con impianti idroelettrici. Sono stati individuati rischi di degrado ambientale connessi alla conservazione della qualità dell'acqua e dello stress idrico di scarssissimo rilievo a livello regionale, in quanto tutti gli impianti presenti in regione devono garantire per legge il non peggioramento dei target di qualità ambientale del corpo idrico su cui sussistono.	La misura potrebbe essere dannosa: (i) per il buono stato o il buon potenziale ecologico dei corpi idrici, comprese le acque superficiali e sotterranee; o (ii) per il buono stato ecologico delle acque marine?	NO	Si considera che la misura possa avere un non significativo effetto ambientale sull'uso sostenibile della risorsa acqua a livello regionale in quanto anche l'eventuale intervento sporadico con produzione di energia da impianti idroelettrici deve essere considerata residuale rispetto al totale degli investimenti che saranno finanziati e al fatto che per la realizzazione degli impianti idroelettrici esiste una normativa stringente a livello regionale che ne richiede una elevata performance in termini di tutela della risorsa.

4. L'economia circolare, compresa la prevenzione dei rifiuti e il riciclaggio	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale	Si ritiene che gli interventi non comportino un significativo uso di risorse ambientali naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa e suolo in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita non minimizzati da misure adeguate attraverso l'applicazione delle norme regionali da applicare nelle fasi di trasformazione del territorio e di utilizzo delle risorse naturali.	Ci si attende che la tipologia di azioni: (i) comporti un aumento significativo della produzione, dell'incenerimento o dello smaltimento dei rifiuti, ad eccezione dell'incenerimento di rifiuti pericolosi non riciclabili? (ii) comporti inefficienze significative, non minimizzate da misure adeguate, nell'uso diretto o indiretto di risorse naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa, aria e suolo, in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita? (iii) causi un danno ambientale significativo e a lungo termine sotto il profilo dell'economia circolare?	NO	Gli eventuali impianti per la produzione di energia e/o termici dismessi devono sempre essere avviati a riciclaggio delle componenti e dei materiali. L'uso diretto ed indiretto efficiente delle risorse naturali deve essere garantito attraverso l'applicazione delle norme specifiche europee, nazionali e regionali a cui i progetti devono risultare coerenti per la loro approvazione. Nell'ambito del piano di monitoraggio ambientale del Programma sarà garantito il monitoraggio anche delle evoluzioni dell'uso delle risorse al fine di evidenziare e correggere eventuali criticità attraverso il riorientamento dei bandi.
5. Prevenzione e controllo dell'inquinamento nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura è in linea con gli attuali piani nazionali e regionali di riduzione dell'inquinamento. Inoltre, si prevede che la misura non determinerà un aumento significativo delle emissioni inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo, perché: - per l'attuazione dei progetti finanziati non potranno essere utilizzati componenti e materiali da costruzione che contengano amianto o sostanze pericolose incluse nell'elenco delle sostanze di cui all'allegato XIV del Regolamento (CE) n. 1907/2006 (REACH); - dovranno essere adottate misure per ridurre il rumore, le polveri e le emissioni inquinanti in tutte le fasi della vita dell'impianto; - le azioni dovranno essere realizzate, per quanto possibile, con l'utilizzo di materiali e prodotti a basso impatto ambientale, valutati in termini di analisi del ciclo di vita (LCA), preferibilmente certificati da dichiarazioni rilasciate da organismi indipendenti credibili e riconosciuti (Ecolabel UE o altri marchi ambientali di tipo I, DAP o altri marchi ambientali di tipo III). Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini un aumento significativo delle emissioni di inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel terreno?		
6. Protezione e ripristino della biodiversità e degli ecosistemi	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura si ritiene che non arrechi un danno ambientale significativo a livello regionale sullo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie e sullo stato degli ecosistemi anche in considerazione delle norme regionali, dei piani dei parchi e delle misure di gestione dei siti Natura 2000 che devono essere rispettate nelle fasi progettuali, autorizzative e di funzionamento degli impianti produzione di energie rinnovabili. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura sia: (i) significativamente dannosa per le buone condizioni e la resilienza degli ecosistemi o (ii) dannosa per lo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie, comprese quelle di interesse dell'Unione?		

DNSH assessment

Obiettivo di Policy OP2 Un'Europa più verde

Priorità Priorità 2 Sostenibilità, decarbonizzazione, biodiversità e resilienza

Obiettivo specifico 2.7 Rafforzare la protezione e la preservazione della natura, la biodiversità e le infrastrutture verdi, anche nelle aree urbane e ridurre tutte le forme di inquinamento

Azione 2.7.2. Interventi per la conservazione della biodiversità

		Step 1		Step 2		
	Obiettivi ambientali	La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o insignificante su tale obiettivo o contribuisce a sostenerlo?	Motivazione di fondo per le scelte a,b o c	Domanda	SI/No	GIUSTIFICAZIONE SOSTANZIALE
	1. Mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici	c. La misura "contribuisce in modo sostanziale" ad un obiettivo ambientale, ai sensi del regolamento Tassonomia, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	L'azione è finalizzata a ricomporre l'equilibrio tra intervento antropico e contesto naturale. Si sosterranno interventi previsti nel Quadro delle azioni prioritarie d'intervento regionali (PAF), finalizzati alla salvaguardia della biodiversità, con investimenti e azioni mirati e selettivi nella gestione degli ecosistemi, delle specie e degli habitat, in particolare nelle aree Natura 2000, tramite la diminuzione della pressione dovuta dalla frequentazione antropica e/o della fauna selvatica, la valorizzazione dei territori dei siti Natura 2000 tutelandone la biodiversità, e il sostegno a campagne di formazione e sensibilizzazione sul tema. Gli interventi finanziati con quest'azione consentiranno una migliore protezione del suolo con effetti positivi sul microclima e sulla capacità di assorbimento di CO2, contribuendo alla regolazione del ciclo idrologico e, nel complesso, al miglioramento dei servizi ecosistemici forniti dalle aree naturali oggetto di intervento. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini emissioni significative di gas a effetto serra?		
	2. Adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici	c. La misura "contribuisce in modo sostanziale" ad un obiettivo ambientale, ai sensi del regolamento Tassonomia, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	La diffusa rinaturazione delle aree naturali e l'alleggerimento degli impatti antropici contribuiscono a mitigare gli effetti di eventi estremi (alluvioni e siccità) che tendono ad aumentare con il cambiamento climatico. Il recupero degli habitat naturali favorisce il miglioramento di tutti i servizi ecosistemici forniti dal territorio. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determinerà un maggiore impatto negativo del clima attuale e del clima futuro previsto, sulla misura stessa o sulle persone, sulla natura o sui beni?		
	3. Uso sostenibile e protezione delle risorse idriche e marine	c. La misura "contribuisce in modo sostanziale" ad un obiettivo ambientale, ai sensi del regolamento Tassonomia, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura agisce in modo diffuso ed indiretto sulla qualità dei corpi idrici superficiali e sotterranei, favorendo il conseguimento degli obiettivi di qualità ambientali previsti dalla direttiva Quadro sulle Acque (dir 200/60/UE) e migliorando la funzionalità ecologica complessiva del territorio. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	La misura potrebbe essere dannosa: (i) per il buono stato o il buon potenziale ecologico dei corpi idrici, comprese le acque superficiali e sotterranee; o (ii) per il buono stato ecologico delle acque marine?		
	4. L'economia circolare, compresa la prevenzione dei rifiuti e il riciclaggio	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo;	La misura potrà parzialmente contribuire a questo obiettivo ambientale in funzione del previsto alleggerimento delle pressioni dovute alla frequentazione antropici. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Ci si attende che la tipologia di azioni: (i) comporti un aumento significativo della produzione, dell'incenerimento o dello smaltimento dei rifiuti, ad eccezione dell'incenerimento di rifiuti pericolosi non riciclabili? (ii) comporti inefficienze significative, non minimizzate da misure adeguate, nell'uso diretto o indiretto di risorse naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa, aria e suolo, in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita? (iii) causi un danno ambientale significativo e		
	5. Prevenzione e controllo dell'inquinamento nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo	c. La misura "contribuisce in modo sostanziale" ad un obiettivo ambientale, ai sensi del regolamento Tassonomia, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura agisce in modo diffuso ed indiretto sulla qualità dei corpi idrici superficiali e sotterranei e dei suoli. Il recupero degli habitat naturali e delle specie contribuisce a migliorare la funzionalità ecologica complessiva del territorio e le condizioni microclimatiche locali. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini un aumento significativo delle emissioni di inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel terreno?		

	6. Protezione e ripristino della biodiversità e degli ecosistemi	b. La misura ha un coefficiente 100 % di sostegno a un obiettivo legato ai cambiamenti climatici o all'ambiente, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo	La misura utilizzerà per le rinaturazioni specie autoctone al fine di garantire un'adeguata resilienza ai cambiamenti climatici, consentendo la conservazione e il miglioramento della naturalità diffusa, della biodiversità e dei processi ecologici legati alla piena funzionalità degli ecosistemi, promuovendo la loro resilienza e migliorando i servizi ecosistemici forniti. La misura contribuirà anche al miglioramento del paesaggio nelle aree su cui interverrà. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura sia: (i) significativamente dannosa per le buone condizioni e la resilienza degli ecosistemi o (ii) dannosa per lo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie, comprese quelle di interesse dell'Unione?		
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DNSH assessment						
Obiettivo di Policy	OP2 Un'Europa più verde					
Priorità	Priorità 3 3 Mobilità sostenibile e qualità dell'aria					
Obiettivo specifico	2.8 Promuovere la mobilità urbana multimodale sostenibile quale parte della transizione verso un'economia a zero emissioni nette di carbonio					
Azione	3.1.2. Sistemi per la mobilità intelligente					
Step 1			Step 2			
	Obiettivi ambientali	La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o insignificante su tale obiettivo o contribuisce a sostenerlo?	Motivazione di fondo per le scelte a,b o c	Domanda	Si/No	GIUSTIFICAZIONE SOSTANZIALE
	1. Mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici	c. La misura "contribuisce in modo sostanziale" a un obiettivo ambientale, ai sensi del regolamento Tassonomia, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	L'azione prevede il sostegno a interventi finalizzati a garantire mobilità flessibile, integrata e con soluzioni a misura di cittadino, in particolare, sostenere soluzioni in grado di favorire i nodi di interscambio e i sistemi ITS di informazione e servizi all'utenza fruibili in tempo reale attraverso tecnologie digitali (contactless, smartphone NFC, pagamento via web, QR-code etc.). L'obiettivo della misura e la natura del campo di intervento sostengono direttamente l'obiettivo di mitigare i cambiamenti climatici. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini emissioni significative di gas a effetto serra?		
	2. Adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH	L'obiettivo della misura e la natura dell'intervento non incidono direttamente o indirettamente sull'obiettivo dell'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determinerà un maggiore impatto negativo del clima attuale e del clima futuro previsto, sulla misura stessa o sulle persone, sulla natura o sui beni?		
	3. Uso sostenibile e protezione delle risorse idriche e marine	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo	La misura non ha alcun impatto prevedibile sugli obiettivi ambientali relativi agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per gli obiettivi pertinenti. In particolare, non sono stati rilevati rischi di degrado ambientale connessi alla protezione della qualità delle acque e dello stress idrico. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	La misura potrebbe essere dannosa: (i) per il buono stato o il buon potenziale ecologico dei corpi idrici, comprese le acque superficiali e sotterranee; o (ii) per il buono stato ecologico delle acque marine?		
	4. L'economia circolare, compresa la prevenzione dei rifiuti e il riciclaggio	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale.		Ci si attende che la tipologia di azioni: (i) comporti un aumento significativo della produzione, dell'incenerimento o dello smaltimento dei rifiuti, ad eccezione dell'incenerimento di rifiuti pericolosi non riciclabili? (ii) comporti inefficienze significative, non minimizzate da misure adeguate, nell'uso diretto o indiretto di risorse naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa, aria e suolo, in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita? (iii) causi un danno ambientale significativo e a lungo termine sotto il profilo dell'economia circolare?	No	Per le azioni si terrà conto dei requisiti di tassonomia in termini di durabilità, rinnovabilità e riutilizzo dei componenti. In particolare, le apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche a fine vita verranno gestiti come RAAE secondo l'ordine di priorità definito dalla gerarchia dei rifiuti. Le apparecchiature utilizzate saranno conformi ai requisiti della direttiva sulla progettazione ecocompatibile (direttiva 2009/125/CE), non conterranno le sostanze soggette a restrizioni elencate nell'allegato II della direttiva 2011/65/UE. Le procedure di appalto comprenderanno la gestione dei prodotti al termine del loro ciclo di vita, al fine di minimizzare i rifiuti e favorire il riutilizzo e il riutilizzo dei materiali, conformemente alla legislazione vigente, che impone le operazioni di riutilizzo, recupero o riciclaggio, o un trattamento adeguato, a seconda dei casi.
	5. Prevenzione e controllo dell'inquinamento nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo	c. La misura "contribuisce in modo sostanziale" a un obiettivo ambientale, ai sensi del regolamento Tassonomia, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	Gli interventi previsti favoriranno i nodi di interscambio e i sistemi ITS di informazione e servizi all'utenza fruibili in tempo reale attraverso tecnologie digitali (contactless, smartphone NFC, pagamento via web, QR-code etc.) con potenziale impatto positivo sul trasporto pubblico urbano di tutto il territorio regionale e conseguente miglioramento sulla qualità dell'aria. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini un aumento significativo delle emissioni di inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel terreno?		
	6. Protezione e ripristino della biodiversità e degli ecosistemi	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo	La misura non ha alcun impatto prevedibile o trascurabile sugli obiettivi ambientali relativi agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per gli obiettivi pertinenti. Il programma di investimenti non ha un impatto sulle aree di interesse naturale e sulla biodiversità. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura sia: (i) significativamente dannosa per le buone condizioni e la resilienza degli ecosistemi o (ii) dannosa per lo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie, comprese quelle di interesse dell'Unione?		

Mission	Component	Id	Name	Version	Notes
M1	C1	I1.2	Cloud enablement for local PA		18/05/2021 Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M1	C1	I1.3	Data and interoperability		18/05/2021 Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M1	C1	I1.4	Digital Services and Citizen Experience		18/05/2021 Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M1	C1	I1.7	Basic digital skills		18/05/2021 Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7

Valutazione DNSH

Mission	M1 - Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	C1 Digitalisation, Innovation and Security in the PA
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investment 1.2 Cloud enablement for local PA
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	5/17/2021

Environmental objective	Phase 1		Phase 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or does it require a substantive DNSH assessment?	Justification if A, B, C	Questions	Yes/No	Justification if NO
1. Climate change mitigation	D. None of the above: the investment requires a substantive assessment		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	This investment is aimed at the migration of servers of a substantial part of the local PAs to a secure cloud infrastructure, a fundamental step to achieve a full digitalization and the first step on the pathway to the “Single Digital Gateway” (EU Regulation 2018/1724). This will imply an increase in energy efficiency, with respect to the on-premise outdated IT systems in use. Local PAs will rely on servers located in the EU; although it is not possible to determine exactly the location of the servers and therefore the share of energy employed by the Data centers attributable to renewable resources, this guarantees that the consumed energy will be increasingly coming from renewable resources, in line with the EU objectives on energy efficiency and progressive GHG emissions reduction. Each PA will be required to determine annually the energy efficiency of its Data Center, according to the Indicator Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE), with maximum admitted value of 1.5 (against an average value of 2 for local PA systems).
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The investment has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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 r	A. The investment has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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	D. None of the above: the investment requires a substantive 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?	NO	No direct impact on this objective is expected. The equipment complies with the requirements in the Ecodesign Directive (Directive 2009/125/EC) and does not contain the restricted substances listed in Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU, except where the concentration values by weight in homogeneous materials do not exceed the maximum values listed in that Annex. Even though a number of local PAs are expected to dismiss their outdated, on-premise infrastructures, as a result of the cloud migration of servers, the overall efficiency of the system will be improved, also in terms of waste management, by the substantial reduction in the number of infrastructures employed. The disposal of electronic devices by the local PAs will be performed according to the current legislation, which imposes the re-use, recovery or recycling operations, or proper treatment, as most appropriate (Annex VII to Directive 2012/19/EU (WEEE) on waste electrical and electronic equipment).

5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The investment has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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	A. The investment has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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?		

Valutazione DNSH

Mission	M1 - Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	C1 Digitalisation, Innovation and Security in the PA
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investment 1.3 Data and interoperability
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	5/17/2021

Environmental objective	Phase 1		Phase 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or does it require a substantive DNSH assessment?	Justification if A, B, C	Questions	Yes/No	Justification if NO
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	This investment regards the development of a National Digital Data Platform, which guarantees the interoperability of datasets across central and local administrations, in line with the EU Regulation 2018/1724 (Single Digital Gateway) which establishes the “once-only principle for providing information to the public administration. The impact on energy efficiency is expected to be positive, since it will reduce the need for inefficient practices (postal mail implies the use of paper, travel to government offices may imply the use of inefficient means of transportation, etc.). No investment within this measure foresees the creation and acquisition of new hardware infrastructure, proving therefore not to significantly harm the environment.	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 this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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 this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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 this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no significant foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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?		

Valutazione DNSH

Mission	M1 - Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	C1 Digitalisation, Innovation and Security in the PA
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investment 1.4 Digital Services and Citizen Experience
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	5/17/2021

Environmental objective	Phase 1		Phase 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or does it require a substantive DNSH assessment?	Justification if A, B, C	Questions	Yes/No	Justification if NO
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	This investment aims at providing a wide range of digital public services to citizens, enabling efficient processes through the adoption of dedicated platforms and thus reducing the time and costs of implementing services. The proposal is in line with the “once-only principle” of eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020, and with the objectives of the “Cohesion Policies 2021-2027”. The investment will reduce inefficient practices (postal mail implies the use of paper, travel to government offices may imply the use of inefficient means of transportation, etc.) and, therefore, it has no significant harmful impact on climate change mitigation. No investment within this measure foresees the creation and acquisition of new hardware infrastructure, proving therefore not to significantly harm the environment.	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 this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no foreseeable impact on 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?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no foreseeable impact on this environmental 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 this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no foreseeable impact on this environmental 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 minimised by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no foreseeable impact on this environmental 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 this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no foreseeable impact on this environmental 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 Union interest?		

Valutazione DNSH

Mission	M1 - Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	C1 Digitalisation, Innovation and Security in the PA
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investment 1.7 Basic digital skills
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	5/17/2021

Environmental objective	Phase 1		Phase 2		
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or does it require a substantive DNSH assessment?	Justification if A, B, C	Questions	Yes/No	Justification if NO
1. Climate change mitigation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	The investment aims at spreading digital culture, which is fundamental to guarantee the access to digital public services, by creating a network of digital facilitation services for citizens located in existing public buildings throughout the national territory. It has an insignificant impact on climate change mitigation. The training course for digital civil service volunteers is based on the DigComp framework where explicitly the 4.4 competence (Security area) is "protecting the environment" and which explores precisely the issue of protecting the environment from the impact of digital technologies and their use. Also for the networks of digital facilitation services, the activities that are promoted in the field of digital education are based on DigComp	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 this objective	Given its nature, the investment has an insignificant impact on 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 assets?		
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment does not significantly impact (i) affected water bodies or (ii) protected habitats and species directly dependent on water. Therefore, it has no impact on this environmental 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	D. None of the above: the measure requires a substantive 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?	NO	<p>No direct impact is expected. As a primary indirect impact, however, the digital upskilling of citizens that are now excluded by digital public services may lead to an increase in the use of electronic devices (computers, smartphones, etc.) which can have an impact on waste generation.</p> <p>As part of the training initiatives to promote basic digital skills, an awareness campaign on the best practices for an efficient use, re-use and disposal of electronic devices (training activities are based on the DigComp2.1. framework, where in the competence area "Safety" it is included the 4.4. competence "Protecting the environment", defined as following "To be aware of the environmental impact of digital technologies and their use").</p> <p>Moreover, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan foresees a set of reforms and measures aimed at fostering circular economy, awareness and new infrastructure, so that new availabilities will be possible</p>
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no foreseeable impact on this environmental 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 this objective	Given its nature, the investment has no foreseeable impact on this environmental 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 Union interest?		

Mission	Component	Id	Name	Version	Notes
M1	C2	I1	Transition 4.0	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M1	C2	I5.1	Refinancing and redefinition of Fund 394/81 managed by SIMEST	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M1	C2	I5.2	Industrial supply chains	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7

DNSH assessment

Mission	1 Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	2 Digitalization, Innovation and Competitiveness of the Production System
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Transition 4.0
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	MISE- DIV IV Marco Calabrò
Date	30.04.2021

Step 1			Step 2		
Environmental objectives	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	<p>Transition 4.0 provides for a wide array of consistent and complementary measures promoting investment in innovation and competitiveness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting and offering incentives to companies that invest in new capital goods, tangible assets and intangible assets (software and IT systems) for the technological and digital transformation of their production processes - encouraging private investment in Research and Development for product and process innovation to ensure the competitiveness of enterprises in the future <p>There is no harm on climate change since for two of the tax credits, namely Tangible 4.0 capital goods and R&D&I, the share related to NACE sectors that present a risk of non-compliance with the DNSH principle are carved out from the RRF. These sectors are indicated by the Commission in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 Manufacture of other transport equipment 22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products 29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers 38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities 41 Construction of buildings 42 Civil engineering 43 Specialised construction activities 08 Other mining and quarrying 17 Manufacture of paper and paper products 01 Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities 50 Water transport 19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products 20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products 51 Air transport 24 Manufacture of basic metals 49 Land transport and transport via pipelines 23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products 35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply <p>The other two incentives regard investment in intangible assets.</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 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 influence was highlighted referred 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	In carrying out the interventions included in the measure, no risks of environmental degradation connected to the protection of water quality and water stress have been 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	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)?	<p>There is no harm on climate change since for two of the tax credits, namely Tangible 4.0 capital goods and R&D&I, the share related to NACE sectors that present a risk of non-compliance with the DNSH principle are carved out from the RRF. These sectors are indicated by the Commission in the following:</p> <p>30 Manufacture of other transport equipment 22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products 29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers 38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities 41 Construction of buildings 42 Civil engineering 43 Specialised construction activities 08 Other mining and quarrying 17 Manufacture of paper and paper products 01 Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities 50 Water transport 19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products 20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products 51 Air transport 24 Manufacture of basic metals 49 Land transport and transport via pipelines 23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products 35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</p> <p>NO</p> <p>The other two incentives regard investment in intangible assets. Moreover,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital technologies transform machine tools into intelligent assets, which are able to collect and communicate real-time information about themselves and their surroundings, thus enhancing transparency in the production process. Processes can therefore be optimised and product quality improved, which reduces waste and production time - Digitalisation and the permanent, remote monitoring of machinery condition makes it possible to reduce downtimes through the early detection of possible problems prior to asset failure. This is achieved by implementing predictive maintenance. Predictive maintenance increases product reliability and availability and enables us to extend the lifetime of products. According to various studies, the use of predictive maintenance enables us to decrease total machine downtime by 30-50%, while increasing the machine's lifetime by 20-40% - Additive technologies employs only the necessary material when adding layer by layer, therefore the waste is lower. Additionally, it is capable of reusing plastic waste, converting it into printing filaments and creating new products. The second key point is the improved accessibility of additive manufacturing technologies, enhanced by Industry 4.0, provided to manufacturers, since they can now produce directly in-house, reducing logistics and travel costs
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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	<p>There is no harm on climate change since for two of the tax credits, namely Tangible 4.0 capital goods and R&D&I, the share related to NACE sectors that present a risk of non-compliance with the DNSH principle are carved out from the RRF. These sectors are indicated by the Commission in the following:</p> <p>30 Manufacture of other transport equipment 22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products 29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers 38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities 41 Construction of buildings 42 Civil engineering 43 Specialised construction activities 08 Other mining and quarrying 17 Manufacture of paper and paper products 01 Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities 50 Water transport 19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products 20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products 51 Air transport 24 Manufacture of basic metals 49 Land transport and transport via pipelines 23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products 35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</p> <p>The other two incentives regard investment in intangible assets. Moreover, -Digital technologies transform machine tools into intelligent assets, which are able to collect and communicate real-time information about themselves and their surroundings, thus enhancing transparency in the production process. Processes can therefore be optimised and product quality improved, which reduces waste and production time - Digitalisation is making the consumption of resources easier to measure which means that processes with excess energy and resource consumption can be identified and optimised. - Digitalisation and advanced analytics also enable the creation of digital replicas of physical assets: by simulating and validating product properties of a manufacturing system on a computer, prior to physical production, the amount of physical testing and experiments can be significantly reduced.</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 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, 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

Mission	1 Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	2 Digitalization, Innovation and Competitiveness of the Production System
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Refinancing and redefinition of Fund 394/81 managed by SIMEST
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	MAECI-SIMEST
Date	5/17/2021

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	<p>The measure is aimed at financing the internationalisation processes by realising promoting and/or marketing activities on international markets such as participation in fairs, exhibitions and institutional missions, realising feasibility studies, the opening of commercial structures (shop, corner, warehouse, offices, after sales centres) abroad, developing new e-commerce platforms, hiring of Temporary Export Managers, loans aiming at capitalising exporting firms.</p> <p>Production is not financially supported by any means and financed activities are not related to the use of fossil fuels such as oil and coal.</p> <p>ETS firms haven't benefited of soft loans tools, that are mainly aimed at supporting Italian SME's, at least 70% of the available funds must be allocated to supporting SME's.</p> <p>The main sectors supported in the past 5 years, which are all low environmental impact sectors, have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manufacturing of machinery and equipment (16%) - manufacture of metal products, excluding machinery and equipment (12%) - wholesale trade, excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles (10%) - manufacture of rubber and plastic materials (5%) - food industries (5%) <p>Only projects compliant with the DNSH will be eligible for funding. With particular reference to this criteria, the exclusion list will include activities related to fossil fuels (including downstream use), except for natural gas based heat/power compliant with the conditions set out in the annex III of the DNSH guidance.</p>	0		
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>The measure is aimed at activities that have nothing to do with climate change because they are climate neutral activities</p> <p>The intervention has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the objective of adaptation considering both direct and primary indirect effects. No measures that could limit the current or future state of adaptation will be supported. Only projects compliant with the DNSH will be eligible for funding.</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	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 does not foresee any impacts on the water cycle and no new users are created</p> <p>All the intervention will be compliant with the Eu Water framework</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	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	Compared to the circular economy, the measure does not provide for the purchase of materials or the production of specific waste Only projects compliant with the DNSH will be eligible for funding. With particular reference to this criteria, the exclusion list will be comprehensive of - Investments in facilities for the disposal of waste in landfill, in mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plants, and incinerators for the treatment of waste.	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)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water and soil	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	Productions are not to be financed and financed activities, as identified in the first environmental objective, don't increase pollution to air, water or land. The only options are the preparation of the structures, which do not involve the use of concern substances, as asbestos or included in the list of substances subject to authorization in Annex XIV of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006, and which have a residual weight from a statistical/historical point of view	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	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 activities will take place in an anthropic/urban environment. with specific regard to Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, the measure has no or negligible impact on this objective and it can be considered neutral from this point of view. The intervention are not located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites and major biodiversity areas, as well as other protected areas).	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	1 Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	2 Digitalization, Innovation and Competitiveness of the Production System
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Industrial supply chains
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of economic development
Date	5/17/2021

Step 1			Step 2		
Environmental objectives	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	<p>The intervention, that consists in a financial increase of existing instrument concerning the support for investment projects with a significant impact on the well-known Italian strategic supply chains, contributes substantially to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective for the following reasons.</p> <p>The main objective of the measure is the support to creation of competitive value chains, i.e. technologically advanced and efficient production chains for which the environmental component is necessarily assessed and the effects deriving from the implementation of the measure strongly considered; so much so that the legislation on supply chain contracts also includes the specific development programs for environmental protection aimed exclusively at supporting enterprises in reducing energy consumption and climate-altering gas emissions from production processes. But more precisely all projects are in any case subjected to environmental screening both in the selection phase of the enterprises through the requirement of compliance with the environmental regulations in force, and during the assessment of the technical feasibility of the projects, a phase in which the capacity to procure positive effects on the environmental components is assessed.</p> <p>Definitely, for the purposes of being financed through the resources of the Recovery and Resilience National Plan, only projects considered to be neutral or beneficial to the environment will be selected as eligible for funding, also in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and, with specific regard to Climate change mitigation, the measure supports this objective as it is expected that new productions will be conducted more efficiently and therefore less climate-altering. Only projects compliant with the DNSH will be eligible for funding. With particular reference to this criteria, the exclusion list will include activities related to fossil fuels (including downstream use), except for natural gas based heat/power compliant with the conditions set out in the annex III of the DNSH guidance.</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 its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The intervention has an insignificant foreseeable impact on the objective of adaptation considering both direct and primary indirect effects. No measures that could limit the current or future state of adaptation will be supported. Only projects compliant with the DNSH will be eligible for funding.	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 r	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	<p>The intervention, that consists in a financial increase of existing instrument concerning the support for investment projects with a significant impact on the well-known Italian strategic supply chains, contributes substantially to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective for the following reasons.</p> <p>The main objective of the measure is the support to creation of competitive value chains, i.e. technologically advanced and efficient production chains for which the environmental component is necessarily assessed and the effects deriving from the implementation of the measure strongly considered; so much so that the legislation on supply chain contracts also includes the specific development programs for environmental protection aimed exclusively at supporting enterprises in reducing energy consumption and climate-altering gas emissions from production processes. Definitely, for the purposes of being financed through the resources of the Recovery and Resilience National Plan, only projects considered to be neutral or beneficial to the environment will be selected as eligible for funding, also in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and, with specific regard to Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources the measure is 100% supportive of this objective as it is expected that new productions don't have significant impact on water/marine resources (in general, the new productions take place in mainland factories, with a limited and responsible use of water. No liquid waste is discharged into water courses or into the sea).</p> <p>Only projects compliant with the DNSH will be eligible for funding.</p> <p>All the intervention will be compliant with the Eu Water framework</p>
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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	<p>The intervention, that consists in a financial increase of existing instrument concerning the support for investment projects with a significant impact on the well-known Italian strategic supply chains, contributes substantially to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective for the following reasons.</p> <p>The main objective of the measure is the support to creation of competitive value chains, i.e. technologically advanced and efficient production chains for which the environmental component is necessarily assessed and the effects deriving from the implementation of the measure strongly considered; so much so that the legislation on supply chain contracts also includes the specific development programs for environmental protection aimed exclusively at supporting enterprises in reducing energy consumption and climate-altering gas emissions from production processes. But more precisely all projects are in any case subjected to environmental screening both in the selection phase of the enterprises through the requirement of compliance with the environmental regulations in force, and during the assessment of the technical feasibility of the projects, a phase in which the capacity to procure positive effects on the environmental components is assessed.</p> <p>Definitely, for the purposes of being financed through the resources of the Recovery and Resilience National Plan, only projects considered to be neutral or beneficial to the environment will be selected as eligible for funding, also in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and, with specific regard to Circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling, the measure has no or negligible impact on this objective as it is expected that new production techniques are irrelevant from this point of view (Hulls made in this way don't lead to a greater production of end-of-life waste).</p> <p>With particular reference to this criteria, the exclusion list will be comprehensive of - Investments in facilities for the disposal of waste in landfill, in mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plants, and incinerators for the treatment of waste.</p>

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	<p>The intervention, that consists in a financial increase of existing instrument concerning the support for investment projects with a significant impact on the well-known Italian strategic supply chains, contributes substantially to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective for the following reasons.</p> <p>For the purposes of being financed through the resources of the Recovery and Resilience National Plan, only projects considered to be neutral or beneficial to the environment will be selected as eligible for funding, also in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and, with specific regard to Prevention and reduction of air, water or soil pollution, the measure has no or negligible impact on this objective as it is expected that new production techniques are irrelevant from this point of view. as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any components substances of very high concern included in the list of substances subject to authorization in Annex XIV of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006 will be involved; - no restoration of soil from potentially contaminating substances;
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and	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	<p>All projects are in any case subjected to environmental screening both in the selection phase of the enterprises through the requirement of compliance with the environmental regulations in force, and during the assessment of the technical feasibility of the projects, a phase in which the capacity to procure positive effects on the environmental components is assessed.</p> <p>Definitely, for the purposes of being financed through the resources of the Recovery and Resilience National Plan, only projects considered to be neutral or beneficial to the environment will be selected as eligible for funding, also in line with Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and, with specific regard to Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, the measure has no or negligible impact on this objective and it can be considered neutral from this point of view. The intervention are not located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites and major biodiversity areas, as well as other protected areas).</p>

Mission	Componen Id	Name	Version	Notes
M1	C3	I1.1	Digital Strategy and Platforms for Cultural Heritage	30/04/2021
M1	C3	I2.1	Attractiveness of small historic towns	30/04/2021
M1	C3	I2.2	Protection and enhancement of rural architecture and landscape	30/04/2021
M1	C3	I2.3	Programs to enhance the identity of places: parks and historic gardens	30/04/2021
M1	C3	I3.2	Capacity building for culture operators to manage the digital and green transition	30/04/2021
M1	C3	I4.2	Funds for the competitiveness of tourism enterprises	18/05/2021
				Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7

DNSH assessment

Mission	1 - Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness
Cluster	3 - Culture and Tourism 4.0
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	1.1 Digital Strategy and Platforms for Cultural Heritage
Responsibility for reporting and implementation:	Ministry of Culture
Date	4/22/2021

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 DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	The intervention includes the creation of data centers that will comply with the European Code of Conduct for Data Centre Energy Efficiency. This implies Implementation of the practices - including optional ones - described in the most recent "Best Practice Guidelines for the European Code of Conduct for Data Centre Energy Efficiency" (JRC) or in CEN/CENELEC documents CLC TR50600-99-1 and CLC TR50600-99-2".
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?		The following regulations will be take into consideration for the procurement: REGULATION (EU) No 617/2013 on codesign requirements for computers and computer servers; Regulation (EU) 2019/2021 on codesign requirements for electronic displays ; Regulation (EU) 2019/424 on codesign requirements for servers and data storage products. The inclusion of references to the recently updated EU green public procurement criteria for computers, monitors, tablets and smartphones SWD(2021) 57 final will also be evaluated or to EU green public procurement criteria for data centres, server rooms and cloud services SWD(2020) 55 final could be also included
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and m	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 its nature, the measure does not significantly impact (i) affected water bodies or (ii) protected habitats and species directly dependent on water. Therefore, it has no impact on this environmental 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	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 equipment used in order to contain the CO2 emissions due to the production of servers, storage devices and network technology should meet the requirements of the EU Ecodesign Directive. The waste electrical and electronic equipment exhausted at the end of service, is collected and managed by an authorized operator and treated according to the waste hierarchy. For public investments, the measure respects green public procurement criteria. The equipment used will comply with the requirements in the Ecodesign Directive (Directive 2009/125/EC). - Electrical equipment purchased will not contain the restricted substances listed in Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU in any concentration values by weight in homogeneous materials exceeding the maximum values listed in that Directive (RoHS). The electronic equipment purchased for this investment will be performed at the end of its life according to the current legislation, which imposes the re-use, recovery or recycling operations, or proper treatment, as most appropriate (Annex VII to Directive 2012/19/EU (WEEE) on waste electrical and electronic equipment)
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	Refrigerants employed in the refrigeration systems must meet the requirement of the EU F-Gas Regulation
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and	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 intervention do not foresee direct threats to biodiversity and natural ecosystems.	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	1 - Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	3 - Culture and Tourism 4.0
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	2.1 Attractiveness of small historic towns
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Culture
Date	22.04.2021

Step 1			Step 2		
Environmental objectives	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	C. The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The intervention field selected for this measure is 026 (Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures), in the annex of the RRF regulation, with a climate change coefficient of 40%.. The measure include interventions for the restoration of cultural resources in small historic towns also aimed at improving their energy efficiency foreseeing the reduction of GHG emissions. Regarding public investments, green public procurement criteria will be respected.	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 does not include interventions aimed at reducing risks related to climate change adaptation. However, the areas object of intervention are mostly "internal areas" where conditions of hydrogeological instability are frequent. Thus it is possible that the measure will include interventions aimed at reducing the risks related to exceptional climate events. 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.	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	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	All ecological and water risks related to the possible increase of tourism flows generated by the interventions will be managed by local administrations adopting actions aimed at ensuring the efficiency of water disposal and the control of the quality of all waters.

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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	All ecological risks related to the possible increase of tourism flows generated by the interventions will be managed by local administrations adopting actions aimed at ensuring the efficiency of solid waste disposal. As regards interventions on existing buildings, 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 may 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. Furthermore, through specific clauses in the tenders and contracts, it will be required to the economic operators who renovate buildings to ensure that almost 70% 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
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	The measure, concern, among the other things, buildings requalification then should not lead to a significant increase in pollutant emissions to air, in water or soil because 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)
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and	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 re	The measure can contribute to the environmental objective because it includes both interventions for the restoration and enhancement of cultural resources and interventions for the protection and restoration of natural resources.	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	1 - Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	3 - Culture and Tourism 4.0
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	2.2 Protection and enhancement of rural architecture and landscape
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Culture
Date	22.04.2021

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 re	The measure concerns conservative rehabilitation and functional recovery of agricultural settlements, buildings, artefacts and historic rural buildings and does not produce effects on the objective. However, the measure can produce some effects in terms of climate mitigation because, in the context of the recovery of historic buildings, energy efficiency interventions can also be expected. Moreover, some interventions could concern the recovery of agro-forestry-pastoral crops of historical interest that are characterised by low external energy inputs and by an excellent capacity of CO2 absorption, often higher than forests, as in the case of olive groves.	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 intervention has no positive or negative effects toward the objective as, in principle, the recovery interventions do not expect specific solutions for climate 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 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 re	The measure does not produce effects on the objective; however ther measure can produce some effects toward the quality of bodies of water as the recovery interventions of historic rural buildings include solutions for plant modernization, for example wastewater discharge, etc.	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 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 interventions are on average of modest entity; however, they are copious and widespread throughout the national territory and require adequate waste management during the construction phase. Therefore, interventions will include eligibility and/or priority criteria in the tenders aimed at ensuring that operators comply to CAM-Minimum Environmental Criteria for the building sector - Ministerial Decree 11.10.2017 and respect 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. Furthermore, through specific clauses in the tenders and contracts, it will be required to the economic operators who renovate buildings to ensure that almost 70% 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
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: - 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)
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 re	The intervention has no positive or negative effects toward the objective; however the measure includes interventions directly aimed at the conservation of historical rural landscapes and, in this context, the values of biodiversity are a fundamental component.	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	1 - Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	3 - Culture and Tourism 4.0
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	2.3 Programs to enhance the identity of places: parks and historic gardens
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Culture
Date	22.04.2021

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	C. The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The intervention field selected is 050 - Nature and biodiversity protection, natural heritage and resources, green and blue infrastructure, with a climate change coefficient of 40%. The intervention is entirely aimed at mitigating climate change through the enhancement of soil carbon absorption through activities aimed at maintaining green areas and trees according to the principles of sustainable management.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	C. The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The intervention is aimed at climate change adaptation because the solutions are addressed at reducing the risk of negative effects on the current and future climate on economic activities, on people or nature. The intervention can contribute to enhance the production of oxygen and the reduction of environmental pollution.	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	Given its nature, the investment has no foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects.	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 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	Given its nature, the investment has no foreseeable impact on this environmental objective, taking into account both direct and primary indirect effects. However, parks and gardens produce a huge number of cubic metres of bulk green waste annually from tree and shrub removal, pruning, weed removal and lawn mowing throughout the park. In order to promote the circular economy it is planned to create guidelines for the correct management of the above different materials.

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	Treatments against parasites, pathogens and pests must preferably be carried out by recurring to cultural criteria, and other biological control or chemical substances of low or zero toxicity to humans, on wild fauna and flora. In order to manage the soil pollutants it is planned to create guidelines for the correct management of agronomic activities and the collection and disposal of agricultural waste.
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	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 intervention field selected is 050 - Nature and biodiversity protection, natural heritage and resources, green and blue infrastructure. The intervention has the characteristic to protect and restore the biodiversity of ecosystems, in particular habitats and natural species. The intervention prevents also the degradation of areas where parks and gardens are located thanks to a sustainable management that ensures these objectives over time.	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?		Treatments against parasites, pathogens and pests must preferably be carried out by recurring to agronomic criteria, biological control or chemical substances of low or zero toxicity to humans, wild fauna and flora. Chemical treatments should possibly be carried out on base to the principles of guided and integrated struggle, avoiding as much as possible the fight on schedule. Fertilization must preferably be carried out with substances, quantities and methods of spreading such as to do not produce direct or indirect pollution in the soil and water.

DNSH assessment

Mission	1 - Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture
Cluster	3 - Culture and Tourism 4.0
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	3.2 Capacity building for culture operators to manage the digital and green transition
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Culture
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 does not finance the purchase IT equipment or data center. The intervention does not include production activities that could negatively impact on climate change mitigation. At the same time, Actions BI and BII of the intervention are aimed at reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption of cultural activities but the size of the intervention is not relevant enough to have a significant impact on climate change mitigation.	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 does not finance the purchase IT equipment or data center. The intervention does not include production activities that could negatively impact in terms of climate change adaptation. At the same time, Actions BI and BII of the intervention are aimed at reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption of cultural activities and sensibilizing the community about climate change adaptation but the size of the intervention is not relevant enough to have a significant impact in terms off 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 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 intervention does not include production activities that could impact on the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources.	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 intervention does not include production activities that could negatively impact on waste production. At the same time, Actions BI and BII of the intervention are aimed at promoting circular economy and recycling in cultural activities and sensibilizing the community about environment protection but the size of the intervention is not relevant enough to have a significant impact in terms of waste limitation or recycling.	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)?		

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	The intervention will incentive cultural activities that could produce pollutants due to the participation and fruition of the public. However, the size of the intervention is not relevant enough to have a significant impact in terms of emissions of pollutants. Environmental protection criteria in cultural activities will be promoted by Actions BI and BII. Refrigerants employed in the refrigeration systems must meet the requirement of the EU F-Gas Regulation.
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and	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 intervention does not include production activities that could impact on the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.	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	M1
Cluster	C3
Related Measure	4.2 - Funds for the competitiveness of tourism enterprises
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
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	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	<p>The measures provide incentives to carry out renovation work on already existing infrastructure and are aimed at reducing energy use, increasing energy efficiency, lead to a substantial improvement in the energy performance of the buildings concerned, and to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The measure is assignable to the intervention field 025bis "Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria" in the annex of the RRF regulation, with a climate change coefficient of 100%.</p> <p>These measure are a part of a wider energy efficiency building renovation programme, in line with long-term renovation strategies under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, and leading to a substantial improvement in energy performance.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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.</p>

2. Climate change adaptation	C. The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	<p>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. In the case of buildings located in areas with high hydrogeological risk, relocation to areas with low flood risk will be envisaged.</p> <p>In case of new building, 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 framework.</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	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	<p>The foreseeable impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is insignificant, given 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. The investment does not affect water bodies or protected habitats and species</p> <p>For new water utilities all relevant 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.</p> <p>the measure is not detected for the purpose of protection of water and marine resources. No buildings are planned in protected and conservation areas. The measures are set to operate on existing structures in order to improve energy efficiency, then the required mitigation steps for protecting the environment will be implemented.</p>

<p>4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling</p>	<p>D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.</p>		<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>	<p>NO</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The national green public procurement includes also furniture, and digital.</p> <p>The measure may 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Furthermore, through specific clauses in the tenders and contracts, it will be required to the economic operators who renovate buildings to ensure that almost 70% 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.</p> <p>The equipment used should meet the requirements of the eu REGULATION (EU) No 617/2013 on ecodesign requirements for computers and computer servers, Regulation (EU) 2019/2021 on ecodesign requirements for electronic displays, EU green public procurement criteria for computers, monitors, tablets and smartphones SWD(2021) 57 final or EU green public procurement criteria for data centres, server rooms and cloud services SWD (2020) 55</p>
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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	<p>The measure concern buildings requalification then should not lead to a significant increase in pollutant emissions to air, in water or soil because 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>It is also guaranteed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). <p>Electrical equipment purchased will not contain the restricted substances listed in Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU in any concentration values by weight in homogeneous materials exceeding the maximum values listed in that Directive (Rohs). -</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 its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective	The new construction will not be built on arable or greenfield land of recognised high biodiversity value and land that serves as habitat of endangered species (flora and fauna) listed on the European Red List and / or the IUCN Red List. At least 80% of all timber products used in the new construction for structures and in the renovations, cladding and finishes will be 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.	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	Component	Id	Name	Version	Notes
M2	C1	Inv1.2	Implementation of the European Action Plan: “flagship” projects	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M2	C1	Inv3.2	Green communities	11/05/2021	Supplementary submission

DNSH assessment

Mission	M2
Cluster	C1
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Inve. 1.2 - Implementation of the European Action Plan: “flagship” projects
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	MITE
Date	5/17/2021

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 DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	The measure includes interventions aimed to the production of secondary raw materials, evaluated and approved by the application of EU and national regulation on environmental assessment and permitting. Furthermore additional measures are envisaged in order to minimize emissions to air, soil, groundwater and surface water (e.g: transport minimization, BATs application, use of renewable energy, water reuse, etc.). Landfills, incinerators and mechanical biological treatment plants are not eligible for investments.
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 includes interventions aimed to the production of secondary raw materials, evaluated and approved by the application of EU and national regulation on environmental assessment and permitting. Furthermore additional measures are envisaged in order to minimize emissions to air, soil, groundwater and surface water (e.g: transport minimization, BATs application, use of renewable energy, water reuse, etc.).Landfills, incinerators and mechanical biological treatment plants are not eligible for investments.
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 measure includes interventions aimed to the production of secondary raw materials, evaluated and approved by the application of EU and national regulation on environmental assessment and permitting. Furthermore additional measures are envisaged in order to minimize emissions to air, soil, groundwater and surface water (e.g: transport minimization, BATs application, use of renewable energy, water reuse, etc.).Landfills, incinerators and mechanical biological treatment plants are not eligible for investments.

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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 goal of the measure is waste production prevention and recycle/recovery rate maximisation. In this sense the measure is fully compliant with RRP (Annex VI).	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)?		
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	The measure includes interventions aimed to the production of secondary raw materials, evaluated and approved by the application of EU and national regulation on environmental assessment and permitting. Furthermore additional measures are envisaged in order to minimize emissions to air, soil, groundwater and surface water (e.g: transport minimization, BATs application, use of renewable energy, water reuse, etc.). Landfills, incinerators and mechanical biological treatment plants are not eligible for investments.
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	The measure includes interventions aimed to the production of secondary raw materials, evaluated and approved by the application of EU and national regulation on environmental assessment and permitting. Furthermore additional measures are envisaged in order to minimize impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems (brownfield reuse, biodiversity protection protocols, etc.). Landfills, incinerators and mechanical biological treatment plants are not eligible for investments.

DNSH assessment

Mission	2
Cluster	1
Related Measure (Reform or Investment Inv. 3.2 - Green communities)	
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
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	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	<p>The measure is tracked in the intervention field 01 in the Annex to the RRF Regulation, supporting climate change objective with a coefficient of 100%, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.</p> <p>The selection of the interventions will be carried out through clauses that guarantee a DNSH approach</p> <p>In this framework the Measure is aimed at such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forestry conservation - RES - electric buses - biological farm approach - restoration of water bodies 	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 foreseeable impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is insignificant, given both the direct and primary indirect effects across the life cycle, although some intervention are strictly connected such as forestry management against the fire; idrogeological risk restoration.	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 foreseeable impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is insignificant, given 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. The investment does not affect water bodies or protected habitats and species. Furthermore all interventions will comply with the EU Water Framework	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>	<p>D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.</p>	<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>	<p>NO</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The measure may 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Furthermore, through specific clauses in the tenders and contracts, it will be required to the economic operators who renovate buildings to ensure that almost 70% 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</p>
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5. Pollution prevention and control to	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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; - If the area covers more than 1000 m2 of floor area, if the property is located on a potentially contaminated site (brownfield site), the site must be subject to an investigation for potential contaminants, accordingly to the L. d. 152/02 .; <p>if asbestos's presence is suspected, the detection and the removal will be performed by trained and skilled people;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - measures will be taken to reduce noise emissions and emissions of dust and pollutants during construction works. <p>It is also guaranteed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). <p>In the agricultural sector the measure is aimed at supporting biological approach. Thus the use of pesticides will be disadvantaged , and if it will be compliant with the EU Regulation related.</p> <p>For the RES no new land or agricultural surface will be used</p>
6. The protection and restoration of bi	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 new construction will not be built on arable or greenfield land of recognised high biodiversity value and land that serves as habitat of endangered species (flora and fauna) listed on the European Red List and /or the IUCN Red List. At least 80% of all timber products used in the new construction for structures and in the renovations, cladding and finishes will be either recycled/reused or sourced from sustainability managed forests as certified by third part certification audits performed by accredited certification bodies; e.g. FSC/PEFC standards or equivalent.</p> <p>The measure will support farm model that strenthening the local biodiversity.</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?		

Mission	Component	Id	Name	Version	Notes
M2	C2	Inv1.2	Promotion of RES for energy communities and jointly acting renewables self-consumers	30/04/2021	
M2	C2	Inv4.1	Investment in soft mobility (National Plan of Cycle Path)	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M2	C2	Inv4.3	Charging infrastructures	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M2	C2	Inv5.4	Support to start-ups and venture capital active in the ecological transition	19/05/2021	Updated version

DNSH assessment

Mission	2
Cluster	2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	1.2 Promotion of RES for energy communities and jointly acting renewables self-consumers
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	4/28/2021

			Step 2		
Environmental objectives	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 measure can be assigned to the intervention field 029 of Annex VI of the RRF regulation with a climate change coefficient of 100%. The objective of the measure and the nature of the intervention field directly support the objective of mitigating climate change.	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 economic activity will integrate physical and non-physical measures aimed at reducing - to the extent possible and on a best effort basis - all material physical climate risks to that activity, which have been identified through a risk 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?		
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 foreseeable impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is negligible, in consideration of the direct effects and primary indirect effects during the life cycle. No risks of environmental degradation related to the protection of water quality and water stress were detected, since the installation of plumbing devices or appliances that use water is not envisaged.	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 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 renewable energy production equipment that can be installed has technical specifications in terms of durability, reparability and recyclability. The risks on this objective related to the measure stem from the impacts from the production and end-of-life management of the PV systems and its component/materials: potentially significant environmental impacts are associated with the sourcing/production of materials and components of PV systems. The economic operators will ensure PV panels and associated components have been designed and manufactured for high durability, easy dismantling, refurbishment, and recycling in alignment with 'Manufacture of Renewable Energy Equipment' for DNSH criteria and ensure reparability of the solar photovoltaic (PV) installation or plant thanks to accessibility and exchangeability of the components. For the sites where a replacements of the roofs is planned, the economic operators will ensure that at least 80% (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 or sent for recycling or other material recovery, including backfilling operations that use waste to substitute other materials.
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??		The impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is negligible, in consideration of the direct effects and primary indirect effects during its life cycle. The economic operator will make sure that the technology used is in line with the REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals) Regulation (1272/2008/EC) and the RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Regulation (2002/95/EC) or the equivalent for equipment manufactured and used outside the EU (n.b.: equipment manufactured outside of the EU but imported into the EU must comply with the REACH and RoHS Regulations). Additionally, for the sites that will require a renovation work targeting the roofs of the structure, the economic operators will ensure that before starting the renovation work, a building survey must be carried out in accordance with national legislation by a competent specialist with training in asbestos surveying and in identification of other materials containing substances of concern. Any stripping of lagging that contains or is likely to contain asbestos, breaking or mechanical drilling or screwing and/or removal of insulation board, tiles and other asbestos containing materials shall be carried out by appropriately trained personnel, with health monitoring before, during and after the works, in accordance with national legislation.
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 foreseeable impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is negligible, in consideration of the direct effects and primary indirect effects during the life cycle. The programme does not cover areas located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO world heritage sites and major biodiversity areas, as well as other protected areas).	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	2
Cluster	2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	4.1 Investment in soft mobility (National Plan of Cycle Path)
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	5/17/2021

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	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 of the provision are aimed at the development of cycle tourism in the tourist-recreational field, favoring the internal areas of the country and enhancing slow tourism. For this measure, a specific field of intervention of Annex VI "Climate control methodology" can be associated with Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12/02/2021 which establishes the device for the recovery and resilience. This measure, in fact, concerns the intervention field 075 "Cycling infrastructures" which has a coefficient for the calculation of support for climate change objectives equal to 100% (NAce code F42.1.1, F42.1.2 and F42.1.3). The measure supports the promotion of GHG-free cycling	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	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 of the provision are aimed at the development of cycle tourism in the tourist-recreational field, favoring the internal areas of the country and enhancing slow tourism. For this measure, a specific field of intervention of Annex VI "Climate control methodology" can be associated with Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12/02/2021 which establishes the device for the recovery and resilience. This measure, in fact, concerns the intervention field 075 "Cycling infrastructures" which has a coefficient for the calculation of support for climate change objectives equal to 100% (NAce code F42.1.1, F42.1.2 and F42.1.3). The development of tourist and recreational cycle paths promotes the development of carbon neutral mobility, helping to prevent the current and future increase in the negative effects on people or the nature of climate change	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	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 planned infrastructure will be realized identifying and managing risks related to water quality and/or water consumption at the appropriate level. When necessary, water use/conservation management plans, developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, will be developed and implemented, fulfilling the requirements of EU water legislation.

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	For the development of tourist cycle paths, the construction procedures envisaged by the tender procedures and by the technical construction standards provide for specific measures regarding the materials used, the excavation quarries and the protection of the environments crossed. If there are materials that do not meet the necessary environmental or performance characteristics, waste management procedures are followed, also in terms of traceability, favoring their sending for recovery with the aim of favoring their circularity in the product cycle. 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. 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.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	C. The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The development of tourist and recreational cycle paths favors the development of soft mobility, helping to prevent the increase in the negative effects on people or nature related to motorized mobility systems. Compared to what is indicated in article 14 "Substantial contribution to the prevention and reduction of pollution", the development of the bicycle favors the modal shift from motorized systems to soft mobility with zero climate-altering emissions, contributing to the prevention or reduction of air pollution, water or soil. During the construction and maintenance phase of the cycle paths, all measures will be taken to minimize the negative impacts related to noise and the production of polluting dust. Furthermore, the measure complies with existing national and regional pollution reduction plans. It is expected that the measure won't lead to a significant increase in emissions of pollutants to air, water or soil because it minimizes noise, dust, emissions pollution during construction / maintenance works.	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>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> <p>NO</p>	<p>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 (2014/52/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 are 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: (i) Wildlife warning systems combined with heat sensors can reduce the number of collisions; (ii) Fences along areas with high strike risk; (iii) Viaducts, tunnels, overpasses and bridges, etc.; (iv) Warning signals that are triggered by approaching traffic, particularly in areas of high strike risk</p>
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DNSH assessment

Mission	2
Cluster	2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	4. 3 Charging infrastructures
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	5/17/2021

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 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. This measure is eligible for intervention field 077 in the Annex to the RRF Regulation with a climate change promotes electrification and as such can be considered a necessary investment to enable the shift to an effective climate-neutral economy.	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 is not aimed at climate change. It is a measure that does not affect the adaptability of places to climatic changes.	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	This measure is eligible for intervention field 077 in the Annex to the RRF Regulation with a climate change promotes electrification and as such can be considered a necessary investment to enable the shift to an effective climate-neutral economy. The foreseeable impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is insignificant, given both the direct and primary indirect effects	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 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 will involve intervention that wont produce big quantity of waste. Although the intervention will adopt the EU waste management yerarchy. 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 for the reuse and recycle of materials.
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	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 and European REACH regulation; - measures will be taken to reduce noise emissions and emissions of dust and pollutants during construction works.
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 new construction will not be built on arable or greenfield land of recognised high biodiversity value and land that serves as habitat of endangered species (flora and fauna) listed on the European Red List and /or the IUCN Red List	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	M2
Cluster	C2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	5.4 Support to start-ups and venture capital active in the ecological transition
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	4/28/2021

			Step 2		
Environmental objectives	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	C. The measure ‘contributes substantially’ to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure is ex-ante compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective for the following main reasons: - the measure is designed to be a key element to enable the national productive system to accelerate its transition towards a green and more sustainable future; - the goal of the measure is to further encourage and stimulate, through indirect and direct venture capital investments, the growth of the Italian innovation ecosystem, with a particular focus on green transition projects carried out by target companies; - the investment strategy is targeted to support companies and related projects: i) acting in specific economic sectors related to environmental protection and energy efficiency (i.e. renewables, circular economy, mobility, bioeconomy, infratech, blue-economy, alternative mobility, deeptech for sustainability, waste management, energy storage, etc.); ii) having a clear green technology focus; - all VC funds (in case of indirect investments) and enterprises projects (in case of direct investments) will be subject to a specific green assessment in order to be supported by the measure within the RRF framework, taking into account their capability to follow and to put into effect DNSH principle and to develop or exploit the best and eco-friendly available technologies.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	C. The measure ‘contributes substantially’ to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure is ex-ante compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective for the following main reasons: - the measure is designed to be a key element to enable the national productive system to accelerate its transition towards a green and more sustainable future; - the goal of the measure is to further encourage and stimulate, through indirect and direct venture capital investments, the growth of the Italian innovation ecosystem, with a particular focus on green transition projects carried out by target companies; - the investment strategy is targeted to support companies and related projects: i) acting in specific economic sectors related to environmental protection and energy efficiency (i.e. renewables, circular economy, mobility, bioeconomy, infratech, blue-economy, alternative mobility, deeptech for sustainability, waste management, energy storage, etc.); ii) having a clear green technology focus; - all VC funds (in case of indirect investments) and enterprises projects (in case of direct investments) will be subject to a specific green assessment in order to be supported by the measure within the RRF framework, taking into account their capability to follow and to put into effect DNSH principle and to develop or exploit the best and eco-friendly available technologies. The measure will attend to the criteria described in Article 11 of the UE 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 or on 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?		The measure has no or negligible impact on this objective since the measure has no or negligible impact on this objective
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)?		<p>The measure is ex-ante compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective for the following main reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the measure is designed to be a key element to enable the national productive system to accelerate its transition towards a green and more sustainable future; - the goal of the measure is to further encourage and stimulate, through indirect and direct venture capital investments, the growth of the Italian innovation ecosystem, with a particular focus on green transition projects carried out by target companies; - the investment strategy is targeted to support companies and related projects: i) acting in specific economic sectors related to environmental protection and energy efficiency (i.e. renewables, circular economy, mobility, bioeconomy, infratech, blue-economy, alternative mobility, deeptech for sustainability, waste management, energy storage, etc.); ii) having a clear green technology focus; - all VC funds (in case of indirect investments) and enterprises projects (in case of direct investments) will be subject to a specific green assessment in order to be supported by the measure within the RRF framework, taking into account their capability to follow and to put into effect DNSH principle and to develop or exploit the best and eco-friendly available technologies.
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??		<p>The measure is ex-ante compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective for the following main reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the measure is designed to be a key element to enable the national productive system to accelerate its transition towards a green and more sustainable future; - the goal of the measure is to further encourage and stimulate, through indirect and direct venture capital investments, the growth of the Italian innovation ecosystem, with a particular focus on green transition projects carried out by target companies; - the investment strategy is targeted to support companies and related projects: i) acting in specific economic sectors related to environmental protection and energy efficiency (i.e. renewables, circular economy, mobility, bioeconomy, infratech, blue-economy, alternative mobility, deeptech for sustainability, waste management, energy storage, etc.); ii) having a clear green technology focus; - all VC funds (in case of indirect investments) and enterprises projects (in case of direct investments) will be subject to a specific green assessment in order to be supported by the measure within the RRF framework, taking into account their capability to follow and to put into effect DNSH principle and to develop or exploit the best and eco-friendly available technologies.

<p>6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.</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>	<p>The measure is ex-ante compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective for the following main reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the measure is designed to be a key element to enable the national productive system to accelerate its transition towards a green and more sustainable future; - the goal of the measure is to further encourage and stimulate, through indirect and direct venture capital investments, the growth of the Italian innovation ecosystem, with a particular focus on green transition projects carried out by target companies; - the investment strategy is targeted to support companies and related projects: i) acting in specific economic sectors related to environmental protection and energy efficiency (i.e. renewables, circular economy, mobility, bioeconomy, infratech, blue-economy, alternative mobility, deeptech for sustainability, waste management, energy storage, etc.); ii) having a clear green technology focus; - all VC funds (in case of indirect investments) and enterprises projects (in case of direct investments) will be subject to a specific green assessment in order to be supported by the measure within the RRF framework, taking into account their capability to follow and to put into effect DNSH principle and to develop or exploit the best and eco-friendly available technologies.
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Mission	Component	Id	Name	Version	Notes
M2	C3	I1.1	Construction of new schools through building replacement - School building replacement and energy upgrading plan	30/04/2021	
M2	C3	I1.2	Efficiency of judicial sites	30/04/2021	
M2	C3	I2.1	Superbonus 110	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M2	C3	I3.1	Promotion of efficient district heating	30/04/2021	

DNSH assessment

Mission	2
Cluster	3 - Energy efficiency and building renovation
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	1.1 Construction of new schools through building replacement - School building replacement and energy upgrading plan
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Education
Date	3/24/2021

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	The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure is assignable to intervention field 026 in the Annex of the RRF regulation, with a climate change coefficient of 40%. Therefore the activities fall in the article 10 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. The renovation programme has the potential to reduce energy consumption and significantly increase energy efficiency. It is estimated that the building renovations undertaken will result in a reduction in energy consumption (toe) of at least 20%, from 40,029.06 toe/year to 32,023.25 toe/year with a saving of 8,005.81 toe/year, with an increase in upgraded volume of approximately 8.5 mln m3 by 2026. The energy savings achieved will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 21,349.22 tCO2. The measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions because: - school 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 for the various phases of the process of awarding design and works services for the new construction, renovation and maintenance of public buildings, including schools (CAM for buildings approved by Ministerial Decree 11 October 2017).	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	In areas of high hydrogeological risk, only new construction that has a direct impact on the building's energy consumption by reducing the energy consumption related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure.	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 investment does not affect water bodies or protected habitats and species	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	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	<p>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 ". It would also be preferable for the measure to cover the costs of sustainable management of waste generated by construction and demolition</p> <p>Furthermore, in the taxonomy regulation, reference is made to the following criteria in order not to cause significant damage "At least 80% (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 or sent for recycling or other material recovery, including backfilling operations that use waste to substitute other materials. "</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or	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	<p>The measure complies with existing national and regional pollution reduction plans.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is expected that the measure won't lead to a significant increase in emissions of pollutants to air, water or soil because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operators entrusted 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 XIV of Regulation (EC) no. 1907/2006; - measures will be taken to reduce noise emissions and emissions of dust and pollutants during construction works. <p>It is also guaranteed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)."

6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and the environment	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 planned interventions do not affect or are located in or near biosensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites and major biodiversity areas), as well as other protected areas.	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?		
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Mission	2
Cluster	3 - Energy efficiency and building requalification
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Efficiency of judicial sites
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Justice
Date	23.03.2021

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 DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	The measure is linked to the intervention field 026 of the Annex to the RRF Regulation with a climate change coefficient of 40%. The measure is not expected to lead to significant GHG emissions because: - The buildings are not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels. - The renovation programme has the potential to reduce energy use, increase energy efficiency, leading to a substantial improvement in energy performance of the buildings concerned, and reduce GHG 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 renovation programme will, amongst others, include the replacement of coal/oil-based heating systems with gas condensing boilers - The investments in gas condensing boilers are a part of a wider energy efficiency building renovation programme, in line with long-term renovation strategies under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, and leading to a 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	By including specific provisions in the calls for tenders and the contracts, the measure will require economic operators to ensure that the technical building systems in the renovated buildings are based on state-of-the-art technology, as well as optimised to provide thermal comfort to the occupants even in those extreme temperatures. There is thus no evidence of significant negative direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life-cycle on this environmental objective.
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and	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 foreseeable impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is insignificant, given 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, as no water fittings or water-using appliances are being installed.	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	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 will, amongst others, cover the costs related to waste disposal, which shall thus be reported by the economic operators carrying out the building renovation. Furthermore, by including specific provisions in the calls for tenders and the contracts, the measure will require the economic operators to ensure that a significant share 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 will be 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.
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	<p>The measure complies with existing national and regional pollution reduction plans.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is not expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The replacement of oil-based heating systems in particular will lead to significant reductions of emissions to air and a subsequent improvement in air quality standard, as well as in public health. - The operators carrying out the renovation will be required to ensure that construction components and materials used in the building renovation do not contain asbestos nor substances of very high concern included in the list of substances subject to authorisation set out in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. - Measures will be taken in order to reduce noise, dust and pollutants emissions during the renovation works
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 foreseeable impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is insignificant, given both the direct and primary indirect effects across the life cycle. The building renovation program does not concern buildings located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites and major biodiversity areas, as well as other protected areas).	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	2
Cluster	3 - Energy efficiency and building requalification
Related Measure (Reform or investment)	Superbonus 110
Date	Responsibility for reporting and implement MISE

Step 1			Step 2		
Environmental objectives	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	<p>The measure is eligible for intervention field 025bis in the Annex VI of the RRF Regulation with a climate change coefficient of 100%.</p> <p>The measure is not expected to lead to significant GHG emissions because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels. - The Superbonus has the potential to reduce energy use, increase energy efficiency, leading to a substantial improvement in energy performance of the buildings concerned, and significantly reduce GHG emissions (see specifications of the measure on page X of the RRP and specifications in the next point below). As such, it will contribute to the national target of energy efficiency increase per year, set out according to the National energy and climate plan (NECP), Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) and the Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Climate Agreement. - This measure will lead to a significant reduction in GHG emissions, i.e. an estimated 0,57 Mton of CO2 emissions per year, which corresponds to 52% of national CO2 emissions from the residential sector. - The Superbonus will lead also to significant reduction of energy consumption in the residential sector: it is estimated that the savings will reach 0,15 Mtep/year, which is the 45% of the target in the residential sector. - The measure also makes it possible to incentivize gas boilers, however very strict efficiency requirements are defined for these appliances. Furthermore, the measure encourages such plants only if they replace less efficient plants. The effect is therefore an important reduction in energy consumption and consequently in CO2 emissions. The measure did not support the installation of water fittings or water-using appliances. 	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
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 requires the economic operators to ensure that the technical building systems in the renovated buildings are energy efficient and optimised to provide thermal comfort to the occupants even in those extreme temperatures. There is thus no evidence of significant negative direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life-cycle on this environmental objective
3. The sustainable use and protection of water	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 an insignificant 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 preserving water quality and water stress are identified.</p> <p>The measure did not support the installation of water fittings or water-using appliances.</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	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 covers the costs for the correct disposal of waste materials generated on the construction site and promotes the renovation of existing buildings, limiting the land use. The non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material defined as 170904 "rifiuti misti dell'attività di costruzione e demolizione diversi da quelli di cui alle voci 170901, 170902 e 170903" in the EU waste list) generated on the construction site must be prepared for re-use or sent for recycling or other material recovery.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water and soil	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 a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land because: - The replacement of oil-based and wood based heating systems in particular will lead to significant reductions of emissions to air and a subsequent improvement in public health, in an area where the EU air quality standards set by Directive 2008/50/EU are exceeded or likely to be exceeded. - As already mentioned, the measure provides for the encouragement of gas boilers. But very strict efficiency requirements are defined for them. Furthermore, the measure encourages such plants only if they replace less efficient plants. Therefore the effect is an important reduction of energy consumption and therefore of emissions.	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	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 this environmental objective, taking into account both the direct and primary indirect effects across the 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

Mission	2
Cluster	3 - Energy efficiency and building requalification
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investment 3.1: Promotion of efficient district heating
Responsibility for reporting and impact assessment	MITE
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	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	In consideration of the lack of a specific type of intervention for efficient district heating, as defined by the Directive 27/2012, it is considered appropriate to trace the measure back to intervention 034bis. In fact, even considering the technological mix that can be associated with an efficient district heating and cooling network, which cannot be defined uniquely at this stage, there will always be reductions in atmospheric emissions connected to the replacement of autonomous plants with fossil fuels or poorly performing biomass. It is estimated that the measure will guarantee a reduction of 0.04 MtCO ₂ /year	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
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, involving a centralisation of thermal energy production through exclusively efficient district heating and cooling networks, has positive impacts on the climate and contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in metropolitan areas. The physical risks related to the climate that could affect the measure were assessed in an exposure analysis, concerning both the current and future climate, which showed that the buildings in the climate zone considered will be exposed to heat waves. The measure requires economic operators to optimize the renovated buildings in terms of technical building systems, so as to ensure thermal comfort for the occupants even at possible 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.

3. The sustainable use and protection of the environment	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 has an insignificant impact on this environmental objective, considering the primary direct and indirect effects for the entire life cycle. Although the district heating networks use water as a heat transfer fluid and have a significant surface involvement (in linear terms of network distribution), they have demineralized water closed circuits, pressurized and monitored for any leaks.</p> <p>There are therefore no risks associated with the “water” environmental component. Pumps and whatever kind of equipment used is covered by Ecodesign and should comply, where relevant, with the top class requirements of the energy label, and otherwise be compliant with the latest implementing measures of the Ecodesign Directive and representing the best available technology.</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 management	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	<p>The measure has no negative impact on this component since, even if the efficient district heating network is fuelled by biomass, it represents a renewable resource and which, in the case of exploitation of forest or agricultural waste by-products, contributes positively to the development of circular economy.</p> <p>State ambition to maximize recycling at end of life based on BAT at time of decommissioning (e.g. through contractual agreements with recycling partners, reflection in financial projections or official project documentation).</p> <p>The interventions will follow the criteria established by the Taxonomy, 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.</p>

5. Pollution prevention and control	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	<p>The measure, by exclusively incentivising the construction or upgrading of efficient district heating and cooling networks, has undoubted environmental advantages on the "air" component and is totally in line with the sector policies defined by the Directive 27/2012, from Regulations 2019/1659 and Directive 2008/50. Efficient district heating and cooling networks, in fact, have a lower emission impact than single autonomous fossil fuel or obsolete biomass plants.</p> <p>There are also no impacts on the "water" component as the distribution networks are constantly monitored for any leaks and in any case the water used is non-polluting demineralized water. Finally, there are no impacts on the "soil" component as the consumption of new natural soil is expected as the networks develop under the road surface.</p>
6. The protection and restoration of	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?	<p>Ensure an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed in accordance with the EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment (2014/52/EU) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (2001/42/EC) or in the case of activities located in non-EU countries other equivalent national provisions or international standards for activities in non-EU countries (e.g. IFC Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks) – including ancillary services, e.g. transport infrastructure and operations). Ensure any required mitigation measures for protecting biodiversity/eco-systems have been implemented.</p> <p>For sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), as well as other protected areas), ensure that an appropriate assessment has been conducted in compliance with the provisions of the EU Biodiversity Strategy (COM (2011) 244), the Birds (2009/147/EC) and Habitats (92/43/EEC) Directives or in the case of activities located in non-EU countries, other equivalent national provisions or international standards (e.g. IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources) – based on the conservation objectives of the protected area. For such sites/operations, ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a site-level biodiversity management plan exists and is implemented in alignment with the IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; - all necessary mitigation measures are in place to reduce the impacts on species and habitats; and - a robust, appropriately designed and long-term biodiversity monitoring and evaluation program exists and is implemented.

Mission	Componen Id	Name	Version	Notes
M2	C4	Inv2.1a	Measures for flood risk management and hydrogeological risk reduction	18/05/2021 Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M2	C4	Inv2.1b	Measures for flood and hydrogeological risk management	18/05/2021 Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M2	C4	Inv2.2	Interventions for the resilience, the enhancement of the territory and the energy efficiency of the Municipalities	30/04/2021
M2	C4	Inv3.1	Development of urban and peri-urban forests	18/05/2021 Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7

DNSH assessment

Mission	2
Cluster	4
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Inv. 2.1.a Measures for flood risk management and hydrogeological risk reduction
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of the Ecological Transition
Date	5/17/2021

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	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 measure falls in the intervention field 035, tracked with a 100% coefficient as supporting climate change objectives, DNSH is considered complied with for the relevant climate change objective. Since the program measures aim to reduce the hydrogeological risks associated with climate change, it contributes to the achievement of the objective.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	C. The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	the measure contains the action to prevent hydrogeological risk and aimed at facing the consequences of calamitous events (hydraulic and hydrogeological) by providing structural and non-structural measures investments. Those structural and non-structural interventions have the following goals: mitigating hydraulic and hydrogeological risk; reducing residual risk (after calamitous event); damaged structures and infrastructures recovery; increasing resilience of damaged structures and infrastructures	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	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSH assessment.	the measure has different purposes, which concern the safety and resumption of normal living conditions of the territories affected by calamitous hydro-geological events. The measure does not have any interferences with the environmental 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?	NO	The measure has different purposes, which concern the safety and return to normal living conditions of the territories affected by calamitous hydro-geological events. In particular it concerns the control and management of flood risk, interventions for securing of built-up areas and hydrographic basins exposed to hydrogeological risk. In some cases the measure could modify the ecological status of water bodies. However, according to the exemptions provided by art. 4.7 of Directive 2000/60 / EC, hydrogeological risk mitigation interventions are characterized by an overriding public interest and therefore derogations are possibles, as long as the provisions of the aforementioned article are all respected. It should be noted that Italy has an EU pilot on this point.

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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	<p>The measure has the goal of reducing hydro-geologic risk of exposed areas through specific interventions and through the development of risk management and flood early warning management. Each intervention will comply with the CAM required for green public procurement.</p> <p>Furthermore, through specific clauses in the tenders and contracts, the economic operators involved in the construction works will be required to ensure that the demolition waste will be addressed under the circular economy objective i.e. 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 will be 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.</p> <p>All the "construction works" of the measures for hydrogeological risk management falls under the art. 2 paragraph c) of the Directive 2008/98/EC, that states "uncontaminated soil and other naturally occurring material excavated in the course of construction activities where it is certain that the material will be used for the purposes of construction in its natural state on the site from which it was excavated" should be excluded from the scope of the Directive.</p>
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	<p>The intervention guarantees an improved risk management of the areas exposed to hydro-geologic risk. This condition allows to reduce the risk linked to the transportation of material and substances with the ultimate aim of preserving water bodies. However, as the measure entails interventions on specific areas, it could modify the ecological status of water bodies. Yet, according to the exemptions provided by art. 4.7 of Directive 2000/60 / EC, hydrogeological risk mitigation interventions are characterized by an overriding public interest and therefore derogations are possible, as long as the provisions of the aforementioned article are all respected. However, it should be noted that Italy has an EU pilot on this point.</p> <p>In addition, the construction sites will be designed after having established the Environmental Plan of the construction site through which procedures will be defined to prevent pollution phenomena.</p>
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and	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	<p>Although the measure is considered capable of improving conditions useful to protect and regenerate the ecosystem context impacted by the phenomena of hydrogeological instability, it is correct to indicate that in particular conditions the measure could modify the ecological status of water bodies. However, according to the exemptions provided by art. 4.7 of Directive 2000/60 / EC, hydrogeological risk mitigation interventions are characterized by an overriding public interest and therefore derogations are possible, as long as the provisions of the aforementioned article are all respected. However, it should be noted that Italy has an EU pilot on this point.</p>

DNSH assessment

Mission	2
Cluster	4
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Inv. 2.1.b Measures for flood risk management and hydrogeological risk reduction
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Civil Protection Department - for the sub-measure of competence
Date	5/17/2021

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 is assignable to the intervention fields 035 and 037 "Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: floods (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches) " in the annex of the REGULATION (EU) 2021/241, with a climate change coefficient of 100%. In force of this, DNSH is considered complied with for the relevant climate change objective. Since the program measures aim to reduce the hydrogeological risks associated with climate change, with interventions that repair the consequences of natural disasters (floods, storms, landslides, etc), they contributes to the achievement of the objective.			
2. Climate change adaptation	C. The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure is assignable to the intervention fields 035 and 037 . Indeed, the measure contains the action aimed at facing the consequences of calamitous events (hydraulic and hydrogeological) by providing for urgent structural and infrastructural investments. Those structural and infrastructural interventions have the following goals: mitigating hydraulic and hydrogeological risk; reducing residual risk (after calamitous event); damaged structures and infrastructures recovery; increasing resilience of damaged structures and infrastructures.			
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 different purposes, which concern the safety and resumption of normal living conditions of the territories affected by calamitous hydro-geological events. The measure does not have any interferences with the environmental objective			
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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; 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 only concerns public investment, carried out in compliance with environmental and civil protection legislation, and does not lead to significant inefficiencies: - in the production, incineration or disposal of waste; - in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle; - in the separate collection of waste at source and the subsequent sending of the separated fractions to preparation for reuse, recovery and recycling, including backfilling operations with waste as a substitute for other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Protocol on the Management of Construction and Demolition Waste.
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	Interventions are designed by adopting requirements of current environmental and civil protection legislation, also acquiring prescriptions of competent authorities, where applicable, during the "Conference of Services".
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	Interventions are aimed at restoring the environmental bodies damaged by the calamitous event to their pre-existing conditions. Interventions for which an environmental impact assessment is required by the Italian legislation transposing Directives 2014/52/EU and 2011/92/EU, are designed by carrying out environmental impact assessment, according to the procedures provided for by the specific civil protection provisions, and its conclusions were incorporated into the final project.

DNSh assessment

Mission	2
Cluster	4
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Interventions for the resilience, the enhancement of the territory and the energy efficiency of the Municipalities - SMALL and MEDIUM PUBLIC WORKS
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	4/21/2021

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 DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	<p>The measure is aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small works, that involve energy efficiency interventions on public buildings, safety of schools and similar public building (026) - medium works: that involve overall and mainly idrogeological risk mitigation interventions, energy efficiency building and, for a residual unlikely part, safety roads. (035) <p>Thus, the measure, tracked with intervention field n 026 (40%-40%) and 035 (100%-100%), is not expected to produce any harmful effect on the environmental objective of climate change mitigations.</p> <p>Because the building and rebuilding activities will comply with national energy legislation that defines a specific framework to ensure the energy efficiency of buildings (DLgs n. 192/2005, n. 28/2011, n. 102/2014). In addition, The interventions (building and rebuilding) 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).</p> <p>The measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

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	Referring to The two lines above described, the second is focused on the management of the idrgeological risk. the first one is aimed to the enrgey efficiency. thus the measure will require to the economic operators, through specific clauses in the calls for tender and contracts, to optimize the buildings (news and existing) 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 In addition, the activities related to the renovation of buildings will allow for the current regulations, ensuring, other things being equal, an improvement in terms of resilience of the buildings to extreme climate. In case of investment over 10 million, 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 framework.
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and r	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 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. For new water utilities all relevant 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.

4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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	<p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Measures will be taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works.</p>
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and	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	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). Furthermore, 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.	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	

DNSH assessment

Mission	Green revolution and ecological transition
Cluster	Protection of the territory and water resources
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	3.1: Development of urban and peri-urban forests
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Dott. Antonio Maturani
Date	5/17/2021

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	C. The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure can be traced back to the possible field of action 050 supported at 40% for the climate change coefficient and 100% for the environmental one because urban forests play an important role in absorbing and storing CO2 and reducing emissions. This function is guaranteed over the years through cultivation and maintenance practices. This also ensures and improves soil quality and biodiversity as well as enabling the long-term provision of ecosystem services.	Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?		
2. Climate change adaptation	C. The measure 'contributes substantially' to an environmental objective, pursuant to the Taxonomy Regulation, and as such is considered compliant with DNSH for the relevant objective.	The measure can be traced back to the possible field of action 050 supported at 40% for the climate change coefficient and 100% for the environmental one because under this measure, native species adapted to local climatic conditions will be used, contributing to the environmental sustainability of the measure both in terms of climate change and biodiversity increase and protection.	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 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 measure is referable to the possible field of action 050 supported at 40% for the climate change coefficient and 100% for the environmental one because overall it contributes to improve the quality of the area and to protect and increase biodiversity but with respect to the specific objective, the measure does not have a significant impact (i) on the water bodies concerned (nor does it prevent the specific water body to which it relates or other water bodies in the same river basin from achieving good status or potential, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive) or (ii) on protected habitats and species directly dependent on water. The role of trees in cities is important with regard to the resource "water" only to promote its infiltration into the subsoil and to contribute positively to the water balance.	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	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 not entail the production of waste	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)?		
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or la	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 measure is related to the possible field of action 050 supported at 40% for the climate change coefficient and 100% for the environmental one because one of the objectives of the measure is to reduce infringement procedures for excessive air pollution during the year with the increase of urban forests, as they retain air pollutants (fine dust) in metropolitan cities. In addition, tree planting helps to reduce and prevent land consumption and water and soil pollution, in line with the urban greening strategy to remove asphalt and plant large areas of urban forests. The measure does not involve the use of pesticides, but if diseases and pests occur, the use of pesticides will be minimised in line with Directive 2009/128/EC.	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	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 measure is referable to the possible field of action 050 supported at 40% for the climate change coefficient and at 100% for the environmental one because the implementation of the measure, with the use of local species and ecotypes for an adequate resilience to climate change, allows to conserve and enhance diffuse naturalness, biodiversity and ecological processes linked to the full functionality of ecosystems, favouring their resilience and ensuring the provision of ecosystem services. The forests will be managed sustainably, ensuring the long-term (7-10 years) maintenance of biodiversity through a cultivation and monitoring plan. In addition, the measure allows for the restoration of peri-urban man-made landscapes by enhancing inland areas in direct ecological relation with cities (ecological corridors, territorial ecological networks) in connection with the system of protected areas in the immediate vicinity of metropolitan areas. All this contributes to an overall improvement of the landscape.	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	Component	Id	Name	Version	Notes
M4	C2	I1.3	Partnerships extended to universities, research centres, companies and funding of basic research projects	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M4	C2	I1.5	Establishing and strengthening of "innovation ecosystems", building "territorial samples of R&D"	30/04/2021	
M4	C2	I3.1	Fund for the construction of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructure	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M4	C2	I3.2	Financing start-ups	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7

DNSH assessment

Mission	4
Cluster	2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	1.3 Partnerships extended to universities, research centres, companies and funding of basic research projects
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Albachiara Boffelli
Date	17/5/2021

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 DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	This investment will devote at least 20% of the resources to processes of research, innovation and technology transfer between companies and research centers based on low carbon emission economy, resilience and adaptation to climate change (code 022) and a similar percentage to the research and innovation and the technology transfer and cooperation between companies dealing with circular economy principles (code 023). Concerning the remainder of the investment, 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. Furthermore, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmentally harmful activities.
2. Climate change adaptation	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective.	Without knowing which specific initiatives will be financed, it is not possible to foresee a specific contribution to this environmental objective. However, the criteria used for the selection process will assure the selection of projects that will not harm the environment and potentially contributing to a variety of environmental objectives.	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 this objective or contribute to support this objective.	Without knowing which specific initiatives will be financed, it is not possible to foresee a specific contribution to this environmental objective. However, the criteria used for the selection process will assure the selection of projects that will not harm the environment and potentially contributing to a variety of environmental objectives.	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 control	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	This investment will devote at least 20% of the resources to processes of research, innovation and technology transfer between companies and research centers based on low carbon emission economy, resilience and adaptation to climate change (code 022) and a similar percentage to the research and innovation and the technology transfer and cooperation between companies dealing with circular economy principles (code 023). Concerning the remainder of the investment, 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. Furthermore, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmentally harmful activities.
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact	Without knowing which specific initiatives will be financed, it is not possible to foresee a specific contribution to this environmental objective. However, the criteria used for the selection process will assure the selection of projects that will not harm the environment and potentially contributing to a variety of environmental objectives.	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	Without knowing which specific initiatives will be financed, it is not possible to foresee a specific contribution to this environmental objective. However, the criteria used for the selection process will assure the selection of projects that will not harm the environment and potentially contributing to a variety of environmental objectives.	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	2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	1.5 Establishing and strengthening of "innovation ecosystems", bundling "territorial samples of R&D"
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Albachiara Boffelli
Date	3/31/2021

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 DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	<p>This measure will fund education or research initiatives, including equipment, research or innovation infrastructures, or direct activities (such as support to new start-ups or involvement of communities and local institutions). The research and direct activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the activities will be required. The call for projects to be financed as innovation ecosystems, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, as well as a possible Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. In case research infrastructure will be created, the same assessment requested for the initiative 1.8 on research and innovation infrastructure will be applied, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the international benchmarking of energy costs and CO2 footprint for the proposed new (or existing) infrastructure: for large accelerator based RI's a reference will be the CERN environmental report based on an ambitious plan to reduce by 28% its CO2 footprint by 2024 (adopting their best practices would ensure a reduced impact on the environment); for data infrastructures best practices suggested by scientific literature (e.g. Nature 561, pp. 163-166 (2018)) will be used as a reference - cost analysis, needed to assess the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure, extended to considering the whole life cycle of the infrastructure, i.e.: i) operating and access costs by users (transport vs. remote access), ii) energy cost of the solutions adopted for the management of data, archives (memories) and calculations necessary for the infrastructure scientific and technological users, ii) forecast of the dismantling costs at the end of life of the research infrastructure for the restoration of the territory to its initial conditions, impact of the dismantling costs on the multi-year economic plan <p>The installation of the research infrastructures generally will not include the construction of new buildings. However, whether construction activities will be required, the design criteria will include low energy consumption of the buildings and low environmental footprint of the construction operations.</p> <p>The research activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the direct research activities will be required.</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 on people, nature or assets?	NO	<p>This measure will fund education or research initiatives, including equipment, research or innovation infrastructures, or direct activities (such as support to new start-ups or involvement of communities and local institutions). The research and direct activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the activities will be required. The call for projects to be financed as innovation ecosystems, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, as well as a possible Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. In case research infrastructure will be created, the same assessment requested for the initiative 1.8 on research and innovation infrastructure will be applied, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the international benchmarking of energy costs and CO2 footprint for the proposed new (or existing) infrastructure: for large accelerator based RI's a reference will be the CERN environmental report based on an ambitious plan to reduce by 28% its CO2 footprint by 2024 (adopting their best practices would ensure a reduced impact on the environment); for data infrastructures best practices suggested by scientific literature (e.g. Nature 561, pp. 163-166 (2018)) will be used as a reference - cost analysis, needed to assess the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure, extended to considering the whole life cycle of the infrastructure, i.e.: i) operating and access costs by users (transport vs. remote access), ii) energy cost of the solutions adopted for the management of data, archives (memories) and calculations necessary for the infrastructure scientific and technological users, ii) forecast of the dismantling costs at the end of life of the research infrastructure for the restoration of the territory to its initial conditions, impact of the dismantling costs on the multi-year economic plan <p>The installation of the research infrastructures generally will not include the construction of new buildings. However, whether construction activities will be required, the design criteria will include low energy consumption of the buildings and low environmental footprint of the construction operations.</p> <p>The research activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the direct research activities will be required.</p>
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3. The sustainable use and protection of water and n	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	<p>This measure will fund education or research initiatives, including equipment, research or innovation infrastructures, or direct activities (such as support to new start-ups or involvement of communities and local institutions). The research and direct activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the activities will be required. The call for projects to be financed as innovation ecosystems, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, as well as a possible Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. In case research infrastructure will be created, the same assessment requested for the initiative 1.8 on research and innovation infrastructure will be applied, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the international benchmarking of energy costs and CO2 footprint for the proposed new (or existing) infrastructure: for large accelerator based RI's a reference will be the CERN environmental report based on an ambitious plan to reduce by 28% its CO2 footprint by 2024 (adopting their best practices would ensure a reduced impact on the environment); for data infrastructures best practices suggested by scientific literature (e.g. Nature 561, pp. 163-166 (2018)) will be used as a reference - cost analysis, needed to assess the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure, extended to considering the whole life cycle of the infrastructure, i.e.: i) operating and access costs by users (transport vs. remote access), ii) energy cost of the solutions adopted for the management of data, archives (memories) and calculations necessary for the infrastructure scientific and technological users, ii) forecast of the dismantling costs at the end of life of the research infrastructure for the restoration of the territory to its initial conditions, impact of the dismantling costs on the multi-year economic plan <p>The installation of the research infrastructures generally will not include the construction of new buildings. However, whether construction activities will be required, the design criteria will include low energy consumption of the buildings and low environmental footprint of the construction operations.</p> <p>The research activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the direct research activities will be required.</p>
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4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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	<p>This measure will fund education or research initiatives, including equipment, research or innovation infrastructures, or direct activities (such as support to new start-ups or involvement of communities and local institutions). The research and direct activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the activities will be required. The call for projects to be financed as innovation ecosystems, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, as well as a possible Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. In case research infrastructure will be created, the same assessment requested for the initiative 1.8 on research and innovation infrastructure will be applied, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the international benchmarking of energy costs and CO2 footprint for the proposed new (or existing) infrastructure: for large accelerator based RI's a reference will be the CERN environmental report based on an ambitious plan to reduce by 28% its CO2 footprint by 2024 (adopting their best practices would ensure a reduced impact on the environment); for data infrastructures best practices suggested by scientific literature (e.g. Nature 561, pp. 163-166 (2018)) will be used as a reference - cost analysis, needed to assess the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure, extended to considering the whole life cycle of the infrastructure, i.e.: i) operating and access costs by users (transport vs. remote access), ii) energy cost of the solutions adopted for the management of data, archives (memories) and calculations necessary for the infrastructure scientific and technological users, ii) forecast of the dismantling costs at the end of life of the research infrastructure for the restoration of the territory to its initial conditions, impact of the dismantling costs on the multi-year economic plan <p>The installation of the research infrastructures generally will not include the construction of new buildings. However, whether construction activities will be required, the design criteria will include low energy consumption of the buildings and low environmental footprint of the construction operations.</p> <p>The research activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the direct research activities will be required.</p>
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5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or la	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	<p>This measure will fund education or research initiatives, including equipment, research or innovation infrastructures, or direct activities (such as support to new start-ups or involvement of communities and local institutions). The research and direct activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the activities will be required. The call for projects to be financed as innovation ecosystems, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, as well as a possible Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. In case research infrastructure will be created, the same assessment requested for the initiative 1.8 on research and innovation infrastructure will be applied, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the international benchmarking of energy costs and CO2 footprint for the proposed new (or existing) infrastructure: for large accelerator based RI's a reference will be the CERN environmental report based on an ambitious plan to reduce by 28% its CO2 footprint by 2024 (adopting their best practices would ensure a reduced impact on the environment); for data infrastructures best practices suggested by scientific literature (e.g. Nature 561, pp. 163-166 (2018)) will be used as a reference - cost analysis, needed to assess the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure, extended to considering the whole life cycle of the infrastructure, i.e.: i) operating and access costs by users (transport vs. remote access), ii) energy cost of the solutions adopted for the management of data, archives (memories) and calculations necessary for the infrastructure scientific and technological users, ii) forecast of the dismantling costs at the end of life of the research infrastructure for the restoration of the territory to its initial conditions, impact of the dismantling costs on the multi-year economic plan <p>The installation of the research infrastructures generally will not include the construction of new buildings. However, whether construction activities will be required, the design criteria will include low energy consumption of the buildings and low environmental footprint of the construction operations.</p> <p>The research activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the direct research activities will be required.</p>
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6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and	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	<p>This measure will fund education or research initiatives, including equipment, research or innovation infrastructures, or direct activities (such as support to new start-ups or involvement of communities and local institutions). The research and direct activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the activities will be required. The call for projects to be financed as innovation ecosystems, as well as the selection procedure will require a DNSH evaluation, as well as a possible Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in case the project will be expected to produce a consistent impact on the territory. In case research infrastructure will be created, the same assessment requested for the initiative 1.8 on research and innovation infrastructure will be applied, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the international benchmarking of energy costs and CO2 footprint for the proposed new (or existing) infrastructure: for large accelerator based RI's a reference will be the CERN environmental report based on an ambitious plan to reduce by 28% its CO2 footprint by 2024 (adopting their best practices would ensure a reduced impact on the environment); for data infrastructures best practices suggested by scientific literature (e.g. Nature 561, pp. 163-166 (2018)) will be used as a reference - cost analysis, needed to assess the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure, extended to considering the whole life cycle of the infrastructure, i.e.: i) operating and access costs by users (transport vs. remote access), ii) energy cost of the solutions adopted for the management of data, archives (memories) and calculations necessary for the infrastructure scientific and technological users, ii) forecast of the dismantling costs at the end of life of the research infrastructure for the restoration of the territory to its initial conditions, impact of the dismantling costs on the multi-year economic plan <p>The installation of the research infrastructures generally will not include the construction of new buildings. However, whether construction activities will be required, the design criteria will include low energy consumption of the buildings and low environmental footprint of the construction operations.</p> <p>The research activities will not have a direct environmental impact. However, a sustainability assessment of the direct research activities will be required.</p>
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DNSH assessment

Mission	4
Cluster	2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	3.1 Fund for the construction of an integrated system of research and innovation infrastructure
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Albachiara Boffelli
Date	17/5/2021

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 DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	<p>Research and innovation infrastructures must in themselves be demonstrators of sustainable resources (plants, laboratories, computing centers and archives), dedicated to advanced research and innovation for the study of new and further green solutions and for circular economy.</p> <p>The call criteria will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the international benchmarking of energy costs and CO2 footprint for the proposed new (or existing) infrastructure: for large accelerator based RI's a reference will be the CERN environmental report based on an ambitious plan to reduce by 28% its CO2 footprint by 2024 (adopting their best practices would ensure a reduced impact on the environment); for data infrastructures best practices suggested by scientific literature (e.g. Nature 561, pp. 163-166 (2018)) will be used as a reference - cost analysis, needed to assess the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure, extended to considering the whole life cycle of the infrastructure, i.e.: i) operating and access costs by users (transport vs. remote access), ii) energy cost of the solutions adopted for the management of data, archives (memories) and calculations necessary for the infrastructure scientific and technological users, ii) forecast of the dismantling costs at the end of life of the research infrastructure for the restoration of the territory to its initial conditions, impact of the dismantling costs on the multi-year economic plan. Where financial support will be given, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmentally harmful researches. <p>With particular reference to this criterion, the exclusion list will include activities related to fossil fuels (including downstream use), except for natural gas based heat/power compliant with the conditions set out in the annex III of the DNSH guidance. With particular reference to this criterion, the exclusion list will be comprehensive of investments in facilities for the disposal of waste in landfill, in mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plants, and incinerators for the treatment of waste. Furthermore, all investments will be made in accordance with the DNSH principle, ensuring that no activity that is not sustainable, either now or in the long run, will be supported.</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 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	
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	
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	
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	

DNSH assessment

Mission	4 - Education and Research
Cluster	2 - From research to business
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	3.2 Financing start-ups
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of economic development
Date	5/17/2021

Step 1			Step 2		
Environmental objectives	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	<p>The measure is compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective, for the following reasons.</p> <p>The RRF resources are bound 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 innovative SMEs whose investments are supposed to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund.</p> <p>In fact, enterprises 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 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.</p> <p>Furthermore, this is an existing measure. thus an ex post demonstration that selected projects complied with DNSH will be performed and for future funding activities, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmentally harmful activities.</p> <p>With particular reference to this criteria, the exclusion list will include activities related to fossil fuels (including downstream use), except for natural gas based heat/power compliant with the conditions set out in the annex III of the DNSH guidance.</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>The measure is compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective, for the following reasons.</p> <p>The RRF resources are bound 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 innovative SMEs whose investments are supposed to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund.</p> <p>In fact, enterprises 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 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.</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	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 compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective, for the following reasons.</p> <p>The RRF resources are bound 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 innovative SMEs whose investments are supposed to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund.</p> <p>In fact, enterprises 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 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.</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	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 compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective, for the following reasons.</p> <p>The RRF resources are bound 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 innovative SMEs whose investments are supposed to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund.</p> <p>In fact, enterprises 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 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.</p> <p>With particular reference to this criteria, the exclusion list will be comprehensive of - Investments in facilities for the disposal of waste in landfill, in mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plants, and incinerators for the treatment of waste.</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)?		
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>The measure is compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective, for the following reasons.</p> <p>The RRF resources are bound 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 innovative SMEs whose investments are supposed to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund.</p> <p>In fact, enterprises 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 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.</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	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 compliant with DNSH principle for the relevant objective, for the following reasons.</p> <p>The RRF resources are bound 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 innovative SMEs whose investments are supposed to be based on the best and eco-friendly available technologies in order to be supported by the fund.</p> <p>In fact, enterprises 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 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.</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?		

Mission	Component	Id	Name	Version	Notes
M5	C2	Inv2.1	Investments in projects of urban regeneration, aimed at reducing situations of marginalization and social degradation	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7
M5	C2	Inv2.2	Urban Integrated Plans	18/05/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7

DNSh assessment

Mission	5
Cluster	2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investments in projects of urban regeneration, aimed
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	5/17/2021

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 DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	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). No gas boilers will be included. 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 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 criteria.
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 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 verifying for each specific line of intervention the respect of the environmental criteria.

3. The sustainable use and protection of water and n	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>These norms must be complied with by all existing and new buildings, with particular reference to sewage systems and wastewater treatment.</p> <p>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.</p>
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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	<p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 criteria.</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Measures will be taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works. No gas boilers will be included. 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 criteria.</p>
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and	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	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.	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	5
Cluster	2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Urban Integrated Plans
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	
Date	5/17/2021

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 DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	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). No gas boilers will be included. 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.
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 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.

3. The sustainable use and protection of water and	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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	<p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>

5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or	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	<p>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;</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Measures will be taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works. No gas boilers will be included.</p>
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity an	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	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.	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

Obiettivo di Polic OP2 Un'Europa più verde
Priorità Priorità 2 Sostenibilità, decarbonizzazione, biodiversità e resilienza
2.2 Promuovere le energie rinnovabili in conformità alla direttiva (UE) 2018/2001, compresi
Obiettivo specific i criteri di sostenibilità ivi stabiliti
Azione 2.2.4. Supporto all'utilizzo di energie rinnovabili nelle imprese

Step 1				Step 2		
Obiettivi ambientali	La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o insignificante su tale obiettivo o contribuisce a sostenerlo?	Motivazione di fondo per le scelte a,b o c		Domanda	Si/No	Giustificazione sostanziale
1. Mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici	b. La misura ha un coefficiente 100 % di sostegno a un obiettivo legato ai cambiamenti climatici o all'ambiente, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSh per il pertinente obiettivo	L'obiettivo specifico finanzia il processo di conversione all'utilizzo di fonti rinnovabile nelle imprese. Si ritiene, quindi, che la misura considerata non arrechi un danno significativo alla mitigazione del cambiamento climatico, ma che contribuisca interamente al suo raggiungimento. In quanto tale, contribuirà all'obiettivo nazionale di aumento dell'efficienza energetica ogni anno, stabilito secondo il piano nazionale per l'energia e il clima (PNIEC), la direttiva sull'efficienza energetica (2012/27/UE) e i contributi determinati a livello nazionale all'accordo di Parigi sul clima. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.		Si prevede che la misura determini emissioni significative di gas a effetto serra?		
2. Adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSh per il pertinente obiettivo	L'attività sostenuta nei progetti finanziati favorisce la sostituzione dell'alimentazione dei combustibili fossili con fonti rinnovabili, quindi non produce nessun peggioramento in termini di emissioni di gas climalteranti. Inoltre, non produce impatti che aumentino i rischi antropogenici legati agli eventi climatici estremi. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.		Si prevede che la misura determinerà un maggiore impatto negativo del clima attuale e del clima futuro previsto, sulla misura stessa o sulle persone, sulla natura o sui beni?		
3. Uso sostenibile e protezione delle risorse idriche e marine	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSh sostanziale.	L'attività sostenuta dall'investimento ha un impatto prevedibile insignificante su questo obiettivo ambientale, tenendo conto sia degli effetti indiretti e diretti di realizzazione sia degli effetti primari in tutto il ciclo di produzione di energia con impianti idroelettrici. Sono stati individuati rischi di degrado ambientale connessi alla conservazione della qualità dell'acqua e dello stress idrico di scarssissimo rilievo a livello regionale, in quanto tutti gli impianti presenti in regione devono garantire per legge il non peggioramento dei target di qualità ambientale del corpo idrico su cui sussistono.		La misura potrebbe essere dannosa: (i) per il buono stato o il buon potenziale ecologico dei corpi idrici, comprese le acque superficiali e sotterranee; o (ii) per il buono stato ecologico delle acque marine?	NO	Si considera che la misura possa avere un non significativo effetto ambientale sull'uso sostenibile della risorsa acqua a livello regionale in quanto anche l'eventuale intervento sporadico con produzione di energia da impianti idroelettrici deve essere considerata residuale rispetto al totale degli investimenti che saranno finanziati e al fatto che per la realizzazione degli impianti idroelettrici esiste una normativa stringente a livello regionale che ne richiede una elevata performance in termini di tutela della risorsa.

4. L'economia circolare, compresa la prevenzione dei rifiuti e il riciclaggio	d. No, la misura richiede una valutazione DNSH sostanziale	Si ritiene che gli interventi non comportino un significativo uso di risorse ambientali naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa e suolo in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita non minimizzati da misure adeguate attraverso l'applicazione delle norme regionali da applicare nelle fasi di trasformazione del territorio e di utilizzo delle risorse naturali.	Ci si attende che la tipologia di azioni: (i) comporti un aumento significativo della produzione, dell'incenerimento o dello smaltimento dei rifiuti, ad eccezione dell'incenerimento di rifiuti pericolosi non riciclabili? (ii) comporti inefficienze significative, non minimizzate da misure adeguate, nell'uso diretto o indiretto di risorse naturali quali energia, materiali, metalli, acqua, biomassa, aria e suolo, in qualunque fase del loro ciclo di vita? (iii) causi un danno ambientale significativo e a lungo termine sotto il profilo dell'economia circolare?	NO	Gli eventuali impianti per la produzione di energia e/o termici dismessi devono sempre essere avviati a riciclaggio delle componenti e dei materiali. L'uso diretto ed indiretto efficiente delle risorse naturali deve essere garantito attraverso l'applicazione delle norme specifiche europee, nazionali e regionali a cui i progetti devono risultare coerenti per la loro approvazione. Nell'ambito del piano di monitoraggio ambientale del Programma sarà garantito il monitoraggio anche delle evoluzioni dell'uso delle risorse al fine di evidenziare e correggere eventuali criticità attraverso il riorientamento dei bandi.
5. Prevenzione e controllo dell'inquinamento nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura è in linea con gli attuali piani nazionali e regionali di riduzione dell'inquinamento. Inoltre, si prevede che la misura non determinerà un aumento significativo delle emissioni inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel suolo, perché: - per l'attuazione dei progetti finanziati non potranno essere utilizzati componenti e materiali da costruzione che contengano amianto o sostanze pericolose incluse nell'elenco delle sostanze di cui all'allegato XIV del Regolamento (CE) n. 1907/2006 (REACH); - dovranno essere adottate misure per ridurre il rumore, le polveri e le emissioni inquinanti in tutte le fasi della vita dell'impianto; - le azioni dovranno essere realizzate, per quanto possibile, con l'utilizzo di materiali e prodotti a basso impatto ambientale, valutati in termini di analisi del ciclo di vita (LCA), preferibilmente certificati da dichiarazioni rilasciate da organismi indipendenti credibili e riconosciuti (Ecolabel UE o altri marchi ambientali di tipo I, DAP o altri marchi ambientali di tipo III). Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura determini un aumento significativo delle emissioni di inquinanti nell'aria, nell'acqua o nel terreno?		
6. Protezione e ripristino della biodiversità e degli ecosistemi	a. La misura ha un impatto prevedibile nullo o trascurabile sull'obiettivo ambientale connesso agli effetti diretti e agli effetti indiretti primari della misura nel corso del suo ciclo di vita, data la sua natura, e in quanto tale è considerata conforme al principio DNSH per il pertinente obiettivo.	La misura si ritiene che non arrechi un danno ambientale significativo a livello regionale sullo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie e sullo stato degli ecosistemi anche in considerazione delle norme regionali, dei piani dei parchi e delle misure di gestione dei siti Natura 2000 che devono essere rispettate nelle fasi progettuali, autorizzative e di funzionamento degli impianti produzione di energie rinnovabili. Non è necessario nessun approfondimento valutativo ulteriore.	Si prevede che la misura sia: (i) significativamente dannosa per le buone condizioni e la resilienza degli ecosistemi o (ii) dannosa per lo stato di conservazione degli habitat e delle specie, comprese quelle di interesse dell'Unione?		

Mission	Component	Id	Names	Version	Notes
M5	C1	Inv 1.2	Creation of women's enterprises	4/30/2021	

DNSH assessment

Mission	5 Inclusion and Cohesion
Cluster	C1 Employment Policies
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investment 1.2 "Creation of women's enterprises"
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Ministry of Economic Development - Presidency of the Council of Ministers
Date	4/26/2021

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 DNSH assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	<p>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/propensity" to the need of sustaining RSI, ensuring the compliance with DNSH principle for all the environmental objectives. Where financial support will be given, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmentally harmful activities. In particular, in the context of the deployment of financial instruments, where a DNSH provision is not possible in light of the nature of the scheme, the simplified approach will be used and it will be required from the implementing partner/entrusted to use the Commission's sustainability proofing guidance, as adopted under InvestEU. With particular reference to this criteria, the exclusion list will include activities related to fossil fuels (including downstream use), except for natural gas based heat/power compliant with the conditions set out in the annex III of the DNSH guidance.</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 on people, nature or assets?	NO	<p>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).</p> <p>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/propensity" to the need of sustaining RSI, ensuring the compliance with DNSH principle for all the environmental objectives. Where financial support will be given, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmentally harmful activities. In particular, in the context of the deployment of financial instruments, where a DNSH provision is not possible in light of the nature of the scheme, the simplified approach will be used and it will be required from the implementing partner/entrusted to use the Commission's sustainability proofing guidance, as adopted under InvestEU</p>
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3. The sustainable use and protection of water and n	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	<p>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 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, trough direct support for the creation of women's enterprises. The investment defines new ones and adapt 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" wich will concerned by the investments (the mentioned IV Report by Unioncamere, shows those wich are characterised by greatest presence of women as commerce, hospitality and tourism, care services,entertainment and culture), because of the pandemic crisis has accelerate the gap also about the elements of weakness (moreover in relation to innovation and technology investment) the measure aims to combine the "green interest/propensity" to the need of sustaining RSI, ensuring the compliance with DNSH principle for all the environmental objectives. Where financial support will be given, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmetally harmful activities. In particular, in the context of the deployment of financial instruments, where a DNSH provision is not possible in light of the nature of the scheme, the simplified approach will be used and it will be required from the implementing partner/entrusted to use the Commission's sustainability proofing guidance, as adopted under InvestEU</p>
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4. The circular economy, including waste prevention	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)?	<p>NO</p> <p>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 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/propensity" to the need of sustaining RSI, ensuring the compliance with DNSH principle for all the environmental objectives. Where financial support will be given, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmentally harmful activities. In particular, in the context of the deployment of financial instruments, where a DNSH provision is not possible in light of the nature of the scheme, the simplified approach will be used and it will be required from the implementing partner/entrusted to use the Commission's sustainability proofing guidance, as adopted under InvestEU. With particular reference to this criteria, the exclusion list will be comprehensive of - Investments in facilities for the disposal of waste in landfill, in mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plants, and incinerators for the treatment of waste.</p> <p>oThis exclusion does not apply to investments in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> plants exclusively dedicated to treating non-recyclable hazardous waste; <input type="checkbox"/> existing plants, where the investment is for the purpose of increasing energy efficiency, capturing exhaust gases for storage or use or recovering materials from incineration ashes, provided such investments do not result in an increase of the plants' waste processing capacity or in an extension of the lifetime of the plant. <p>-Activities where the long-term disposal of waste may cause long-term harm to the environment (e.g. nuclear waste).</p>
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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	<p>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).</p> <p>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/propensity" to the need of sustaining RSI, ensuring the compliance with DNSH principle for all the environmental objectives Where financial support will be given, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmentally harmful activities. In particular, in the context of the deployment of financial instruments, where a DNSH provision is not possible in light of the nature of the scheme, the simplified approach will be used and it will be required from the implementing partner/entrusted to use the Commission's sustainability proofing guidance, as adopted under InvestEU</p>
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	<p>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).</p> <p>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/propensity" to the need of sustaining RSI, ensuring the compliance with DNSH principle for all the environmental objectives Where financial support will be given, it will be required that DNSH guidance will be applied to avoid that RRF funds are used to finance environmentally harmful activities. In particular, in the context of the deployment of financial instruments, where a DNSH provision is not possible in light of the nature of the scheme, the simplified approach will be used and it will be required from the implementing partner/entrusted to use the Commission's sustainability proofing guidance, as adopted under InvestEU</p>

Mission	Component	Id	Names	Version	Notes
M5	C3	Inv 1	NSIA Enhancement of community social infrastructures	5/18/2021	Updated to respond to EC letter of May 7

DNSH assessment

Mission	5
Cluster	3
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	Investment 1.1: NSIA Enhancement of community social infrastructures
Responsibility for reporting and implementation	Agency for Territorial Cohesion
Date	5/17/2021

Step 1			Step 2		
Environmental objectives	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	<p>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.</p> <p>The measure is compatible with achieving the GHG emissions reduction target by 2030 and with the objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050.</p> <p>The measure respects green public procurement criteria.</p> <p>Furthermore, the measure is not expected to result in significant greenhouse gas emissions as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 or to the renovation of existing public buildings. In the first case, 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 the second case, the measure could fall in the intervention field to 024/024bis for a 40% climate coefficient, as the renovation of existing buildings to increase their energy efficiency makes a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation by reducing energy consumption and GHG emissions for the remaining operational phase of the buildings, and by avoiding emissions that would be associated with the construction of new buildings.. <p>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.</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 on people, nature or assets?	NO	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.
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	<p>The measure does not affect water bodies or protected habitats and species.</p> <p>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.</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>It is also guaranteed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)
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	<p>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.</p>