



Italy and the Sustainable Development Goals



ASviS Report 2022





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We have provided support for production of the English version of the ASviS Report because we believe it is necessary for all of us to show commitment to sustainable development and, above all, for businesses to play their part. As an electricity transmission system operator, we play a key role in enabling the use of renewable energy and ensuring the resilience of the Italian national grid. We operate in a sustainable, responsible way in order to create value for society, aware that we have a shared responsibility for the radical changes affecting today's world.

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Introduction

In 2021, the ASviS Report began with a wake-up call regarding the many setbacks and problems that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda was encountering in Italy and around the world. One year later, we have doubled down on this wake-up call, with the first chapter of the 2022 Report dedicated to a message that is as simple as it is unequivocal: time is running out. We must step up our efforts to secure a sustainable future and pursue new approaches, whilst continuing to use the UN 2030 Agenda to guide our actions.

Seven years after the signature of the Sustainable Development Goals and two and a half years after the onset of the Covid-19 crisis, we are all too aware of the plethora of setbacks we have encountered. The situation has been aggravated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which marks a return to geopolitical situations that we hoped had been superseded forever. The tragic loss of life and the millions of refugees have entailed very serious consequences for the entire international community. These events should make us reflect on the need for effective European integration, not only to make our Union "the world champion of sustainable development", as we have always argued for, but also to safeguard the foundations of our collective well-being, and to halt the increase in social inequalities in such tumultuous times.

The way out of this war, as well as the resolution of other conflicts around the world and the prevention of new crises, hinge upon a revitalisation of multilateralism and international institutions, with the aim of defending human rights wherever they are violated: the empowerment of women, protection of minorities, freedom of expression, and protection of the most vulnerable are principles that should apply worldwide. The relevant institutions, from the United Nations to the European Union, should have rules and instruments to enable them to act effectively.

In terms of sustainability policies in Italy, 2022 got off to a good start. The reform of Article 9 saw the fundamental principles of the Constitution updated for the first time, with the introduction of protection of the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems, including in the interest of future generations. Similarly, in the part of the Constitution that regards economic relations, the concept of environmental protection in the performance of public and private activities was added to Article 41.

Since our first ASviS Report in 2016, we have been striving to have sustainability and intergenerational equity included in the Constitution. This has been achieved thanks to cross-party support in Parliament, with all major groups supporting the final vote. This constructive spirit should underpin the reforms that will be needed in the coming years.

With the early and unexpected dissolution of Parliament, after a short election campaign, Italy had a general election on 25 September, coinciding with the seventh anniversary of the 2030 Agenda. We still don't know the future Government's composition and agenda, but we are committed - as we have been since 2016 when ASviS was established, through two legislatures and five governments with diverse political persuasions - to ensuring that sustainable development continues to gain cross-party support, via concrete measures, as set out in our proposals in this report.

The next five years will be crucial for the achievement of three major goals Italy is already committed to: implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), including reforms and investments that are vital for Italy's institutional, social, economic and environmental sustainability, to be completed by 2026; realisation of the just ecological transition, including a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, as agreed at European Union level; and achievement of the 2030 Agenda Goals and Targets that regard Italy.

Here at the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development, we will offer the experience, knowledge and strength that derives from our network of members and the accomplished team working in various capacities for ASviS. Without this great collective engagement, our efforts would be impossible. Our heartfelt thanks go out to all those who contribute to our work, with the conviction that what we are doing for the future of our country is of vital importance.

Marcella Mallen and Pierluigi Stefanini
Presidents of the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development

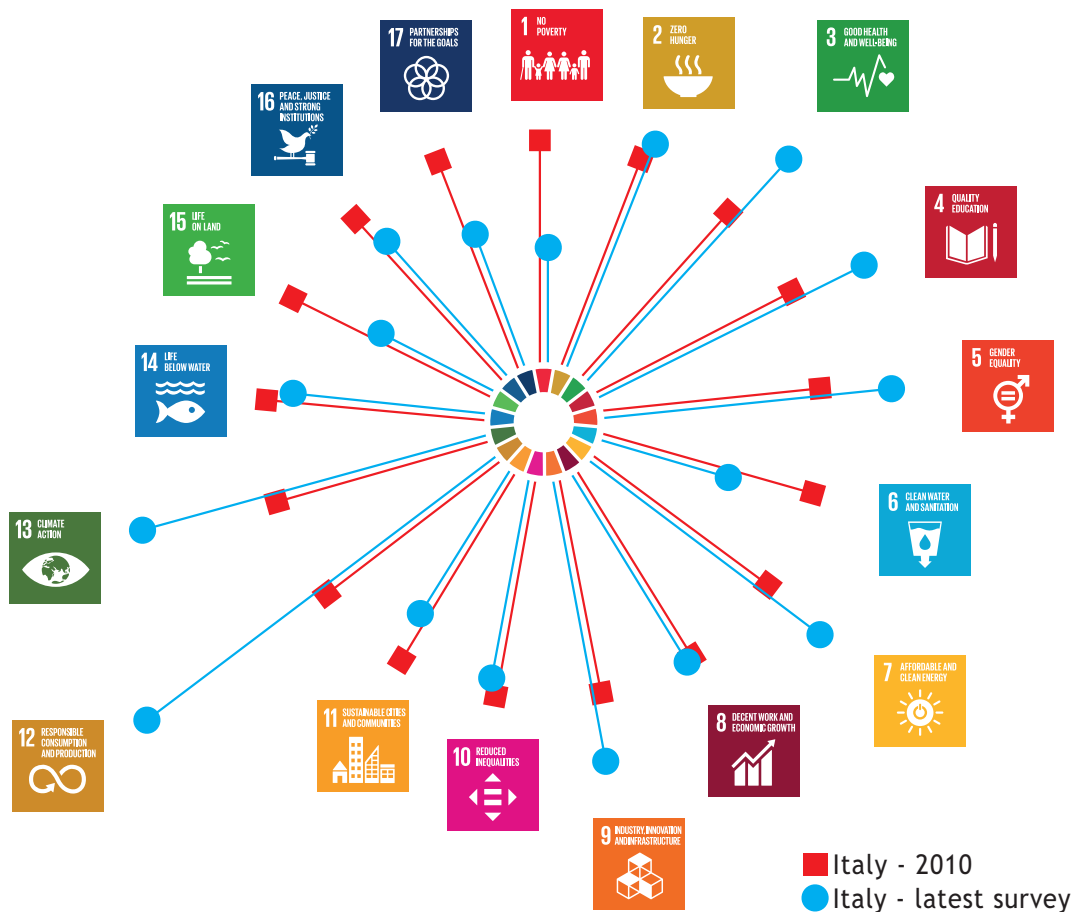
Executive summary

The Covid-19 pandemic continues to have a dramatic impact on progress towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has had serious social and economic repercussions around the world, and made the global multilateral system more fragile, thereby hampering the reduction of inequalities within and between countries.

Paradoxically, the dual crisis has strengthened the commitment and actions of the European Union, which, following the Next Generation EU programme prepared as a response to Covid-19, has initiated various measures to sanction Russia and reduce dependence on its energy. However, these measures were introduced at a critical time for the transition to a more environmentally sustainable and socially just economy, thus putting the EU’s ambitions to be the “global champion of sustainable development” to the test.

Long-term data (2010-2020) for the **European Union** show signs of improvement for 11 Goals (Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 16), deterioration for three (Goals 10, 15, and 17), and substantial stability for two (Goals 1 and 6). In the short term (2019-2020), however, partly due to the pandemic, an overall slowdown is noticeable. Between 2019 and 2020, only three Goals continue to improve (Goals 7, 12 and 13), four deteriorate (Goals 1, 3, 10 and 17) and six remain stable (Goals 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 16). In this context, Italy is below the EU average for nine Goals (1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17), on a par for five Goals (3, 5, 7, 13, 15) and above average for only two Goals (2 and 12).

Regarding **Italy**, the use of composite indicators (built using more than 100 indicators) makes it possible to accurately summarise our country’s situation with respect to the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda.



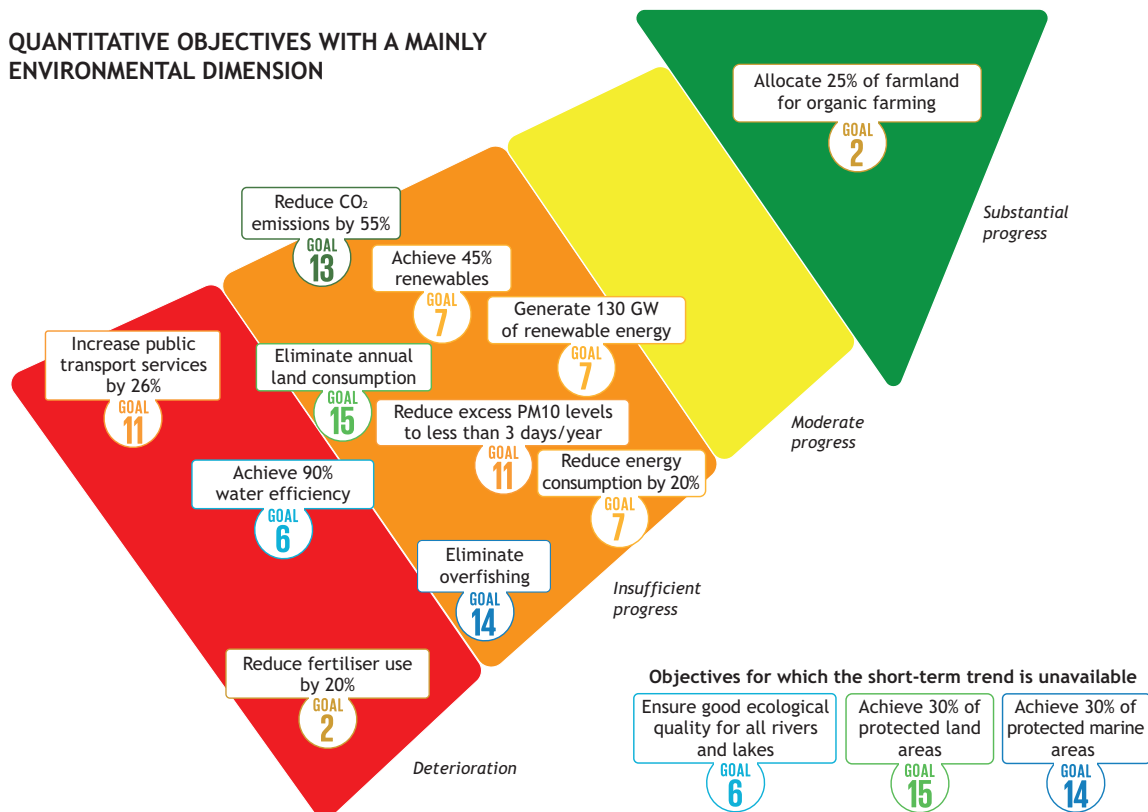
Between 2010 and 2021¹, eight SDGs saw improvement: sustainable food and agriculture (Goal 2), health (Goal 3), education (Goal 4), gender equality (Goal 5), the energy system (Goal 7), innovation (Goal 9), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and climate action (Goal 13). Five SDGs registered overall deterioration: no poverty (Goal 1), clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), life on land (Goal 15), strong institutions (Goal 16) and international cooperation (Goal 17). The situation for four SDGs was largely unchanged: decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11) and protection of marine ecosystems (Goal 14).

Compared to the pre-pandemic situation, in 2021 Italy shows improvement for only two Goals (Goals 7 and 8), while for two others (Goals 2 and 13) the 2019 level is unchanged. For all the other SDGs (Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16 and 17), the figures registered in 2021 are still below the 2019 level, thus confirming that Italy has not yet overcome the negative effects of the pandemic. Since 2020, ASviS has been monitoring the progress of the most important national and European quantitative objectives contained in sectoral plans and strategies that are key to achieving the SDGs. In this report, 33 of these objectives are broken down into the four main dimensions of the respective Goals (environmental, economic, institutional and social).

In the charts below, the relationship between the trend over the past five years and the trend needed to achieve the objective is analysed:

1. *Substantial progress*: if maintained in the future, this trend guarantees achievement of the objective (6 out of 30 cases);
2. *Moderate progress*: moving in the right direction but at an insufficient rate (2 out of 30 cases);
3. *Insufficient progress*: the situation is at a standstill (14 cases out of 30);
4. *Deterioration*: moving in the wrong direction (8 cases out of 30).

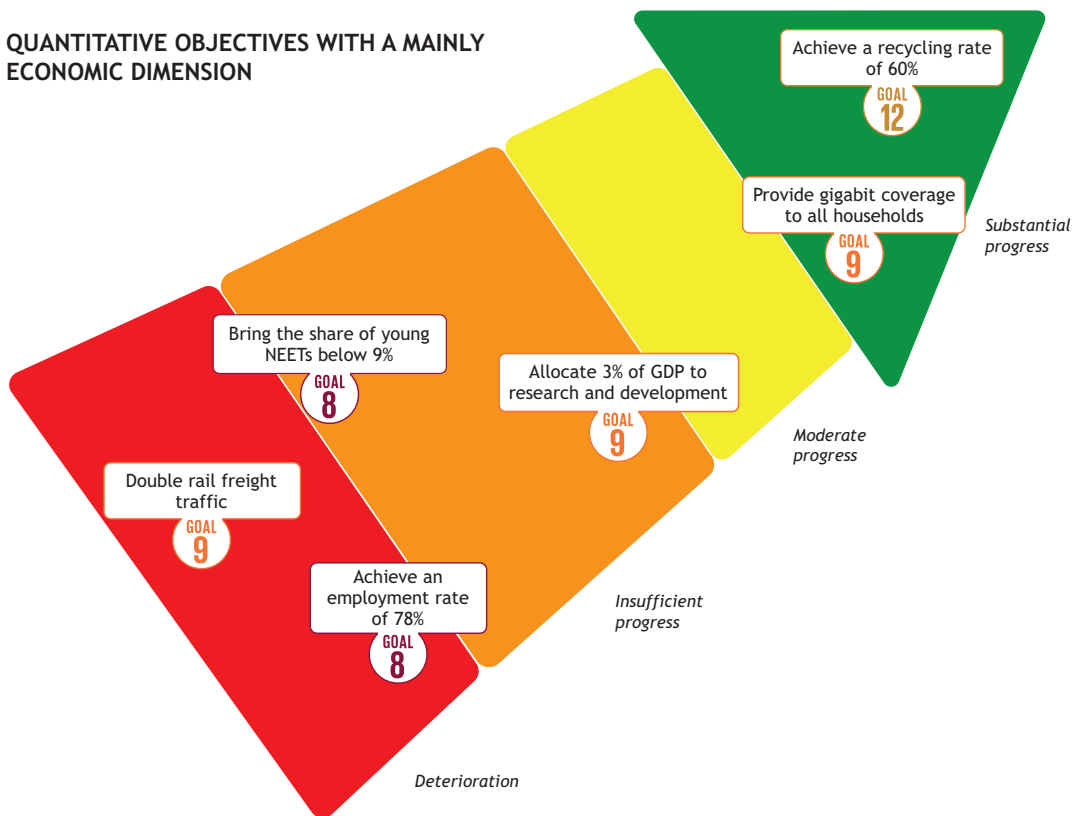
In three cases out of 33, the short-term trend is unavailable.



Over the past five years, the quantitative objectives with a mainly environmental dimension have not shown particularly encouraging trends. Only the organic farming objective has reported substantial progress. Seven objectives still show insufficient progress, while three objectives have registered a deterioration.

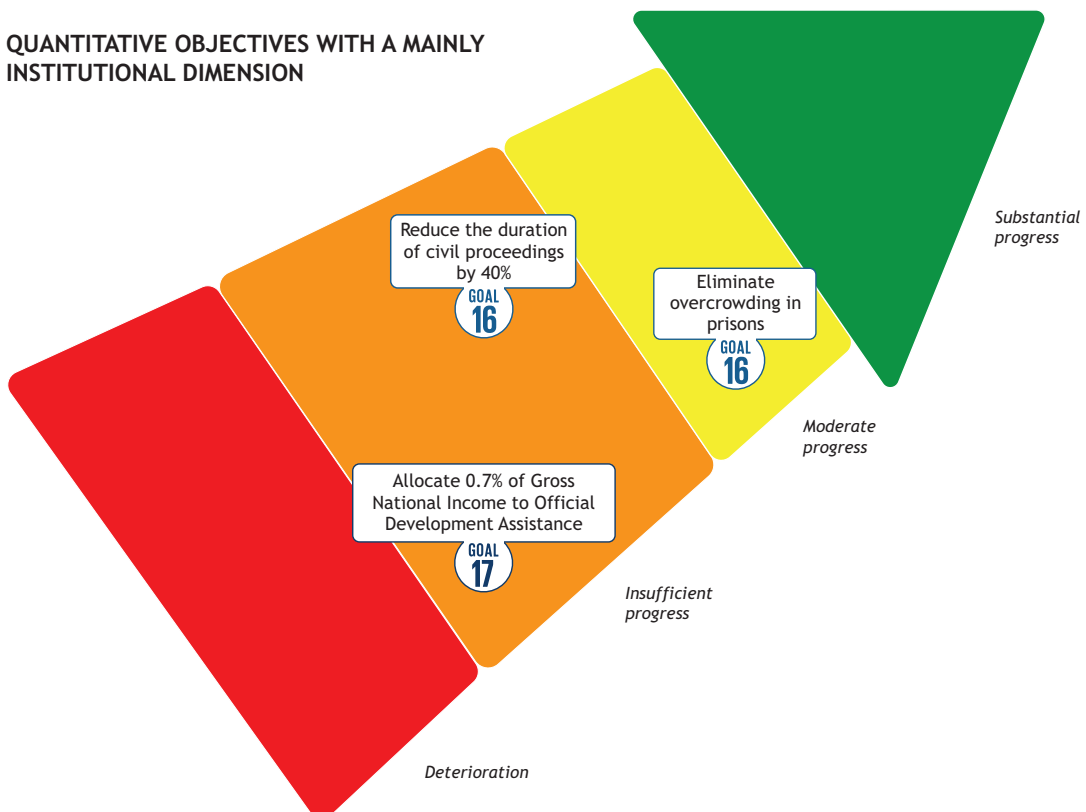
¹ Due to lack of data, Goals 11 and 12 are analyzed until 2020, and Goal 14 until 2019.

QUANTITATIVE OBJECTIVES WITH A MAINLY ECONOMIC DIMENSION

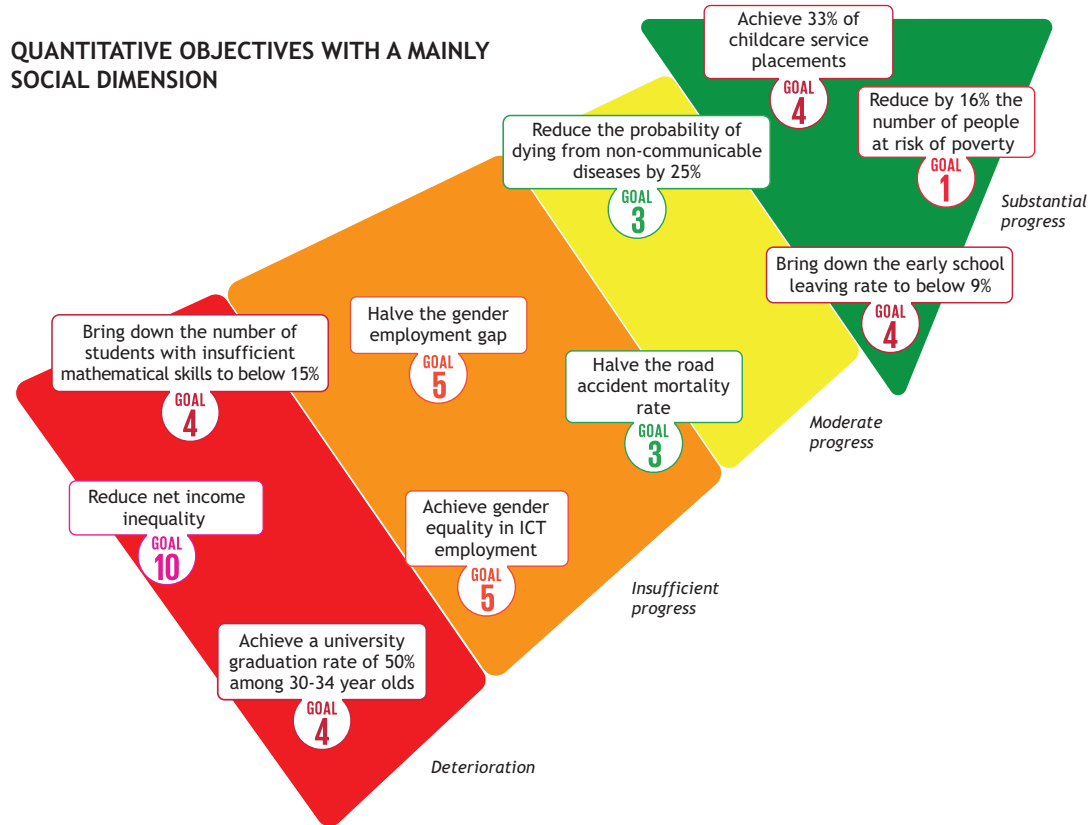


The situation regarding the quantitative objectives with a mainly economic dimension is different. Out of six objectives, two show substantial progress in the short term, two insufficient progress and two a significant deterioration.

QUANTITATIVE OBJECTIVES WITH A MAINLY INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION



In the institutional sphere, two quantitative objectives show insufficient progress in the short term, while the elimination of overcrowding in prisons shows moderate progress, partly due to initiatives undertaken in connection with the pandemic.



The objectives with a mainly social dimension vary. Out of ten objectives, three show substantial progress, one moderate progress, three insufficient progress, and three others an overall deterioration, including income inequality, which has increased in recent years.

Given this unfavourable situation, ASviS reiterates the importance of urgently adopting policies to put Italy on a path towards sustainable development. Ahead of the 2022 elections, ASviS recommended political parties to:

- **Ensure** effective implementation of the **new constitutional principles** relating to sustainable development and upcoming generations. **Target public investment** in accordance with the SDGs. **Ensure implementation of the NRRP** along the lines agreed with the European Union.
- **Set up a public research body to study the future**, tasked with analysing scenarios and identifying risks, in order to design public policies that safeguard collective wellbeing and protect future generations.
- **Consolidate the reforms undertaken to achieve a fair, modern and efficient judicial system. Promote a culture of social and environmental impact reporting** for central and local public administrations which, through *ex-ante* and *ex-post* assessment of policies, enables preparation of a **sustainability report on Italy's economic system**.
- **Integrate** sustainable development into the reorganised **parliamentary committees** and re-establish an **intergroup** for sustainable development in both Houses of Parliament.
- **Set up** a multi-level system of strategies and **local agendas** for sustainable development.
- **Take on board** the central importance of the **just ecological transition process**, taking into account the consequences in the economic and social spheres. Approve and implement the NCCAP (National

Climate Change Adaptation Plan). Simplify consent processes for new renewable energy production plants and set out a path for the elimination of Environmentally Harmful Subsidies (EHS). Shift the tax burden from labour to wasted resources and pollution.

- **Implement** the cross-cutting priorities of the **NRRP**, including:
 - > to guarantee effective **gender equality**;
 - > to prepare a **youth work plan, framed within a youth employment agreement**;
 - > to significantly reduce local inequalities, and boost the role of **southern Italy**;
 - > to view the **digital transition** as an enabling factor to accelerate the response to the social and environmental challenges of our time.
- **Contrast** growing **income poverty** by improving the design and management of the Italian basic income scheme. Comprehensively reform the existing **welfare system and active labour policies**.
- **Include** the **One Health** approach in all policies, which is based on the principle of integrated eco-systemic health.
- **Guarantee the protection of inalienable and citizenship rights** and **strive** to achieve effective **multi-lateralism** by allocating **0.7%** of Gross National Income to **Official Development Assistance**.



**A new strategy to halt the destruction
of our planet and humankind**



1. A new strategy to halt the destruction of our planet and humankind

1.1 The windows of opportunity are narrowing

On 8 February 2022, a cross-party parliamentary majority approved some very important amendments to the Italian Constitution. These relate to Article 9, which adds “protection of the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems, including in the interest of future generations” to the fundamental principles of the Italian Republic, and to Article 41, which states that economic initiatives may not be carried out “in a way that is detrimental to health and the environment” and should also be directed and coordinated “for environmental purposes”, in addition to the already envisaged social purposes.

These amendments to the Constitution were made in a year in which we have all been called upon, more than ever before, to act with courage and determination to implement a development model for our societies based on sustainability. This also led us to reflect on the delays, postponements, hesitations and inactions, 50 years on from the first world conference that the United Nations dedicated to the environment¹, and 50 years after the first important report on the limits of growth published by the Club of Rome². The latter sent out a clear message, which unfortunately has been wilfully ignored: unlimited material and quantitative growth is impossible in a world that has clear bio-geophysical boundaries.

Over the past 50 years, which have seen remarkable developments in knowledge and awareness of our future, several UN world conferences on sustainability have taken place, hundreds of conventions and agreements have been signed aimed at protecting the dynamic stability of natural systems (climate change, biodiversity, desertification), and myriad reports have been published by highly respected scientific institutions and UN bodies, leading to the 2030 Agenda in 2015. However, unfortunately, continuous delays, inaction, the prevalence of a short-term mindset, and widespread denialism have meant that only slight

and insufficient progress has been made towards sustainability. The catastrophe caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as well as the appalling human tragedy it has unleashed, has set us back decades, including culturally.

Paradoxically, at this time we also have extraordinary scientific knowledge at our disposal, which provides us with a vast amount of data, analysis and information that documents in granular detail the serious state of the relationship between humankind and nature.

The scientific research conducted in recent years to assess the extent and effects of anthropogenic global changes has produced some cognitive milestones that are vital for building our future, as they provide a kind of guardrail to follow so that we can keep on a sustainable development path. These basic elements had already been identified at the 2001 Global Change Open Science Conference in Amsterdam³, which was promoted by the large research and innovation programmes of the then International Union of Scientific Unions (ICSU), now the International Science Council (ISC), the world’s largest scientific organisation. The conclusions were as follows:

1. The Earth System behaves as a single, self-regulating system comprised of physical, chemical, biological and human components. The interactions and feedbacks between the component parts are complex and exhibit multi-scale temporal and spatial variability.
2. Human activities are significantly influencing Earth’s environment in many ways in addition to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Anthropogenic changes to Earth’s land surface, oceans, coasts and atmosphere and to biological diversity, the water cycle and biogeochemical cycles are clearly identifiable beyond natural variability. They are equal to some of the great forces of nature in their extent and impact.
3. Global change cannot be understood in terms of a simple cause-effect paradigm. Human-

driven changes cause multiple effects that cascade through the Earth System in complex ways. These effects interact with each other and with local- and regional-scale changes in multidimensional patterns that are difficult to understand and even more difficult to predict. Surprises abound.

4. Earth System dynamics are characterised by critical thresholds and abrupt changes. Human activities could inadvertently trigger such changes with severe consequences for Earth's environment and inhabitants. Human activities have the potential to switch the Earth System to alternative modes of operation that may prove irreversible and less hospitable to humans and other life.
5. The nature of changes now occurring simultaneously in the Earth System, their magnitudes and rates of change are unprecedented.

The Earth System scientific community has enabled us to achieve some basic elements for studying sustainability, especially the concepts of the Anthropocene, tipping points and planetary boundaries⁴.

As early as the year 2000, the scientific community who study Earth System sciences suggested that a possible new geological epoch, originally proposed by the scientists Paul Crutzen and Eugene F. Stoermer and dubbed the Anthropocene, should be thoroughly investigated and identified. This epoch is characterised by the effects of global environmental changes arising from human intervention, comparable to the effects of the great global changes caused in the Earth's history by geophysical, natural and even astrophysical forces, such as asteroids falling to Earth. A special working group within the International Commission on Stratigraphy of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) is investigating the scientific elements in order to formally recognise the new geological period.

The concept of tipping points⁵ is very important in understanding the functioning of the Earth System: tipping points are phenomena that manifest highly non-linear - and sometimes irreversible - behaviour, involving sudden changes as thresholds are exceeded.

The tipping points regard the current trends of important biomes, such as the Amazon rainforest and boreal forests, the complex mechanisms of

ocean circulation systems, such as the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC), and the state of the ice caps, with the Greenland ice caps and parts of West Antarctica at risk of collapse, which would release enormous amounts of greenhouse gases from the melting permafrost. In these situations, ongoing anthropogenic climate change generates positive feedback loops, such as, for example, what is taking place on the Greenland ice sheet, where melting ice creates a surface that, deprived of ice, receives more heat, which further increases the melting, and the triggered feedback thus leads to irreversible loss of the ice cover⁶.

In addition, several tipping points are causally linked, with the potential to cause domino effects that may trigger cascading mechanisms. This can set off dynamic processes that may shift the Earth System from one state to another, causing a kind of threshold effect at planetary level and generating great risks for humankind.

Unfortunately, this unequivocal and well documented message from the scientific community is not used by politicians to make serious, binding decisions in the international negotiating arenas where policies to deal with our future are discussed and approved. The majority of politicians and decision-makers still fail to understand that the ecological deficit humankind has suffered until now, and the effects we are suffering and will increasingly suffer in the future due to a stark underestimation of the value of natural capital, must be seen as an extremely urgent priority.

Without a healthy and vital natural world, we cannot breathe, drink or eat, and the activities needed to run our economies and societies are impossible. Therefore, this is an even more serious emergency than the economic and financial crisis, and urgent action must be taken to turn the tide.

Research into Earth System science and global sustainability recommends establishment of a safe operating space (SOS) for humanity, in order to make sustainability viable by identifying planetary boundaries within which we can operate⁷. These boundaries relate to nine major issues regarding global planetary change, which are closely interconnected and interdependent, where human intervention should not go beyond certain limits (for example, no more than a 1.5-2°C increase in the mean temperature of the Earth's surface compared to the pre-industrial era average), in order to avoid reaching tipping

points beyond which the cascading effects are practically impossible for us to manage.

Therefore, whilst taking into account the essentials we all need to lead a decent life, a safe operating space (SOS) is an area where we can achieve sustainable development.

The nine boundaries are: climate change, loss of biodiversity, ocean acidification, ozone depletion in the stratosphere, changes in the bio-geochemical nitrogen and phosphorus cycle, global water use, changes in land use, the spread of atmospheric aerosols, and pollution arising from new anthropogenic entities.

While for three boundaries scientists have not yet identified thresholds (the ozone layer, ocean acidification and atmospheric aerosols), for six others (climate change, loss of biodiversity, changes in the nitrogen and phosphorus cycle, changes in land use, freshwater use, new anthropogenic entities) we have already gone beyond the specified boundary.

One of the foremost experts on Earth System science and global sustainability, Johan Rockstrom, reminds us that "we are coming up against the biophysical limits that define the Earth's capacity to continue to support unsustainable growth. What we need now is a profound rethink, a radical change in the way our economies should develop within the framework of systems that support life on Earth. If our claims of social and economic development for everyone are to be credible, they must be based on principles that are secure, and also include fair and appropriate sharing of the Earth's remaining ecological spaces among all its inhabitants, today and tomorrow"⁸.

1.2 New development models for planetary sustainability

Uneven development of economies and societies has marked the world's path since the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At that time, the Soviet Union had just collapsed, leaving the way open for the Western development model, based on the market economy and multilateral trade and business security networks (WTO, etc.). The cold war had ended not because the problems of capitalism had been solved, but because "real socialism" had failed⁹. The income gaps between people in rich countries narrowed between the two world wars and welfare systems became increasingly generous. But even before the end of the Soviet Union, tax rates for high incomes had been reduced, trade unions had been weakened and income gaps within and between countries had shot up. At Rio it was taken for granted that western wealth would be shared with the group of developing countries, to the extent that some principles and conventions, including the climate convention, exempted developing countries from any environmental obligations on the grounds of shared but differentiated responsibilities. The globalisation of markets then grew, which brought benefits¹⁰ but still increased inequalities, with developing countries' commodity prices set by the markets to the advantage of the strongest, and above all with the commodification of labour and the relocation of companies.

The figures regarding income inequality, as well as inequalities of gender, rights and access to resources, are staggering. Since 1995, the richest one per cent of people have received 20 times more of the increase in global wealth than the poorest half of the human population. Eight men now hold the same amount of wealth as the world's 3.6 billion poorest people¹¹. Moreover, this system is incapable of preventing recurring serious crises, avoiding health emergencies¹² and defending peace.

The global geopolitical picture is constantly changing. Once again the west has competitors on the ground, due to inadequate global policies which rather than integration have generated competition and armed conflicts. New multinational players have come assertively to the fore. Above all, China, which exerts undisputed, self-interested influence over many developing countries, is now on a par with the west with

regard to many indicators, including emissions and pollution.

Africa, Latin America and the Middle East no longer seem willing to sell their commodities to advanced economies at favourable prices. Lastly, Russia, one of the world's largest exporters of gas and oil, is trying to reassert itself as an imperial power by restoring its past glory using equally antiquated methods, despite the meagre size of its GDP. In these emerging situations, democracy is constantly being eroded, not least because of the disastrous failure of attempts to export democracy by force of arms.

The transformation of the global picture may be discerned in the stages of global negotiations on the environment and development. In 2012, at Rio+20, Europe and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) put forward the green economy model¹³. Both determined to protect their own interests, China, which is unwilling to accept non-native development models, and the United States, which is essentially hostile to any such green initiatives, blocked the proposal.

Sustainable development was taken to the highest levels of the United Nations, involving the General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and in three years of arduous negotiations a new mode of governance was achieved with the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement (2015). This was no longer based on top-down command and control, but rather on the voluntary and proactive bottom-up adherence of countries to the goals of the SDGs and the historic Paris Agreement, which they may access through nationally determined contributions (NDCs)¹⁴.

Europe has also shifted from the declarations of principle of a universal green economy to the Green Deal, an internal agreement with stringent targets, which is focused on decarbonisation of the economy by 2050 with a strict milestone of 2030, the circular economy and the protection of nature, within an avowedly inclusive social framework. However, even though the market economy is going green, demands for the reduction of inequalities are not adequately heeded and the gap with sustainability is widening.

How can we come up with a sustainable development model?¹⁵ The framework of multilateral negotiations must be safeguarded and strengthened. In the west, acknowledgement of the current inadequacies is now widely shared, and in many quarters there is talk of a new capitalism^{16 17}.

However, no theory seems able to move beyond Thomas Piketty's wall, as expressed in the famous formula $r > g$ ¹⁸, whereby the rate of return on capital is even more than five times the economic growth rates on which most people's incomes depend. Historical data suggest that this is the ultimate condition of capitalism, except during the post-war reconstruction periods of the last century, when both financial capital as well as income were pared down to a minimum. Inequalities create a hierarchy and determine social distances. Instead of encouraging a public spirit, cohesion and trust that can flourish in a community of near equals, large material differences exacerbate discrimination within countries and between poor and rich countries. The social structure ossifies and social mobility decreases. In short, inequalities hamper development and even democratic processes, as witnessed for several years by declining electoral turnouts. We are also seeing growing political hostility towards high-income countries, which are most responsible for economic and environmental crises. A shift in prestige and influence is taking place among the major communities, from the United States, the undisputed hegemon for 30 years but weakened by economic crises, reckless wars and internal political disagreements, to China, which never stops reminding the world of its limited historical responsibility for carbon emissions, slavery and colonialism¹⁹. However, China's hegemonic aspirations encounter obstacles due to an autocratic system of government, human rights violations perpetrated against parts of its own population²⁰, an increasingly aggressive foreign policy and an ever-increasing contribution to climate change. In order to limit the growing influence of China's authoritarian socialism, the western world must radically innovate its capitalist model, evolving it towards a participatory, post-colonial market system that is supportive of middle- and low-income countries and can effectively respond to the environmental crisis. In other words, the two dominant social and geopolitical poles must come closer together, rather than entrenching themselves in economic and military counter-positions, as they seem to be about to do. The 2030 Agenda could be the guide for this rapprochement. It sets out Goals that should be translated into missions at government level. Any mission should be ambitious, clear in its purpose to improve people's quality of life and have a broad social resonance. Its objectives

should be concrete, measurable and time-bound, like the decarbonisation of the European Green Deal. Here the new role for public authorities comes to the fore. As well as reducing risks for private capital, they should be the investor of first rather than last resort, and able to attract private investment by increasing the multiplier effect and guiding financial institutions. As we are finding out in Italy in these early stages of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), this entails boosting the capacity of the public sector, and superseding the outsourcing of project guidance and monitoring to private companies and professional consultants. Herein lies the key to the new relationship between the public and private sectors. The public sector defines measures on behalf of the common good²¹, and then structures and finances them, and the private sector co-invests and cooperates in the achievement of objectives, and in addition to corporate social responsibility, charity or the enlargement of the stakeholder base, plays a decisive part in the value chain of the mission in which wealth is produced in a fairer way, while pursuing the objectives of society. Rather than enlisting governments among companies' shareholders, and thereby their private interests, it is a question of enlisting the industrial system in public missions, and financing, using tax levers and strict monitoring systems to assess the performance of each actor, and therefore also replace managers who have not achieved their assigned objectives.

1.3 Wellbeing and sustainability indicators for a different kind of development

Sustainability presupposes a new development model, consumption that is compatible with the state of the planet, and economic mechanisms that do not increase inequality and also “leave no-one behind”, as set out in the preamble to the UN 2030 Agenda.

A first step to bringing about this goal is the shift from shareholder capitalism to stakeholder capitalism, namely to an economic system in which companies keep an eye on shareholders' profits, but also on the overall wellbeing of the context in which they operate, and pay attention to all stakeholders: consumers, employees, local communities and the environment. This change is already taking place in many enterprises, but it may also entail a shift in the balance of power, as stakeholders should not only be beneficiaries of companies' actions, but also participate in their management in some way or another.

A new development model also requires a different metric to measure its development. Until now, the most significant parameter for assessing the progress of an economic system has been Gross Domestic Product, which measures the amount of wealth produced in a given period. GDP was first measured during the great depression, before the second world war. It has been refined over the years, with standards that compare the performance of all nations around the world. However, over time, its predominance has been strongly criticised, starting with Robert Kennedy who, shortly before his assassination, condemned its limitations, saying that “it can tell us everything about America except why we are proud that we are Americans”.

More than 50 years have gone by since that speech was made and measurement tools have evolved a great deal. Gallup started measuring life satisfaction worldwide and these data led to the development of the Easterlin paradox (named after the economist Richard Easterlin). Up to a certain level, satisfaction increases in parallel with the growth of per capita GDP; then other factors prevail, so additional income growth does not necessarily lead to greater happiness.

Since the beginning of the new millennium, a powerful international movement, called Beyond

GDP, aimed at supplementing Gross Domestic Product with other significant measures. This movement has two main points of reference:

- The “statistics, knowledge and policy” initiatives promoted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which began when Enrico Giovannini was the chief statistician of the Paris-based organisation. International conferences are held every two or three years to compare different experiences, with the participation of statisticians, economists, civil society representatives and politicians.
- The report of the commission appointed by French President Nicolas Sarkozy and chaired by Nobel Prize winners Joseph Stiglitz and Amartya Sen, and the French economist Jean Paul Fitoussi, aimed at promoting alternative development indicators other than GDP.

All these efforts have yielded important results, including the following:

- GDP cannot be replaced by a single composite indicator, which would aggregate too many elements to be truly meaningful. Rather, a dashboard should be used, which presents a large amount of data from which collective wellbeing can be assessed.
- The basic elements (the so-called “domains”) of this dashboard are essentially the same in all the systems developed in the various countries: health, education, security, economic conditions, working conditions, social relations and the environment, appear in all measurement systems.
- In addition to objective indicators (for example, life expectancy), the measurement of collective wellbeing also requires subjective wellbeing indicators, based on individual perceptions: for example, the number of healthy years of life declared. In many respects, however, perceptions vary between cultures, which makes it difficult to compare this type of data across different locations.
- The most difficult aspect to measure is sustainability, namely the valuation of assets that are passed on from one year to the next, and from one generation to the next. GDP is already inadequate for the measurement of economic sustainability, because it is “gross”, namely it does not take into account the depreciation of invested capital. If a country’s production ap-

paratus ages without being renewed, this does not show up in GDP. Even greater difficulties are encountered when measuring other types of capital: social (the validity of the network of relations), human (the level of education of a population) and above all environmental (how, for example, can the the loss of an animal species be accounted for?).

Despite these difficulties, Beyond GDP measures have spread in many countries and international organisations. In Italy, the National Statistical Office (ISTAT), in collaboration with the National Council for Economics and Labour (CNEL), has developed the Fair and Sustainable Wellbeing (BES) system, which includes more than 150 indicators divided into 12 domains. Some of these indicators have also become part of the Budget Law procedures, which obliges the Ministry of Economy and Finance to set out a three-year projection that evaluates the impacts of the economic policy measures contained in this law on collective wellbeing.

At the OECD, the Beyond GDP process is overseen by the Wellbeing, Inclusion, Sustainability and Equal Opportunity (WISE) centre. Moreover, the organisation has its own system of wellbeing indicators (Better Life Index) that are applied to many countries, which also enables the development of personal rankings by varying the weights applied to different domains.

The UN’s Millennium Development Goals, which are now the Sustainable Development Goals, have strongly boosted global statistics, by promoting a system of over 200 indicators to measure the 169 Targets of the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Overall, the availability of data on collective wellbeing has improved a great deal in recent years. However, politicians’ use of these data has been inadequate. Undoubtedly, dashboards are more difficult to evaluate and have less media impact than a single figure such as GDP. But only taking Gross Domestic Product into account means disregarding the complex nature of the policies that are essential for sustainable development.

According to estimates by many economists, Gross Domestic Product in the most industrialised countries is unlikely to grow more than 2 per cent per annum in the coming years, as a result of difficulties in traditional wealth creation due to the climate crisis, a shortage of necessary materials and also measures to promote sustainability that will inevitably affect consumption.

This economic trend does not allow for fair distribution of wealth among all classes, with the risk of increasing social unrest and tensions. Therefore, politicians should embrace a holistic view, thus enabling assessment of all aspects of human progress, via goals that reflect its complexity.

The Sustainable Development Goals, which Italy committed to by signing the 2030 Agenda in 2015, also entail a number of commitments that can be measured by wellbeing indicators. For example, the commitment to halve poverty levels in accordance with national standards by 2030. Other targets were set for 2020 which Italy did not achieve: for example, substantially reducing the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs).

The UN targets are supplemented by European ones, such as cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 and halting the production of fossil fuel vehicles from 2035.

Therefore, the collective wellbeing and sustainability goals require a broad-based policy. As well as encouraging politicians via continuous debate on these issues, ASviS has developed a series of indicators that provide a snapshot of Italy's situation - across its regions, provinces and metropolitan areas - with respect to the 17 Goals and our country's position compared to other European countries. In order to guarantee consistent policies, it is vital to adopt the SDGs and related indicators in economic planning, and in assessing the impact of measures, thereby achieving an integrated system that can gauge a country's wellbeing by taking into account all its many facets.

1.4 The current state of the 2030 Agenda, and possible extension beyond its deadline

One of the innovative aspects of the 2030 Agenda is that, prior to its individual actions and deadlines, the complex geography of sustainable development is clearly outlined, by bringing together various areas of interest into 17 Goals. 2030 is an essential milestone, which concretises what in other cases and treaties would have been declarations of intent without any prospects of implementation. It is equally true that the heart of the 2030 Agenda lies in the word "agenda" itself. Indeed, one of this document's strong points is that it links sectors of sustainable development that until a few years ago were deemed to be far apart, such as the environment and malnutrition, technology and strong institutions (to name just a few), thereby encompassing complex and multifaceted situations within the same framework.

The challenging events of recent years - the war in Ukraine, the pandemic, climate change - have put the resilience of the 2030 Agenda to the test, as it has had to "parry the blows" they have caused. As already mentioned, the Agenda operates through Goals and deadlines, via which it is able to move forward. The global scale of disruptions, such as the pandemic, the war in Ukraine and global warming, might call into question achievement of the 2030 Agenda Goals and, therefore, the validity of the Agenda itself. When reflecting on this problem, however, it is worth bearing in mind two significant aspects.

Firstly, a worldwide event such as the pandemic, which has set back some of the 2030 Agenda Targets (for example, the ones regarding the fight against poverty), has also led to implementation of several national and international plans - such as the National Recovery and Resilience Plan - which have significantly boosted the sustainable development process, by supporting the energy transition, mobility initiatives, decarbonisation, digitalisation and many other areas.

Secondly, even though some of the Goals will not be achieved, the Agenda's strength lies not so much in its deadline but rather because it has been able to set out a path. This means that the model of the 2030 Agenda is likely to be extended beyond 2030 in one way or another.

The closer we get to the decisive date, the more the challenges must be projected beyond 2030: for example, the goal of “zero net emissions” by 2050. Indeed, this shift in the timeframe is possible because the Agenda is a guide and not merely a wake-up call, given its capacity to bring together today’s challenges within a comprehensive vision of sustainable development, to be applied in the present as well as in the years to come.

Suffice it to say that one of the latest UN global science reports, “Six big questions for the global economic recovery”²², produced by the UN High-Level Advisory Board on Economic and Social Affairs (HLAB) - comprising a group of former heads of state and senior government officials, Nobel laureates and other experts - in identifying the six strategic areas “for global recovery in 2022 and beyond”, came up with the same goals (regarding economic policies, investment aligned with the SDGs, inequality, climate change, technology, ageing population) that are already the key focus of the 2030 Agenda.

The UN committee recognised, for example, that a sound and equitable global recovery will not be possible until pandemics (and therefore health, Goal 3 of the 2030 Agenda) are brought under control, which in turn entails the need to address a number of inequalities between and within countries, including access to vaccines, financing and economic and social support, multilateral action and international cooperation. HLAB also provides recommendations on different ways to measure countries’ development performance, by going beyond GDP and incorporating assessments of the state of countries’ economic health, progress, risks and resilience. The UN report also emphasises the importance of coming up with a new way of thinking about debt, involving re-evaluation of the role of public spending in order to mobilise more resources (aligned with the SDGs) in the short and long term, improved government support for the labour market, universal social protection and innovation.

The UN report also stresses the importance of environmental protection, another Goal at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, by encouraging a just and inclusive transition, including support for developing countries, and also ensuring that climate action is tailored to local contexts in order to address specific problems, such as biodiversity loss, deforestation and resource depletion.

HLAB’s analysis also addresses the opportunities and challenges associated with the use of new technologies, which is another focal point of the Agenda, emphasising the role that public policies should play in shaping and guiding the spread of digital innovation for the benefit of everyone. “Workers displaced by automation need retraining and support to move to new forms of employment, including in sectors that use frontier technologies,” the report points out, including involvement of several of the 2030 Agenda Goals in these challenging processes.

Another issue identified by HLAB is the ageing population, a growing phenomenon in almost all countries around the world. According to Roberto Poli, president of the Association of Italian Futurists (AFI), in 2050 one in seven people in Italy will be over 80 years old. Whilst population ageing is a sign of the reduction in mortality and fertility associated with socio-economic development, HLAB explains, this trend also leads to fiscal pressures that will affect public pension systems and other social protection measures. Managing this complex situation, and the solutions to deal with it, such as a better care economy, and effective demographic and migration policies, will always be the task of the 2030 Agenda and its interconnected Goals.

As well as Goals and Targets, the Agenda above all consists of concrete policies, the real area of action of sustainable development. According to another UN report, “Long-term future trends and scenarios: impacts on the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals”²³, global actions and consumption patterns over the past year have not been in line with the “low energy demand (LED) scenario”, which is the best one for achieving the SDGs and sustainable development by 2050. Over the past eight years, the increased demand for energy, materials and land use has continued unabated, requiring increasingly ambitious models to achieve the 2030 Agenda Goals on time. This shift highlights another key aspect of the UN Goals: it is not so much the Goals that become obsolete with the changes resulting from global challenges, but rather the means for achieving them, which year by year (and even month by month) need to be constantly updated.

According to the latest findings of the working group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), for example, a drastic reduction in emissions (as was assumed years ago) will no

longer be sufficient to achieve the climate Goals; rather large-scale negative emission technologies accompanied by nature-based solutions such as reforestation and land use improvement will be needed. In this case, the climate Agenda Goal 13 is not refuted, but the means to achieve it are updated.

However, in order to ensure that the course of action set out in the 2030 Agenda is achieved, as the report also points out, a number of thorny issues, including a rapid energy transition, need to be settled, if the Goals are to remain within reach. Indeed, clean energy can promote secure universal energy access and fuel global economic development. For example, third-generation photovoltaic solar cells, which can overcome the current efficiency limitation of conventional ones, would provide a strong impetus in this direction, as would advances in research and development and knowledge exchange, which could facilitate large-scale deployment of highly efficient photovoltaic solar technology, especially in developing countries. The spread of new digital technologies could also play a crucial role in the future path of sustainable development, especially implementation of the intelligent charging infrastructure that is needed to promote electric mobility.

However, as both reports conclude, these changes require an improvement in the quality of public policies, which will need to be promoted by effective, inclusive and accountable institutions. This is also one of the Goals (Goal 16) of the 2030 Agenda.

If we can also count on technology helping to tackle major environmental challenges, such as the climate crisis, other 2030 Agenda Goals above all require a global political turning point regarding: worsening inequalities, growing extreme poverty and food insecurity, and the lack of respect in many countries for fundamental human rights, showing that the world is still a long way from meeting the Agenda's initial demand that "no one should be left behind".

In conclusion, the 2030 Agenda is still pointing in the right direction along the path towards sustainable development, but the backlog of delays, regarding the state of our planet and deteriorating human conditions, is becoming more serious. In Italy, we must step up our efforts to achieve a sustainability policy, as ASviS has set out in its recommendations to politicians ahead

of the new legislature, and as proposed in this report, but we should also contribute to a European policy that takes the lead in building a different world.

NOTES

- ¹ See <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/stockholm1972>
- ² See <https://www.clubofrome.org/ltg50>
- ³ Steffen W. et. al., 2004, *Global Change and Earth System: A Planet Under Pressure*, The IGBP Book, Springer.
- ⁴ Steffen W. et. al., 2019, *The emergence and evolution of Earth System Science*, *Nature Reviews Earth & Environmental Science*, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43017-019-0005-6>; Seitzinger S.P. et. al., 2016, *International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme and Earth system science: Three decades of co-evolution, Anthropocene*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ancene.2016.01.001>.
- ⁵ Lenton T. et. al., 2008, *Tipping elements in the Earth's climate system*, *Proceedings National Academy of Sciences*, 105; 1786 - 1793, Lenton T. et. al., 2019, *Climate tipping points - too risky to bet against*, *Nature*, 575; 592 - 595, Wunderling N. et. al., 2021, *Interacting tipping elements increase risk of climate domino effects under global warming*, *Earth System Dynamics*, 12; 601-619.
- ⁶ There are many scientific works on this subject, including the highly interesting review by Brovkin V. et.al., 2021, *Past abrupt changes, tipping points and cascading impacts in the Earth System*, *Nature Geoscience*, vol.14; 550-558 and Armstrong McKay et. al., 2022, *Exceeding 1.5°C global warming could trigger multiple climate tipping points*, *Science*, 377, <https://doi.org/10.1126/scienceabn7950>.
- ⁷ Rockstrom J. et. al, 2009, *A Safe Operating Space for Humanity*, *Nature*, 461; 472-475; Rockstrom J. and Klum M., 2015, *Grande mondo piccolo pianeta. La prosperità entro i confini planetari*, Edizioni Ambiente; Rockstrom J. et. Al., 2021, *Identifying a Safe and Just Corridor for People and the Planet, Earth's Future*, 10.1029/2020F001866; Steffen W. et. al., 2015, *Planetary Boundaries: Guiding Human Development on a Changing Planet*, *Science*, 347,doi:10.1126/science.1259855, see also <https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/planetary-boundaries/the-nine-planetary-boundaries.html>
- ⁸ Rockstrom J. and Klum M., 2015, *Grande mondo piccolo pianeta. La prosperità entro i confini planetari*, Edizioni Ambiente.
- ⁹ Wilkinson R., Pickett K.; 2022; *Tackling inequality takes social reform*; *Nature*, vol. 606, 23 June 2022
- ¹⁰ United Nations; 2002; *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development*; World Summit on Sustainable Development, A/CONF.199/20
- ¹¹ Oxfam International; 2022; *Inequality Kills. The unparalleled action needed to combat unprecedented inequality in the wake of COVID-19*; Oxfam GB, Oxfam House, John Smith Drive, Cowley, Oxford, OX4 2JY, UK
- ¹² Mazzucato M.; 2020; *Non sprechiamo questa crisi*; Laterza
- ¹³ UNEP; 2011; *Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication*; A Synthesis for Policy Makers; www.unep.org/greeneconomy
- ¹⁴ UNFCCC; <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs>
- ¹⁵ Giovannini E., Barca F.; 2020; *Quel mondo diverso da immaginare per battersi e che si può realizzare*; Laterza
- ¹⁶ Mazzucato M.; 2021; *Missione economia. Una guida per cambiare il capitalismo*; Laterza
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- ¹⁹ Piketty T.; 2022; *A Brief History of Equality*; Belknap
- ²⁰ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/08/un-human-rights-office-issues-assessment-human-rights-concerns-xin-jiang>
- ²¹ Ostrom E.; 1990; *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*; Cambridge University Press
- ²² https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/hlab-ii_qa_compendium_final.pdf
- ²³ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/29840SG_report_on_long_term_scenarios.pdf



The 2030 Agenda around the world



2. The 2030 Agenda around the world

2.1 The invasion of Ukraine, conflicts around the world and the 2030 Agenda

In the 2021 ASviS Report, we pointed out that the effects of the pandemic, the risk of the consequences of climate change and concerns about the socio-economic resilience of Italy and other countries, should not obscure the fact that armed conflicts, civil wars and large-scale human rights violations are rife in various parts of the world.

These conflicts pose very serious obstacles to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, in all its aspects. This became even more apparent in 2022, especially for us Europeans, after Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February. This caused the largest refugee crisis in Europe since the second world war, with approximately 7.2 million Ukrainians fleeing their country and a third of the population displaced. The invasion amounted to a dramatic escalation of the conflict that began in 2014 with Russia's annexation (not recognised by the international community) of Crimea, together with Moscow's support for two self-proclaimed separatist republics (the Donetsk People's Republic and the Lugansk People's Republic) in the Donbas region. This support has led to repeated clashes between Ukrainian and Russian armed forces over the years, comprising a low-intensity war that has nevertheless resulted in thousands of casualties and refugees.

In March and April 2021, Russia began to amass military forces near the Russian-Ukrainian border. A second deployment took place from October 2021 to February 2022, both in Russia and Belarus. Western intelligence agencies repeatedly warned that these moves were a prelude to an invasion. These assumptions about the hostile intentions of such manoeuvres were repeatedly denied by official Russian sources. By the end of February, some 200,000 Russian soldiers were present on the Ukrainian border, both on Russian and Belarusian territory, and in Crimea. French President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz strived to prevent war during February.

President Macron met with his Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin in Moscow but failed to convince him not to go ahead with the attack. Chancellor Scholz warned President Putin about the severe sanctions that would be imposed if the invasion took place but received no response. On 24 February, shortly before 5am local time, Putin announced the launch of a "special military operation" in eastern Ukraine, effectively declaring war on Ukraine.

In his speech, Putin falsely claimed that the Russian minority in the Donbas had suffered humiliation and genocide perpetrated by the Kiev regime. According to Putin, the goals of the offensive were the demilitarisation and denazification of Ukraine. The attack, conducted from multiple directions with massive conventional forces, met with determined Ukrainian resistance, which received a crucial contribution of military and non-lethal supplies from several western countries, including Italy.

At the beginning of the invasion, many other countries applied sanctions aimed at crippling the Russian economy. The sanctions targeted individuals, banks, companies, currency transactions, bank transfers, exports and imports. Details of the EU reaction may be found in Chapter 3 of this report.

The determined, and unexpected, Ukrainian reaction repelled the initial Russian offensive, whose armed forces were concentrated mainly in the south of Ukraine. In this area, they managed to create a line north of Crimea, connected directly with Russian territory, and carried out a slow advance into the Donbas, resorting to massive artillery bombardments. Despite the disparity of forces on the ground, at the time of publication of this report, Ukrainian forces are conducting a victorious counter-offensive in the east of the country and reducing Russia's ability to continue with its invasion.

Diplomatic efforts, set in motion by the United Nations and several "third" countries, such as Turkey, have not led to a slowdown in the hostilities, as they have been thwarted by Russia's refusal to end operations and Ukraine's refusal to cede territory.

In this context, the global consequences of the war have been severe. In addition to the thousands of dead and wounded on the battlefield, and the millions of refugees mentioned earlier, Russia's invasion has disrupted exports of agricultural products from Ukraine to the rest of the world. This has had serious repercussions, especially in developing countries, causing a food crisis that has threatened to engulf the whole world. The negotiating efforts of the UN and Turkey, and the heavy damage caused by the Russian Black Sea fleet during the blockade of Ukrainian ports, led to an agreement in July that allowed Kiev to restart exports of agricultural products by sea, thus enabling a resumption of trade, especially with developing countries.

A similar problem, but with potentially even more devastating impacts, has put in question the supply of energy from Russia, an oil and gas exporter, to Europe, an energy-hungry continent with few natural resources that is still transitioning to renewables. In the first two months after the invasion of Ukraine, Russia earned \$66.5 billion from fossil fuel exports, of which the EU accounted for 71%. After the invasion, the price of Brent crude rose above \$130 per barrel for the first time since 2008. In April 2022, Russia supplied 45% of the EU's natural gas imports, earning \$900 million per day. In May 2022, the European Commission proposed a ban on oil imports from Russia, as part of the economic response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Now Europe is facing a severe energy shortage, and governments are introducing multi-billion dollar packages to protect households from rising energy bills. By late summer 2022, Russia had interrupted gas flows through the Nord Stream 1 pipeline several times, blaming western sanctions against Russia, while the value of the euro continued to fall against other major world currencies. The Russian foreign ministry blamed the United States for Europe's energy crisis. More details on the European response to the energy crisis can be found in Chapter 3.

As ASviS pointed out at the beginning of the war, this conflict has slowed progress on the difficult path towards achievement of the UN 2030 Agenda Goals, undermined the credibility of political actions and the stability of institutions, triggered a spiral of mistrust and violence, and increased unrest and injustice worldwide. Therefore, a path towards lasting and sustainable peace must be laid out, by undertaking a multilateral interven-

tion to guarantee Ukraine's territorial integrity, which is able to investigate all the allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity made since 2014 until now. Ukraine's defensive capability must be guaranteed, above all by western countries, but also by other partners eager to ensure geopolitical stability (China, India, Turkey, etc.), and the fundamental concept of international law that condemns unjustified military aggression should be reiterated. Finally, Russia should be allowed to reintegrate within the international community, including necessary guarantees for the integrity of its neighbouring countries and the inalienable rights of its people.

ASviS ACTS ON BEHALF FOR UKRAINE

In response to the international crisis caused by the outbreak of war in Ukraine, as the number of civilian victims and people seeking refuge in Europe grew, the ASviS network promptly took action to support the Ukrainian people via concrete solidarity initiatives, which are vital for reaffirming the values of the 2030 Agenda¹ in the spirit of dialogue, peace and respect for human rights. Thanks to our expertise and widespread presence on the ground, and as already demonstrated on the occasion of AlleanzaAgisce², the campaign launched in 2020 to respond to the pandemic emergency, the more than 300 members³ and 294 associates⁴ that make up the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development have made a major contribution, including the organisation of over 60 solidarity initiatives.

In order to narrate and highlight this commitment, the #AlleanzaAgiscexUcraina platform was set up. Launched during RAI's national awareness-raising campaign *M'illumino di meno* (I use fewer lights), the portal gathered accounts of the activities carried out, as well as editorial contributions (news, in-depth analysis, video interviews) reflecting on the implications of war and the importance of peace. The innovative platform was also relaunched by Rai Radio 2 (which has 2.7 million daily listeners). The radio station Radio Radicale, which reaches approximately 300,000 people a day, also dedicated an episode of its programme *Alta sostenibilità* (All-out sustainability)⁵ to the project. Some of the many ASviS member organisations that have mobilised include Confcooperative, Coop, HelpAge International, Legacoop and the Network of Universities for Sustainable Development (RUS), which are carrying out a wide range of initiatives: from fundraising to donations, from humanitarian support for the elderly to appeals for peace and surveys. One of the many fundraising campaigns available on the portal raised more than €1.2 million in just 31 days. After two months, more than €1.4 million has been allocated to scholarships for Ukrainian students and aid for refugees. More than 20,000 boxes of medicines and humanitarian aid have also been sent.

2.2 The response to Covid-19 around the world

Even though the war in Ukraine has now taken centre stage, Covid-19 is still a global emergency, entailing serious repercussions for societies and economies.

On 12 May 2022, under the leadership of the United States, Belize, Germany, Indonesia and Senegal, global leaders from countries, civil society and the private sector around the world gathered in Washington for the second global summit on Covid-19. The participants pledged to deploy new policies and financial resources to make vaccines available to people "at highest risk", and to expand access to testing and treatment in order to prevent future health crises.

Acknowledging that the pandemic is not over yet, the summit emphasised the intention to protect the most vulnerable, including the elderly, the immunocompromised and frontline health workers in the fight against the spread of SARS-Cov-2.

On the financial side, leaders pledged to mobilise around \$3.2 billion more than the amount agreed

at previous meetings (almost \$2.5 billion for Covid-19 and related response activities, and \$712 million in new pledges for additional pandemic preparedness, including the establishment of a global health security fund at the World Bank, in close cooperation with the World Health Organisation - WHO).

Specifically, discussions during the summit focused on how to prioritise at-risk populations. Acknowledging the progress made in this regard - the summit showed that the World Health Organisation's 70% vaccination target is achievable (since the first summit, the global vaccination rate has increased from 33% to almost 60%, and the number of vaccinated low- and middle-income countries have increased from 13% to over 50%) - it was emphasised that the health crisis is continuing, and that access to counter-measures against Covid-19 and future threats should be expanded. Secondly, it was recognised that pandemic has led to important progress in the development and provision of life-saving vaccines, tests, treatments, personal protective equipment and other health supplies. The participants reiterated their support for the ACT-Accelerator, a multilateral

mechanism that distributes these necessary health tools.

The pandemic has brought to the fore the many inequalities that complicate access to healthcare resources, especially for low- and middle-income countries. The summit participants committed to find sustainable and predictable solutions for early warning systems, to develop a global and coherent roadmap for local and regional access to medical countermeasures, personal protective equipment and other life-saving materials for potentially pandemic diseases, and also to expand access to production and research activities.

Countries agreed that no one was fully prepared for the pandemic event. More than six million people around the world have also lost their lives because of it, and billions of dollars have been lost across the global economic system, not to mention the setbacks in terms of global health and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Finally, the summit relaunched the political ambition to create a new global health security and prevention system, which should include the formation of a strong network of experts to ensure preparedness activities for future outbreaks with “pandemic potential”.

2.3 Key reports and international summits

COP26 on climate change

At COP26 held in Glasgow (31 October - 12 November 2021), the delegations finalised the Paris Rulebook, which had been established by the Paris Framework Agreement on Climate Change. Media attention was primarily focused on the issue of coal, with India (with the tacit support of China and Australia) managing in the last few minutes to have the word “phase-out” replaced by the word “phase-down” in the Glasgow Climate Pact⁶, which also applies to fossil fuel subsidies. However, the text contains some significant positive developments, such as the inclusion of a 45% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2030 (compared to 2010).

Dozens of texts were approved⁷ during the summit, as there were many different issues to be negotiated by the Parties that had been pending for a long time: nationally determined contributions (NDCs), which are voluntary emission reduction commitments; climate finance; loss and damage incurred by countries; transparency; the carbon market; and adaptation.

Regarding the NDCs, it was agreed in Glasgow that, starting in 2025, countries will have common emission reduction targets over a ten-year period (which they will report every five years), so that they may also be compared with each other. However, not all countries were in favour of this proposal, which is why it is also possible to submit commitments after 2030. Furthermore, those states that have not yet updated their NDCs will be obliged to do so ahead of COP27 (in Egypt).

Despite the decision taken at COP15 in Copenhagen in 2009 to allocate \$100 billion annually to developing countries via the Green Climate Fund in order to help them make progress with climate-friendly technologies, which was proposed once again in the Paris Agreement, nothing clear emerges from Glasgow regarding climate finance. Discussions were once again postponed to ad hoc summits to be held between 2022 and 2024.

An issue related to climate finance is loss and damage: once again no decisions were taken in Glasgow.

However, regarding adaptation, international funds have been doubled. This measure is particularly dear to vulnerable countries and is consid-

ered to be as important as mitigation activities. The implementation of adaptation activities in different countries will be monitored via a dedicated programme.

During the summit, a new reporting method was also selected, which is vital for ensuring that countries use the same metrics to report their greenhouse gas emissions. From 2024, no country will be allowed to omit data, but will have the opportunity to provide explanations if it is not yet ready to report certain parameters.

Finally, decisions were made on how to set up and run a new global carbon market. The Parties discussed how to include human rights in the market mechanisms, and how to address the problem of “double counting”, when emission reductions are counted both by the country that bought the credit and by the country where the actual emission reduction took place.

The most important research on climate change is undoubtedly carried out by the IPCC, which published its Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) in 2021. The report once again emphasises that “climate half measures are no longer an option”. If we don’t manage to halt the rise in the Earth’s temperature, our ecosystems and wellbeing will be seriously impacted, even if the 1.5°C target is achieved (the average temperature increase currently stands at around 1.1°C). This is essential for avoiding the most serious disasters arising from the climate crisis. Climate change is already having dangerous repercussions on the lives of billions of people. Urgent action is needed, as “any further delay in concerted anticipatory global action on adaptation and mitigation will miss a brief and rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all”. It is now clear that we are going to face major changes, given the huge delays over the years regarding emission reduction policies. This is why adaptation⁸ is becoming ever more crucial.

In the section on mitigation⁹, the IPCC report sets out the necessary changes and transformations relating to energy and individual behaviour if we are to meet the fundamental goal of the Paris Agreement: to maintain the average increase in the Earth’s temperature at less than 2°C, while doing everything possible to stay below 1.5°C (compared to pre-industrial levels), as there is a big difference in the commitments needed for the two targets (far fewer in the latter case).

Between 2010 and 2019, average annual greenhouse gas emissions were the highest in human history: 12% higher than in 2010, and 54% higher than in 1990.

No decrease has been recorded in the last decade. Therefore, we are not on track to limit global warming to 1.5°C. If we don’t rapidly step up the pace of reduction, the rise in temperature could reach 3.2°C by the end of the century, which would be disastrous in terms of upsetting the planet’s climate balance. In order to “avoid disaster”, the IPCC has said that greenhouse gas emissions must peak by 2025 at the latest. Therefore, it is essential to continue with drastic reduction policies in order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

Despite this incredibly tight timeframe, the solutions to secure the wellbeing of the global population and our ecosystems are all in place. Options are available in all sectors to halve emissions in the short to medium term. In the energy sector, reduction efforts will involve substantially phasing out fossil fuels. The watchword is electrification of the energy system, powered by renewables and accompanied by a range of alternative fuels and measures based on energy saving and efficiency.

COP15 on desertification

During the meeting, held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from 9 to 20 May 2022, 38 decisions were taken, which will be used as a basis for present and future action, to be continued in three areas: ensuring greater resilience of our ecosystems, reducing soil degradation, and land restoration. COP15 reaffirmed the urgent need to take action on certain issues. For example, the resilience of our ecosystems to drought must be strengthened, and new “warning” policies are needed for extreme events such as sand and dust storms. Also regarding drought, it was decided to set up an inter-governmental working group for the period 2022-2024 to “examine which solutions should be put in place, including global policy instruments and regional policy frameworks, in order to shift from reactive to proactive drought management”.

The crucial role of women, who often suffer more from resource depletion than men, was also on the agenda. As at other environmental summits, the convention recommends that women’s involvement in land management should be improved. This issue is dealt with in the Abidjan



Declaration on Achieving Gender Equality for Successful Land Restoration¹⁰.

Regarding the finance section, it should be noted that the Land, Life and Legacy Declaration¹¹ includes the Abidjan Legacy programme, which seeks to mobilise \$2.5 billion within five years in order to combat deforestation and climate change. Specifically, this initiative, which focuses on achieving Target 15.3 of the 2030 Agenda, is aimed at restoring degraded forests and promoting agroforestry, ensuring food security through increasingly sustainable production, and identifying new value chains that are resilient to climate and desertification.

Finally, the summit highlighted the need to address the issue of migration arising from desertification. In this regard, new social and economic opportunities should be created to boost rural resilience and the stability of livelihoods. Regarding cooperation, however, it was agreed that more synergies are needed between the various environmental protection conventions.

The second edition of the Global Land Outlook¹², published shortly before the start of the negotiations, also shows why it is vital to take action on desertification. The study points out that up to 40 per cent of the Earth's soil is now affected by degradation, which threatens around half of the world's GDP (\$44 trillion), as the latter relies heavily on natural capital. It should be borne in mind that resources such as soil, water and biodiversity are essential for human wellbeing, as they "provide the foundation for the wealth of our societies and economies". If we were to continue with business as usual, namely without doing anything, by 2050 an additional landmass equal to the size of almost all of South America might be put at risk.

Regarding future consequences, the report sets out three scenarios that highlight the difference between action and inaction on the issue. The business-as-usual scenario, for example, predicts that by 2050 we could see a 12-14% drop in the productivity of farmland (including arable land), with sub-Saharan Africa set to be the most affected region. Also due to land degradation, a further 69 gigatonnes of greenhouse gases will be released between now and 2050, which will undermine climate actions undertaken in other sectors.

COP15 on biological diversity

The main outcome achieved during the first part of COP15 (held online in October 2021, with the second part scheduled for December in Canada) was the Kunming Declaration¹³, in which countries commit to negotiate an effective global framework for post-2020 biodiversity in 2022.

With this declaration, all countries (including the United States, which, although it has not yet ratified the convention, actively participates at the negotiating table) are trying to send a message of unity and ensure that an effective global framework on biodiversity is drawn up and deployed, in order to implement significant restoration policies by 2030 and put the world back on track to meet the 2050 target: living in harmony with nature.

The document lists 17 commitments that countries should undertake via a new multilateral approach, including:

- drawing up a capacity building implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (an international agreement to protect biodiversity from risks posed by biotechnology, such as genetically modified organisms);
- reducing the negative effects of human activity on marine and coastal biodiversity;
- adopting an ecosystem approach to boost the resilience of nature and human beings;
- integrating biodiversity conservation activities into government decision-making processes;
- reforming and eliminating financial incentives that harm biodiversity;
- providing financial instruments to developing countries to help them meet their Convention commitments;
- enabling the participation of indigenous and local communities and all stakeholders in the development and implementation of a biodiversity framework;
- developing educational tools to improve communication and public awareness.

In addition, the declaration contains the "30x30" target. Essentially, the scientific community has told us that to halt the loss of biodiversity, at least 30 per cent of the planet (30 per cent of the landmass and the same share of the seas) must be put under protection by 2030. This is an important goal, but it is merely mentioned. In general, once again we have a document that does not impose any constraints on countries and does not oblige

them to achieve quantifiable and measurable biodiversity targets.

According to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the scientific body which supports the Biodiversity Conference, current trends in biodiversity put 80 per cent of the Targets contained in at least eight Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 13, 14 and 15) at risk. Therefore, biodiversity loss is not only an environmental issue, but can also undermine a country's economic and social development.

In its Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services¹⁴, the IPBES point out that “we are facing an unprecedented decline in biological diversity”. The report notes that around one million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction, and that since 1900 the abundance of native species (namely those that originated and evolved in the territory in which they are found) has declined by at least 20 per cent in most terrestrial habitats. As well as being threatened by climatic factors and human pressure, the latter are also negatively impacted by invasive alien species, which, according to the study “High and rising economic costs of biological invasions worldwide”¹⁵ (March 2021) published in Nature, from 1970 to 2017 caused economic damage of around \$1,288 billion, an “economic burden more than 20 times greater than the total funds available to the World Health Organisation and the United Nations combined”.

Currently, more than 40% of amphibian species and about one third of coral reefs and all marine mammals are under threat. For insects it is more difficult to obtain an accurate estimate, as what is called a “silent apocalypse” is underway. However, it is likely that at least 10% are currently at risk.

Other relevant figures that have emerged from the research carried out by IPBES over the years include: around 75% of the land area and 66% of marine environments have been significantly modified by human activity; more than one third of the world's land area and almost 75% of freshwater resources are now used for agricultural or livestock production; soil degradation has reduced the productivity of the global land area by 23%; up to \$577 billion worth of annual global harvests are at risk due to the disappearance of pollinators; in 2015, at least 33% of marine fish stocks were harvested unsustainably, and only an esti-

mated 7% were harvested within sustainable limits; urban areas have more than doubled in size since 1992; plastic pollution has increased tenfold since 1980; between 300 and 400 million tonnes of heavy metals, solvents, toxic sludge and other industrial plant waste are discharged into the world's waters every year; fertilisers entering coastal ecosystems have produced more than 400 “ocean dead zones”, totalling more than 245,000 square kilometres (a total area larger than the United Kingdom).

2.4 The 2022 HLPF

The post-pandemic recovery should be marked by a sustainable development approach. This was emphasised by governments from all over the world at the latest UN summit, the High-level Political Forum (HLPF)¹⁶, in line with the theme of the event “Building back better from the coronavirus disease (Covid-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development”¹⁷, which took place at the Glass Palace in New York between 5 and 18 July 2022. This year too, attention was focused on the progress made by some of the Goals, primarily Goal 4 (Education), Goal 5 (Gender equality), Goal 14 (Life below water), Goal 15 (Life on land) and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the goals). However, given the nature of the meeting, the many points linked to the UN document, including the crisis triggered by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, took centre stage.

As usual, the meeting ended with a joint statement¹⁸, which in a 142-paragraph summary of the negotiations that had taken place over the past six months, set out the challenges and opportunities that the path towards the 2030 Agenda entails.

The HLPF Ministerial Declaration stresses with a degree of alarm that, in some areas related to sustainable development, such as education and poverty, the Covid-19 crisis combined with the climate crisis and the Ukrainian crisis has set back years - if not decades - of progress. To remedy this, it is crucial to recognise the importance of a multilateral approach, which is the only way to address the challenges and needs of countries in difficulty (especially African countries, less developed countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations).

The setbacks regarding sustainable development are also confirmed by The Sustainable Development Goals Report¹⁹, an assessment released by the UN at the HLPF.

“As the world faces cascading and interlinked global crises and conflicts, the aspirations set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are in jeopardy. With the Covid-19 pandemic in its third year, the war in Ukraine is exacerbating food, energy, humanitarian and refugee crises - all against the background of a full-fledged climate emergency,” writes António Guterres, secretary-general of the United Nations, in the

foreword to the report. “The Covid-19 pandemic has so far directly or indirectly cost the lives of close to 15 million people. Global health systems have been overwhelmed and many essential health services have been disrupted, posing major threats to progress in fighting other deadly diseases. Many millions more people are now living in extreme poverty and suffering from increased hunger compared to pre-pandemic levels. An estimated 147 million children missed more than half of their in-person instruction over the past two years, significantly affecting their learning and wellbeing. Women have been disproportionately affected by the socioeconomic fallout of the pandemic. Increased heatwaves, droughts and floods are affecting billions of people worldwide, contributing further to poverty, hunger and instability. We need an urgent rescue effort for the SDGs”.

The more time goes by, the more the complications of Covid-19 come to light. In this publication, the UN speaks of a “devastating” impact; in terms of poverty alone, we have wasted four years of progress, and 93 million more people have been driven below the extreme poverty line. Moreover, the world today is much more unstable than in the past. We are witnessing the highest number of violent conflicts since 1946, with a quarter of the world’s population now living in countries in turmoil, and sadly a record number of 100 million people have been forcibly displaced worldwide.

Forty-four countries, including Italy, then presented their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the HLPF. The aim of the document is to strengthen the process leading to implementation of the 2030 Agenda via a detailed analysis of progress made so far (since the first VNR was submitted in 2017), and to provide a common medium- and long-term vision regarding the issue.

NOTES

- ¹ <https://asvis.it/l-agenda-2030-dell-onu-per-lo-sviluppo-sostenibile/>
- ² <https://asvis.it/-alleanzaagisce/>
- ³ <https://asvis.it/aderenti/>
- ⁴ <https://asvis.it/associati/>
- ⁵ <https://asvis.it/radio-alta-sostenibilita/1256-11386/alta-sostenibilita-profughi-ucraini-il-ruolo-dellue-e-la-macchina-della-solidarieta>
- ⁶ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop26_auv_2f_cover_decision.pdf
- ⁷ https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/glasgow-climate-change-conference-october-november-2021/outcomes-of-the-glasgow-climate-change-conference?fbclid=IwAR0GrJKel3kNnta8J_e_ZSPsiaGSXrCjX_DnQmlzvpv8bV1OYKwKLn3mqQ
- ⁸ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>
- ⁹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>
- ¹⁰ <https://www.unccd.int/news-stories/stories/abidjan-declaration-achieving-gender-equality-successful-land-restoration>
- ¹¹ <https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-05/cop%20L20-advance%20copy.pdf>
- ¹² https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-04/UNCCD_GLO2_low-res_2.pdf
- ¹³ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/99c8/9426/1537e277fa5f846e9245a706/kunmingdeclaration-en.pdf>
- ¹⁴ https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/inline/files/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers.pdf
- ¹⁵ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-03405-6>
- ¹⁶ <https://hlpf.un.org/2022>
- ¹⁷ <https://asvis.it/home/4-12929/in-vista-dellhlpf-litalia-invia-allonu-laggiornamento-della-sua-strategia>
- ¹⁸ https://www.un.org/ohrlls/sites/www.un.org.ohrlls/files/hlpf_non-paper-lldcs-2022-final.pdf
- ¹⁹ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2022.pdf>



The 2030 Agenda in Europe



3. The 2030 Agenda in Europe

3.1 The situation of the European Union with regard to the SDGs

Developments in the period 2010-2020

On the occasion of the presentation of the Emilia-Romagna Region's sustainable development strategy, ASviS updated the composite indicators used to monitor European Union trends, which also enabled an initial quantitative assessment of the impact the pandemic has had on the various Goals.

This analysis, based on data published by Eurostat (relating to 81 elementary indicators¹, aggregated into 16 composite indicators²), enables assessment of progress and difficulties relating to the European Union as a whole, and to individual countries. This information should be taken into account when EU policies are drawn up and is useful for monitoring the EU's progress towards achieving the objectives of the European Green Deal. For most of the SDGs, these results are determined by situations that vary greatly among the member states. Therefore, in the section below, three different approaches have been adopted to assess the EU as a whole and the individual member states:

- analysis of the composite indicators for the European Union as a whole, with an in-depth look at the elementary indicators which, for each Goal, determine their performance;
- the performances and the differences between the individual states over time, once again with reference to the composite and the elementary indicators that define the trend and the level. The results of the analysis are illustrated by means of bar graphs and maps, which highlight the performances and disparities between countries;
- in addition to this analysis, an assessment of the development of disparities between countries over time is introduced for the first time, by comparing the performance of the best and worst performing countries from 2010 to 2020.

On the basis of the composite indicators, between 2010 and 2020, the EU shows signs of improvement for 11 Goals (Goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 16), deterioration for three (Goals 10, 15, and 17) and substantial stability for two (Goals 1 and 6).

However, the situation becomes more critical when analysing the last available year, which is impacted by the effects of the first year of the pandemic. Between 2019 and 2020, the overall improvements seen in previous years slow down: only three Goals maintain improvement between 2019 and 2020 (Goals 7, 12 and 13), while four deteriorate (Goals 1, 3, 10 and 17) and six remain stable (Goals 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 16).

In the last available year, Italy's composite indicators were below the EU average for nine Goals (1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17), at the same level for five Goals (3, 5, 7, 13, 15) and above average for only two Goals (2 and 12).

Analysis of the disparities between the 27 member states enables assessment of whether disparities between 2010 and 2020 have decreased, remained stable or increased. The results show that disparities decreased for seven Goals (1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 13, 16), remained stable for six (Goals 4, 5, 8, 9, 15, 17) and increased for three (Goals 7, 10, 12).

Analysis of the composite indicators

Over the time series analysed, Europe shows signs of improvement regarding:

GOAL 2 - ZERO HUNGER

The composite indicator is stable between 2010 and 2015, followed by an improvement between 2016 and 2020, primarily due to reduced use of pesticides and an improvement in agricultural profitability (from €13,317 per hectare in 2010 to €16,186 in 2018). However, compared with 2010, the use of fertilisers increased and ammonia emissions were largely stable. The share of organic crops also improved, increasing by 3.2 percentage

points between 2012 and 2020, reaching 9.1% of the total, still a long way from the target set by the Farm to Fork Strategy of reaching 25% by 2030. Compared with 2010, no improvement was noted in the use of fertilisers, which increases, and in ammonia emissions, which remain largely stable.

The development of the composite indicator saw no radical change in 2020, confirming the trend observed in recent years. The only elementary indicator that shows a significant change is government support for research and development in agriculture, which grows by 9.1% from 2019 to 2020.

GOAL 3 - GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

The composite indicator largely performed well between 2010 and 2019, due to a decrease in the number of people reporting unmet medical needs (down from 3.5% to 1.7%) and preventable mortality. Life expectancy also improved (from 79.8 to 81.3 years). It should be noted that, also in comparison with 2010, the number of hospital beds per capita was down 7.3%, standing at 532 beds per 100,000 inhabitants in 2019.

2020 saw a reversal of the trend due to the negative effects of the pandemic. This caused life expectancy to fall back to the levels observed in 2013, decreasing from 81.3 years in 2019 to 80.4 years in 2020.

GOAL 4 - QUALITY EDUCATION

The composite indicator improved between 2010 and 2013, driven by an increase in the share of university graduates and a reduction in the share of early school leavers. From 2013, the trend has been largely stable, due to offsetting improvement of all the analysed indicators, with the exception of basic reading, mathematics and science skills, which deteriorate throughout the analysed time series. In particular, between 2012 and 2018, reading skills worsen by 4.5 percentage points and science skills by 5.5 percentage points. The share of university graduates, although on the rise, is still 9.5 percentage points below the European target of 50 per cent for 2030; the share of early school leavers (9.9 per cent in 2020), on the other hand, is in line with the target of 10 per cent set by the European Education Area, to be reached by 2030.

The trend was again stable in 2020, in keeping with previous years. This reflects the fact that the improved share of university graduates and reduction in the share of early school leavers were offset by a decline in the participation of adults in education and training, which fell by 1.6 percentage points between 2019 and 2020.

GOAL 5 - GENDER EQUALITY

The composite indicator improved throughout the observed time series, mainly due to increases in the share of women in managerial positions (up 17.7 percentage points between 2010 and 2020), and in the share of female members of national parliaments (up from 24.0% in 2010 to 32.7% in 2020). However, regarding the latter the EU is still a long way from the target share set by the European Pact for Gender Equality (50% by 2030).

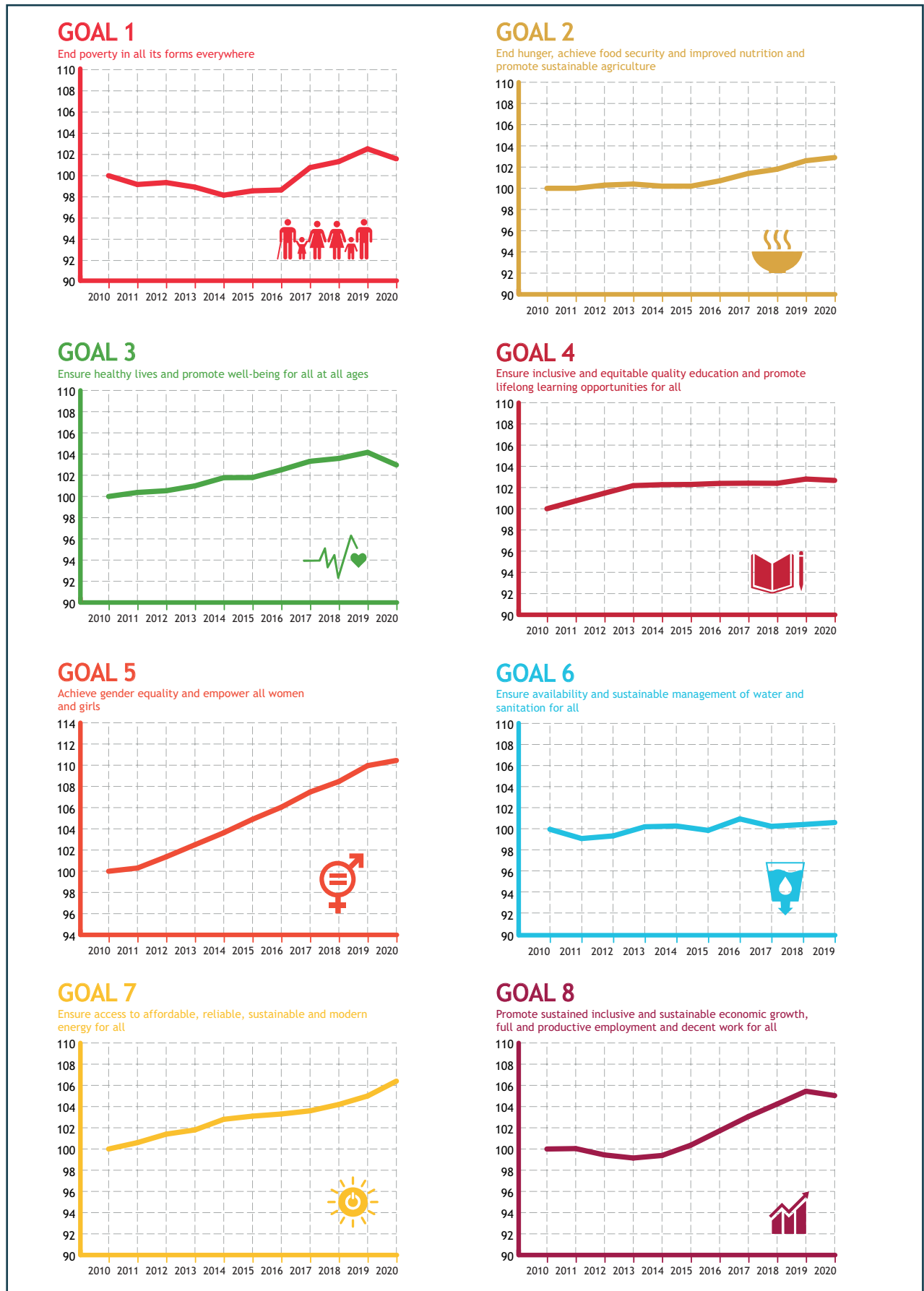
In 2020, the improvement observed in previous years slowed, due to a sharp decline in the female employment rate, which fell 1.0 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, highlighting the impact that the pandemic has had on women's participation in the labour market.

GOAL 7 - CLEAN AND AFFORDABLE ENERGY

The composite indicator consistently improves between 2010 and 2020, due to an improvement in both the elementary indicators used. Energy productivity rises from €6.8 to €8.6 per kilogram of oil equivalent. The share of renewable energy increases by 7.7 points to reach 22% of the total but is still a long way from the 45% target set by the European Renewable Energy Directive, to be achieved by 2030.

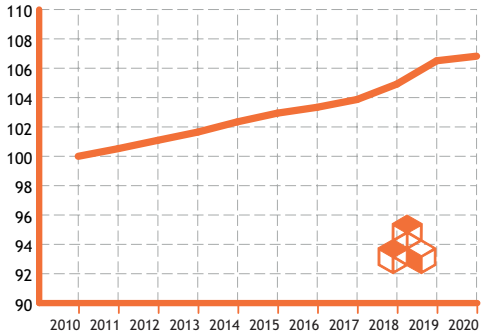
It is interesting to note that in 2020, in contrast to most of the Goals with a predominantly economic and social dimension, Goal 7 shows an acceleration of the positive trend, mainly due to a decrease in energy consumption caused by lockdowns.

Figure 1 - Composite indicators for the European Union



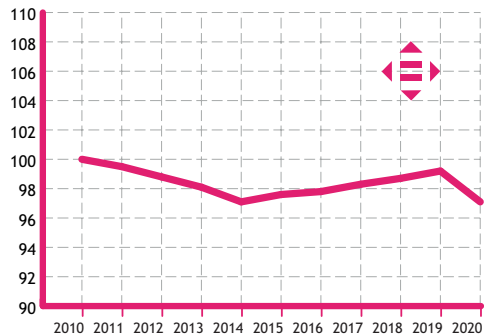
GOAL 9

Build resilient infrastructure, and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation



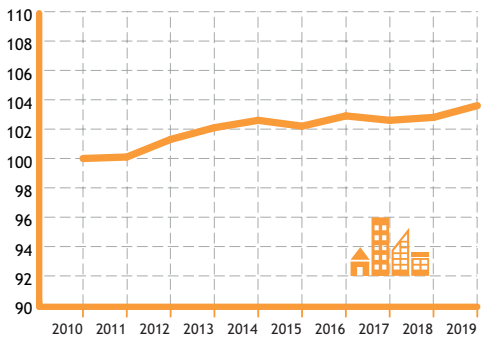
GOAL 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries



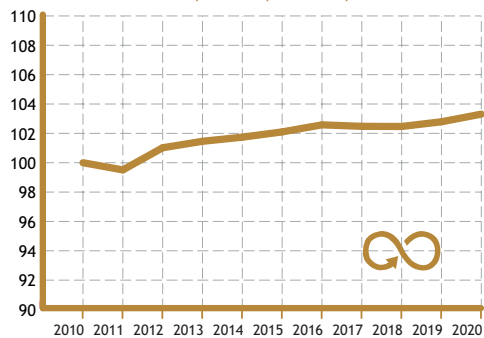
GOAL 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



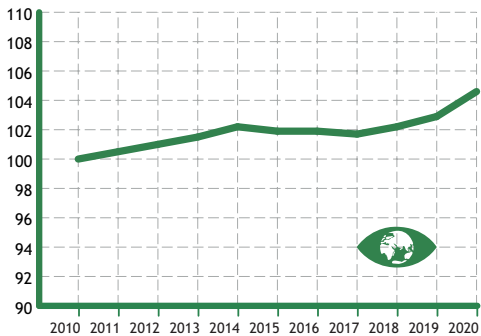
GOAL 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



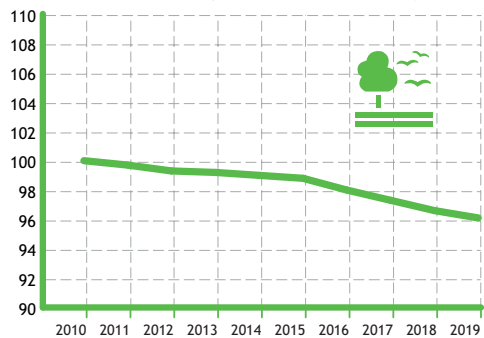
GOAL 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



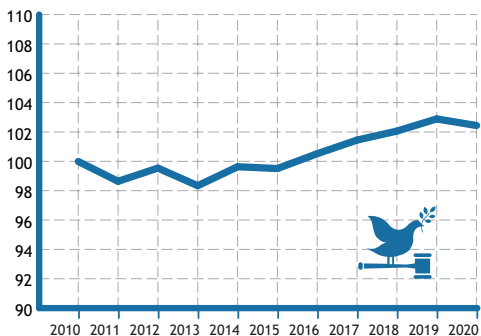
GOAL 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



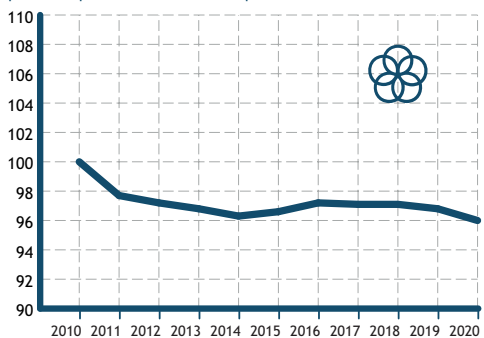
GOAL 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



GOAL 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development



GOAL 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The composite indicator registered a downturn between 2010 and 2013, followed by an improvement between 2015 and 2019. All of the indicators analysed are at a higher level in 2019 than in 2010, although several of them deteriorated in the first part of the period. Disposable income (up €4,101 per capita between 2010 and 2019), and the number of people killed in accidents at work, which fell from 2.3 to 1.8 deaths per 100,000 workers between 2010 and 2018, performed particularly well. The number of NEETs (down from 15.4% to 12.6%) and the employment rate (up from 67.9% to 73.2%) also improved between 2010 and 2019, although both indicators still fall short of the relative targets set by the European Pillar for Social Rights (9% and 78% respectively), to be achieved by 2030.

2020 saw a sharp reversal of the trend, due to the negative effects of the pandemic. In particular, GDP per capita (down 6.0 per cent from 2019 to 2020) and the employment rate (down 1.0 percentage points) fell, while NEETs rose by 1.1 percentage points, thus interrupting an improvement that had begun in 2014.

GOAL 9 - INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The indicator improves between 2010 and 2019, driven by increases in the shares of households with a VHCN connection (15.6% in 2013, 59.8% in 2020), employees specialised in science and technology (40.0% in 2010, 48.0% in 2020), and research and development personnel (1.08% in 2010, 1.44% in 2019). The share of GDP spent on research and development (from 2.00% in 2010 to 2.3% in 2020) improves slightly, although this is still far from the EU target of 3% by 2030, while industrial sector emissions and the share of passengers using public transport are substantially in line with 2010 levels. Finally, the indicator for the share of freight transported by rail deteriorates, declining from 25.4% in 2010 to 22.6% in 2020, a far cry from the target set in the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy, which calls for this share to be doubled by 2050. 2020 saw a slowdown in the improvement observed in previous years, which is due to declines in the share of freight transported by rail (down 1.1 percentage points from 2019 to 2020) and the share of companies

providing ICT (information and communication technology) training to their employees (down 3.0 percentage points from 2019 to 2020).

GOAL 11 - SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

The composite indicator shows improvement between 2010 and 2014 and substantial stability between 2015 and 2019, albeit with an upturn in the last year. The slight but overall improvement in the composite indicator between 2010 and 2019 is due to a decrease in the population's exposure to air pollution by particulate matter, which fell from 27.2 to 20.5 µg per m³ between the first and last years considered. An improvement was also registered in the overcrowding rate, which has fallen from 19.1% in 2010 to 17.1% in 2019. The share of passengers using a car for travel is unchanged over the decade (82.8% in 2019).

GOAL 12 - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Except for 2011, the composite indicator shows constant improvement. The most significant improvements between 2010 and 2020 regard the circular material use rate, which improves by 2.00 percentage points, and the recycling rate of municipal waste, which rose from 38.0% in 2010 to 47.8% in 2020, for which a European target of reaching 55% by 2025 has been set (Circular Economy Package Directive). The only indicator that deteriorates between 2010 and 2018 is waste production, which stands at 1,820 kg per capita in 2018 (up 5.8% compared to 2010).

2020 saw an acceleration of the improvement observed in previous years, driven by a decrease in material consumption per capita (down 5.2 % from 2019 to 2020) and an increase in the circular material use rate, which rose by 0.8 percentage points from 2019 to 2020. As with Goal 7, the composite indicator also improves, due to a decrease in resource use in 2020 coupled with an improvement in the efficiency of resource use.

GOAL 13 - CLIMATE ACTION

Greenhouse gas emissions, the headline indicator used for this Goal, fluctuates during the time series analysed. Emissions decline between 2010 and 2014, corresponding to the economic crisis, fol-

lowed by a largely stable period between 2015 and 2019. In 2020, the indicator rose sharply, marking an improvement of 17.3 per cent, due to the reduction of emissions caused by the partial shutdown of some production activities and reduced consumption during lockdowns.

GOAL 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

The composite indicator fluctuates between 2010 and 2015, and then shows consistent improvement between 2016 and 2019. The homicide rate and the share of the population reporting occurrences of crime and violence in their area decline in comparison with 2010. The number of people carrying out e-government activities also rises (from 20% in 2010 to 36% in 2019) and prison overcrowding declines (from 105.3% in 2010 to 98.1% in 2019). However, the average duration of civil and commercial proceedings, which rose from 265.8 days in 2010 to 315.0 in 2019, marks a deterioration.

2020 saw a reversal of this trend, mainly due a sharp decline in citizens' confidence in European institutions, which was down 4.0 percentage points compared to 2019. This can partly be explained by the fact that, during the first phase of the pandemic, European citizens "switched" their confidence from European to national institutions, which during the first phase put in place the necessary measures to contain the virus, whereas European coordination, mainly regarding the purchase of vaccines and the Next Generation EU project, was not rolled out until 2021.

The situation regarding these Goals has deteriorated:

GOAL 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES

The composite indicator deteriorates between 2010 and 2014, corresponding to the economic crisis, and registers an improvement between 2015 and 2019, when it returns to a level substantially similar to 2010. The composite indicator sharply deteriorated again in 2020, showing that the pandemic has also increased economic and social inequality at European level. This is mainly due to a deterioration of the net income inequality index, which declined by 5.0% from 2019 to 2020, revealing that in 2020 the richest 20% of the population received more than five times as much in-

come as the poorest 20% of the population. In 2020, the income share held by the poorest 40% of the population also fell by 0.5 percentage points, and the ratio of the youth employment rate to the total employment rate was down 2.6%.

GOAL 15 - LIFE ON LAND

The composite indicator steadily declines throughout the time series analysed. The critical issues regarding this Goal relate to the continuous increase in land consumption. Soil sealing increased from 1.7% in 2012 to 1.8% in 2018, while the indicator that measures indexed land use in hectares rose from 103.5 points in 2012 to 108.3 points in 2018. The only indicator that improves over the period under review is forest cover, which rose from 42.6% to 43.5% of European land between 2012 and 2018.

GOAL 17 - PARTNERSHIP TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS

The indicator shows an overall deterioration, mainly due to a reduction in imports from developing countries which fell from 5.4% to 3.6% of GDP between 2010 and 2020, and a decrease in the share of environmental taxes (down from 6.2% to 5.6%). In the same period, the share of official development assistance rose from 0.41% of Gross National Income (GNI) in 2010 to 0.5% in 2020.

In 2020, the downturn worsened, due to a sharp increase in public debt of 12.9 percentage points, resulting from the extraordinary support measures implemented by national governments in 2020, and persistent declines in imports from developing countries and the share of environmental taxes.

The situation is stable regarding these Goals:

GOAL 1 - NO POVERTY

The composite indicator deteriorated between 2010 and 2014, followed by a more significant improvement from 2015 to 2019. The effects of the first pandemic year are particularly significant, marked by a sharp reversal of the trend in 2020, due to an increase in the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (up from 16.4% to 16.6% in 2020), severe material deprivation (up from 5.5% in 2019 to 5.9% in 2020) and people living in dwellings with severe structural problems

(up from 12.7% in 2019 to 14.8% in 2020). Such deterioration risks undermining the progress made until 2019 to reach the European target of reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 15 million by 2030.

GOAL 6 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

The composite indicator fluctuates over the observed period, standing in 2019 at a level broadly similar to the level registered in 2010. The stability of the composite indicator arises from offsetting of opposing trends observed in the elementary indicators: the water exploitation index deteriorates (up from 6.3% in 2010 to 8.4% in 2017), whilst the indicators regarding people without sanitary facilities in their home (down from 2.9% in 2010 to 1.6% in 2019) and wastewater treatment (up from 78.1% in 2010 to 80.9% in 2019) improve slightly.

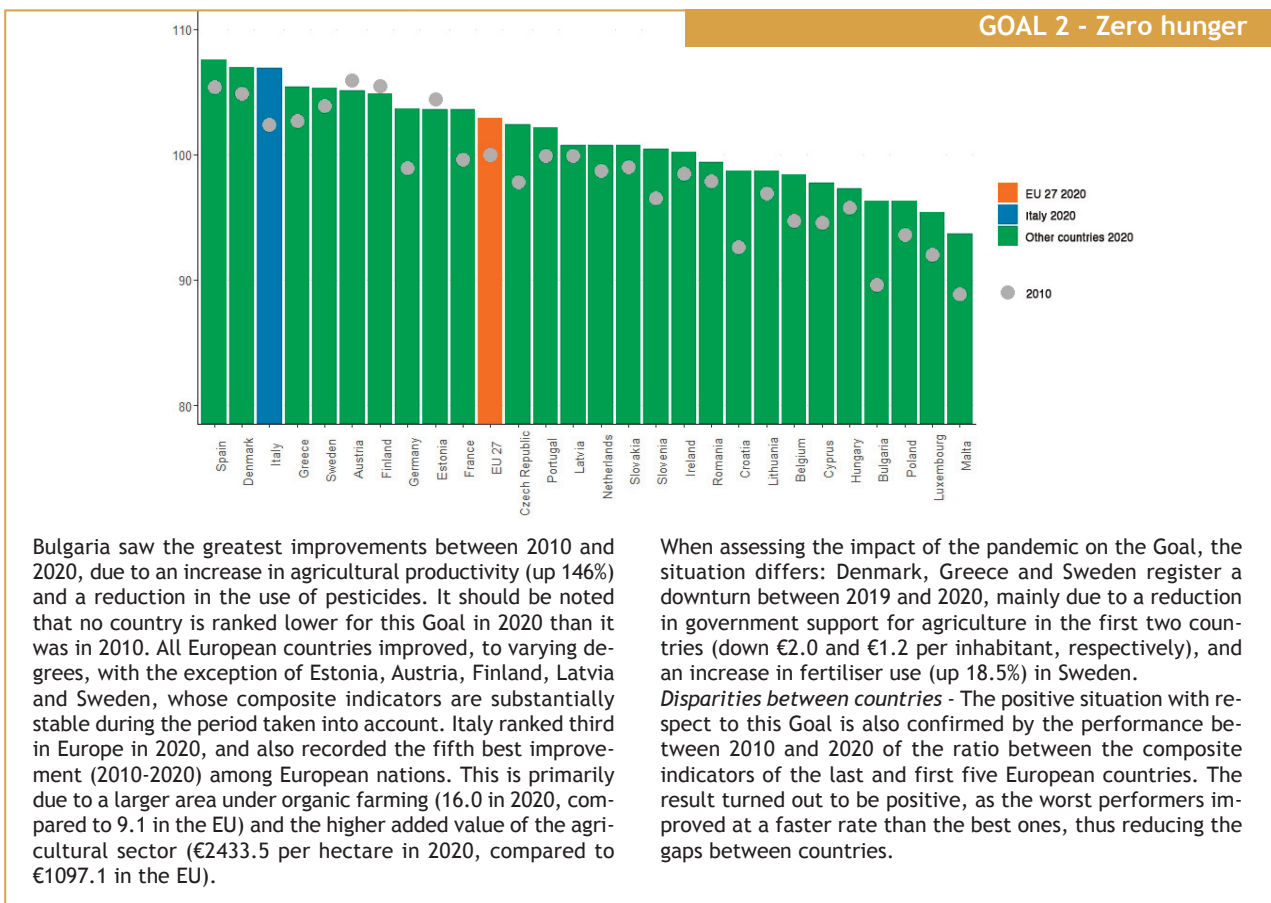
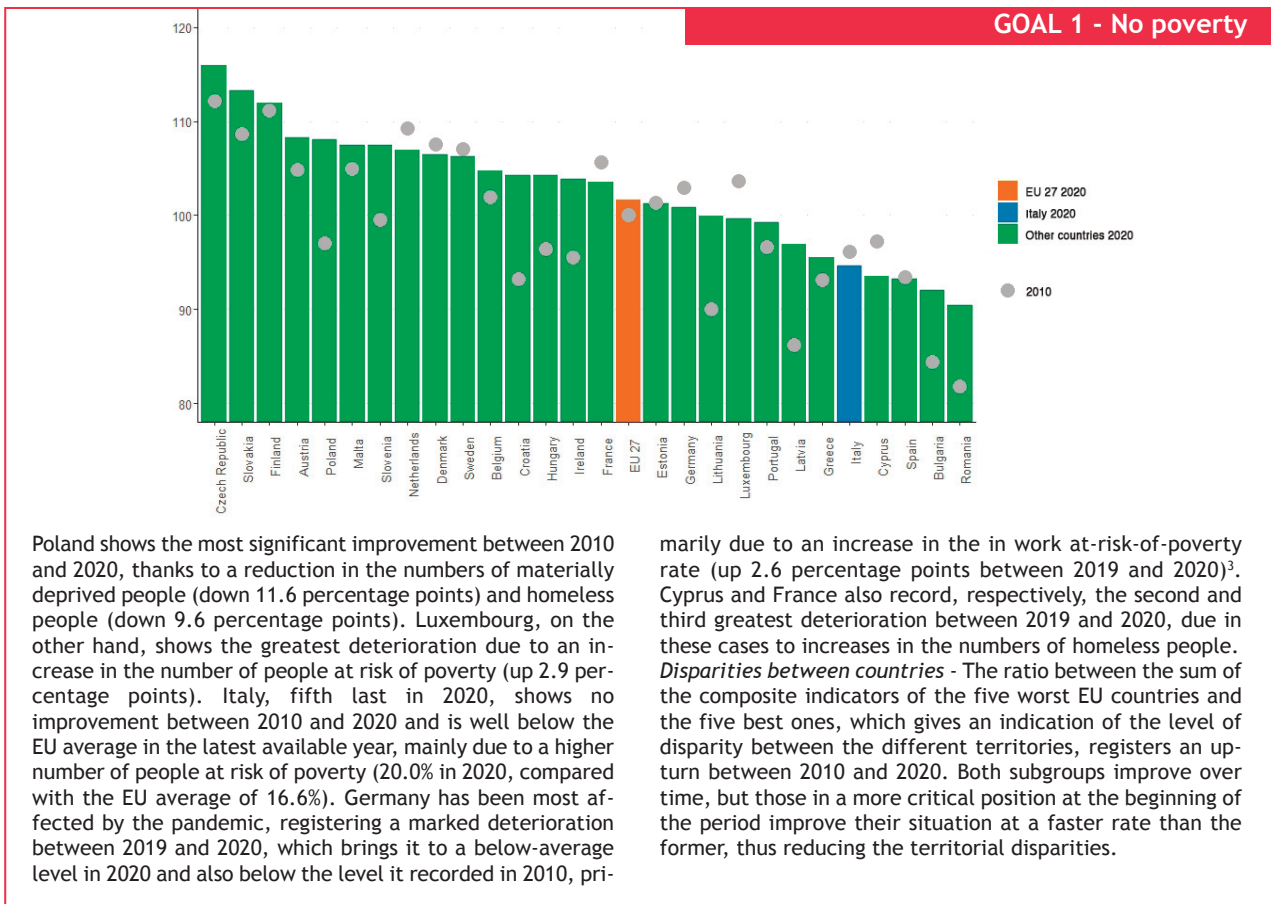
The unavailability of the data needed to calculate the change in the composite indicator for 2020 is particularly serious for this Goal, as it should play a key role in the EU's capacity to cope with adaptation and mitigation of ongoing climate change.

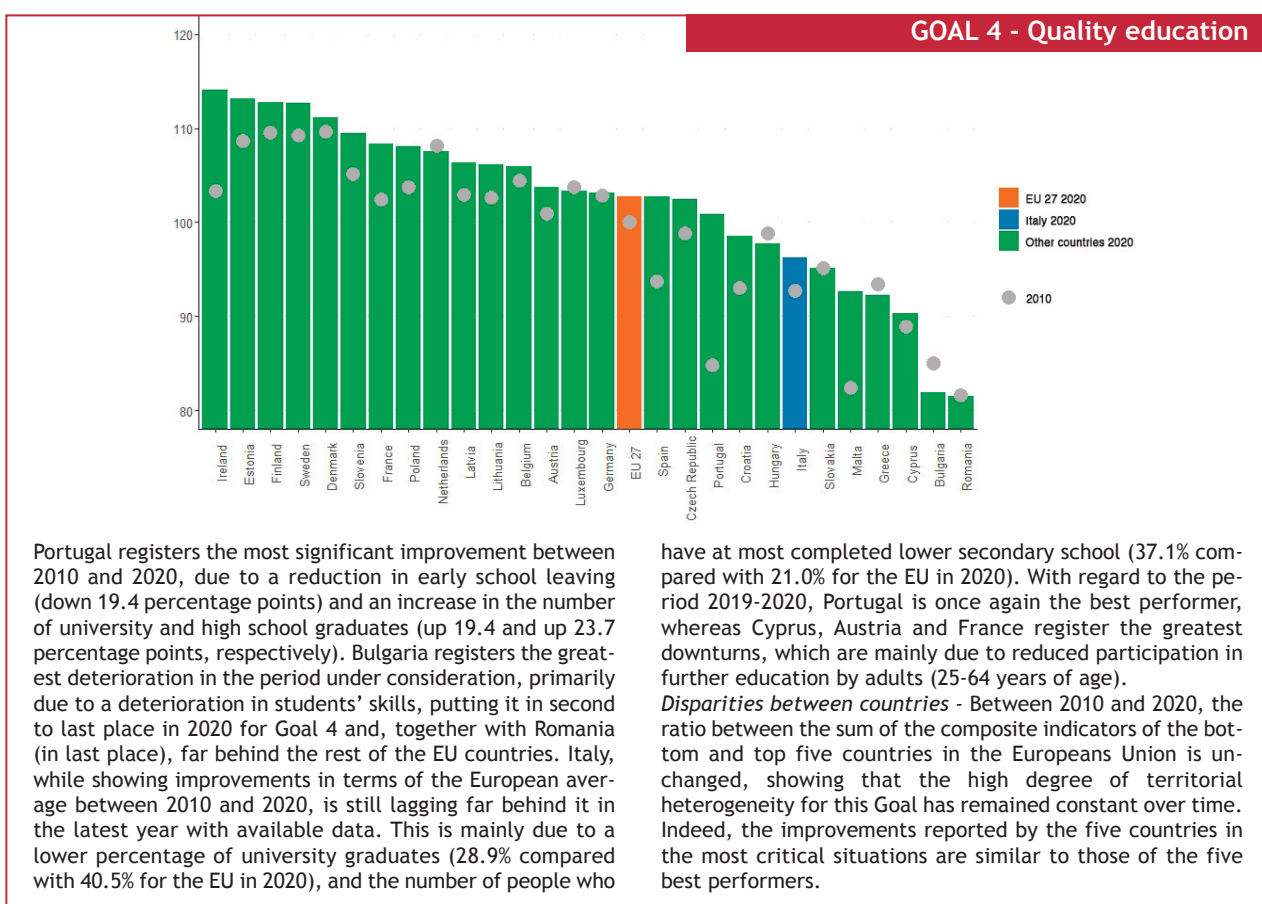
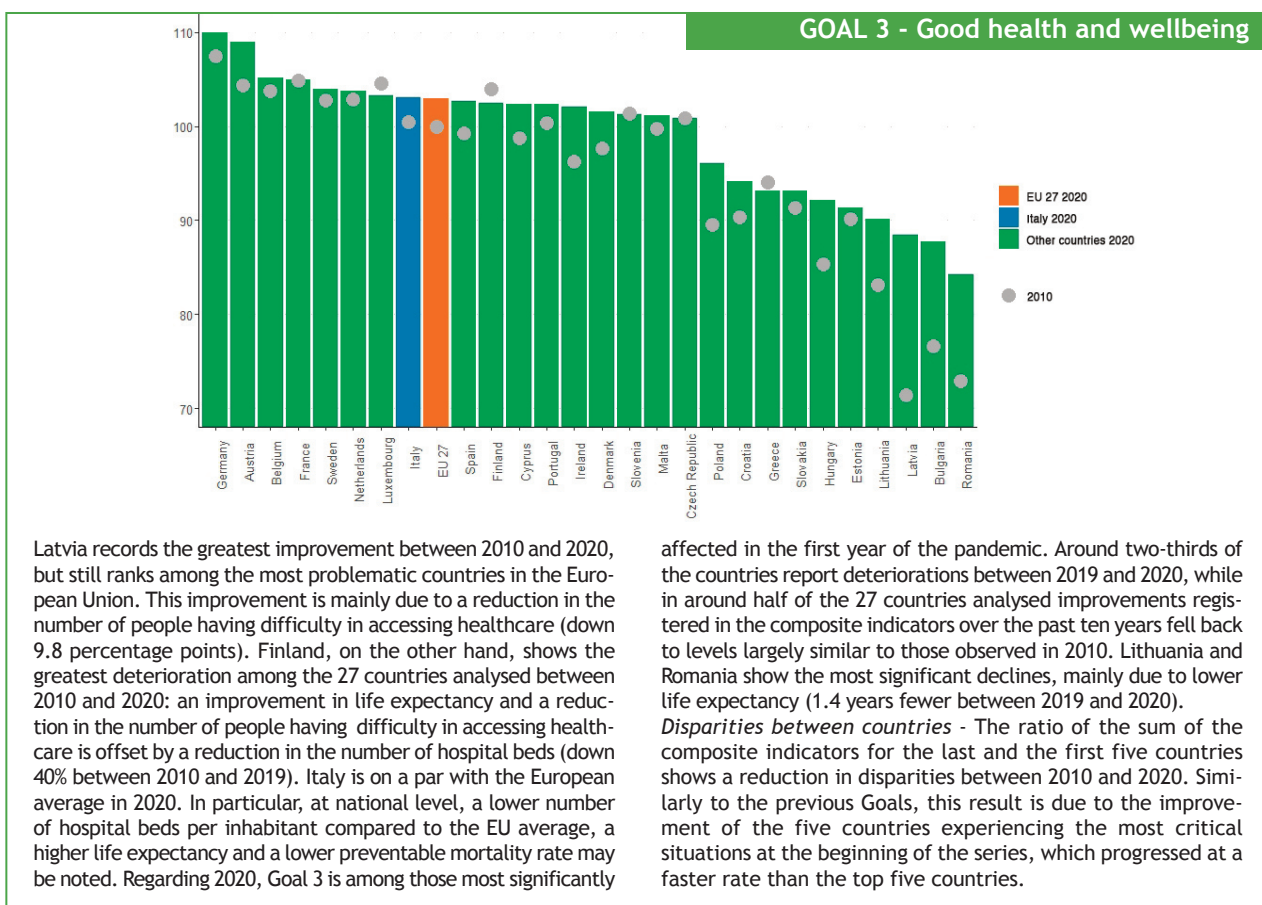
Analysis of disparities between European countries with regard to the 2030 Agenda

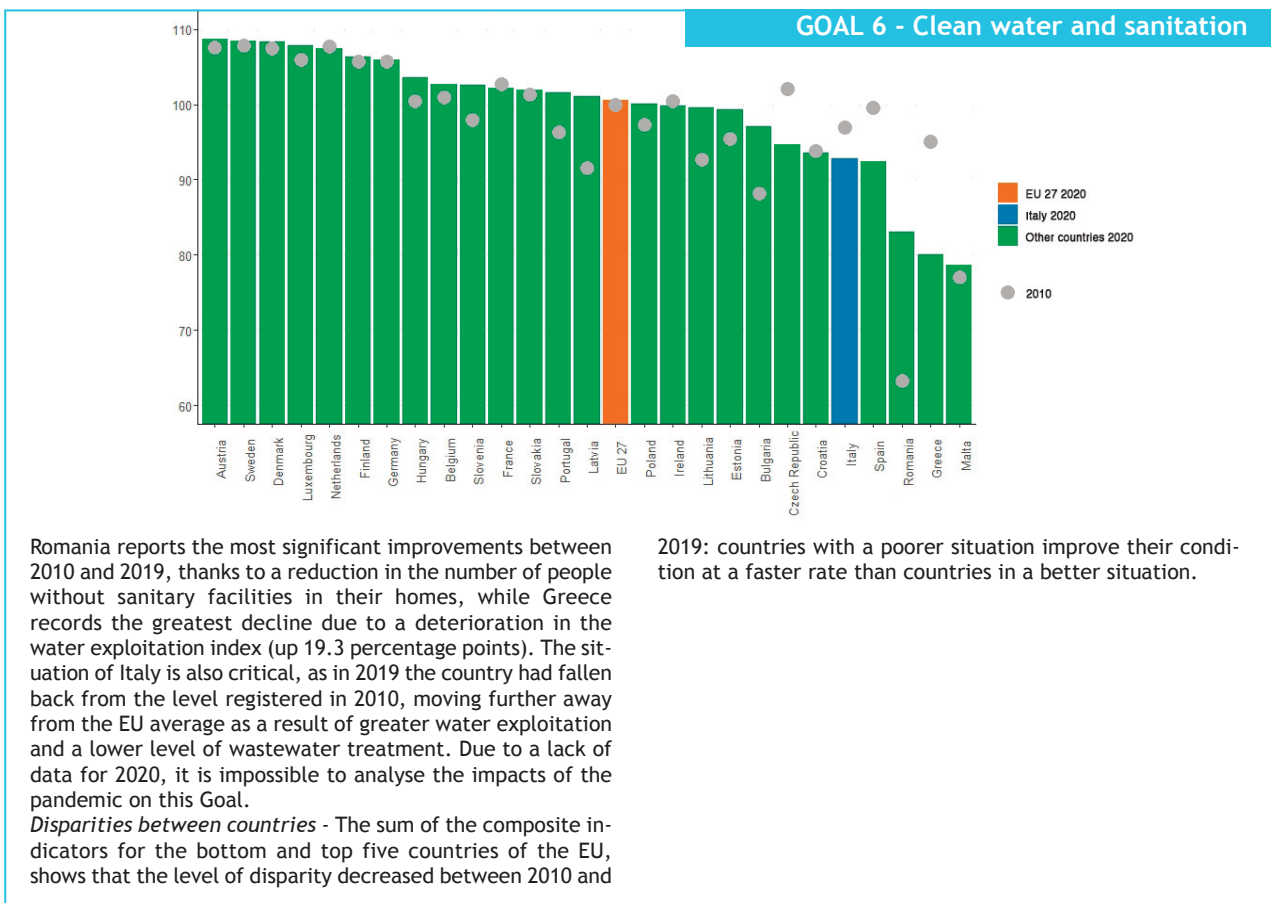
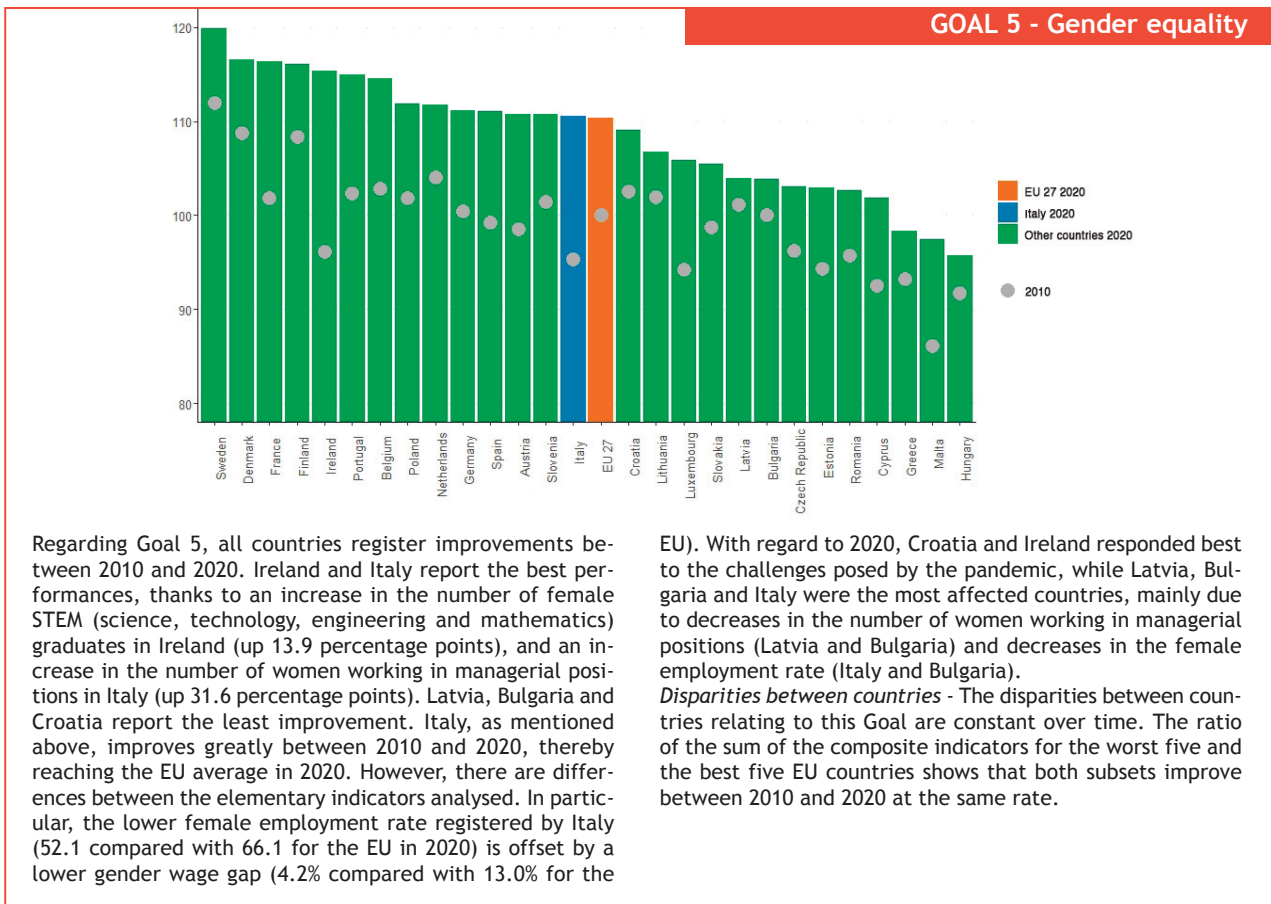
An assessment of the performance of the individual member states, and how far they are from the EU average from 2010 to 2020, is presented below. The results for each Goal are shown in two ways:

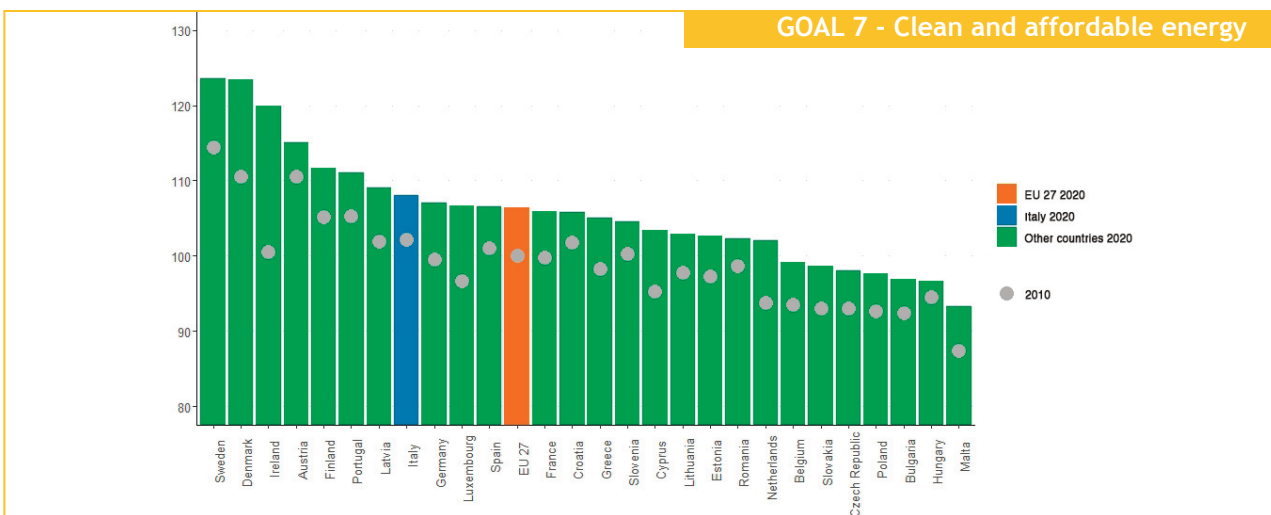
- a bar chart graph, in which a bar indicates the value of the composite indicator for each country in the latest available year (Italy is shown in blue, and the EU average in orange). The chart also shows the performance of the composite indicator compared to the value recorded in 2010, which is represented by a grey circle;
- a map of the 27 EU countries, in which countries are assessed in terms of how far they are from the EU average value in the latest available year, including if a country registers:
 - a composite indicator value in line with the average (i.e. within a range of +3 to -3);
 - more than 3 points higher than the average value, with the country marked in green;
 - a value more than 3 points below the average, with the country marked in red.

In addition to these analyses, the ratio of the sum of the value of the composite indicators in the five worst- and five best-performing countries for each Goal is calculated for each year of the time series. This comparison enables assessment of whether the disparity between the countries increases or decreases over time, as well as of the convergence process at EU level. It should be noted that the composite indicators and the analyses of disparity may not be compared between different Goals.



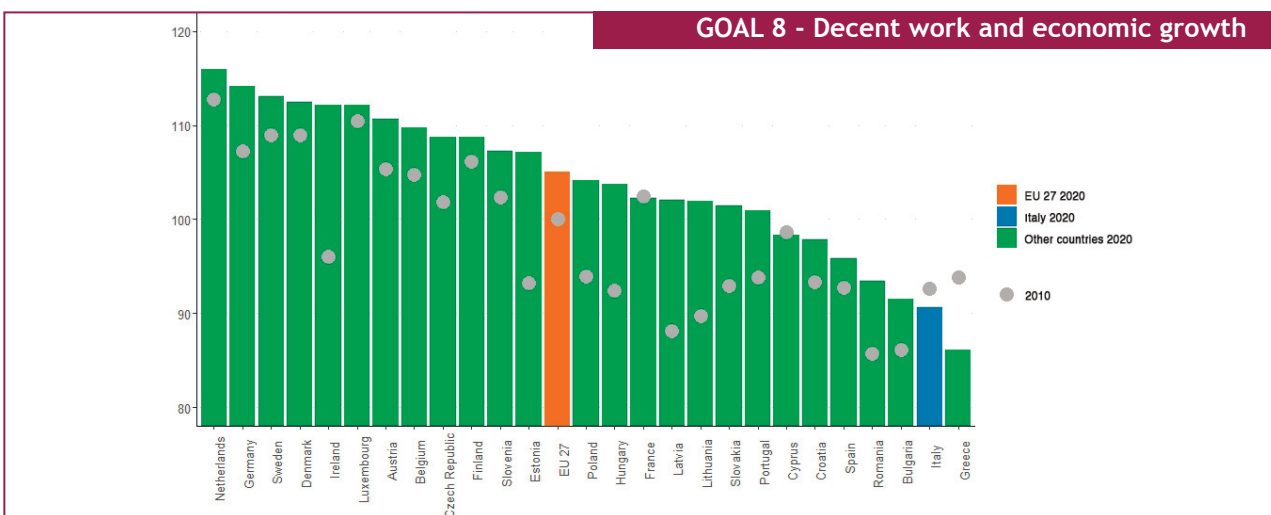






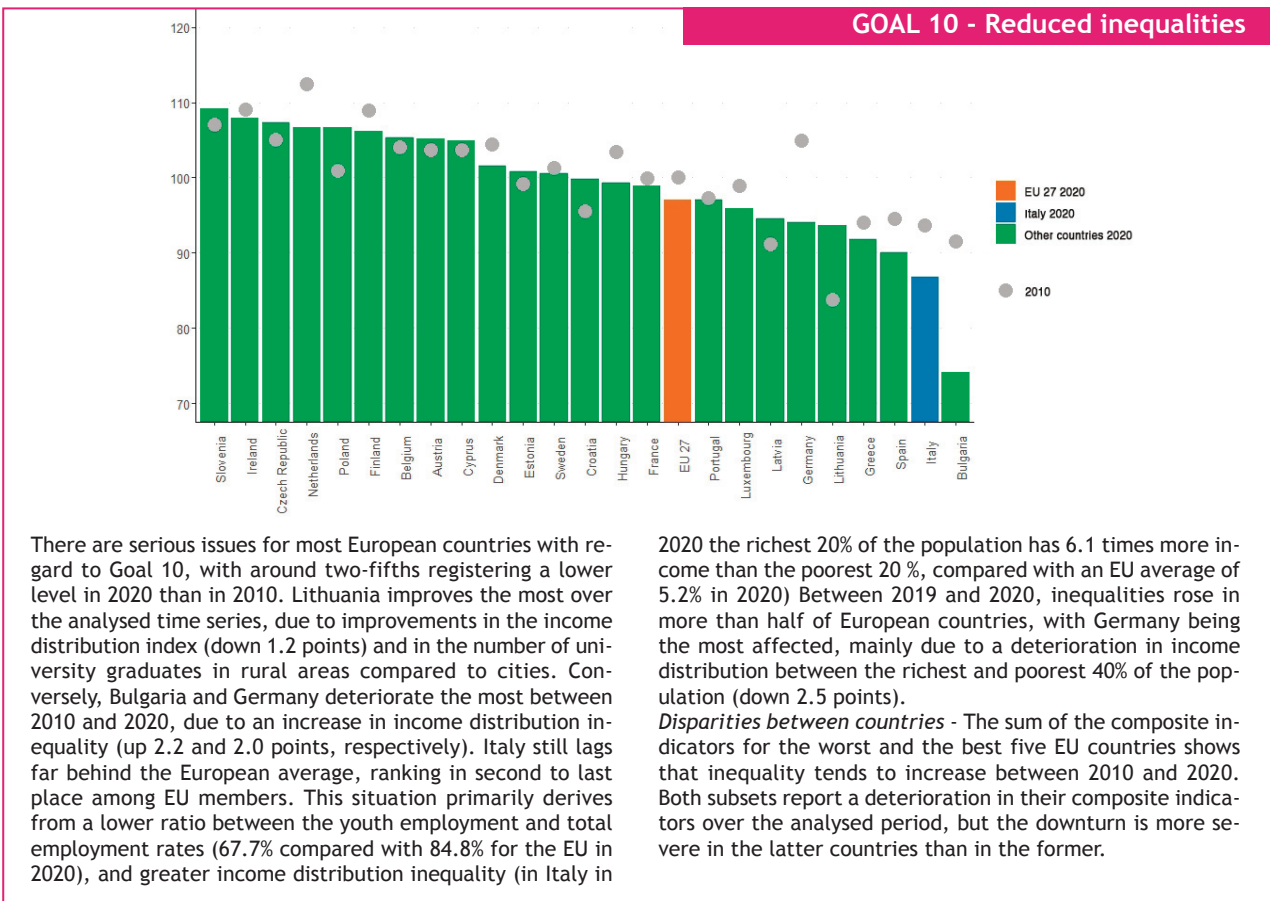
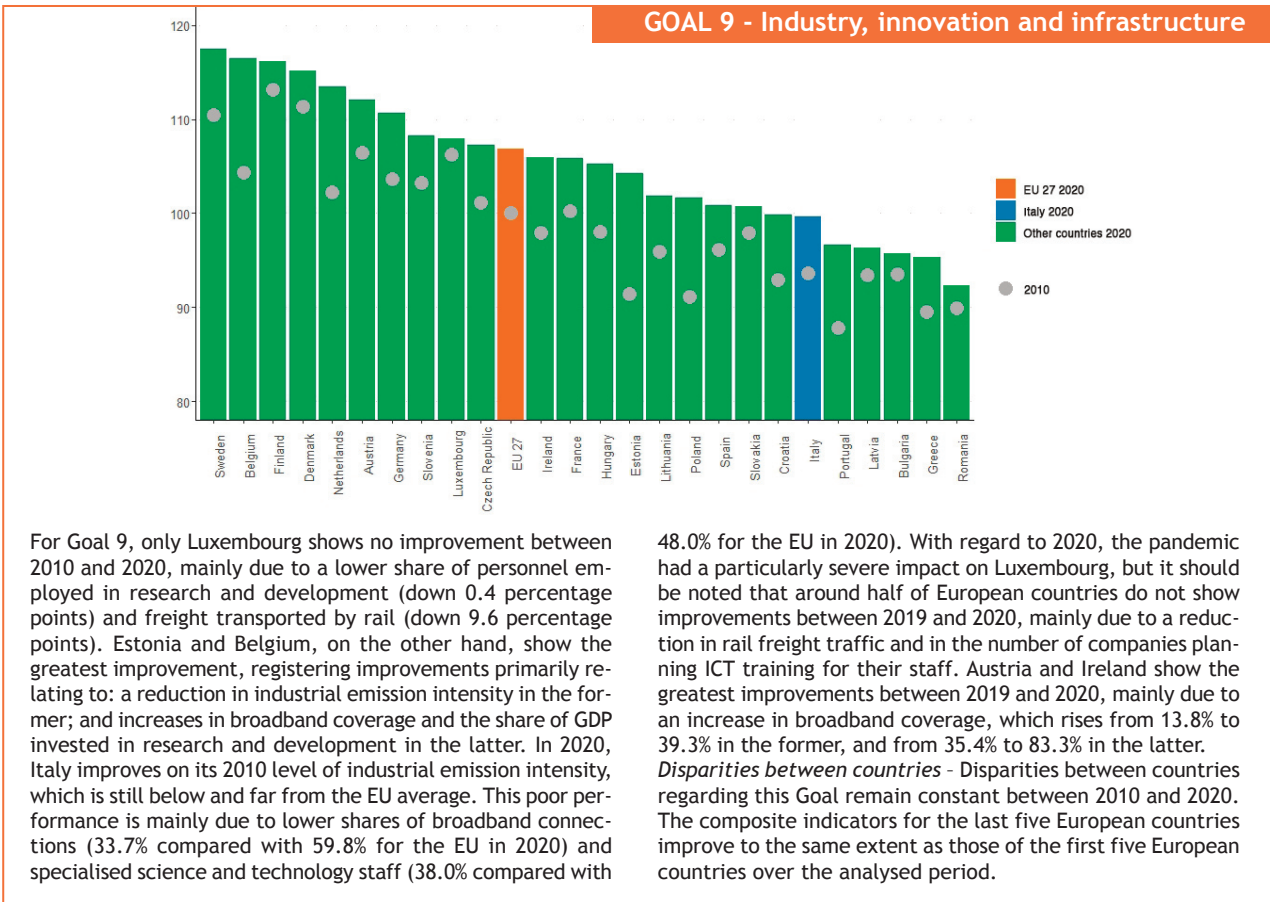
Regarding this Goal, all countries improve their level in 2020 compared to 2010. Ireland registers the greatest improvement, due to an increase in energy productivity (up 110 per cent), while Hungary shows the least improvement, ranking second to last in 2020. Also in the period between 2010 and 2020, Italy improves in line with the EU average and stands slightly above it in 2020, registering higher energy productivity (€10.3 compared with €8.6 per kg of oil equivalent for the EU in 2020) on the one hand, and on the other, a lower share of energy from renewable sources (20.4% compared with 22.1% for the EU in 2020). With regard to 2020, this Goal is among those least affected by the pandemic: only Denmark and Estonia report deteriorations (2019-2020), due to a reduction in the share of energy from renewable sources (down

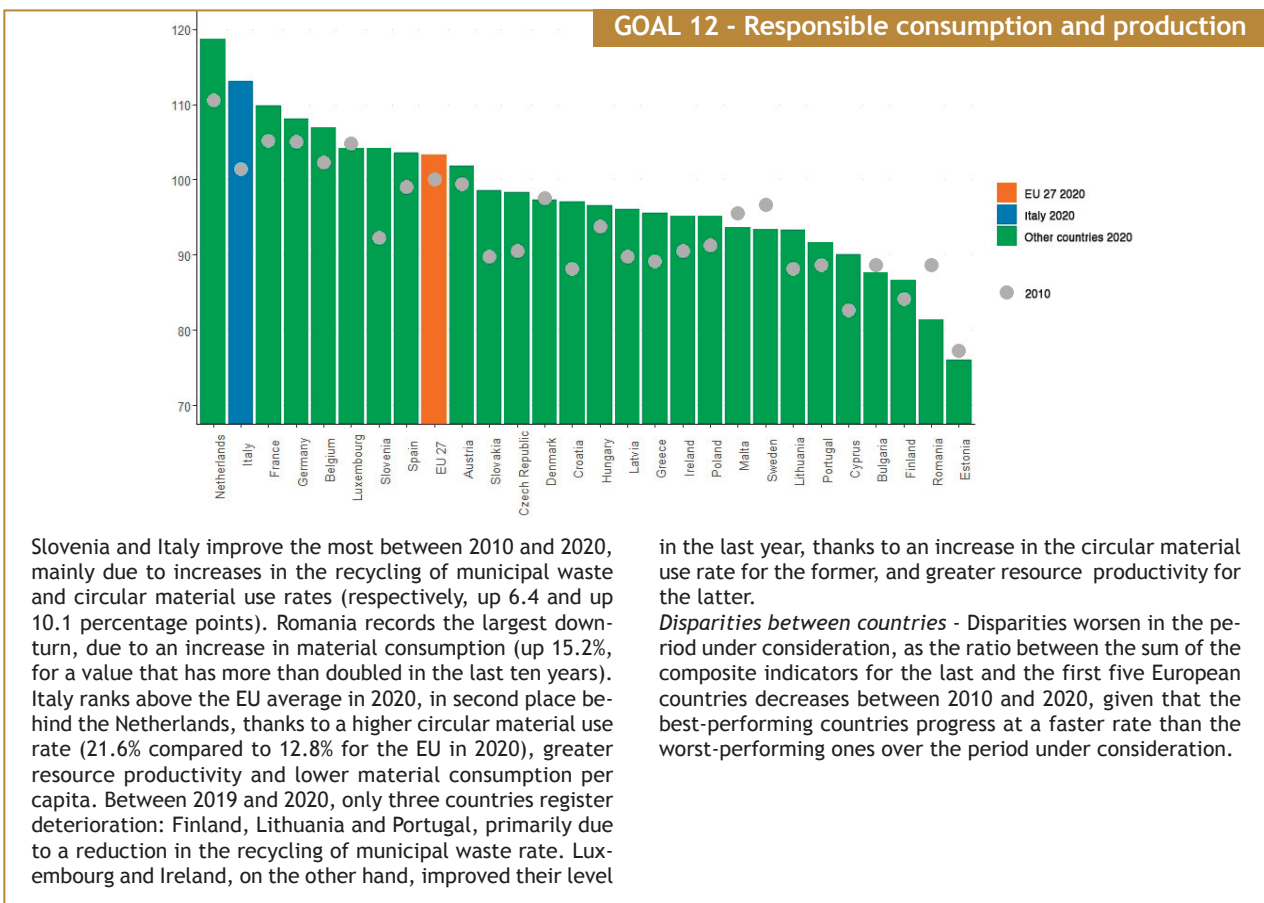
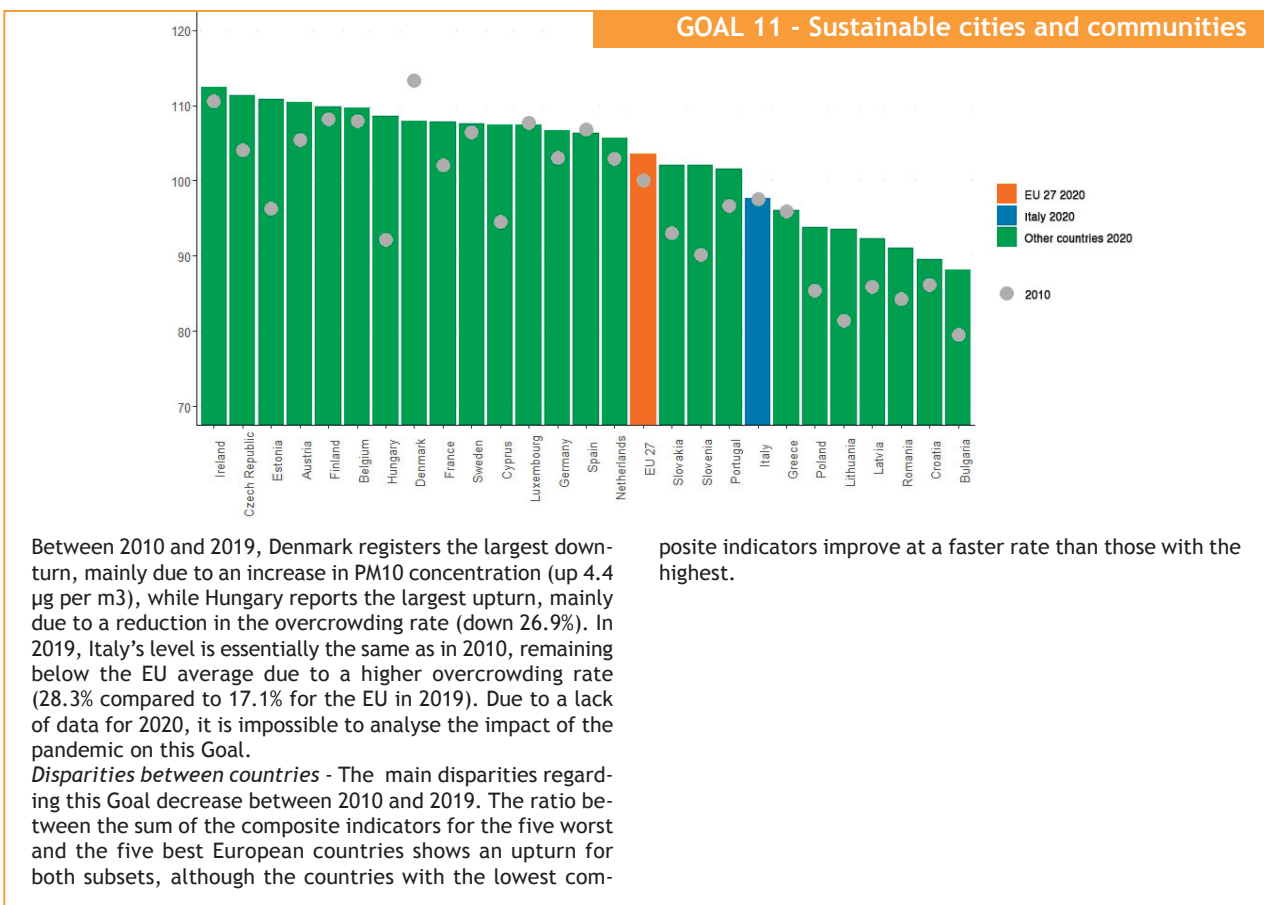
5.3 and 1.6 percentage points, respectively). *Disparities between countries* - Between 2010 and 2020, disparity regarding this Goal increases in Europe. The composite indicators for the top five countries rise at a faster rate than those of the five European countries in a more disadvantaged situation.

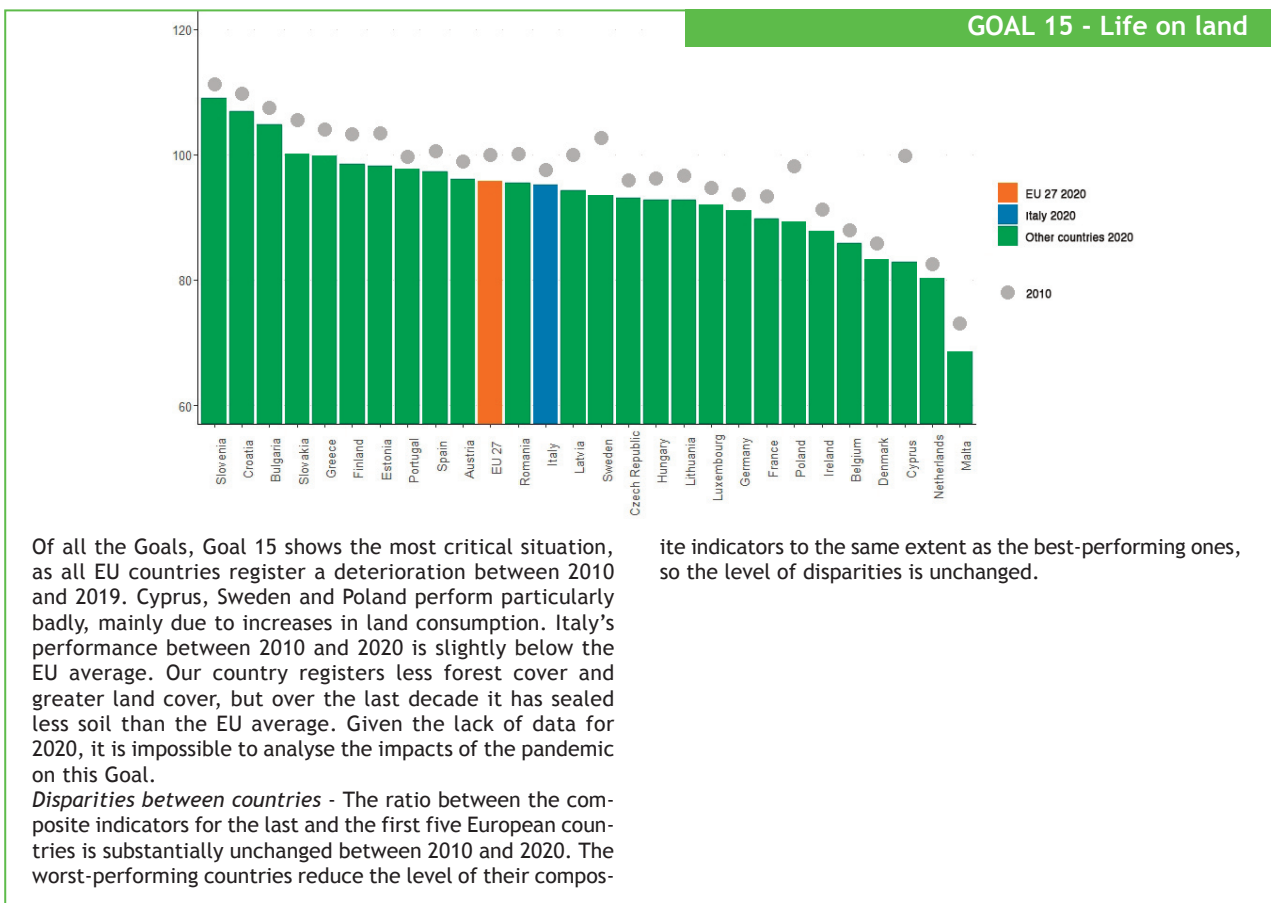
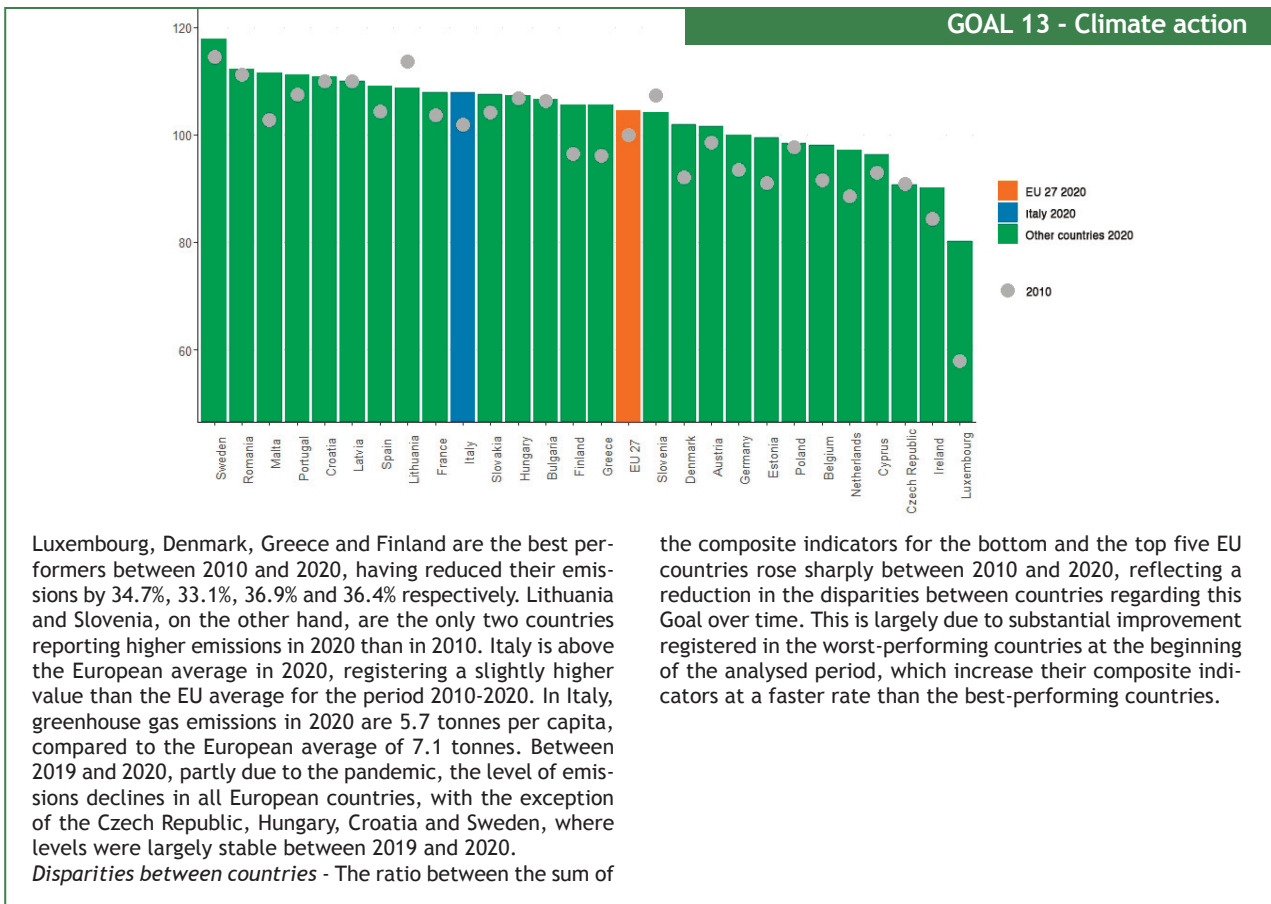


Ireland is the best performer between 2010 and 2020, thanks to an increase in the share of investment in GDP (up 22.1 percentage points) and in GDP per capita, which rises from €36,700 in 2010 to €62,980 in 2020. The share of the long-term unemployed and the share of involuntary part-time workers also decrease, respectively by 5.5 and 18.5 percentage points. Due to the deterioration in these last two indicators, Greece and Italy are the only countries to register a downturn between 2010 and 2020. As mentioned, Italy does not perform well, coming in second to last place in 2020, and far below the European average, registering higher shares of involuntary part-time workers (5.1% compared with 2.5% for the EU in 2020) and NEETs (23.3% compared with 13.7% for the EU in 2020), and a lower employment rate (61.9% com-

pared with 71.7% for the EU in 2020). With regard to the period between 2019 and 2020, this is one of the Goals most affected by the pandemic. Around two-fifths of the countries register downturns between 2019 and 2020, while the other countries do not report any improvement. Ireland, Bulgaria, Spain, Lithuania and Austria register the greatest declines, while Croatia, Estonia, the Netherlands and Poland are the least affected countries in the first year of the pandemic. *Disparities between countries* - The ratio between the sum of the composite indicators of the last and the first five European countries between 2010 and 2020 is largely unchanged. Overall, the figures for the two subsets improve to the same extent over the period under consideration.







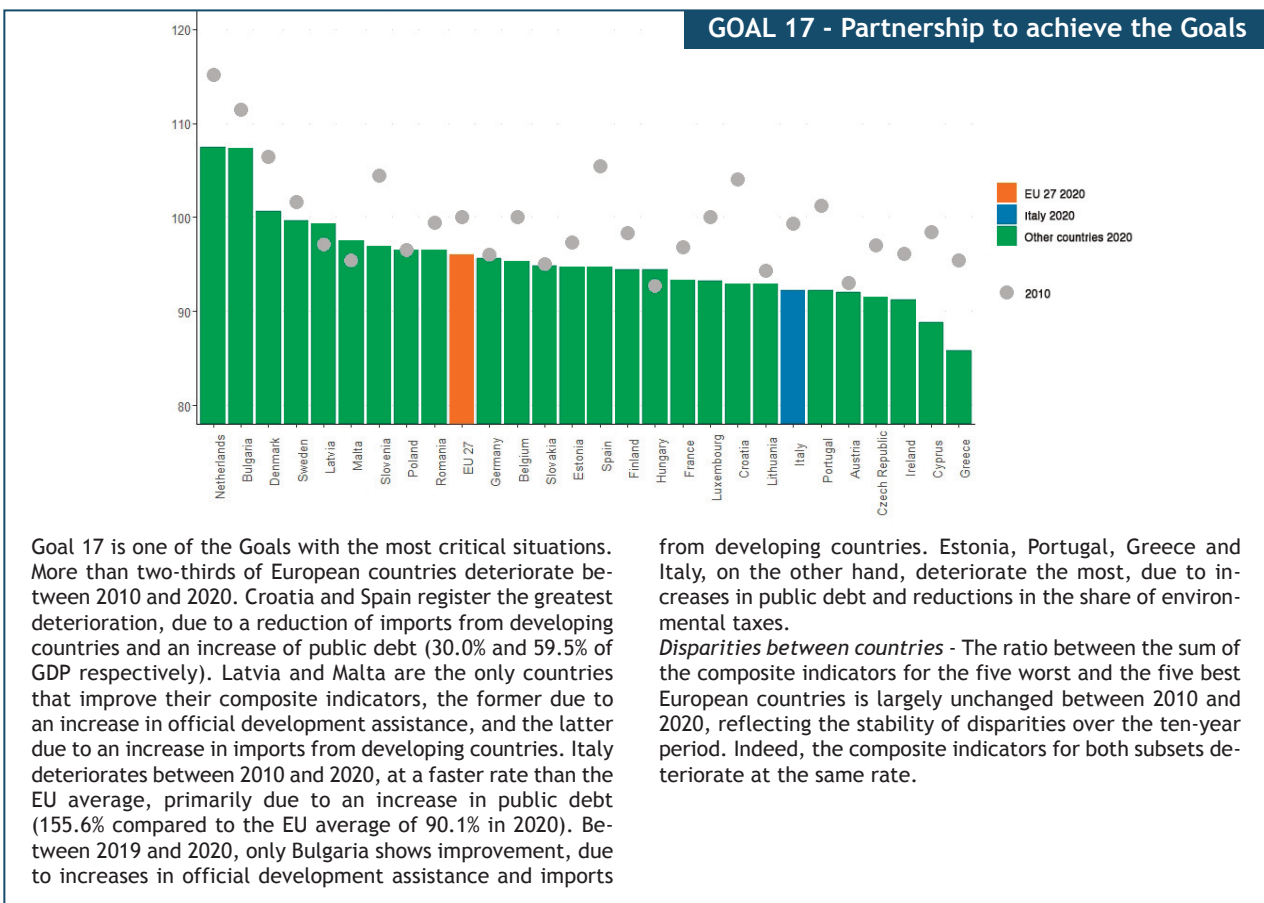
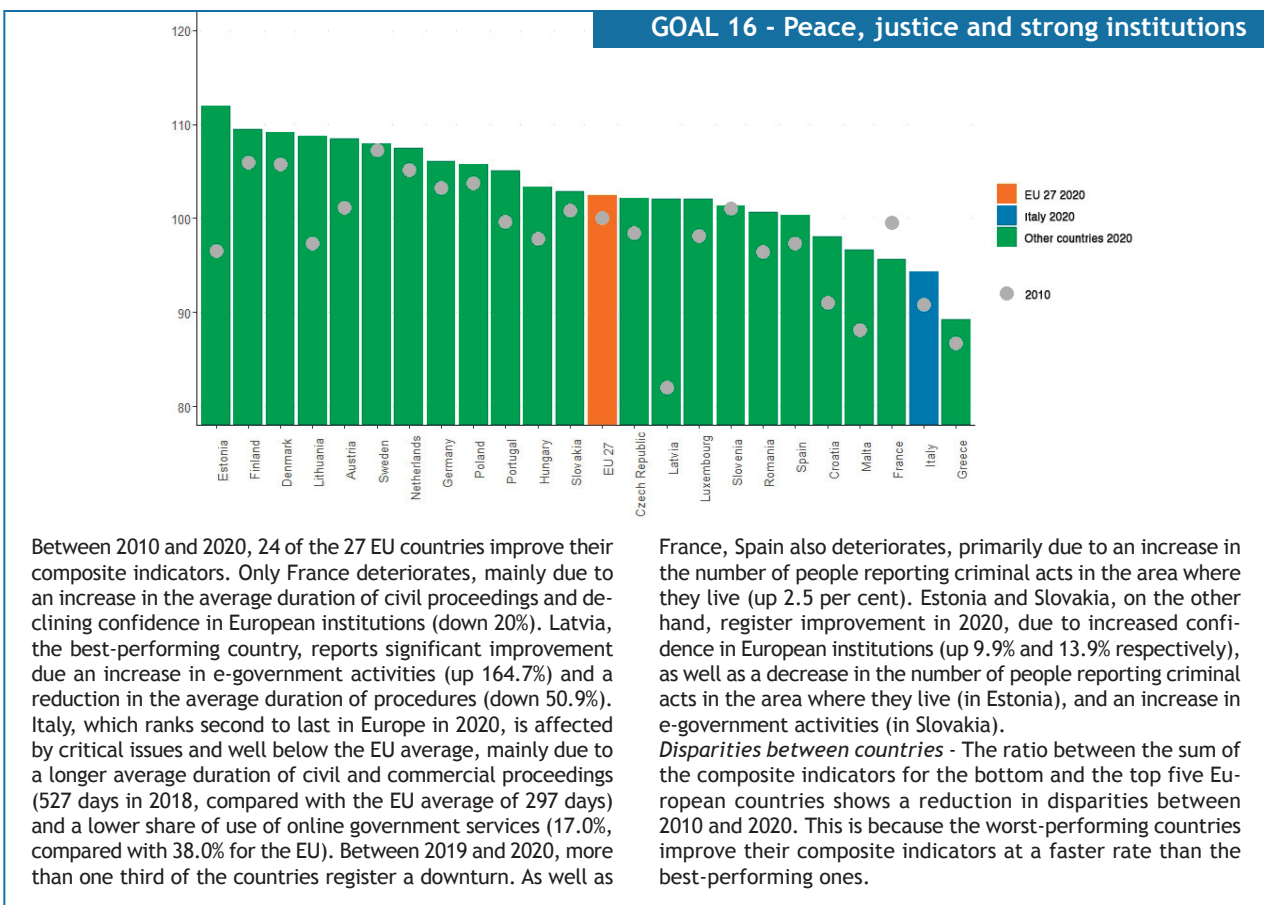











Table 1 - List of elementary indicators used to calculate composite indicators for European Union countries, and their positive (+) or negative (-) “influence” on the performance of the composite indicators

Indicators	polarity
GOAL 1 	
People at risk of poverty after social transfers	-
Severely materially deprived people	-
People living in households with very low work intensity	-
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate	-
Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames of floor	-
GOAL 2 	
Gross value added of the agricultural industry	+
Agricultural factor income per annual work unit	+
Government support to agricultural research and development	+
Area under organic farming	+
Ammonia emissions from agriculture	-
Harmonised risk indicator for pesticides	-
Consumption of inorganic fertilizers	-
GOAL 3 	
Standardised preventable and treatable mortality	-
Life expectancy	+
Infant mortality rate	-
Smoking prevalence	-
Self-reported unmet need for medical care	-
Hospital beds	+
GOAL 4 	
Early leavers from education and training	-
Participation in early childhood education	+
Adult participation in learning	+
Tertiary educational attainment	+
Underachievement in reading	-
Underachievement in math and science	-
At most lower secondary educational attainment	-
GOAL 5 	
Seats held by women in national parliaments	+
Female graduates in tertiary education: science, math, computing, engineering, manufacturing, construction	+
Female employment rate	+
Gender pay gap	-
Positions held by women in senior management positions	+
GOAL 6 	
Population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household	-
Population connected to at least secondary waste water treatment	+
Water exploitation index	-
GOAL 7 	
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	+
Energy productivity	+

GOAL 8 	
Real GDP per capita	+
Investment share of GDP	+
Adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita	+
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training	-
Employment rate	+
Long-term unemployment rate	-
Share of involuntary part-time employment	-
People killed in accidents at work	-
GOAL 9 	
Share of rail and inland waterways activity in total freight transport	+
Share of busses and trains in total passenger transport	+
High-speed internet coverage	+
Air emissions intensities from industry	-
Enterprises that provided training to develop/upgrade ICT skills of their personnel	+
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	+
Human resources in science and technology	+
R&D personnel	+
GOAL 10 	
Income distribution	-
Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population	+
Ratio between rural and urban graduation rate	+
Ratio between non EU citizen and EU citizen income poverty rate after social transfers	-
Ratio between youth and total employment rate	+
GOAL 11 	
Exposure to air pollution PM10	-
Use of cars for passenger transport	-
Overcrowding rate by poverty status	-
GOAL 12 	
Resource productivity	+
Material consumption per capita	-
Circular material use rate	+
Generation of waste	-
Recycling rate of municipal waste	+
GOAL 13 	
Greenhouse gas emissions	-
GOAL 15 	
Share of forest area	+
Surface of terrestrial sites designated under Natura 2000	+
Soil sealing %	-
Soil sealing index	-
GOAL 16 	
Standardised death rate due to homicide	-
Population reporting occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area	-
Population with confidence in EU institutions	+
Corruption Perceptions Index	+
E-government activities of individuals via websites	+
Civil and commercial litigious cases duration	-
Prisons overcrowding	-
Percentage of pre-trial prisoners over total prisoners	-
GOAL 17 	
Official development assistance as share of gross national income	+
EU imports from developing countries	+
General government gross debt	-
Shares of environmental taxes in total tax revenues	+

3.2 The effects of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the energy crisis on European Union policies

The outbreak of war with the Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 changed the course of the EU's plans to rebuild the economy after the Covid-19 crisis. Nevertheless, the EU does not question its commitments to implement the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

In COM(2022) 83 final “Towards a green, digital and resilient economy: Our European growth model”⁴ of 2 March 2022, the European Commission, reflecting on the extremely serious nature of the Russian aggression, affirms “that the events of the past few weeks and the rapidly worsening geopolitical situation should not divert our focus. Instead, they confirm the need to accelerate the ongoing economic transformation.”

The decisions taken by the European Council and the recommendations made by the European Parliament

In their joint declaration⁵ of 24 February, the day the war started, the member states meeting at the European Council unanimously condemned Russia's invasion and initiated the first economic sanctions against Russia and its Belarusian allies. In response to the humanitarian crisis, on 4 March the European Council adopted an implementing decision⁶ that introduced temporary protection following the mass influx of people fleeing the war.

At the subsequent special European Council meeting held in Versailles on 10 and 11 March⁷, commitments and policies were developed along three lines:

1. Strengthening the EU's defence capability, protecting infrastructure (especially critical infrastructure), combating disinformation;
2. Reducing energy dependency, in particular on gas imports from Russia, by strengthening contingency planning, developing hydrogen and renewables, improving network interconnection and efficiency, and promoting circular production and consumption models;
3. Building a more robust, resilient and competitive economic foundation for the EU adapted

to the green and digital transformation, which “leaves no one behind”, and reducing strategic dependencies in the critical raw materials, semiconductor and digital sectors, as well as in the production of affordable medicines and food products.

At the same time, expressing full solidarity with the Ukrainian people, the Council pledged to provide coordinated political, financial, material and humanitarian assistance, and support for the “reconstruction of a democratic Ukraine” once the war is over.

In its subsequent conclusions of 24-25 March⁸, the Council gives further details of strategic aspects of the position taken in the above-mentioned Versailles Declaration and sets out new policies, in particular regarding the development of a “strategic compass” to strengthen the EU's defence and security capabilities.

The European Parliament, meeting in plenary session on 1 March, adopted the resolution on Russia's aggression against Ukraine⁹, in line with the position adopted by the Council. With regard to emergency humanitarian assistance, it calls for activation of the 2001 Temporary Protection Directive¹⁰ and condemns cases of discrimination in the reception of refugees. The Parliament also reiterates the need to reduce energy dependency, increase energy efficiency, “speed up the transition to clean energy”, and provide support to households in order to prevent the energy crisis from worsening. It calls for sanctions to be “aimed at undermining the Russian economy and industrial base”. It also warns against the dangers of a nuclear escalation of the conflict; calls on the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to set up a special task force to monitor Russian actions with regard to the safety of nuclear sites, facilities and fuels; and calls on member states to “accelerate the supply of defensive weapons to Ukraine in response to clearly identified needs and in line with Article 51 of the UN Charter, which allows for individual and collective self-defence”. The Parliament also calls for commitments relating to cybersecurity and countering disinformation.

In its resolution adopted on 7 April 2022¹¹, given that preparation of the various sanctions packages was underway, the Council called by a large majority¹² (513 votes in favour, 22 against and 19 abstentions) for more binding measures, and proposed “a total and immediate embargo on im-

ports of oil, coal, nuclear fuel and gas” and the exclusion of Russia from the G20 and other multi-lateral organisations.

The initial implementing measures adopted by the European Commission

The European Commission launched implementation of the initial measures in response to the war crisis via COM(2022) 108 final of 8 March, in which it adopted a first draft of an action plan called REPowerEU¹³. This plan deems it realistic to reduce dependence on Russian gas by two-thirds by 2022 and reach zero imports well before 2030, and also sets out initial measures that member states can undertake, including setting retail energy prices for households and micro-enterprises, which is already permitted by art. 5 of the Electricity Directive of 5 June 2019¹⁴. In its proposals, the Commission reiterates the International Energy Agency’s (IEA) 10-point plan to reduce the European Union’s dependence on Russian gas¹⁵, whilst staying on track to achieve the objectives of the European Green Deal of 3 March. Among the emergency financing measures set out, it recommends that, as a matter of priority, member states may consider applying temporary windfall taxes to the extraordinary income earned by energy companies, which, according to initial IEA calculations, could raise up to €200 billion in 2022.

On 23 March, following on from the draft REPowerEU Plan, via COM/2022/138 final “Security of supply and affordable energy prices: Options for immediate measures and preparing for next winter”¹⁶, an extraordinary measure was adopted to set up a task force for joint gas purchases at EU level and a legislative proposal on energy storage¹⁷ was put forward, aimed at ensuring that existing storage facilities are filled to at least 90% capacity by 1 November each year, with a target of 80% for 2022, the first year of operation.

With regard to humanitarian support measures, COM(2022) 107 final “European solidarity with refugees and those fleeing the war in Ukraine”¹⁸, reports the estimate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) that the number of people fleeing Ukraine could reach eight million, and sets out the initial humanitarian relief and support measures for member states and partner states subject to the greatest pressure from refugee arrivals, expressing a de-

termination to “take in anyone fleeing from Russian aggression”.

COM(2022) 131 final “Welcoming those fleeing war in Ukraine: Readying Europe to meet their needs”¹⁹ of 23 March, sets out additional measures relating to the reception and integration of refugees with regard to special protection for minors, access to welfare services and employment for refugees.

Food security

The development of policies in response to the effects of war also regards food security.

In COM(2022) 133 final of 23 March on “Safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems”²⁰, whilst reassuring that the EU is largely self-sufficient in the main agricultural products, the Commission points out that the sharp rise in world commodity prices highlights the EU’s vulnerability to dependence on energy, fertiliser and feed imports, and therefore calls on member states to urgently review their Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) strategic plans in order to support farmers in adopting practices that optimise fertiliser efficiency (so as to reduce fertiliser use), prioritising investments that reduce dependence on gas, fuel and inputs (including pesticides), and reducing the use of nutrients such as phosphate and potash. In the Farm to Fork Plan²¹, the need to reduce dependence on feed imports is also emphasised as part of the broader transformation agenda for the EU food system, entailing a shift to more plant-based diets, in order to ensure a more resilient and self-sufficient food system, and an increase in EU-wide production of plant proteins.

In the subsequent COM(2022) 217 final of 12 May, the Commission also adopts an action plan to set up EU-Ukraine solidarity lanes, aimed at facilitating Ukraine’s agricultural exports and bilateral trade with the EU²².

In a resolution of 24 March 2022, the European Parliament addresses the issue of the need for an urgent EU action plan to ensure food security within and beyond the EU in the light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine²³, noting some aspects not yet focused on by the Council and the Commission, and making specific proposals.

In particular, the Parliament “believes that the EU, along with other international bodies, must

not tolerate artificially inflated prices and must take action to prevent speculative behaviour that endangers food security or access to food for vulnerable countries and populations”.

Reiterating that it will not be possible to return to the pre-war status quo, the Parliament calls for supply chains to be rebuilt and for trade to be conducted in a way that guarantees independence from Russian supplies. Therefore, The Parliament calls on the Commission to draw up a detailed action plan to ensure the proper functioning of the EU's food supply chains, and guarantee food security within the EU in the long term.

REPowerEU and energy security

Following on from the above-mentioned REPowerEU draft plan²⁴ of 8 March and the gas storage measures adopted on 23 March, on 18 May 2022 the European Commission presented the long-awaited REPowerEU Plan²⁵, consisting of a comprehensive package of initiatives that integrates the 2030 energy and climate targets of the “Fit for 55”²⁶ package of 2021, which raises targets from 9% to 13% for energy efficiency and from 40% to 45% renewables, as well as energy source diversification measures. The package also includes measures for integration with the Next Generation EU National Recovery Plans.

The initiative is fully in line with the framework of the European Green Deal²⁷, and as Commission Vice-President Frans Timmermans reiterated at the press conference²⁸ for its presentation: “First of all, we should understand that the other challenges, such as the green and digital transition, have not lost their urgency. On the contrary, it is more urgent than ever that Europe becomes the master of its own destiny, increases its resilience and sovereignty and continues to lead the world in tackling the climate crisis”.

In continuation of the REPowerEU project, in the subsequent COM(2022) 360 final of 20 July, the Commission put forward emergency measures to counter the threat of disruption of Russian gas supply, including proposing the “Save gas for a safe winter” plan²⁹, and pursuing the objective of reducing gas consumption in each member state by 15% in the period from 1 August 2022 to March 2023, compared to the average of the five-year period 2017-2021. Priority is given to energy-saving measures³⁰ already included in the REPowerEU package, especially reduction of

heating and air conditioning, and hot water use in buildings. The plan, adopted in the EU Council Conclusions of 26 July, includes a legislative proposal³¹ that sets out a governance framework to make the 15% minimum target mandatory, should it become necessary to activate a state of emergency at EU level.

3.3 The European Semester and a summary of new elements in the development of the 2019-2024 political mandate

On 24 November, via COM(2021) 740 final, the European Commission adopted the Annual Sustainable Growth Survey 2022³². This measure has great strategic value, as it regards the coordination of economic policies in the European semester cycle. The 27 member states are invited to take the priorities set to implement national reforms and investments to heart.

As summed up at the press conference given by Commissioner Gentiloni³³, "the Annual Sustainable Growth Survey sets out a comprehensive macroeconomic vision and strategy for the transition to a new growth model, a vision that is fully in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and puts greater emphasis on the social and environmental dimensions [...] It could be called a 'Beyond GDP' agenda. [...] The recommendation for the euro area (adopted at the same time³⁴) greatly reflects these messages: governments should support labour transitions and address skill shortages".

The Commission's recommendations are aimed at supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, the envisaged reforms and investments contained in the National Recovery and Resilience Plans, the investments to be financed under the cohesion policy, and other EU instruments in the coming years. The recommendations highlight the importance of integrating measures financed at national level within the same framework, "in order to pursue a sustainable economy that allows for policies focused on the long term, and an inclusive and fair transition for all EU citizens and regions".

The Commission asserts that "economic activity should be increasingly aligned with the four dimensions of competitive sustainability", defined as "environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability", and emphasises that these four dimensions "should not be regarded in isolation, as they are mutually reinforcing and have a common goal: transition to a sustainable, resilient and inclusive economic model, enabled by wider dissemination and adoption of digital and green technologies, which will help to make Europe a transformational leader".

The Commission pointed out that the 2022 European Semester cycle will continue along the path set out in 2019, in order to provide fully updated and consistent reporting on the SDGs across all member states. The Commission announced that the Annual Monitoring Report on the SDGs will now be part of the European Semester documents and will be published as part of the spring package, including a dedicated section outlining countries' situations, compared to the EU average, for each area or Goal. Moreover, in combination with these, additional indicators for monitoring member states' performance regarding key EU policy goals, such as the European Green Deal and the Digital Decade, will be provided to inform national reporting in support of country-specific recommendations. The performance dashboards provided in the Strategic Foresight Report³⁵ will also inform the analysis for national reports.

The Commission recommends that member states systematically involve social partners and other key stakeholders as a prerequisite for successful economic and employment policy coordination and implementation, calling for active engagement with social partners and other key stakeholders via regular dedicated meetings. It points out that "these exchanges will also provide an opportunity to engage in the broader agenda of economic, employment and social policy coordination, and will help to identify common challenges, improve policy solutions and contribute to effective implementation of the European Semester and the Recovery and Resilience Facility".

On 23 May 2022, the Commission presented the European Semester's spring package³⁶, in which it considered the updated reports on the progress made by the member states towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and at the same time published Eurostat's 2022 Annual Report on the SDGs³⁷.

In the Spring Package Communication³⁸, the Commission pointed out that "the new geopolitical environment calls for actions to achieve the EU's open strategic autonomy and reduce its dependency on energy and other strategic products and technologies, and offers an existing monitoring and reporting framework under which member states could also report progress made in reaching the objectives of REPowerEU, in full synergy with the implementation of existing and updated national energy and climate plans and the European Semester".

It also points out that previous estimates of additional investment needs for the green transition, amounting to €520 billion per year, are likely to be at the low end of actual needs, partly “as a result of the need to frontload the energy transition in the wake of the Russian invasion of Ukraine”.

With regard to taxation, the Commission reiterates the recommendation to “shift the tax burden away from labour and towards supporting the twin transitions” in order to “prevent distortions of competition, treat taxpayers fairly, safeguard public finances, and ensure sustainable and job-creating growth”. It also points out that “certain other taxes, in particular recurrent property taxes and consumption taxes, are less distortive and would allow for a tax shift from labour, while taking into account the distributional impact. Moreover, environmental taxes reduce negative externalities such as pollution, thus helping to achieve the EU’s environmental targets”.

The Commission is still committed to providing guidance on possible new solutions relating to the future of the EU’s macroeconomic governance and the rules of the Stability and Growth Pact, after the summer break and in time for 2023³⁹, and has declared that it will extend the derogation instigated with Covid-19 until 2023.

Highlights over the past year regarding the policies of the European Commission’s 2019-2024 mandate

In accordance with the six priorities set out in the mandate programme⁴⁰ (which specifically come within the framework of the Goals of the 2030 Agenda, as outlined in the Commission staff paper of 18 January 2020⁴¹), the highlights of the last year are summarised below.

I. The European Green Deal

All eight macro-objectives of the European Green Deal have been pursued, as set out in the Communication of 11 December 2019⁴². As mentioned in section 3.1 above, the Russian invasion of Ukraine resulted in a commitment to speed up some of the 2030 energy targets of the “Fit for 55” package within the framework of the REPowerEU Plan of 18 May 2022, by raising the targets for energy efficiency from 9% to 13% and for renewables from 40% to 45%, and extending the green hydrogen production targets, in particular

by adding amendments to the Energy Efficiency Directive and the Renewable Energy Directive. The REPowerEU package also includes a recommendation⁴³ to the member states to address these issues: the length and complexity of consent procedures, the sustainable energy strategy⁴⁴, strategic guidelines for energy saving in the EU⁴⁵, and the EU’s external energy strategy⁴⁶.

Also regarding “Fit for 55”, a package of measures had already been adopted in December 2021, including a proposal to revise the directive regarding the energy performance of buildings⁴⁷, a proposal relating to a regulation to reduce methane emissions⁴⁸, a strategic framework regarding the sustainable carbon cycle⁴⁹, various transport measures including the new Urban Mobility Plan⁵⁰, and an action plan to increase long-distance and cross-border rail passenger traffic⁵¹.

In pursuit of the circular economy plan, a comprehensive package of proposals⁵² regarding eco-design was adopted on 30 March 2022, including a proposal relating to regulations⁵³ and a work plan for the period 2022-2024⁵⁴, a strategy for sustainable and circular textile products⁵⁵, revision of the regulations regarding construction products⁵⁶, and a proposal regarding a directive on consumer empowerment and protection from greenwashing⁵⁷.

Regarding issues relating to the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, and the measures provided for in the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the Farm to Fork Plan, the Soil Health Strategy⁵⁸ was adopted on 17 November 2021, the Nature Restoration Law⁵⁹ on 22 June 2022, as well as the proposed measures for a 50% reduction in the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030⁶⁰.

Regarding the reduction of air pollution, as part of the action plan “Towards zero pollution in air, water and soil”⁶¹ of 2021, a package of measures was adopted on 5 May 2022 with amendments to the directive on industrial emissions⁶², including measures for animal husbandry.

As part of international commitments relating to the Green Deal, a Communication on the EU’s international agenda for the oceans was adopted on 24 June 2022⁶³. With regard to trade relations, including with non-EU countries, the following measures have been adopted: a new blueprint for greener, fairer and more sustainable EU trade⁶⁴ of 22 June 2022; a proposal for a Directive regarding

companies due diligence relating to sustainability⁶⁵ of 23 February 2022; and a proposal regarding a European Regulation to manage EU trade in raw materials and certain products associated with deforestation and forest degradation⁶⁶ of 17 November 2021.

II. A Europe fit for the digital age

In implementation of the European Digital Agenda, which was updated on 9 March 2021 with the Digital Compass for the Digital Decade 2021-2030⁶⁷, the following basic laws have been adopted by the Commission over the past year: on 26 January 2022, a proposal for a European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles for the Digital Decade⁶⁸ (still pending adoption by the Council and Parliament); on 2 February 2022, the European Standardisation Strategy⁶⁹, which also integrates the framework of the update of the new Industrial Strategy 2020⁷⁰ adopted in 2021; and on 15 February 2022, a proposal regarding European regulations on microprocessors⁷¹, aimed at doubling the EU's market share to 20 per cent in 2030, and also quadrupling current production in view of the increase in demand. On 23 February 2022, a proposal relating to regulations regarding harmonised rules on data access and fair use⁷² was also adopted.

III. An economy that works for people

Following up on the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan endorsed by the Council, the Parliament and the Commission at the Porto Social Summit in 2021⁷³, and with particular regard to goal 1 of the plan that envisages an “employment rate of at least 78 per cent in the EU by 2030”, on 9 and 10 December 2021 the Commission adopted a package of employment initiatives regarding improvement of the employment conditions of workers hired via platforms⁷⁴, the Social Economy Action Plan⁷⁵ and measures to promote lifelong learning and employment⁷⁶.

In the European Semester spring package, on 23 May 2022 the Commission also adopted a proposal relating to Council guidelines for the employment policies of the member states⁷⁷. These measures are also complemented by the recommendation on guaranteeing a fair transition to climate neutrality⁷⁸ adopted by the Council of the European Union on 7 June 2022.

IV. Promoting the European way of life

Within the general framework of the European Skills Agenda⁷⁹, the European Education Area⁸⁰ and goal 2 of the above-mentioned European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, which envisages the “participation of at least 60% of adults in training courses each year”, the following recommendations were adopted by the Council on 16 June 2022: a recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development⁸¹; a recommendation on individual learning accounts to boost training of working-age adults⁸²; and a recommendation on a European approach to micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability⁸³. In connection with the above recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development, on 14 January 2022 the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission published the GreenComp study⁸⁴, which sets out the European framework for sustainability competences, and specifically implements Target 4.7 of the 2030 Agenda.

The European Strategy for Universities⁸⁵, which is linked to the Council's recommendation on building bridges for effective European higher education cooperation⁸⁶, were both adopted 18 May.

Regarding healthcare, several communications regarding Covid-19 were adopted, including “Jointly addressing current and new Covid-19 challenges”⁸⁷ on 1 January 2021, and “Covid-19 - Sustaining EU Preparedness and Response: looking ahead”⁸⁸ on 27 April 2022. A proposal for a European Regulation on the European Health Data Space was adopted on 3 May 2022⁸⁹.

Regarding the rule of law, the third annual edition of the Rule of Law Report⁹⁰ was adopted on 13 July 2022, with country reports, including the Commission staff paper on the situation of the rule of law in Italy⁹¹.

For 2022, which has been declared the European Year of Youth, a web portal⁹² was set up, containing comprehensive information on current initiatives.

V. A stronger Europe in the world

The Russian invasion of Ukraine war has disrupted prospects of multilateralism and initiatives undertaken by the EU. In this context, the Commission has integrated solidarity measures with Ukraine⁹³. As reflected in the various declarations made and the 26-28 June 2022⁹⁴ summit in Elmau, Germany, the EU and the G7 countries are main-

taining firm and solidarity-based commitments to tackle the environmental and climate crises, to build back better after Covid-19, and to expand the scope of common commitments in response to the war-driven global crisis in the immediate future.

In implementation of what was agreed in the EU-US Summit Declaration⁹⁵ of 15 June 2021, the activities of the EU-US Trade and Technology Council⁹⁶ have been developed and war-driven crisis response measures have been integrated into the programme.

Via the Global Gateway initiative⁹⁷, which was formalised in a Communication of 1 December 2021, the EU aims to help reduce the global investment gap in the digital, health and energy sectors in developing countries, based on the criterion of full alignment with the UN 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

At the EU summit with the African Union (AU) held on 17-18 February 2022, a joint declaration⁹⁸ was signed regarding a common 2030 vision for the EU and the AU. With regard to multilateralism, the need for a shared commitment to build convergence, in order to meet the requirements of climate agreements, the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda and pandemic preparedness and response, was reiterated.

The Commission reported that the overall EU response to the Covid-19 pandemic under Team Europe (joint action by the EU, its member states and European financial institutions) amounts to €46 billion. Regarding the production of vaccines, a new EU-Latin America and Caribbean partnership was also launched on 22 June 2022⁹⁹.

On 7 July 2022, a new Agenda for the Mediterranean¹⁰⁰ was adopted.

Regarding the response to food security arising from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, EU action is set out in the above Communication of 23 March 2022 “Safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems”¹⁰¹ (see paragraph 3.1).

VI. A new push for European democracy

Among the initiatives undertaken, the Commission highlights the new Strategic Foresight Report 2022¹⁰² of 29 June 2022, in which the strategic combination of the green and digital transitions in the new geopolitical context is developed.

In May 2022, the participatory process of the Conference on the Future of Europe¹⁰³ ended with the drawing up of conclusions in a final report¹⁰⁴. On 17 June 2022, the Commission published a Communication¹⁰⁵, which included a detailed assessment of what is required to follow up on the conference recommendations, and an overview of the next steps.

As part of the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025¹⁰⁶, the 2022 Annual Report on Gender Equality in the EU¹⁰⁷ and a proposal for a Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence¹⁰⁸ were published in March 2022.

In implementation of the Strategy of the Rights of the Child¹⁰⁹ and the European Year of Youth¹¹⁰, a new European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children (Bik+)¹¹¹ and a proposal for European Regulations to Prevent and Combat Child Sexual Abuse¹¹² were adopted on 11 May 2022.

3.4 The European Parliament's new proposals to implement the 2030 Agenda

In its Resolution of 23 June 2022 on the implementation and realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals¹¹³, the European Parliament adopts new recommendations to boost and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Citing the 2021 UN Report on Financing for Sustainable Development¹¹⁴ in the preamble, it highlights with alarm that the Covid-19 pandemic could lead to a “lost decade” for sustainable development.

Referring to the new global scenario, the Parliament points out that “the new geopolitical and humanitarian realities imposed by Russia’s illegal invasion of and the war in Ukraine are having a huge impact on the global achievement of the SDGs, especially as regards the fight against inequalities, poverty and hunger, and may impede the timeline for their realisation by 2030”. Consequently, it stresses the urgency of a renewed political impetus to achieve the SDGs that takes into account the combined effects of the impact of Covid-19 and the global consequences of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.

Citing Article 208 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the Parliament points out that the EU is obliged to integrate the objectives of development cooperation in all internal or external policies that may have an impact on developing countries, and recalls the strategic function of the “transition to a wellbeing economy that gives back to the planet more than it takes”, embedded in the EU’s Eighth Environment Action Programme¹¹⁵ and enshrined in its 2030 and 2050 priority objectives, which will require the EU to develop a more holistic approach to policymaking.

In addition to statements of principle, in the resolution the Parliament puts forward some recommendations regarding improved governance, monitoring, financing and multilateral cooperation for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Governance

The Parliament deems that the approach to the internal and external implementation of the SDGs is fragmented, and contrary to the principle of policy coherence for sustainable development, resulting in a lack of clear, measurable and time-bound targets at EU level to be reported on for all the SDGs.

Therefore, the Parliament sets out the following proposals:

- preparation by the Commission of a new EU High-Level Strategy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including a new governance framework managed by a single High-Level Commissioner to be responsible for the implementation of the SDGs across all portfolios;
- appointment of a special envoy for the SDGs, reporting to the Commissioner in charge, in order to promote coherent action on the SDGs globally via the EU’s external actions, and preparation of a plan for EU diplomacy and international cooperation on the SDGs;
- establishment of a new structured participatory platform involving all civil society actors and regional and local governments, and preparation of a plan to raise the awareness of citizens, civil society, representatives of relevant sectors and, more generally, the private sector, trade unions, academia, regional and local governments, minorities and vulnerable groups, thereby deeming a strong level of social legitimacy to be necessary for a real political breakthrough, which can only be achieved if the SDGs are seen as an opportunity for citizens. Parliament also emphasises the key role the media can play in this regard.

Monitoring

Regarding monitoring, the Parliament proposes:

- appointment of a permanent rapporteur for the implementation of the SDGs, to work with the Bureau of the President’s Office and the various committees, as well as with the participatory platform;
- submission of an annual report on the implementation of the SDGs in the EU, stressing the importance of Parliament’s participation and contribution to the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on sustainable development. In this context, the Parliament calls for an annual report on the State of the Union, and that the SDGs should be included as a priority in the Commission’s annual work programme;
- significant stepping up of technical cooperation with developing countries to address global data shortages caused by insufficient monitoring capacities and inconsistent methodologies;

- an annual review of the set of indicators on the SDGs produced by Eurostat, with the systematic participation of regional and local governments and civil society organisations, emphasising in particular that the methodology needs to be “further developed to sufficiently take into account the EU’s global footprint”;
- provide “without delay the ‘beyond GDP’ scoreboard and set of indicators”, as set out in the Eighth EU Environment Action Programme, while putting people and their wellbeing at the centre of policymaking;
- ensure a minimum level of disaggregation of data and statistics, aligned with the global monitoring framework of the SDGs and in relation to each of the SDGs, covering geographic location, gender, sexual orientation, income, education level, age, ethnicity, migration status, disability and other characteristics, and taking into account the “principles of the human rights approach to data”;
- conduct a regular review of the implementation of the SDGs at regional and local level in the EU, recognising the importance of local voluntary reviews and sub-national voluntary reviews for the implementation of each SDG, and the value of the technical guidance provided by the European Commission’s Joint Research Centre (JRC);
- encourage all societal actors, including private entities, to report on a regular and voluntary basis on the implementation of the SDGs, including with reference to the framework of corporate communication on sustainability and the duty of care;
- the Commission should set up an online forum, organised for each of the SDGs, for sharing best practices regarding local initiatives.

Budget and financing

In this regard, the Parliament proposes:

- a plan for financing the SDGs be urgently drawn up by the Commission, and emphasises that the absence of such a plan, with clearly defined and quantifiable targets, prevents comprehensive monitoring of expenditure on the SDGs for the EU budget;
- greater commitment to support developing countries, due its concern about the fact that “the current crisis has exacerbated existing debt-related vulnerabilities, and calls for the creation of a multilateral debt management mechanism, under the auspices of the United Nations, to address the debt crisis in developing countries and the financing needs of the 2030 Agenda”;
- that a reform of the European Semester system be carried out, thereby improving integration of the 2030 Agenda, the European Pillar of Social Rights and the European Green Deal at all levels, fully involving local and regional authorities, and integrating reforms and investments in the member states. Specifically, the Parliament recommends that the strategy coordination for the Sustainable Development Goals should not lead to a strategic process in parallel with the European Semester, but rather constitute an integrated and coherent approach based on a “new sustainable development pact”;
- comprehensive mapping of the financial resources allocated to EU policies, programmes and funds, including the Next Generation EU, including an assessment of whether the investments and structural reforms implemented under the Recovery and Resilience Facility are effectively aligned with the 2030 Agenda Goals. In this context, the Parliament urges the Commission to integrate the 2030 Agenda into economic and financial policies and legislation, in order to align public and private investments with the SDGs in a public-private partnership.

Highlighting that education is a “fundamental right and an essential investment that enables achievement of all the SDGs”, the Parliament also pays special attention to the integration of educational issues in social inclusion policies, including investment in education and training for refugees and migrants, in order to “ensure that they are able to reach their potential within the communities and economies of their host nations, and special measures to finance capacity building for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) so that they can learn how to implement the SDGs in their daily activities”.

With regard to education, the Parliament calls on member states “to make full use of GreenComp, the European sustainability competence framework, to develop a systematic approach towards the development of a sustainability mindset across ages and educational levels that combines relevance to local, regional and national realities”.

Multilateral cooperation

The Parliament emphasises that in the current world context, renewed global political commitment and stepped up multilateral cooperation are needed to make significant progress towards the 2030 horizon. Therefore, it calls for action-oriented commitments to achieve the SDGs by the 2023 SDGs Summit, and for the EU to take on a global leadership role in shaping the necessary “political breakthrough”.

THE EUROPEAN SEMESTER’S RECOMMENDATIONS TO ITALY

The proposed Council recommendations for Italy adopted by the Commission on 18 May 2022 were drawn up on the basis of a comprehensive Commission Services Report¹¹⁶, and of an in-depth study¹¹⁷ dealing with macroeconomic imbalances, which in Italy’s case are deemed to be “excessive”.

The Commission Services Report analyses the situation in Italy, in terms of various integrated aspect, including: implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, progress on previous European Semester recommendations, the European Green Deal, the European Social Rights Pact, the digital transition, economic and social performance at regional level, education and skills, health, innovation, industry, public administration, demographic aspects and economic stability.

The final recommendations, adopted by the Commission, are summarised in the following three points:

1. “Ensure a prudent budgetary policy in 2023, in particular by keeping the growth of domestically financed current expenditure below medium-term potential output growth, taking into account the continuation of temporary and targeted support to the most vulnerable households and businesses, energy price increases and the people fleeing Ukraine; be prepared to adapt current expenditure to changing circumstances; increase public investment in the green and digital transition and energy security, including via the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the REPowerEU Plan and other EU funds [...]. Adopt and appropriately implement the enabling act on tax reform to further reduce taxes on labour and increase the efficiency of the system, in particular by revising marginal effective tax rates, aligning land registry values with current market values, streamlining and reducing tax expenditures, including VAT, and environmentally harmful subsidies, while ensuring fairness”;
2. “Proceed with the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan; rapidly conclude negotiations with the Commission on the cohesion policy programming documents for the period 2021-2027 in order to start implementation of the programmes” (subsequently approved on 19 July 2022¹¹⁸, with the allocation of €42.7 billion);
3. “Reduce dependence on fossil fuels and diversify energy imports; overcome bottlenecks to increase domestic gas transport capacity; develop electricity grid interconnectors; accelerate the deployment of additional renewable energy capacities; and take measures to increase energy efficiency and promote sustainable mobility”.

NOTES

- ¹ To best represent the effects the pandemic has had on the EU's ability to achieve the SDGs, the list of elementary indicators has been revised. In particular, the following indicators have been removed: road traffic deaths, vaccination against influenza, inactive female population due to caring responsibilities and share of electric cars.
- ² The values of each composite indicator calculated for the EU are determined on the basis of the level and development of the elementary indicators for the individual countries, which are in turn aggregated, thereby producing composite indicators for each Goal at the individual country level. Due to the unavailability of data, it was impossible to assess the performance of the EU and its member states for Goal 14, while for Goals 6, 11 and 15, it was impossible to process 2020 due to a lack of data.
- ³ Eurostat revised the data for the indicator "People at risk of poverty after social transfers". This adjustment had a negative impact on all countries, but especially on Germany's time series.
- ⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0083&qid=1646473449480>
- ⁵ https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/02/24/joint-statement-by-the-members-of-the-european-council-24-02-2022/?utm_source=dsms-auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Joint+Statement+by+the+Members+of+the+European+Council
- ⁶ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/it/press/press-releases/2022/03/04/ukraine-council-introduces-temporary-protection-for-persons-fleeing-the-war/>
- ⁷ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/it/press/press-releases/2022/03/11/the-versailles-declaration-10-11-03-2022/>
- ⁸ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-1-2022-INIT/it/pdf>
- ⁹ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2022-0052_IT.html
- ¹⁰ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/ALL/?uri=celex:32001L0055>
- ¹¹ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2022-0121_IT.html
- ¹² <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20220401IPR26524/meps-demand-full-embargo-on-russian-imports-of-oil-coal-nuclear-fuel-and-gas>
- ¹³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0108&qid=1647009833404>
- ¹⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019L0944>
- ¹⁵ <https://www.iea.org/events/a-10-point-plan-to-reduce-the-european-union-s-reliance-on-russian-natural-gas>
- ¹⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0138&qid=1648319880887>
- ¹⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022PC0135&qid=1648319880887>
- ¹⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0107&qid=1647009833404>
- ¹⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0131&qid=1648319880887>
- ²⁰ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0133&qid=1648319880887>
- ²¹ https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/farm-fork-strategy_en
- ²² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0217&qid=1652507748368>
- ²³ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2022-0099_IT.html
- ²⁴ <https://asvis.it/archivio-rubrica/1423-11356/commissione-ue-repower-eu-per-liberarci-dal-gas-russo-tassare-gli-extra-profitto>
- ²⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/repowereu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe_it
- ²⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/it/ip_21_3541
- ²⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en
- ²⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/it/speech_22_3184
- ²⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0360&qid=1658670925583>
- ³⁰ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0240&from=IT>
- ³¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022PC0361&qid=1658670925583>
- ³² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0740&qid=1638007846843>
- ³³ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/SPEECH_21_6271
- ³⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0742&qid=1638007846843>
- ³⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/strategic-planning/strategic-foresight_it
- ³⁶ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/it/policies/european-semester/>
- ³⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-catalogues/-/KS-06-22-017>
- ³⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=COM:2022:600:FIN&qid=1653544815511>
- ³⁹ Regarding this matter, via COM(2021) 662 final "The EU Economy after Covid-19: Implications for economic governance" (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0662&qid=1635102743850>) the Commission launched a public consultation. In the meantime, Presidents Macron and Draghi published a letter in the Financial Times of 23 December 2021 (<https://www.ft.com/content/ecbdd1ad-fcb0-4908-a29a-5a3e14185966>), committing themselves to finding a solution to reform European tax rules, with reference to a specific in-depth study (https://cpb-us-w2.wpmucdn.com/voices.uchicago.edu/dist/6/2265/files/2019/04/Reform_SGP-final-draft.pdf).

- ⁴⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024_it
- ⁴¹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/international-strategies/sustainable-development-goals/eu-holistic-approach-sustainable-development_it
- ⁴² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?qid=1576150542719&uri=COM:2019:640:FIN>
- ⁴³ [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=PI_COM:C\(2022\)3219&qid=1653033569832](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=PI_COM:C(2022)3219&qid=1653033569832)
- ⁴⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=SWD:2022:148:FIN&qid=1653155387026>
- ⁴⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=COM:2022:240:FIN&qid=1653155387026>
- ⁴⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=JOIN:2022:23:FIN&qid=1653155387026>
- ⁴⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2021:802:FIN&qid=1639818893678>
- ⁴⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2021:805:FIN&qid=1639818893678>
- ⁴⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2021:800:FIN&qid=1639818893678>
- ⁵⁰ https://transport.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-12/com_2021_811_the-new-eu-urban-mobility.pdf
- ⁵¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2021:810:FIN&qid=1639818893678>
- ⁵² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/it/IP_22_2013
- ⁵³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=COM:2022:142:FIN&qid=1648923907573>
- ⁵⁴ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/ecodesign-and-energy-labelling-working-plan-2022-2024_en
- ⁵⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0141&qid=1648919573764>
- ⁵⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022PC0144&qid=1648919573764>
- ⁵⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022PC0143&qid=1648919573764>
- ⁵⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0699&qid=1637395565743>
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Institutional developments and ASviS' activities



4. Institutional developments and ASviS' activities

4.1 Institutional developments

The pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic was predominant among institutional concerns in the second half of 2021, as it regained momentum via a fourth autumn wave, causing less damage in southern European countries due to high levels of vaccination and the extensive use of lockdown measures and vaccination certificates. The arrival of the Omicron variant, resulting in a steady rise in infections, saw governments react with containment measures. However, the management of the health emergency has helped to highlight the problems relating to an ageing population, shortcomings in local care, availability of hospital facilities, shortages of some healthcare personnel, especially nurses, and prevention.

After the fourth wave, the Italian Government implemented a series of urgent measures in the autumn of 2021, which set out recommendations regarding vaccines and especially the third booster dose; obligations affecting certain categories (healthcare personnel, workers in hospitals and care homes, teachers, school administrative staff, military personnel, the police and public rescue forces, staff of universities and artistic, musical and choreographic higher educational institutes); introduction of an enhanced vaccination certificate; and strengthening of monitoring and promotional campaigns regarding vaccination.

With the end of the state of emergency on 31 March 2022, a gradual return to normal began, through measures that eliminated the division of the country into different risk areas, based on a system of coloured zones, obligatory presentation of vaccination certificates, precautionary quarantines and the compulsory use of masks.

Constitutional reform

Against this complex backdrop, social and environmental sustainability issues have seen a major leap forward with the successful intro-

duction of the principle of sustainable development into the Constitution. The text of the constitutional reform amending Articles 9 and 41 of the Charter was published in the Official Gazette on 22 February 2022. Article 9 states that “The Republic (...) protects the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems, including in the interests of future generations” and that “the laws of the State will regulate forms of animal protection”. Article 41 now states that “Private economic initiative (...) cannot take place in conflict with social utility or when damaging safety, freedom, human dignity, health and the environment” and that “the law provides appropriate programmes and controls, so that public and private economic activities can be directed and coordinated for social and environmental purposes”. Therefore, Article 9 recognises the principle of environmental protection as one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, together with protection of the landscape and historical and artistic heritage, and also assigns protection of the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems to the Republic, including a focus on the protection of animals, via provision of a state law that exclusively regulates the relevant forms and methods. The new Article 41 on the conduct of private economic initiative states that it may not be carried out to the detriment of health and the environment, adding these two constraints to those already in force, namely safety, freedom and human dignity. The third paragraph of Article 41 exclusively enables the law to direct and coordinate public and private economic activities, for social as well as environmental purposes. On 9 March 2022, the constitutional amendment came into force, thereby boosting the efforts ASviS has made since 2016 to have the principle of intergenerational justice enshrined in the Constitution, and also marking an important step on Italy's path towards achieving the 2030 Agenda Goals and the ecological transition.

National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP)

In early 2022, efforts were made to achieve the 45 targets and objectives of the NRRP for the first half of the year, with the Ministry of Economy and Finance requesting the European Commission to pay the second instalment of the plan's funds, totalling €24.1 billion, including €11.5 billion in grants and €12.6 billion in loans. The European Commission will disburse the funds over the next few months, following the outcome of the evaluation process required by the regulations.

The investments and reforms approved in the first six months of 2022, regarding health, education, culture, digitalisation and the environment, are specifically aimed at strengthening local health-care; urban regeneration (via 158 agreements relating to innovative housing quality programmes); funding for culture (including the ratification of six agreements relating to the promotion of tourism and culture in Rome, and important initiatives to enhance cultural heritage and improve the energy efficiency of cinemas, theatres and museums, and seismic safety in places of worship); public procurement reform (swifter procedures, digitalisation, qualification, and scaling down of procuring entities); the digital transformation (entailing reduction of Italy's training, health and social gaps); education and universities (definition of new systems to recruit and train teachers and support scientific research); the ecological transition (supported by a national circular economy strategy and a national waste management programme); and completion of public administration reform (including the launch of new competitions, staff training and mobility, and strengthening of *Formez PA* and the National School of Administration).

Regarding management of the distribution of resources at local level, the Government has decided to invest no less than 40% of the NRRP's local level resources (approximately €82 billion) in the eight regions of southern Italy, compared to the 34% provided for by legislation for ordinary investments allocated at national level, to which the resources of the NRRP's Complementary Fund (totalling €30.6 billion) should be added.

Finally, as far as central and local administrative management of resources is concerned, Law Decree no. 36 of 30 April 2022, published in the Official Gazette no. 100 of 30 April 2022, and

regarding "Additional urgent measures relating to the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan", also known as **NRRP-2**, has been in force since 1 May 2022. The decree introduced significant innovations relating to personnel, anti-corruption, and public contracts and planning, with a special focus on: definition of specific professional profiles in the context of planning staffing requirements; creation of a single recruitment platform to centralise public administration recruitment procedures; reform of public administration staff recruitment procedures; an update of codes of conduct and public ethics training; strengthening of the commitment to gender balance; revision of the horizontal mobility legal framework; new provisions relating to *Formez PA* and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan; and administrative strengthening of the regions and cohesion policies.

In this context, the Cabinet launched a series of public meetings called "Italy tomorrow - Dialogues on the National Recovery and Resilience Plan", at which institutional representatives and administrators were able to publicise and disseminate the contents of the NRRP in 24 different cities. The dialogue with local communities opened up a discussion on development expectations and requirements, with a focus on strategic issues for the future, including urban regeneration, sustainable mobility, education, health, digitalisation and social services.

The war in Ukraine and management of the international crisis

In the first half of 2022, Russia's aggression against Ukraine disrupted the international arena, brought war to Europe, and triggered a serious energy and price crisis, especially regarding gas. These new challenges have spurred world governments to act on several new fronts. The Italian government issued several decrees regarding these issues (*Sostegni Decree*, *Aiuti Decree*, *Bollette Decree* and *Energia Decree*), containing measures aimed at combating high prices, supporting households and businesses affected by high energy prices, and helping companies.

The *Aiuti Decree*, which came into force on 18 May, strengthens the Government's efforts to counter the effects of the political and military crisis in Ukraine by reinforcing available instru-

ments and creating new ones. Specifically, the decree introduces and promotes: energy measures, to reduce the cost of energy, further simplify consent procedures for the construction of new plants, and boost national energy production; measures to support business liquidity and economic recovery; measures to ensure liquidity for companies affected by the Ukrainian crisis, to cope with the higher costs of raw materials and construction materials, and to ensure the productivity and attractiveness of investments; measures relating to labour, social policies and services for citizens, and to combat inflation; measures on behalf of local and regional authorities, to support regions, provinces and municipalities, and to boost investment; and measures relating to the Ukrainian crisis, involving reception and financial support for people fleeing Ukraine who are welcomed in Italy, as well as for the Ukrainian government.

Following on from the *Aiuti* Decree, the *Aiuti* Decree *bis*, published in the Official Gazette on 9 August 2022, implements a series of measures regarding energy, social and industrial policies aimed at countering the economic effects of the international crisis. In addition to raising salaries, pensions and other allowances aimed at helping Italians who are in difficulty as a result of the rising cost of living, the decree also contains a measure regarding payment of a sum to be disbursed through pay packets, worth up to €600 per year. This is untaxed and paid directly by employers, and will benefit certain categories of worker, with a view to tackling the problem of high utility bills.

The *Semplificazioni* Decree, issued on 18 August 2022, specifically regards: new procedures for the tax authorities to notify taxpayers of discrepancies identified during checks of their tax affairs; further extension of use of the F24 form for the payment of taxes and contributions to central government and local authorities, and social security institutions; amendments to the regulation of tax and financial concessions provided by the Third Sector Code and those relating to social enterprises; and an increase in VAT debt thresholds that will trigger an enterprise crisis alert. With the conversion of the law, the innovations regarding the assignment of credits relating to the building renovation Superbonus 110% and minor construction bonuses have finally taken effect.

The 2022 Budget Law and the Economic and Financial Planning Document (DEF)

Despite the pandemic emergency and the steadily worsening international situation, Italy achieved growth of 3.4% in June 2022, which is above the 3.1% estimate made in the Economic and Financial Planning Document (DEF). The measures set out in the 2022 Budget Law, which are largely focused on the NRRP, have certainly been instrumental in fostering growth, as they were prepared ahead of the drafting of the various implementing decrees required for implementation of the legislation.

As in previous years, ASviS monitored the content of the Budget Law, using specific measurement methodologies. ASviS's analysis of the 2022 Budget Law shows, among other things, that several of the 2030 Agenda Targets are not covered by significant measures, which obviously has negative repercussions on the implementation process of the 17 SDGs.

The Economic and Financial Planning Document, which was approved by the Cabinet on 6 April and submitted to Parliament on 7 April 2022, takes into account the deterioration of the economic situation resulting from several factors, especially Russia's invasion of Ukraine, rising energy, food and commodity prices, interest rate trends and lower growth in Italy's export markets. All these factors weigh more heavily today than they did at the time of publication of the update to the DEF last September.

National Sustainable Development Strategy and National Conference

On 21 June 2022, the National Sustainable Development Conference was held, marking the final stage in the three-year review process of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNSvS). The event, organised together with the National Sustainable Development Forum as part of the CReAMO PA project, provided a space for reflection on the new National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNSvS2), where the open governance path that led to its revision was explained, and new forms of collaboration to be introduced for its implementation were considered.

The strategy is a vital document that provides a national reference framework for environmental

and local planning, programming and assessment processes, and is the tool the Government has chosen to coordinate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Italy. Key words mentioned include integration, universality, inclusion and transformation. The strategy provides operational tools to deal with the complexity of the current situation, at various levels of detail, based on the famous five Ps (People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity and Partnership). Another area of interest, “vectors of sustainability”, has been added, which regards policy cohesion for sustainable development, via evaluation and monitoring activities, and a sustainability culture, which entails training, education and communication issues.

The strategy also contains a revision of the indicators of the main strategic planning frameworks - namely the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, the Ecological Transition Plan, the Cohesion Policy Partnership Agreements - and the Equitable and Sustainable Wellbeing indicators included in the Economic and Financial Planning Document. The aim was to build a single set of indicators to track the progress of Italy's public policies relating to achievement of the 2030 Agenda Targets.

The strategy will be formally adopted after approval by the Interministerial Committee for Ecological Transition (CITE).

Memorandum of understanding to speed up the ecological transition, promote scientific research and train new professionals

In June 2022, collaboration between the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Mobility (MIMS) and the Ministry of Universities and Research (MUR) was strengthened via the signing of a memorandum of understanding, which provides for joint cooperation in university education to encourage the transition of the mobility and infrastructure sector with a view to achieving the emissions reduction targets by 2030 and the decarbonisation targets by 2050, in line with the European Green Deal and the 2030 Agenda.

National Ecological Transition Plan

Via Resolution no. 1 of 8 March 2022, the Interministerial Committee for Ecological Transition

(CITE) approved the Ecological Transition Plan. This plan, which had already been submitted for public consultation last autumn, is specifically aimed at providing a general framework for the Italian Ecological Transition Strategy, including the definition of a conceptual framework for the National Recovery and Resilience Plan initiatives. This new national planning tool was drawn up on establishment of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and the Interministerial Committee for Ecological Transition, which was implemented via Law Decree no. 22 of 1 March 2021 (Urgent provisions regarding reorganisation of the powers of Ministries), converted with amendments by Law no. 55 of 22 April 2021. As the above legislative provision sets out, the plan will include coordination of policies relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, sustainable mobility, combating hydrogeological instability and soil consumption, water resources and related infrastructure, air quality, and the circular economy.

In its introduction, the plan sets out the aim to take a systemic and holistic approach, including the conservation of biodiversity and the preservation of ecosystem services, integration of health and the economy, and the pursuit quality of life and social equity. The plan refers to the EU Green Deal and its various macro-objectives, as well as the UN Agenda 2030.

CIPESS annual report

On 19 July 2022, the undersecretary of state to the presidency of the council of ministers, and secretary of CIPESS, Bruno Tabacci, presented the 2021 report on the activities of the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning and Sustainable Development (CIPESS), which was submitted to Parliament on 28 June. In 2021, CIPESS adopted 91 resolutions, all of which were registered by the Court of Auditors and published in the Official Gazette. 2021 was also a decisive year for the committee and the outlook for its activities, as the reform that brought about the transformation of CIPE (Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning) into CIPESS came into force on 1 January. The new committee is responsible for coordinating public investment policies and orienting them towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The measures that will have a significant impact on the

committee's activities include the adoption of Prime Ministerial Directive relating to the "Guidelines for the CIPESS's activities in 2022" regarding sustainable public investments. The directive envisages the adoption of a resolution by the end of this year to initiate an assessment of the sustainable development of public works and investments.

Agreement between the National Council for Labour and Economics (CNEL) and ASviS to monitor achievement of the 17 SDGs in the implementation of the NRRP

On 18 July 2022, a collaboration framework agreement was signed by the presidents of the National Council for Labour and Economics (CNEL) and ASviS relating to monitoring of the NRRP with regard to the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda. Implementation of the agreement, which will be developed within the framework of the respective institutional areas and public events, has been entrusted to a joint working group, which is responsible for preparing a programme of activities, as well as following its development and monitoring its results. The agreement stems from CNEL's need to boost the effectiveness of its monitoring activities to achieve increasingly sustainable and multidimensional development.

The 2022 general election and ASviS's proposals for a new legislature in line with the 2030 Agenda

With the dissolution of the Houses of Parliament at the end of July and the selection of 25 September as the date for the general election, the Government headed by Mario Draghi came to an end. New and important scenarios also emerged for the next legislature, which will be responsible for managing substantial financial resources, in addition to the NRRP funds deriving from national and European budgets. With the aim of helping to highlight the most relevant issues for Italy's future, ASviS addressed an appeal to the parties and movements, calling for a public commitment to work towards achieving the 2030 Agenda via ten equally important actions, selected from among the proposals contained in the 2022 ASviS Report. This ten-point plan was disseminated via

all of ASviS's online channels on 10 August 2022, and also strengthened by a collection of signed endorsements from civil society, aimed at having sustainable development included in the party manifestos as a core element of the election campaign.

During the election campaign, ASviS also organised an online meeting on 12 September 2022, as part of the series of ASviS Live events, entitled "Ten ideas for a sustainable Italy", with the aim of encouraging reflection on the ten-point plan submitted to all the parties running for election, and having the new Government's choices geared towards achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. More details on the event may be found in the relevant section, while the contents of the ten-point plan are set out in detail in Chapter 5 in the section on cross-cutting proposals.

4.2 ASviS' activities

Over the past year, the growing number and quality of the initiatives carried out by ASviS has been bolstered by the extension and consolidation of the common action of the Alliance's network, which currently comprises **328 members²** and **299 associates³** from among the most important institutions and networks of Italian civil society. There are now **more than 1,000 experts from the member organisations participating in the working groups⁴**, who pool their skills and expertise to contribute to the definition of ASviS's actions. This wealth of knowledge amounts to an unprecedented experience of plurality, collaboration, responsibility and collective mobilisation to encourage the development of a sustainability culture at all levels in Italy and to achieve the 2030 Agenda Goals.

Events in the past 12 months

ASviS's year of activities symbolically began on 28 September 2021, with publication of the 2021 Annual Report and the start of the fifth edition of the Sustainable Development Festival, which registered:



- **Over 770 events** held in various formats (online, in-person, hybrid, etc.), in Italy and around the world
- **110 million contacts** reached via the commercial aired over the Rai networks
- **22 million people** reached via live streaming, and **1.4 million views**
- **50 million impressions** on social media with the hashtags #SustainableDevelopmentFestival and #STIAMOAGENDO
- **100,000 people reached** and over **175,000 views** of live streams of ASviS Secretariat events (these figures do not include ansa.it data)
- **Over 45,000 people reached** and over **25,000 views** of the national events.

ASviS's activities peaked at the Sustainable Development Festival, although the past 12 months have seen flourishing activity in all areas and along all lines of action:

- On 29 October, as part of the 24th edition of Ecomondo, Europe's leading initiative regarding the ecological transition and new circular and regenerative economy models, an event organised by ASviS took place, entitled "Towards a mandatory due diligence EU directive on environmental impacts and human rights⁵".
- On 8 November the livestreamed conference "Laudato Si' and the UN 2030 Agenda: From principles to actions⁶" took place at the Corpus Domini Parish in San Miniato alle Scotte in Siena. The event was promoted by ASviS and Earth Day Italy, in collaboration with the archdiocese of Siena-Colle-Val D'Elsa-Montalcino



and the Santa Chiara Lab of the University of Siena.

- On 2 December, an event was held to present the report **Territories and the Sustainable Development Goals⁷**, attended, among others, by Minister Giovannini.
- An event entitled **A sustainable and shared recovery based on the SDGs⁸**, organised in Dubai in collaboration with the Italian Pavilion at Expo Dubai and the European Commission, took stock of global, national and regional best practices relating to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, especially with regard to the Italian model. The event was held during the week dedicated to the SDGs by Expo Dubai, with participation by, among others, Amina J. Mohammed, deputy secretary general of the UN, and Minister Enrico Giovannini. At the event, the **English translations of the 2021 ASviS 2021 Report, the Paper on the Encyclical Fratelli Tutti and Goal 16, and the SDG20 study** were presented.
- An event entitled **The pandemic and generativity. Children and adolescents in the time Covid⁹** was organised with the Scientific Council of the Courtyard of the Gentiles. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss how to deal with the pandemic's social and psychological repercussions on children and adolescents. Participants included the president of the Constitutional Court, Giuliano Amato, and Minister Patrizio Bianchi.

- February saw the start of the European **Real Deal** project¹⁰, of which ASviS is a promoter. The project, which operates within the framework of Horizon 2020, regards the creation of new forms of democratic participation in Green Deal processes.

In addition, in keeping with tradition, the run-up to the 2022 Sustainable Development Festival 2022 began with five ASviS Live¹¹ events which



ASviS live

introduced relevant international and national issues, and hosted debates and reflections from institutional representatives, key speakers and ASviS members, including:

- At the first event, ASviS's analysis of the **National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP)** was presented;
- The second was focused on reflection on constitutional reform and the inclusion of sustainability in the Charter;
- The third, hosted by the Turin Book Fair, was aimed at providing insights into the theme of **peace, multilateralism and the role of Europe** in the current situation brought about by Russia's invasion of Ukraine;
- The fourth, organised by **FUTURAnetwork**, was focused on immigration and Italy's **demographic future**;
- The fifth event was organised after the summer break to host a discussion between the parties involved in the election campaign on the proposals drawn up by ASviS in the ten-point plan "**Ten ideas for a sustainable Italy**", aimed at making Italy more sustainable in the next legislature. Details about the contents of the ten-point plan may be found in Chapter 5 in the section on cross-cutting proposals.

Overall, the five events achieved excellent results, reaching more than 124,000 people with 121,000 views, partly thanks to the media partners who rebroadcast the live events: Rai and Ansa, as well as the national newspaper network (Il Giorno, La Nazione, Il Resto del Carlino), Repubblica, Green&Blue, Il Sole 24 ore and Radio Radicale.

ASviS publications

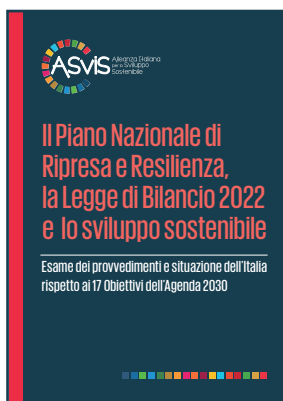
- The position paper "**Foundations and sustainable development**"¹², prepared by the ASviS

Working Group concerned with this issue, is designed to be a reference point for foundations wishing to play a decisive role in promoting the 2030 Agenda Goals. The paper was published in September 2021.

- The paper "**The Sustainable Development Goals and European Policies - The challenges of Europe's future**"¹³, by Luigi Di Marco (editor of the ASviS feature "Europe and the 2030 Agenda"), provides an overview of the main developments in European sustainable development policies and contributes to the debate on Europe's future. October 2021.
- The position paper "**Responsible consumption and production**"¹⁴ is an update of the analysis and proposals of the Goal 12 ASviS Working Group, aimed at ensuring sustainable consumption, production and finance models. The paper also provides three insights into agroecology, value chain due diligence and the textile sector. October 2021.
- The report "**Territories and the Sustainable Development Goals**"¹⁵, which every year gathers and analyses the positions taken by regions, provinces, metropolitan cities, urban areas and municipalities with regard to the 17 UN SDGs by means of elementary and composite statistical indicators. December 2021.
- "**COP26: Where are we going?**"¹⁶, which sets out the reflections of the Youth Organisations ASviS Working Group on the decisions taken at the 26th UN Conference of the Parties on Climate Change, and "**Glasgow COP26: Looking beyond**"¹⁷, in which ASviS analyses the conclusions drawn by the countries that participated in the 26th UN Conference of the Parties on Climate Change and outlines the way forward after Glasgow. December 2021.
- The English translation of the 2021 ASviS report "**Italy and the Sustainable Development Goals**"¹⁸, which was sponsored by Terna, was presented at Expo 2020 Dubai. January 2022.
- The English translation of the report "**SDG20. Measuring sustainable development in the G20 countries**"¹⁹, which analyses the position of the G20 countries with regard to the Sustainable Development Goals, was sponsored by Terna. January 2022.
- The position paper "**Sustainable development in internal and mountain areas**"²⁰, prepared by the Goal 11 "Sustainable cities and commu-

nities” ASviS Working Group, which sets out a sustainability path for these territories, and, among its proposals, emphasises the need for a sustainable development agenda for internal and mountain areas to be drawn up by the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning and Sustainable Development (CIPESS). January 2022.

- The English translation of the paper **“Fratelli tutti and Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations. A reasoned reading of the Papal Encyclical”**²¹, which was sponsored by Terna, provides a reflection on Pope Francis’ encyclical with a focus on peace, justice and strong institutions. February 2022.
- The position paper **“City logistics”**, prepared by the Goal 11 ASviS Working Group, which analyses the social changes arising from the spread of logistical distribution of urban goods, and emphasises that a lack of appropriate policies may lead to risks relating to decent work, land consumption and air pollution. February 2022.
- The report **“The National Recovery and Resilience Plan, the 2022 Budget Law and sustainable development”**²², which examines the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and the 2022 Budget Law in the light of the 17 Goals and 169 Targets of the 2030 Agenda, including an assessment aimed at understanding whether and how these measures can help Italy move towards a sustainable development model, and proposals regarding the implementation of the NRRP and the Government’s upcoming commitments. March 2022.
- The position paper **“Urban and peri-urban green infrastructure”**²³, by the Goal 11 ASiS Working Group, takes stock of national and European measures relating to urban green issues and puts forward precise planning proposals regarding the provision and maintenance of green infrastructure. March 2022.
- The position paper **“Air quality”**²⁴, by the Goal 11 ASviS Working Group, provides analyses and proposals relating to the issue of air pollution in Italy, one of our country’s main environmental health risk factors. May 2022.



- The ASviS analysis **“The situation of the EU with regard to the SDGs”**²⁵, which was produced by the research department, compares the 27 EU countries over a ten-year timeframe and provides a quantitative assessment of the pandemic’s impact on the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda in Europe. June 2022.
- **“Ten ideas for a sustainable Italy”**²⁶ submitted to the political parties, as well as to civil society organisations for endorsement - is aimed at guiding the activities of the new legislature towards sustainable development. August 2022. More details are provided in Chapter 5.
- The paper **“Education for sustainable development and global citizenship”**²⁷, produced by the Goal 4 “Quality education” ASviS Working Group with all-out support from the Cariplo Foundation and Hera, is aimed at raising awareness of Target 4.7 (a vital goal in achieving the necessary cultural transition to move towards sustainability), as well as providing analyses, reflections and useful tools to put it into practice. September 2022.

During the 2022 Sustainable Development Festival, the following documents will also be published:

- **three papers** on the just ecological transition, individual and collective health and wellbeing from a holistic perspective, and the European Union and the 2030 Agenda;
- **six position papers**, on alternative civilian service, responsible production and consumption, finance for sustainable development, gender equality, sustainable infrastructure and urban mobility.

The preparations for the paper on the just ecological transition were preceded by protracted efforts within ASviS. Following on from the internal seminars on sustainable development held in 2021, a series of **in-depth seminars on the just ecological transition**²⁸ were organised in 2022, aimed at encouraging the ASviS network’s collective reasoning on some of the key junctures of the transition, in order to come up with an implementing plan for sustainable development. The seminars, which were attended by leading experts in the field, helped to stimulate common thinking about the energy, environmental, economic and

social aspects of the transition, involving, in addition to the Secretariat and the working groups coordinators, the entire network of ASviS members with the various experts who participated in the working groups. The series of seminars provided an opportunity for exchange and discussion to help with the preparation of a document to set out a coherent and all-encompassing policy framework for ecological transition, which highlights the complexity of a challenge that has repercussions in all areas of sustainability, and sets the goal of eliminating Earth Overshoot Day, with a view to defining a model for our human presence on the planet that does not deplete its resources.

Institutional relations

During 2022, ASviS stepped up its internal and external activities regarding relations with institutions and public administrations in various ways, including:

- creation of a smart system for managing, cataloguing and enhancing the data arising from the legislative monitoring provided in raw form by Comin & Partners;
- monitoring of the measures for the progressive implementation of the NRRP and its projects;
- supporting the preparation of ASviS documents by strengthening synergies with the internal department responsible for development of the members' community and helping the working groups;
- initiation of a reflection and organisation of an event, as part of the series of ASviS Live 2022 meetings, aimed at investigating the significance and implications of the reform of Articles 9 and 41 of the Constitutional Charter;
- preparation of an update of the National Sustainable Development Strategy at the Sustainable Development Forum of the Ministry of Ecological Transition (MiTE), in which ASviS had the role of coordinator for the sustainable development culture working group within the steering group;
- strengthening of relations with the National Council for Economics and Labour (CNEL) regarding the creation of shared projects for the measurement of sustainable development indicators in the context of the NRRP, training

on sustainability issues at CNEL, and ASviS's involvement in the "Renewables States General", aimed at carrying out benchmark analysis of the Italian permitting process for renewables in comparison with other European countries;

- ASviS's participation in the first seminar organised by the Department for Economic Policy Programming and Coordination (DIPE) regarding the introduction by the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning and Sustainable Development (CIPESS) of general sustainability indicator guidelines and the development of a shared "language" for submitting projects to CIPESS that are coherent in terms of sustainability assessment;
- ASviS's involvement in the initiatives promoted by the parliamentary committees and hearings (preliminary hearings on the 2022 Budget Law, hearings to examine the Proposed Ecological Transition Plan, hearings on the governance of the NRRP and on the initial measures to strengthen administrative structures, and to accelerate and streamline procedures).

Education for sustainable development and raising the awareness of the younger generations

In the second half of 2021 and the first half of 2022, ASviS continued to pursue its **strong commitment to put education for sustainable development at the centre of its programming and activities in various areas**: through the network of member organisations, in relations with institutions and especially with the Ministry of Education, and in projects with **third parties and other networks**.

In order to enhance the members' network, by promoting and implementing the dissemination and effectiveness of this approach, ASviS:

- From 24 January 2021 - International Education Day - has activated the **collection of good practices**²⁹ regarding the 2030 Agenda, which is carried out by ASviS members involved in the field of education for sustainable development;
- Has worked in close synergy with the working groups, as well as on the above-mentioned paper on Target 4.7:
 - > at the European Year of Youth, the **Transversal Working Group of Youth Or-**

- rganisations contributed to the **UNESCO World Higher Education Conference**, held in Barcelona from 18 to 22 May 2022, by presenting the paper “Towards sustainable futures”³⁰.
- Initiated and promoted direct **collaborations with a number of member organisations** via memoranda of understanding and participation in national and international calls for proposals to implement specific actions and materials, including:
 - > the close ongoing cooperation, further implemented this year, with the **Italian University Network for Sustainable Development (RUS)**³¹;
 - > under the terms of a memorandum of understanding with the Trento Science Museum (MUSE), ASviS is on the **advisory board of the new Sustainability Gallery**³², which will be inaugurated in October 2021 during the **Sustainable Development Festival**;
 - > the collaboration started with the Unipolis Foundation regarding the **Bella storia. La tua** initiative³³;
 - > as part of the Italian Development Cooperation Agency’s (AICS) call for tenders regarding Education for Global Citizenship (ECG), the first year of the project **GIFT - Giovani_Impegno_Futuro_Territorio** was launched;
 - > the cooperation, which ASviS renewed again this year, regarding the **new 2021 edition of the WIP-ECOSOC project**, a high-level training course for young aspiring diplomats implemented by the Diplomats Association with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
 - Ongoing initiatives include:
 - > the collaboration with the “Sulle Regole” organisation regarding the distribution of **free educational kits**³⁴ in schools;
 - > dissemination of the **Global Goals Kids’ Show Italy**³⁵. In 2022, the Italian Embassy in Turkey, which was involved in dissemination of the cartoon in Turkey, had the special video edition of the cartoon translated and dubbed into Turkish;
 - > ASviS stepped up its collaboration with the National Institute for Documentation, Innovation and Educational Research (INDIRE), in order to enhance the **Schools 2030: Education for value creation website**³⁶;
 - > participation in the **UNESCO National Committee for Education for Sustainability - 2030 Agenda (NCES)**³⁷;
 - > the collaboration, renewed for the current year, with the national **Start up Your Life project**, implemented by UniCredit Social Impact Banking;
 - > other **memoranda of understanding** with the members Assifero, CSVnet and FEduF. The new projects carried out include: the launch of **Let’s invest in the future**³⁸, and the new edition of **Energy self-portraits**³⁹.
- The following **ongoing projects with institutions** were consolidated and continued:
- With the **Ministry of Education**. Since the current **memorandum of understanding** was drawn up in November 2016 and renewed in 2019, the **MI-ASviS Joint Committee**⁴⁰ has been established. In addition, as of the 2021-2022 school year, ASviS has participated in the School Regeneration Plan green community. The collaboration with the MI also regards the reintroduction of civic education in school programmes, as per **Law 92 of 2019**, which brought back cross-curricular teaching of civic education, including the 2030 Agenda.
 - ASviS also participates in the **Multi-Actor Roundtable promoted by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation on Global Citizenship Education (GCE)**.
- In 2022, various collaborations started in 2021 were renewed, including:
- ASviS’s participation in the **Rete EducAzione project**⁴¹;
 - the **third edition of the collaboration with the DeAgostini Scuola publishing house**;
 - the partnership with the **three-year Street Art for RIGHTS project**, which supports the design and creation of street art works in a number of cities, including Rome, thereby encouraging reflection on sustainability issues;
 - the collaboration with the Working Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Adolescents (CRC Group) for the **CRC report**

- on “The Rights of the Child in Italy”⁴²;
- the **Erasmus + KA2 Systema project** regarding adult education (Grant Agreement n. 2020-1-IT02-KA204- 080082), in which ASviS is an associate partner, is in its final year. The project is aimed at integrating a system thinking approach in the context of sustainable development and digital transformation;
- the **seriality project Today for Tomorrow**, which is managed by Alessandro Genitori and Elis Karakaci, was set up in collaboration with ASviS to tell the stories of people who have actually adopted one or more of the 2030 Agenda Goals.

Information via portals and audiovisual products

Over the past year, ASviS has continued its awareness-raising and information activities via the **ASviS**⁴³, **FUTURAnetwork**⁴⁴ and **Sustainable Development Festival**⁴⁵ websites, which have reached a total of almost three million views, as well as through newsletters, video products and the “All-out Sustainability” programme on Radio Radicale. Between September 2021 and August 2022, **more than 700 articles and 600 reports** from national and international sources were published to spread news and insights and fuel debates on sustainable development. **Around 2,000 events** were announced and **more than 80 videos** were broadcast, while the 46 episodes of **All-out Sustainability** featured more than **1,300 minutes of air time**, with the participation of around 130 guests. Finally, the collaboration with Ansa continued, which involves updating the **Ansa2030** page with news contributions from ASviS.

On the **asvis.it** website, several information sections have been created or expanded, including: the **AllianceAgiscexUkraine**⁴⁶ portal, which was set up to report on the humanitarian support initiatives undertaken by ASviS members to assist the Ukrainian people when the war broke out, and

includes a space with reflections on the repercussions of the war and the need to build peace; **News from the world of ASviS**⁴⁷, is a section about the initiatives carried out directly by ASviS, as well as the publications and activities undertaken by its network of more than 300 members, which provides a rich, authoritative and up-to-date reference point for civil society regarding the topics of the 2030 Agenda; a new page on **Good practices**⁴⁸ collected over the years and continually updated; an **Interviews and contributions**⁴⁹ section, containing freely accessible articles and audiovisual products featuring the ASviS presidents; the **Events** page of the website has been expanded to enhance the initiatives sponsored by the ASviS, including a graphical makeover and dedicated event calendars, introduced via the integration of a sponsorship application form on the website.

The **FUTURAnetwork** portal, set up in 2020 at the initiative of ASviS and others parties interested in promoting a modern approach to designing desirable future outcomes, has helped to stimulate debate on the choices we can make today regarding the medium - and long-term future, via expert contributions, news, blog articles (including the new “Women and the future”) and weekly “Focuses” to deal with controversial topics and illustrate different points of view. **FUTURAnetwork** has also organised an **ASviS Live on immigration and Italy’s demographic future**, in order to discuss ways of managing the reception and integration of migrants within the social fabric, and at the same time stem the decline and ageing of the Italian population, without resorting to demagoguery. Similarly, **FUTURAnetwork** questioned political parties on their positions, in order to encourage them to adopt a different and more realistic approach to the issue. Both the **website’s home page and the portal newsletter** underwent a radical **graphical makeover**, entailing reorganisation of the website’s content which also resulted in the inclusion of thematic pages

PA 2030 E-LEARNING COURSE

During the 2022 Sustainable Development Festival, the PA 2030 e-learning course, created by the ASviS training department in collaboration with the research department, will be presented. The course aims to provide local administrators with tools to develop sustainable development strategies that are consistent with the national and European framework and effectively respond to local needs.

(“Topics”) that enables filtering of articles by theme. A dedicated Twitter page was also set up, in keeping with the website’s function of stimulating discussion and debate on a sustainable future. In the new feature “Which future?”⁵⁰ a short video by one of the website creators is posted each week.

The **WebTV** videos were produced to meet the need to inform both experts and the general public. In addition to the production of videos broadcast on certain World Days, a new **video series on the 2030 Agenda** was launched, which explains the various dimensions of sustainability (economic, environmental and social) and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in simple language that is accessible to everyone, both young and old. At the same time, a series of **in-depth videos** was produced in collaboration with the Goal 11 “Sustainable cities and communities” ASviS Working Group aimed at providing analyses, eyewitness accounts and concrete proposals regarding internal and mountain areas, green infrastructure, air quality and the logistical distribution of urban goods. The past year also saw the production of 17 videos for “**A Goal per day**”, the campaign that was interspersed throughout the 2021 ASviS 2021 Report and included 17 focuses consisting of video interviews, in-depth news items, and graphs and infographics summarising the data and some of the most important proposals. WebTV images and voices also continue to provide news about ASviS Live events, the ASviS’s higher education initiatives and the events of the Sustainable Development Festival. In particular, for the large sustainability event, the style of the daily newscasts has been revamped and a video has been made to support organisers bidding for events.

Finally, a **feature on the sustainability of the public administration** was launched in collaboration with the ASviS training department and Forum PA, aimed at raising the awareness of the public administration sector about the themes and principles of the 2030 Agenda.

Communication and advocacy projects

With regard to online positioning, in addition to the data reported earlier relating to the 2021 Festival and the 2022 ASviS Live events, **ASviS social media followers** amount to more than 51,000 on Facebook, 21,000 on LinkedIn, 18,700 on Twitter,

12,000 on Instagram and 5,000 on YouTube.

The fruitful relationship with **Rai**, which dates back several years, was enhanced via various initiatives:

- In addition to the renewed media partnership for the Festival, the slot on *Uno Mattina in Famiglia* on Rai1 dedicated to the **Sustainability Glossary** has been a great success with the public. To mark the occasion, 36 video clips have been released on Rai Play to date. ASviS also took part in the radio programme *M’illuminino di meno* (I use fewer lights) organised by Rai Radio 2, which is traditionally dedicated to energy saving and sustainable lifestyles. Finally, the season of the **Mood to 2030** programme on Rai Premium, which regards the themes of the 2030 Agenda and is linked to the World Objective project, has ended.

ASviS is also continuing its collaboration with **Ansa**:

- In addition to the media partnership for the Festival and the Ansa 2030 portal, as in 2021, six episodes of *Voices on the Future*, an online talk show in which current leading figures discuss scenarios for a more sustainable and inclusive society, will be aired during the 2022 Sustainable Development Festival.

Cooperation with the **UN SDG Action Campaign**, as well as relations with the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)** were also further strengthened:

- ASviS, the Italian partner of **UN Global Week**, is part of the “**Flip the script**” campaign;
- in addition to the renewal of the collaboration with the **embassy network for the Sustainable Development Festival**, ASviS was invited by MAECI to the second edition of **Coopera**, the National Conference on Development Cooperation, which took place in Rome on 23 and 24 June 2022.

In line with the objective to expand and strengthen partnerships with the world of culture and art, ASviS:

- **is an official partner of the Heroes Festival**, whose director this year is **Elisa**, the first artist to be allied to the UN SDG Action campaign to promote the 17 SDGs. As well as taking part at

the beginning of the tour in the Arena in Verona, ASviS also followed and promoted the singer Elisa's **Back to the Future Live Tour**, in particular the concerts held in Verona, Milan and Rome.

Finally, among national and international initiatives, and in addition to the initiatives mentioned in the previous sections, ASviS:

- participated in the online consultations for the **Conference on the Future of Europe**;
- was a partner of the **Phygital Sustainability Expo**, the initiative, hosted at Trajan's Market in Rome, which is dedicated to the ecological transition of the fashion and design system;
- further developed the collaboration with the **AWorld** app.

Finally, at the 2022 Festival, ASviS successfully renewed its partnerships with **Comin & Partners**, regarding strategic consultancy on communication and institutional relations, and with **Saatchi & Saatchi**, one of the world's leading advertising agencies.

Research activities

During 2022, ASviS's research activities have been recognised by various institutions and scientific bodies, including: the **European Commission**, in its assessment document of the Italian NRRP, recognised ASviS's work on measuring sustainable development as a best practice at European level; and the **Italian Government**, in its voluntary national review sent to the UN to report on the progress Italy has made with regard to the 2030 Agenda, recognised the "fundamental role" played by ASviS's statistical and research work in the dissemination of transparent information for monitoring the SDGs at national and local level. Moreover, the voluntary national review also recognised ASviS's efforts to support the regions and metropolitan cities as a national best practice. Also during the past year, the research department was part of a consortium of international universities and research centres led by the University of Florence, which won the **Horizon 2026 research call for proposals** that was launched by the European Commission and aimed at assessing and quantifying the sustainable development challenges the EU faces, especially to achieve complete decarbonisation by

2050. Collaboration was started with **CNEL** regarding an assessment of inter-generational, gender and local inequalities in Italy, in connection with the 2030 Agenda Goals and the actions put in place by the NRRP.

On the occasion of the publication of the 2021 Territories Report, and the update of the European composite indicators published last May, an experimental study on the inequality performance relating to each Goal of the Agenda was introduced and applied to the Italian provinces and the EU member states. In 2022, these experiments, together with the entire methodological system developed in recent years, were submitted for **scientific validation**. The methodological developments were presented at two international scientific conferences and in a paper to be published in an international journal⁵¹.

Working in collaboration with the individual Goal Groups, the indicators to be used for monitoring the quantitative objectives were revised. The objectives were linked to the Agenda Targets, thus enabling better assessment and measurement of the impact of national and local policies aimed at achieving the 2030 Agenda Goals.

The quantitative objectives set out in the **NRRP** (published in March 2022) were analysed, by applying: classification of NRRP actions in accordance with the SDGs; quantification of the individual issues addressed by the NRRP actions; and an assessment of the degree of impact the NRRP measures are expected to have.

During the year, the various information systems on our website were periodically updated, including:

- September 2021: update of national indicators (in conjunction with the National Report);
- December 2021: update of local indicators (Territories Report);
- May 2022: update of European indicators (analysis of the Budget Law).

Finally, support continued to be given to various local authorities (regions, metropolitan cities and municipalities) relating to the measurement of their positioning with regard to the SDGs, and the definition of local sustainable development strategies, in compliance with the agreements with the Ministry of Ecological Transition. The research department also made a significant contri-

tribution to the regional advanced training schools organised by ASviS, with the specific aim of disseminating a sustainable development measurement culture among local public administrations.

2022 Sustainable Development Festival



As in previous years, the sixth edition of the festival will take place in the autumn and its

“home” will once again be the Palazzo delle Esposizioni in Rome, where we hope a return to having live audiences during the events, and holding some national events in other Italian cities, such as Trento, Florence and Naples, will be possible.

The themes for the three main events will be: the presentation of this report at the opening of the festival (4 October); the ecological transition and its implications at the central event (12 October); opportunities and challenges for future generations at the end of the festival (20 October). In addition, 18 planned national events will be organised by the ASvis Working Groups, and hundreds of events promoted by Italian civil society organisations that register initiatives on the website www.festivalsvilupposostenibile.it will be held nationwide.

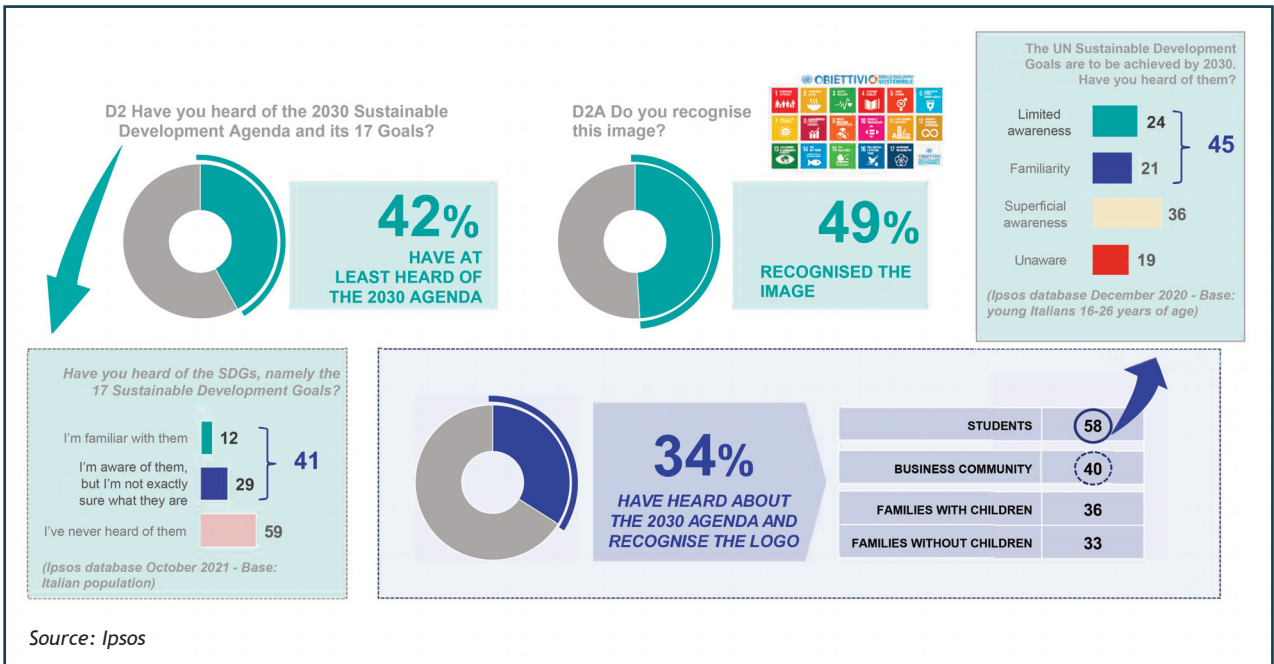
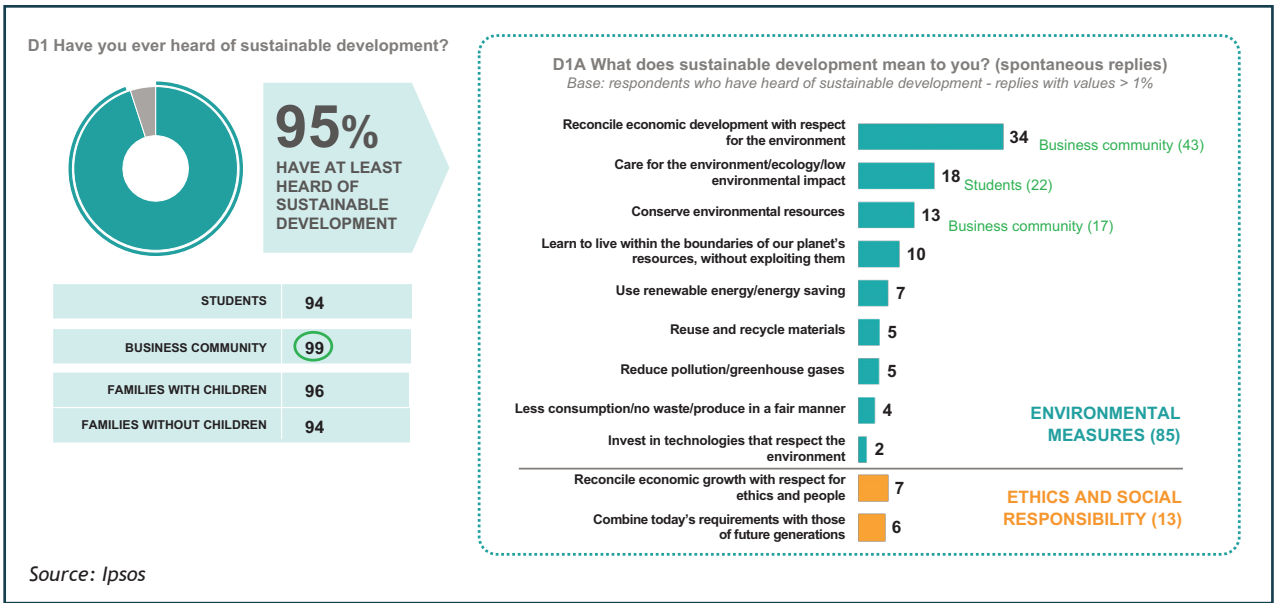
As in previous editions, the festival will be accompanied by various partnerships and collaborations to raise awareness and engage as many people as possible.

4.3 Awareness of the SDGs in Italy

ASviS conducted a survey with Ipsos to measure the level of awareness and perceived importance of the SDGs among Italians. This survey, which was conducted in May 2022, regarded Italians aged between 16 and 65. The sample included a share of “business community” professionals who were administered 1,200 CAWI (computer-assisted web interviews), lasting approximately 15 minutes, in order to enrich the content.

The survey revealed that:

- Almost all Italians are **aware of the concept of sustainability** (95%), which is primarily defined as **taking measures to protect the environment** (85%). More specifically, the **need to reconcile economic development and respect for the environment** is mentioned by **34% of respondents**, especially by the business community (43%).
- **The 2030 Agenda and the SDG logo are familiar to one third of Italians** (34%), although they have learnt about them from different sources: some have heard about them mainly on the internet (45%), and others via social media (29%), on TV (29%) or in the printed press (26%).
- **Environmental issues are deemed to be very important** (36%), although for 35% of Italians they are not a real priority: **each of the four dimensions should be pursued**.
- With regard to the 17 SDGs, **climate action** (30 per cent), **affordable and clean energy** (29 per cent) and **life on land** (26 per cent) feature as priorities. Indeed, the **need to take action to move towards sustainable development** also stems from the emphasis on the **climate crisis** (85%), although the political crisis in Ukraine (75%) and the health crisis (74%) also play a key role.
- More generally, the importance of the **2030 Agenda Goals is universally acknowledged: central and local government bodies** are identified as being directly responsible for their achievement, but **large companies** also play a central role both directly and in influencing consumer behaviour. Moreover, a quarter of Italians are aware that achieving the Goals of the 2030 Agenda is everyone’s responsibility.



D4 Which of the 17 Agenda Goals are the most important to achieve?

		AWARE OF SDGs and LOGO (*)	STUDENTS	BUSINESS COMMUNITY	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN
Climate action	30	30	27	27	32	29
Affordable and clean energy	29	27	26	29	30	28
Life on land	26	25	23	26	28	25
Good health and wellbeing	23	20	21	23	24	22
Decent work and economic growth	22	21	20	20	23	22
Zero hunger	18	19	18	13	21	15
No poverty	17	19	27	17	15	19
Peace, justice and strong institutions	17	17	25	12	14	19
Clean water and sanitation	13	15	13	15	13	12
Responsible consumption and production	12	12	9	14	10	14
Reduced inequality	10	11	3	13	10	10
Quality education	10	8	6	13	11	8
Gender equality	9	11	20	9	6	11
Sustainable cities and communities	9	11	7	11	9	9
Industry, innovation and infrastructure	7	8	2	8	8	6
Life below water	7	7	10	6	6	8
Partnerships to achieve the Goals	2	3	1	1	2	1
They are all equally important	11	8	13	10	10	11

Source: Ipsos

EUROPEAN OBSERVATORY ON SECURITY REPORT

Economic problems are the priority issues that national governments should tackle according to Italian (39%) and European (40%) citizens and, due to Russia’s military intervention in Ukraine, they are even higher than last year (30%).

However, Italians are most apprehensive about global insecurity (75 per cent), namely concerns relating to “The environment and nature”, “Food security”, “Wars” and “Globalisation”.

59% of young Italians (compared to a European average of 52%) believe that their only hope for building a career is to go abroad, while 62% (compared to 50% of Europeans) think that older workers hinder young people’s careers.

These are the findings of the fourteenth edition of the European Observatory on Security Report, produced by Demos&Pi and the Unipolis Foundation, which, in this edition, has carried out two opinion polls to survey the evolution of citizens’ sense of insecurity and, for the first time, the issue of inter-generational justice for young Italians.

NOTES

- 1 As of September 2022
- 2 <https://asvis.it/aderenti/>
- 3 <https://asvis.it/associati/>
- 4 <https://asvis.it/gruppi-di-lavoro/>
- 5 <https://asvis.it/notizie-sull-alleanza/19-10611/levento-asvis-a-ecomondo-la-due-diligence-su-impatti-ambientali-e-diritti-umani>
- 6 <https://asvis.it/notizie-sull-alleanza/19-10647/obiettivo-2030-laudato-si-primo-incontro-su-agricoltura-e-comunita-energetiche>
- 7 <https://asvis.it/rapporto-territori-2021/>
- 8 <https://asvis.it/notizie-sull-alleanza/19-10978/lasvis-a-expo-dubai-per-parlare-di-ripresa-sostenibile->
- 9 <https://asvis.it/notizie-sull-alleanza/19-11131/evento-asvis-cortile-dei-gentili-gli-effetti-della-pandemia-sui-giovani>
- 10 <https://www.realdeal.eu/>
- 11 <https://2022.festivalsvilupposostenibile.it/asvis-live-verso-il-festival/>
- 12 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/GdL_Trasv_Fondazioni_2021.pdf
- 13 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/Quaderno_ASviSn5LesfidedelfuturodellEuropa.pdf
- 14 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/PositionPaperGoal12_8ott21.pdf
- 15 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Rapporto_ASviS/Rapporto_2021/Rapporto_ASviSTerritori2021.pdf
- 16 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Doc_gruppi_di_lavoro/Cop26_DoveStiamoAndando_GruppoGiovani_2021.pdf
- 17 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Doc_gruppi_di_lavoro/ASviSoltreCop26_2021.pdf
- 18 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Rapporto_ASviS/Rapporto_2021/Report_ASviS_ENG_2021.pdf
- 19 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/SDG20_ENG.pdf
- 20 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/Position_Paper_ASviS_2022_MontagnaAreeInterneGoal11.pdf
- 21 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/QuadernoASviS_FratelliTuttiGoal16_ENG_feb22.pdf
- 22 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/ASviS_Analisi_LdB_PNRR_2022.pdf
- 23 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/PositionPaperGdl11_InfrastruttureVerdi_FINAL.pdf
- 24 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/PositionPaper_ASviS_Goal11_QualitaAria.pdf
- 25 https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/Doc_ASviS_La_situazione_dell%E2%80%99Unione_europea_rispetto_agli_SDGs.pdf
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- 33 <https://www.fondazioneunipolis.org/bellastoria>
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- 46 <https://asvis.it/alleanza-agisce-ucraina/>
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- 48 <https://asvis.it/buone-pratiche/>
- 49 <https://asvis.it/interviste-interventi/>
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The 2030 Agenda in Italy



5. The 2030 Agenda in Italy

5.1 The situation of Italy with regard to the SDGs

ASviS periodically develops summary indicators that measure the path Italy (and its local areas) has taken to achieve the SDGs. The 17 composite indicators presented here are based on elementary indicators produced by the National Statistical System and developed using the Adjusted Mazziotta-Pareto Index (AMPI) method, which have also been adopted by ISTAT.

It should be noted that, due to revisions made by ISTAT regarding certain surveys, and in order to fine-tune the analysis to take into account the quantitative commitments Italy has undertaken, which mainly relate to the PNRR, the list of elementary indicators used for the composite indicators has been updated over the last year.

Due to a lack of data for 2021, Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and Goal 12 (responsible consumption and production) are reported using 2020 data, and Goal 14 (protection of marine ecosystems) using 2019 data. For Goal 13, it was decided to standardise the proposed composite indicator with the one used in the European analysis, thereby guaranteeing greater homogeneity of the data produced.

For the following calculations, current data as of 20 September 2022 was used.

The main results

Between 2010 and 2021, seven Goals improved: sustainable food and agriculture (Goal 2), health (Goal 3), education (Goal 4), gender equality (Goal 5), the energy system (Goal 7), innovation (Goal 9) and combating climate change (Goal 13). Five Goals deteriorated: poverty (Goal 1), water (Goal 6), life on land (Goal 15), strong institutions (Goal 16) and international cooperation (Goal 17). Finally, two Goals were substantially unchanged: decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) and inequalities (Goal 10).

Compared with the 2019 pre-pandemic situation, in 2021 Italy only registered improvement for

two Goals (Goals 7 and 8), while for two others (Goals 2 and 13) the level was the same as in 2019. For the remaining 10 Goals (Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16 and 17), namely the vast majority of the 14 that may be analysed, the levels recorded in 2021 are still below those measured in 2019, which means that Italy has yet to recover from the negative effects of the pandemic crisis.

GOAL 1 - NO POVERTY

Between 2010 and 2016, the composite indicator declines. All the elementary indicators deteriorate, especially absolute poverty which rises from 4.2 per cent in 2010 to 7.9 per cent in 2016, while low employment intensity rises from 10.6 per cent to 12.8 per cent. An upturn was noted between 2016 and 2019, which was interrupted by a sharp fall in 2020. The Goal 1 composite indicator also declined in 2021, indicating that the effects of the pandemic crisis on the most vulnerable sectors of the population have not yet been overcome. In particular, absolute poverty rose by 1.7 percentage points between 2019 and 2021, reaching 9.4 per cent of the population (the highest level recorded over the entire time series analysed, and more than double the figure for 2010). Over the same period, there is no significant improvement in the share of households living in relative poverty, which fell from 11.4 per cent in 2019 to 11.1 per cent in 2021.

GOAL 2 - ZERO HUNGER

The composite indicator is stable between 2010 and 2015, The composite indicator is largely stable between 2010 and 2021, primarily reflecting an increase in the share of agricultural surface area used for organic farming (which has almost doubled in the last decade), which is offset by a reduction in the number of people with adequate nutrition. In the last year of observation, the composite indicator recovers the slight decline registered between 2019 and 2020. In particular, the

number of obese and overweight people decreases (45.9 per cent in 2020, 44.4 per cent in 2021) and agricultural investment increases (€694.5 per hectare in 2020, €815.5 per hectare in 2021), whereas the number of people with adequate nutrition decreases (18.7 per cent in 2020, 17.6 per cent in 2021).

GOAL 3 - GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

The composite indicator largely performed well between 2010 and 2019, due to an improvement in most of the elementary indicators analysed. In 2020, due to the pandemic, the composite indicator declined sharply, which was partly made up for by an improvement in 2021. In the latest year with available data, life expectancy (0.3 more years) and the number of doctors, nurses and midwives (up 0.1 per thousand inhabitants) rose again, while the numbers of people who do not engage in any physical activity (down 2.0 percentage points) and those who habitually consume alcohol (down 2.0 percentage points) fell. The only indicator that deteriorates between 2020 and 2021 is the number of smokers, which is up 0.4 percentage points. As already mentioned, these improvements do not bring the composite indicator back to pre-pandemic levels. Compared with 2019, life expectancy is still down 0.8 years (82.4 years in 2021, 83.2 years in 2019), while the number of people who say they are smokers stood at 19.5 per cent in 2021, compared with 18.7 per cent in 2019.

GOAL 4 - QUALITY EDUCATION

Overall, the composite indicator improved between 2010 and 2019, primarily due to an increase in the share of university graduates, a reduction in the shares of early school and training leavers and an increase in the share of disabled pupils in secondary schools. 2020 saw a decline in the composite indicator, resulting from the effects of the pandemic (further education down 0.9 percentage points, and early school leaving up 0.9 points), which is not offset by the overall stability observed in 2021. In the last year analysed, lifelong learning improves (up 2.7 percentage points compared with 2020) and early leaving from school and training deteriorates (down 1.5 points), while the number of people

who read books and newspapers also decreased (down 1.6 percentage points) and, for the first time since 2010, a significant reduction in the share of university graduates (down 1.0 percentage points) was registered.

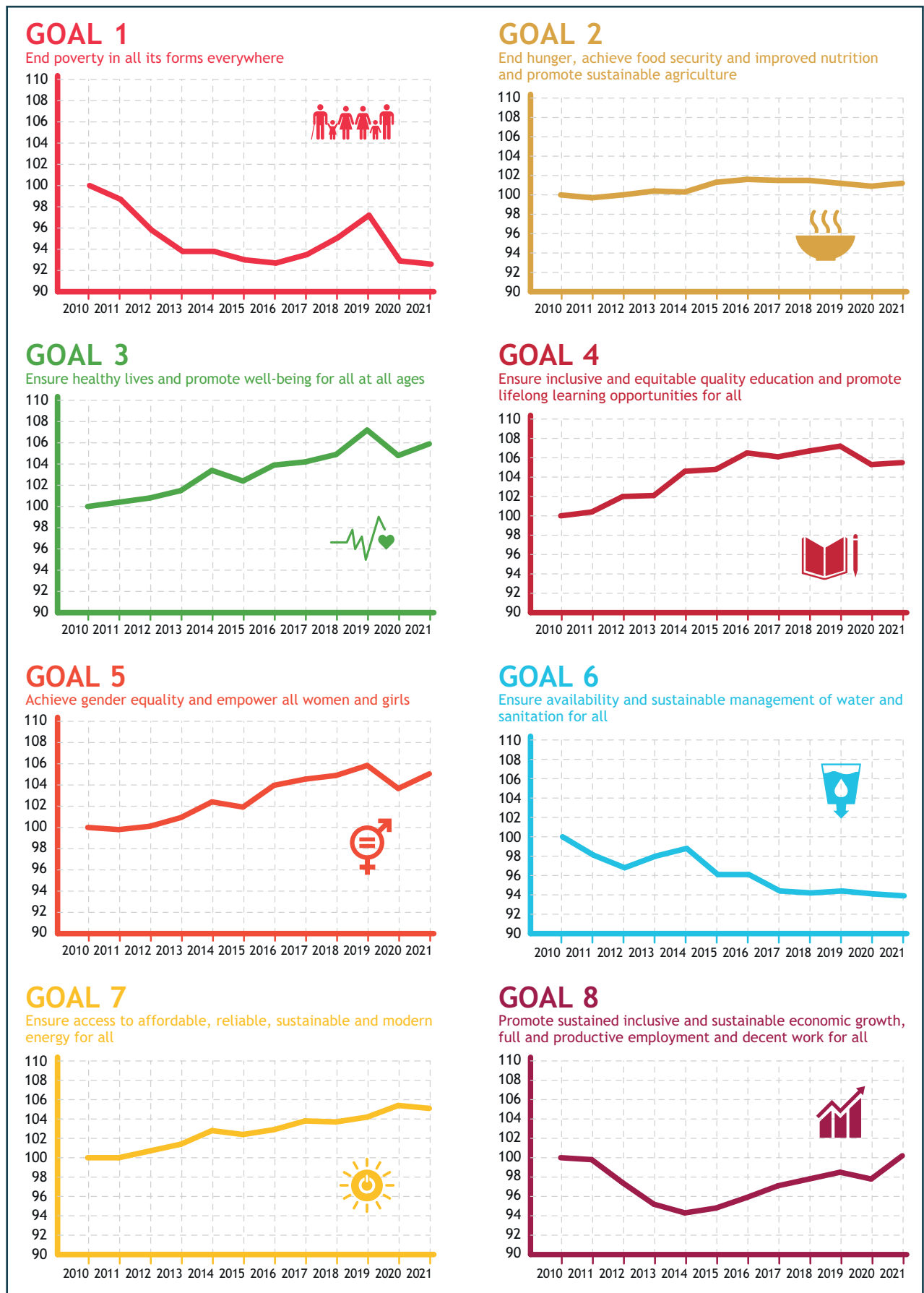
GOAL 5 - GENDER EQUALITY

The composite indicator registered a positive performance between 2010 and 2019, reflecting improvements across almost all the indicators. In particular, increases were registered regarding the number of women on the boards of directors of listed companies (up 31.6% between 2010 and 2019), the number of women elected to regional councils (up 8.2% between 2012 and 2019), and female life expectancy (up 1.1% between 2012 and 2019). Due to the pandemic crisis, 2020 saw a marked deterioration, which was only partly reversed by the recovery in 2021. Female life expectancy, which fell sharply in 2020, is worse in 2021 than in 2019 (0.7 fewer years), and the ratio between the employment rates of women with children and women without children in 2021 is below the level registered in 2019 (down 2.4 percentage points), while the female employment rate is 0.7 percentage points below the level observed in 2019.

GOAL 6 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

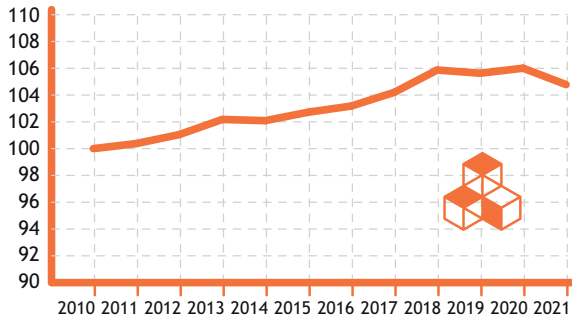
Between 2010 and 2017, the composite indicator declines due to a reduction in water efficiency and a deterioration in the water exploitation index (down 8.9 percentage points). The situation between 2018 and 2021 is largely stable due to offsetting between a reduction in water efficiency (58.0% in 2018), and improvements in the number of households wary about drinking tap water (down 0.5 percentage points) and in the number of households complaining about water supply anomalies (down 1.0 percentage points in the same period). It should be noted that Goal 6 is one of those most affected by the lack of data. In particular, some indicators, which are crucial for monitoring water sustainability, are negatively affected by inadequate availability of local data and the infrequency of updates.

Figure 1 - Composite indicators Italy



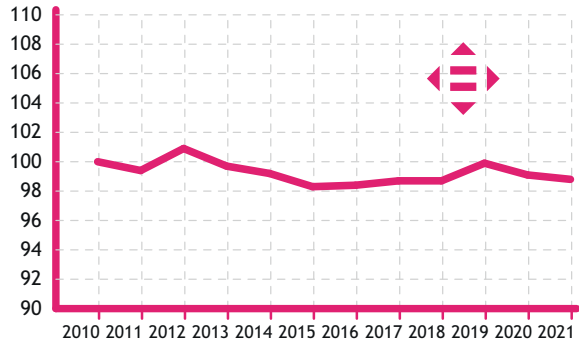
GOAL 9

Build resilient infrastructure, and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation



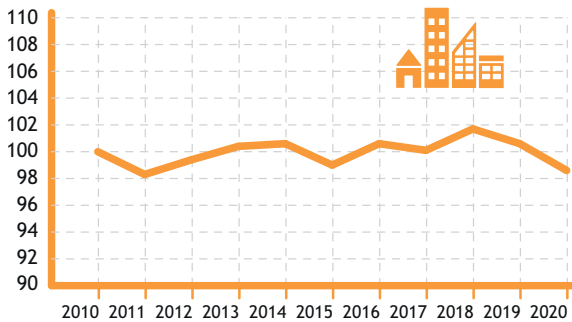
GOAL 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries



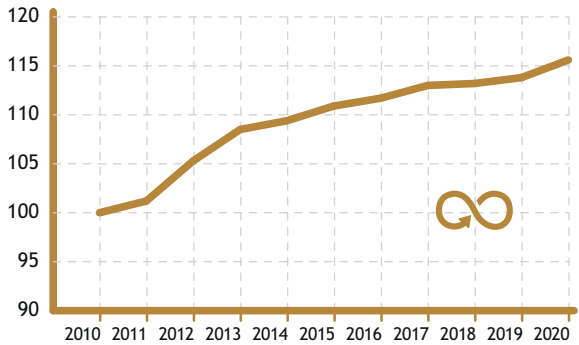
GOAL 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



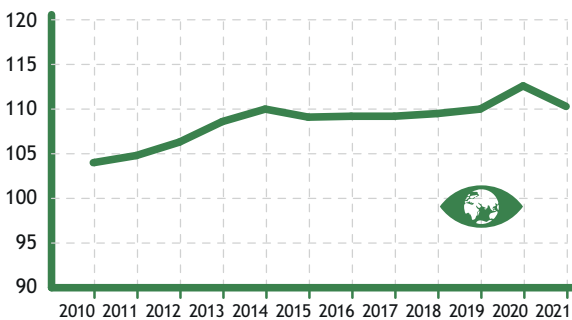
GOAL 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



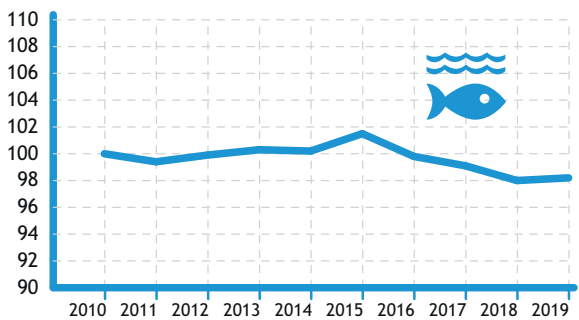
GOAL 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



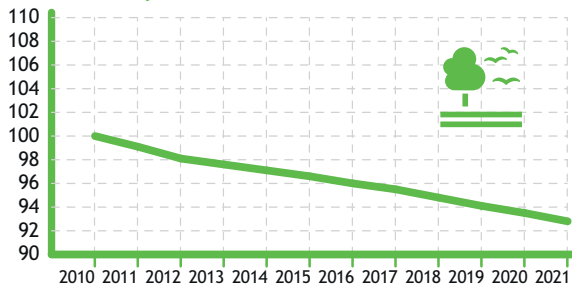
GOAL 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



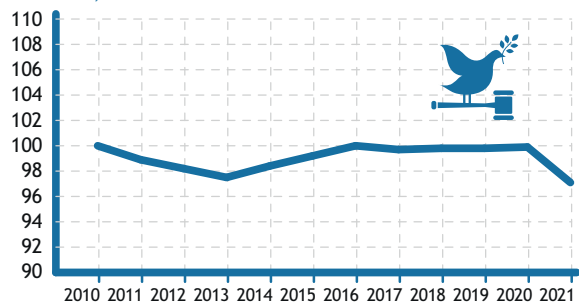
GOAL 15

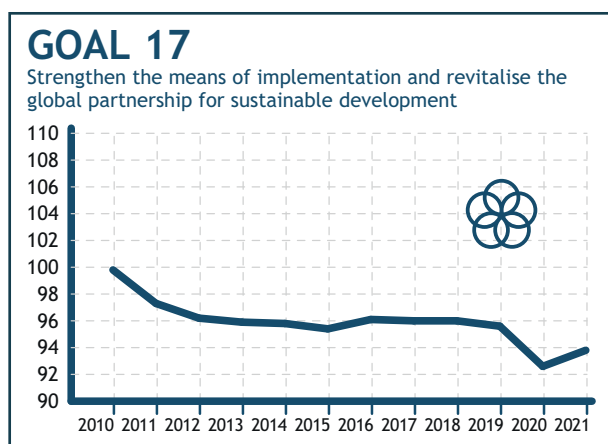
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



GOAL 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels





GOAL 7 - CLEAN AND AFFORDABLE ENERGY

The composite indicator registers an upturn in the period under consideration, due to an increase in the share of energy from renewable sources and an improvement in energy efficiency, measured as gross final energy consumption as a percentage of value added. In 2021 the curve flattens as a result of the effects of the pandemic in 2020. This is mainly due to an increase in energy consumption, which had fallen in 2020, that negatively affects the indicator relating to the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption (the share rises from 18.2% in 2019 to 20.4% in 2020, and then falls back to 19.0% in 2021).

GOAL 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The composite indicator deteriorates substantially between 2010 and 2014 due to the effects of the economic crisis, followed by a slow recovery (between 2015 and 2019), which was insufficient to bring Italy back to pre-crisis levels. In contrast, the sharp decline observed in 2020 is offset by the economic recovery in 2021. Indeed, in the latest year analysed, the composite indicator registered a slightly higher level than in 2010. Also compared with 2010, per capita income increased in 2021 and the number of accident fatalities decreased, while involuntary part-time employment (up 3.7 percentage points) and the share of NEETs (up 1.3 percentage points) increased. The improvement over the last year is mainly due to increases in investment (up 2.1 percentage points) and in GDP per capita

(up €1,916 to €28,381 in 2021) and a reduction in involuntary part-time employment (down 0.5 percentage points to 11.3% in 2021).

GOAL 9 - INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The composite indicator improves between 2010 and 2018, driven by increases in the share of households with broadband connections (up 30.3 percentage points) and in the number of companies that introduced product and/or process innovations (up 21.9 percentage points). Between 2018 and 2020, the composite indicator is largely stable, due to offsetting between the improvement in broadband connectivity (up 4.1 percentage points in the two-year period under consideration) and the steep declines in the use of public transport (down 2.6 percentage points from 2019 to 2020) and innovative enterprises (down 4.7 percentage points from 2018 to 2020). In 2021, the downturn in the use of public transport continued (down 3.1 percentage points compared with 2020 and standing at 9.4 per cent in 2021). In addition, the ratio of loans to GDP (0.51% in 2021) and the number of employees with a degree in science and technology (18.2% in 2021) decrease, albeit slightly. These negative changes bring the composite indicator in 2021 down to the lowest level measured in the last four years.

GOAL 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITIES

The composite indicator deteriorates between 2010 and 2015, offset by an upturn in the following four years, which merely sufficed to bring it back to the levels observed in 2010. In the last two years, due to the pandemic crisis, the trend has once again reversed, leading to a significant deterioration in the composite indicator. In particular, a reduction in the number of long-term residence permits was registered (down 8.0 percentage points between 2019 and 2021), and the income distribution index (up 0.4 percentage points from 2019 to 2021) and youth employment (down 0.1 percentage points) worsened, showing that inequalities in Italy have widened further in the last two years.

GOAL 11 - SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Due to lack of data, the latest year available for Goal 11 is 2020. The composite indicator fluctu-

ates throughout the time series. This is primarily due to the offsetting of opposing trends measured for some of the indicators analysed: difficulties in accessing essential services (7.2% in 2010 and 5.5% in 2020) and the maximum number of PM10 exceedances decrease (55 days in 2010, 41 in 2020), while unauthorised building increases (12.2% in 2010, 17.1% in 2020), the number of seat-kilometres offered by public transport decreases (4,918 seat-kilometres per inhabitant in 2010, 3,622 in 2020) and the number of people travelling in private vehicles increases (74.2% in 2010, 75.0% in 2020). In 2020, the composite indicator deteriorates significantly, due a decrease in the public transport offering (down 21.7 per cent from 2019 to 2020) and an increase in the use of private vehicles for transport (up 0.8 percentage points from 2019 to 2020), both caused by the restrictive measures implemented in 2020 to deal with the pandemic crisis.

GOAL 12 - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Due to the unavailability of data for 2021, the composite indicator for Goal 12 is calculated until 2020. An upturn was observed throughout the analysed time series, and in particular, between 2010 and 2020, the share of separate collection of municipal waste increased by around 28 percentage points, rising from 35.3 in 2010 to 63.0 in 2020. Over the same period, material circularity almost doubled from 11.5% to 21.6%, while the recycling rate rose from 31.0% to 51.4%. In the first year of the pandemic, the indicator improved greatly, due to reduced consumption and more efficient use of resources. Moreover, between 2019 and 2020, waste produced per capita increases from 503.4 to 488.5 kg/inhabitant, and the circular material use rate increases by 2.8 percentage points.

GOAL 13 - CLIMATE ACTION

The composite indicator shows a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions between 2010 and 2014, mainly due to the effects of the economic crisis, and a largely stable situation between 2014 and 2019, with an emission level of 7.3 tonnes of oil equivalent per capita in 2019. In 2020-2021, however, an improvement in 2020 is

offset by an equivalent deterioration in 2021, primarily determined by the effects of the lockdown in 2020. 2021 sees a return to 2019 levels: the per capita greenhouse gas emissions amount to 7.2 tonnes of oil equivalent, compared with 7.3 tonnes in 2019.









GOAL 14 - LIFE UNDER WATER

Due to an acute lack of data, it was impossible to update the Goal 14 composite indicator to 2020. Between 2010 and 2014, the indicator is largely stable, followed by an improvement in 2015 due to a reduction in the share of overfishing. A downturn was reported from 2015 to 2018, due to increases in fishing (up 27%) and in overfishing (up 9.0 percentage points). In 2019, despite a slight reduction in overfishing (down 1.3 percentage points from 2018 to 2019), the composite indicator is largely stable. In particular, in the latest year with available data, marine protected areas amounted to 1.7 per cent of territorial waters, compared with the European target of 30 per cent, while overfishing, although slightly down in 2019, stood at 91.4 per cent, highlighting an alarming level of anthropogenic pressure on fish stocks.

GOAL 15 - LIFE ON LAND

The composite indicator steadily declines throughout the time series under consideration, due to a constant deterioration of land consumption and fragmentation indicators. In particular, between 2006 and 2021, soil sealing rose from 6.7 per cent to 7.1 per cent (+1,153 square kilometres of soil consumed), and the fragmentation of natural and agricultural land rose from 44.5 per cent in 2012 to 44.7 per cent in 2021. Forested areas is the only indicator that shows signs of improvement, rising from 35.7% in 2010 to 37.8% in 2020. 2020 saw a decrease in land consumption (7.5 per cent fewer hectares consumed compared with 2019), mainly due to the reduction in economic activities caused by the pandemic crisis. In 2021, the increase in land consumption was greater than the increase observed in 2019, showing that the improvement registered in 2020 was only cyclical in nature.

Table 1 - Elementary statistical indicators used to calculate composite indicators for Italy, and their polarity (a “+” sign indicates that an increase in the elementary indicators contributes to the growth and improvement of the composite indicator and a “-“ sign indicates a negative contribution to its performance)

Indicator	Polarity
GOAL 1 	
Absolute poverty	-
Relative household poverty rate	-
Low employment intensity	-
Serious material deprivation	-
Percentage of people living in housing with structural problems or damp	-
GOAL 2 	
Overweight or obese adults	-
Adequate nutrition	+
Value added per work unit on farms	+
Gross operating margin on small enterprises' work units	+
Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture by hectare of agricultural area used	+
Fertilizers distributed in non-organic agriculture	-
Plant protection products distributed in agriculture	-
Share of the utilised agricultural area allocated to organic crops	+
GOAL 3 	
Infant mortality rate	-
Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 69 from cancer, diabetes or cardiovascular or respiratory disease	-
Life expectancy at birth	+
Standardised share of people aged 14 and over presenting at least one risky alcohol consumption behaviour	-
Standardised share of people aged 14 and over who say they currently smoke	-
Standardised share of people aged 14 and over who do not engage in any physical activity	-
Influenza vaccination coverage for the over-65s	+
Number of doctors, nurses and midwives per 10,000 inhabitants	+
Number of beds in residential social welfare and social healthcare facilities	+
GOAL 4 	
People aged 25-64 who have participated in education and training activities in the previous four weeks	+
Early leaving from education and training	-
Participation rate in educational activities (kindergarten and first year of primary school) of 4-5 year olds	+
Pupils with disabilities in junior secondary school	+
Cultural participation	+
People aged 25-64 who have completed at least secondary school (high school)	+
People aged 30-34 years who have obtained a university degree	+
15-year-old students who have not attained basic reading skills	-
15-year-old students who have not attained basic mathematical skills	-
GOAL 5 	
Women and political representation at local level	+
Feminisation rate for life expectancy at birth	+
Feminisation rate for STEM university course enrolments	+
Ratio between employment rates (25-49 years) of women with pre-school age children and women without children	+
Feminisation rate of employees average annual salaries	+
Female employment rate (20-64)	+
Feminisation rate of involuntary part-time work	-
Women members of boards of directors of listed companies	+
GOAL 6 	
Households wary about drinking water	-
Households complaining about water supply anomalies	-
Efficiency of water distribution networks	+
Water Exploitation Index	-
GOAL 7 	
Share of energy from renewables in gross energy consumption	+
Gross final energy consumption as a share of value added	-
GOAL 8 	
GDP per capita	+
GDP per work unit	+
Disposable income per capita	+
Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP	+
Employment rate (20-64)	+
NEETs (15-24)	-
Non-participation in the labour market	-
Fatal accident and permanent incapacity rate	-
Share of involuntary part-time work in the total number of employees	-
Share of illegal workers	-

GOAL 9 		
Household with a fixed and/or mobile broadband connection		+
Regular public transport users		+
Share of rail transport in total freight transport		+
Loans to non-financial companies and productive households as a percentage of GDP		+
Intensity of emissions as a percentage of industrial value added		-
Companies with innovative product and/or process activities		+
Research intensity		+
Researchers (full-time equivalents)		+
Production specialisation in high-tech sectors		+
GOAL 10 		
Share of income received by the poorest 40% of the population		+
Net income inequality (S80/S20)		-
Risk of poverty		-
Youth unemployment rate (15-29)		+
Inter-regional hospital patient mobility		-
Mobility of Italian graduates		+
Residence permits		
GOAL 11 		
Illegal construction index		-
Urban green spaces as a percentage of total urbanised areas in cities		+
Exceedances of daily PM10 limit value in provincial capitals		-
Available seat kilometres offered by local public transport		+
Difficulty in accessing certain services		-
People who usually commute only by private vehicle		-
GOAL 12 		
Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP		-
Domestic material consumption per capita		-
Material circularity		+
Recycling rate		+
Separate collection of municipal waste		+
Production of municipal waste per capita		-
GOAL 13 		
Total greenhouse gases according to the National Emissions Inventory (UNFCCC) per capita		-
GOAL 14 		
Overfishing		-
Catch per unit effort (CPUE)		-
Marine protected areas		+
GOAL 15 		
Soil sealing		-
Land cover index		-
Land fragmentation index		-
Forested areas		+
GOAL 16 		
Victims of voluntary homicides committed		-
Predatory crime rate		-
Cybercrime		-
Prisoners awaiting first judgment as a percentage of the total number of inmates		-
Duration of civil proceedings		-
Overcrowding in prisons		-
Social participation		+
Confidence in institutions index		+
GOAL 17 		
Official Development Assistance as a percentage of GDP		+
Imports from developing countries		+
Public debt-to-GDP ratio		-
Share of environmental taxes as a percentage of total tax revenue		+

GOAL 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

The composite indicator is largely stable between 2010 and 2020, and then declines in the last year. Between 2020 and 2021 the predatory crime rate (up 0.9 percentage points) - which in 2020, due to the restrictive measures in place, had fallen to the lowest value registered during the period analysed (10.4 offences per thousand inhabitants in 2020) - rose. Between 2020 and 2021, social participation deteriorates significantly, falling from 21.6 per cent to 14.6 per cent (the lowest value registered in the last 11 years). The latest year analysed also saw an increase in the average duration of civil proceedings (7 days more than in 2020) and in overcrowding in prisons (up 1.0 percentage point). The only indicator that shows signs of improvement in 2021 is the number of prisoners awaiting first judgment as a percentage of the total number of inmates, which falls from 16.3 per cent in 2020 to 15.8 per cent in 2021. However, compared with the pre-pandemic situation (2019) predatory crimes (5.2 fewer crimes per thousand inhabitants) and overcrowding in prisons (down 13.4 percentage points) improved in 2021, while cybercrime and social participation deteriorated.

GOAL 17 - PARTNERSHIP TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS

The composite indicator declines between 2010 and 2012 and is largely stable between 2012 and 2019. 2020 saw significant deterioration, due to the increase in public debt generated to deal with the pandemic crisis. Improvement was registered in 2021, but this was insufficient to offset the decline in 2020. In particular, compared with the pre-pandemic situation (2019) the share of environmental taxes (down 0.6 percentage points between 2019 and 2021) and public debt (up 16.5 percentage points in the last two-year period analysed) were still deteriorating. The share of Official Development Assistance rose (reaching 0.3% of GDP in 2021).

5.2 ASviS's cross-cutting proposals

In 2018, before the elections, ASviS proposed a **ten-point action plan to all the political parties, several of which joined the initiative**. It was not a “pipe dream”, insofar as some of the proposals have been realised: **the inclusion in the Constitution of environmental protection and the principle of intergovernmental justice**, which underpins the concept of sustainable development; the transformation of the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE) into the **Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning and Sustainable Development (CIPESS)**, in order to direct public investment towards the achievement of this goal, as envisaged by the Prime Minister’s Directive of December 2021; and the adoption of the 2030 Agenda as the cornerstone of EU policies. However, despite these steps forward on the governance front, further efforts are needed with regard to implementing policies, in order to complement those of the PNRR, which, as ASviS has pointed out, are not sufficient to implement the 2030 Agenda.

Consequently, ASviS has replicated the experience, by presenting ten cross-cutting proposals to the political parties ahead of the elections on 25 September 2022 - the anniversary of the 2030 Agenda - which set out priorities for Italy. These proposals were **discussed with all the main political parties** on 12 September at the fifth preparatory meeting ahead of the Sustainable Development Festival. In order to give weight to the proposals, ASviS posted them on Change.org so that Italians could sign them. For further details see <https://www-2022.festivalsvilupposostenibile.it/asvis-live-12-settembre/>. At the event, all the party representatives, in their own nuanced ways, recognised the importance of sustainability in the upcoming legislature.

The proposals, which we deem to be priorities and equally important, are:

1 - POLICY COHERENCE

Ensure effective implementation of the new constitutional principles relating to sustainable development, youth and future generations, including full respect for them in current and future laws, especially economic and environmental laws, on behalf of of the common good and in the

general interests of the country. **Allocate public investment** in accordance with the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as per the Prime Ministerial Directive on CIPESS, and ensure the implementation of the new **National Sustainable Development Strategy**, via strong coordination at the Cabinet Office to ensure **policy coherence**. **Guarantee the implementation of the PNRR as agreed with the European Union.**

2 - DESIGN THE FUTURE ON THE BASIS OF THE PRESENT

Establish a public institute for future studies, tasked with analysing scenarios and identifying risks, as is already the case in other countries, in order to avoid being unprepared, vulnerable and fragile when future systemic shocks occur, and design public policies that are useful for future generations.

3 - JUSTICE, TRANSPARENCY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Consolidate the reforms undertaken to achieve a fair, modern and efficient judicial system. Promote a culture of reporting on social and environmental impacts for central and local public administrations that, via ex ante and ex post assessment of policies, enable preparation of a **sustainability report on the economy of Italy and its regions. Make strategic environmental assessment (SEA) mandatory in all legislative measures.** Work towards the adoption of the European directives on sustainability reporting, which provides for enlargement of the target group of relevant companies.

4 - SUSTAINABLE PARLIAMENT

Integrate sustainable development into the reappointment of **parliamentary committees** and renew the establishment of **cross-party sustainable development committees** for both Houses of Parliament.

5 - MAKE LOCAL AREAS MORE SUSTAINABLE AND EQUAL

Draw up a multi-level system of sustainable development strategies and **local agendas** and ensure the full operation of the Interministerial Committee for Urban Policies (CIPU) and the ap-

proval of the law on **urban regeneration already prepared by the Senate, which is based on halting land consumption.**

6 - STRIVE FOR A JUST ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

Acknowledge the central importance of the **just ecological transition process, taking into account the consequences in the economic and social spheres**, in accordance with the international framework, and commit to the European target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 per cent by 2030.

Rapidly update the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC), taking into account the need to eliminate **Environmentally Harmful Subsidies (EHS)**; simplify consent processes for new renewable energy plants; approve and implement the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC); and adopt and implement a **plan for the restoration of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat hydrogeological instability**, taking into account the annual Natural Capital Report.

Shift the tax burden from labour to waste of resources and pollution. Promote the adoption of circular production and consumption models, via measures that support the use of renewable raw materials and energy, and the design of goods purpose-built for reuse, repair and recycling, while minimising the use of raw materials and environmental impacts and **raising consumers' awareness of the environmental and social impact of their choices.**

7 - REDUCE ALL INEQUALITIES

Specifically **implement** the cross-cutting priorities of the **PNRR**, including:

- ensure effective **gender equality** in policies and in the allocation of financial resources, and the empowerment of women in business and public administration;
- evaluate the **generational impact** of policies by introducing a monitoring tool based on the Youth Check initiatives in Austria and Germany; create a **youth work plan, set out in a youth employment agreement**, and strengthen the training offering in order to bring it into line with **new labour market requirements**, such as green jobs and ICT; enable more forms of youth participation in public policies;

- eliminate local disparities by enhancing the role of southern Italy as a bridge between Europe and the Mediterranean area and strengthening its sustainable infrastructure.

See the **digital transition** as an enabling factor in accelerating the response to the social and environmental challenges of our time, by ensuring universal access to services, based on the principles of the European 2030 Digital Compass: digital skills, safe and sustainable digital infrastructure, digital transformation of businesses, digitalisation of services.

8 - LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Combat growing **income poverty** by improving management of the basic income scheme. Reform the existing **welfare system**, by simplifying procedures and access to services and guaranteeing coverage for currently excluded population groups, in line with the objectives set out in the European Pillar of Social Rights. Improve the quality of education at all levels and make it more inclusive. Set minimum cultural offering requirements at local level.

9 - AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO HEALTH

Incorporate the **One Health** approach into all policies, based on the principle of integrated eco-systemic health, which takes into account all factors that have a direct or indirect impact on human, environmental and animal health and wellbeing. Encourage the integration of environmental and ecological sciences with human and environmental medicine.

Strengthen Italy's health crisis prevention and resilience capacity, in keeping with the universal value of **public health**, by promoting coherence between social and health policies, and community medicine and community health.

Support international cooperation at global level, the proper use of epidemiological monitoring tools, prevention and timely and effective crisis interventions.

10 - GUARANTEE RIGHTS AND PEACE, AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND DEMOCRACY

Ensure the protection of **inalienable and citizenship rights** with social inclusion and integra-

tion policies; sanction any kind of discrimination in line with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Adopt long-term policies to tackle **falling birth rates** and define the role of **immigration in Italy's demographic future**, in terms of entry criteria, admittance policies and procedures for granting citizenship, in line with European commitments.

Commit to effective multilateralism as a means of dialogue between countries oriented towards respect for international law, and guarantee achievement of the 0.7% share of Gross National Income (GNI) for **Official Development Assistance**.

5.3 ASviS' analysis

Reader's guide

ASviS's analysis and proposals, for each SDG, are set out below. They are grouped together under the four dimensions of sustainable development (social, environmental, economic and institutional), in accordance with a criterion of prevalence.

Each Goal starts with a short general introduction, followed in each analysed Target by:

- **quantitative targets**, if available, which are described in detail in the following section;
- an **assessment table**, prepared by the working group, organised by Target and Theme or related policies: an assessment of the impact of events occurring during the last year on the achievement of the SDGs, and the main obstacles still impeding their achievement. In addition to legislation, the assessment regards outcomes;
- a **table of proposals** for achieving the objectives of a particular Target, sorted by Themes or policies.

The quantitative targets

As explained in the previous section, the analysis and proposals are accompanied by an update of the analysis of how far Italy still needs to go to achieve the quantitative targets relating to the various Targets of the 2030 Agenda. It should be noted that the list of quantitative targets has been updated, in collaboration with the experts from the ASviS working groups, in order to bring them closer into line with the targets Italy has set in the PNRR. Moreover, the time series of certain indicators have been updated in the light of changes made by ISTAT. For example, the revision of the labour force survey released last year, which entailed revision of all the indicators that directly or indirectly use these data.

The quantitative targets are defined in accordance with the following hierarchy:

- values defined at institutional levels (United Nations, European Union, Italian Government, etc.);
- in the absence of a defined value as per point A), the Target was based on the expert opinion of the ASviS working groups (in this case: Target 6.4);

- in the absence of an institutionally defined value or an expert opinion, the Target was identified by comparing it with the three European countries most similar to Italy (France, Germany, Spain), and taking the best performer from among these countries in the latest available year;
- if none of the above criteria enables the Target to be defined, Eurostat's methodology is used in assessing the performance of the indicators without a Target, applying an increase of 1% per year compared with the base year 2010 (e.g., Target 2030 +/-20% compared with 2010).

The data available as of 20 September 2022 are used, and the 2020 or 2021 results are not always taken into account. However, the analysis almost always allows for assessment of Italy's behaviour over time, which is also useful for determining the actions to be undertaken to achieve the Targets. The methodology of the Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT) was used to assess the achievement of the quantitative targets. This involves assessing the intensity and direction in which the indicator is moving with regard to the pre-set target using the so-called "arrow" system. This assessment is based on the ratio between the actual growth rate and the growth rate needed to achieve the target. There are four possible assessments, identified by means of differently coloured arrows (red or green) and different directions:

- significant progress - the Target will be achieved. It is indicated by a green arrow pointing upwards;
- limited progress - the Target will not be achieved, but things are moving in the right direction. It is indicated by a green arrow pointing diagonally upwards;
- insufficient progress - the Target will not be achieved, as the trend is only slightly positive. It is indicated by a red arrow pointing diagonally downwards;
- moving away from the Target - the wrong direction has been taken. This is indicated by a red arrow pointing downwards.

When the historical data series needed for assessment with the arrow system is unavailable, this sign ":" is used.

The actual growth rate is calculated using the data for the base year and the latest available year, whereas the theoretical growth rate repre-

sents the progress needed to reach the Target, also in relation to the level of the indicator in the base year.

If possible, two analytical timeframes are provided here - one long term (15-10 years) and one short term (5-3 years).

Assessments of Italy's short-term performances for the 33 selected quantitative targets, broken down into the four main dimensions, are shown below.

The targets with a mainly social dimension are heterogeneous. Three targets, relating to the risk of poverty or social exclusion (Target 1.2), child education services (Target 4.2) and early leaving from education and training (Target 4.1) show significant progress, while the target relating to the probability of premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (Target 3.4) shows limited progress. The targets relating to road accident fatalities (Target 3.6), gender equality in employment (Target 5.5) and gender equality among specialised ICT employees (Target 5.5) show insufficient progress. Finally, the targets relating to students' mathematical skills (Target 4.1), the share of university graduates (Target 4.3) and income inequality (Target 10.4) show an overall deterioration, also in the short term.

The quantitative targets with a mainly environmental dimension have not performed well over the past five years. Only the target for organic farming (Target 2.4) shows significant progress. The targets relating to renewable energy production and consumption (Target 7.2), energy consumption (Target 7.3), greenhouse gas emissions (Target 13.2), air quality (Target 10.6), overfishing (Target 14.4) and land consumption (Target 15.3) still show insufficient progress, while the three targets relating to water use efficiency (Target 6.4), local public transport offerings (Target 11.2) and fertiliser use in agriculture (Target 2.4) show an overall deterioration. It was impossible to assess Italy's situation regarding the targets relating to the quality of bodies of water (Target 6.3), marine protected areas (Target 14.5) and protected land areas (Target 15.5), as no time series data are available.

The situation regarding quantitative targets with a mainly economic dimension is different. The targets relating to the recycling rate (Target 12.5) and broadband connectivity (Target 9.c) show significant progress in the short term, while those regarding the share of GDP allocated to R&D (Tar-

get 9.5) and the share of NEETs (Target 8.6) show insufficient progress. The employment rate (Target 8.5) and rail freight transport (Target 9.1) deteriorate.

In the institutional sphere, the two quantitative targets regarding the duration of civil proceedings (16.7) and the share of GNI allocated to Official Development Assistance (Target 17.2) show insufficient progress in the short term, while the target on overcrowding in prisons (Target 16.3) shows limited progress.

Summary tables of quantitative targets are shown below, at the end of the sections for each dimension. In addition, other targets that were included in ASviS's PNRR analysis published in June as they were linked to specific areas of the Plan are shown in a summary selection at the end of the chapter. This table was included to provide a full picture of the tools used to measure the progress of the 2030 Agenda.

Goals with a mainly **SOCIAL** dimension

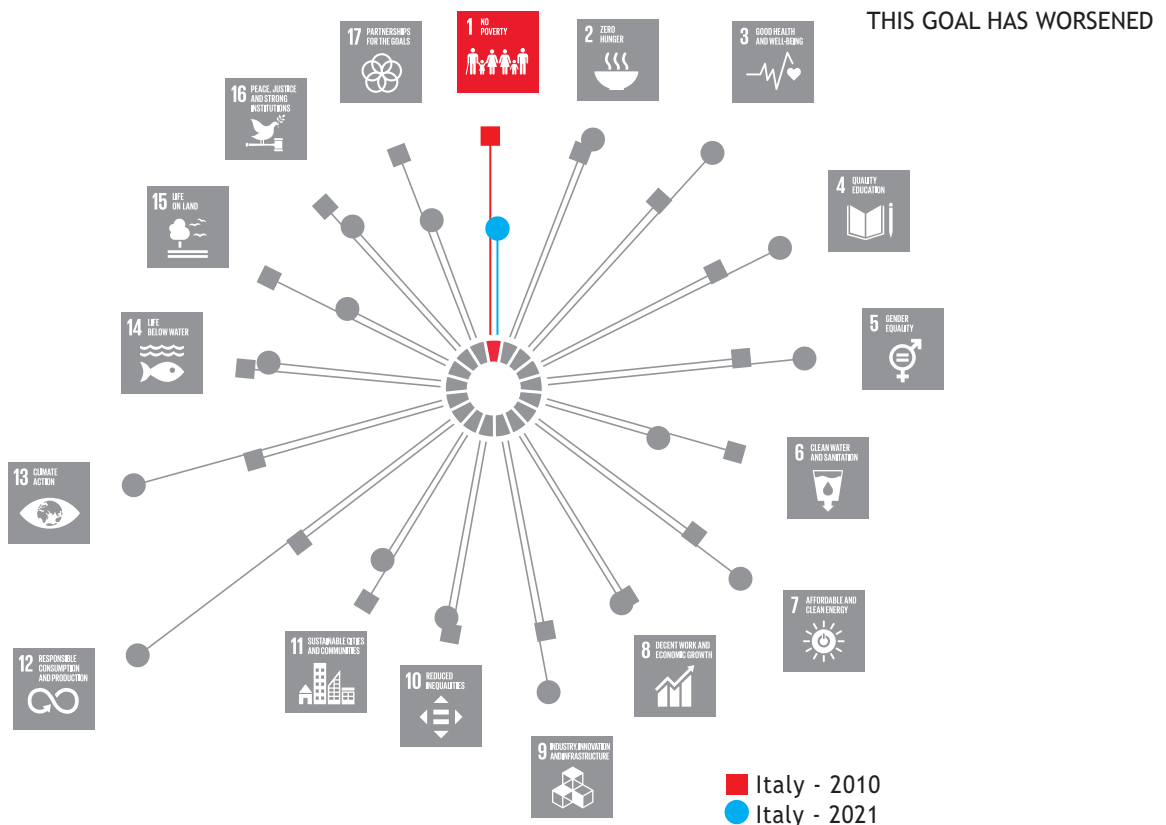


GOAL 1 - NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

According to estimates from ISTAT for June, the absolute poverty rate has remained at the historically high levels of 2020, with 1,960 thousand Italian households in poverty in 2021 (7.5% of the total, 7.7% in 2020) and approximately 5.6 million people (9.4%, in line with the previous year). Women are poorer than men, a gap that has grown since 2019¹. People's lived poverty is associated with child poverty and educational poverty, demonstrating the persistent nature of such situations and how poverty is passed down through the generations. Absolute child poverty in Italy affects 1,382 thousand children, with those between the ages of four and six the worst hit. Almost 762 thousand households with children live in absolute poverty. The absolute poverty rate rises along with the number of minor children in a household, which varies greatly depending on the employment status of household members and their citizenship. It is higher in metropolitan areas and among households that do not own their own home and are in rented accommodation.

In response to the energy crisis, rising prices for basic goods and increased inflation, which exacerbate the difficulties faced by a large section of the population, policies must focus on specific, complementary actions and tools. The significant rise in energy prices has led to sharp increases in the cost of electricity and gas for consumers. In this scenario, it is crucial to deal with the issue of energy poverty, where households have no or limited access to essential energy services.



Target 1.1

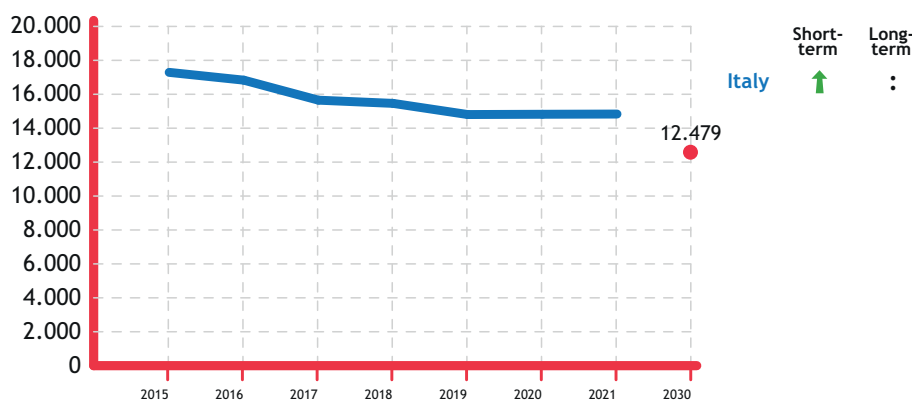
Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Tackling extreme poverty (with Target 10.1)	Between 2021 and 2022, the Fifth National Plan for Children and Adolescents and the National Child Guarantee Plan were developed and adopted. These plans contain specific measures designed to combat child poverty. As recommended by the European Commission, the Child Guarantee aims to ensure that vulnerable girls, boys and adolescents have access to: early childhood care, education and school activities, a healthy meal every day at school and healthcare.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Tackling extreme poverty (with Target 10.1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Broaden (quality and quantity) social protection programmes targeting boys and girls. 2. Measure and monitor child poverty in all its forms. 3. Include child poverty among the key indicators used to measure achievement of the SDGs. 4. Guarantee adequate investment in social expenditure (above all in child protection, education, health, social protection, gender equality, food, early child development and the development of adolescents).

Target 1.2

Quantitative objective

Target 1.2 - By 2030, reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 16% versus 2020



Target source: European pillar of social rights | Source: Eurostat | Unit of measurement: thousands of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion

The indicator shows a positive trend between 2015 and 2019, thanks to a fall in the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (down 2.5 million), resulting in a positive short-term trend. Despite this, from 2019 on, due to the pandemic the indicator has gone into reverse, with the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion rising by 300 thousand between 2019 and 2021. If repeated in the coming years, this trend could compromise Italy's ability to achieve the European target.

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Tackling relative poverty (with Target 10.1)	<p>According to the annual report from ISTAT for 2022, the economic support provided in 2020 have prevented one million individuals (approximately 500 thousand households) from finding themselves in absolute poverty. Moreover, without the subsidies the intensity of poverty would have been 10 percentage points higher. Despite this, there remain difficulties in combatting poverty, in terms of income deprivation and lack of work, but also as regards access to opportunities and services.</p> <p>The 2022 Budget Law has refinanced the Basic Income and Basic Pension schemes². From 2022 and, when fully operational, from 2029, the legislation governing the economic benefit is expected to see substantial changes, with the provision of further funding to cover the cost of job centres, partly in implementation of youth employment initiatives.</p> <p>Based on the latest data from INPS³, Basic Income has been paid to 1.5 million households, with approximately 3.4 million people benefitting from at least one monthly payment in the first five months of 2022. However, the plan to have job centres offer work to beneficiaries has not brought the desired results.</p> <p>Approval of the plan for measures and social services designed to combat poverty is welcomed, as is the allocation of funding to combat poverty and social exclusion for the three years from 2021 to 2023.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Tackling relative poverty (with Target 10.1)	<p>The Basic Income remains a key measure for fighting poverty, inequality and social exclusion, but needs to be beefed up by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increasing the measure's ability to prevent poverty; 2. taking into account feedback from beneficiaries with regard to health, educational, social and job-related aspects; 3. rebalancing the measure for the benefit of large households with minor children and those consisting of foreigners, including by revising the equivalence scale and the criterion governing access to residency; 4. boosting social inclusion measures and strengthen the multilevel governance of the Basic Income; 5. improving work incentives by allowing people in work to continue to receive a portion of the Basic Income; 6. strengthening efforts to promote labour inclusion, boosting training (with the obligation to take part in at least two hours of distance learning) and reskilling.

Target 1.3

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Tackling income poverty (with Target 10.1)	<p>In terms of preventing and combatting child poverty, the Single Family Allowance is a measure designed to support households introduced on 1 March 2022 by Legislative Decree 230/2021. The aim is to rationalise and simplify earlier measures for households with children. The beneficiaries are households with dependent minor children or households with disabled children without any age limitations. The allowance provides a single response and replaces earlier measures (allowances for households with children, the mothers' allowance, the baby voucher scheme and others). It decreases as the household's Equivalent Economic Status Indicator rises. The highly progressive nature of the measure means it is far from being a form of birth incentive, which was one of the original aims of the allowance, and makes it more a form of redistribution. Extension of the allowance to include the self-employed is welcome.</p> <p>Based on statistical data from INPS on the allowance⁴, 5.2 million applications were received in the first five months of 2022.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Tackling income poverty (with Target 10.1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue/complete the definition of essential civil and social services to combat regional inequalities in accessing services. 2. Improve the monitoring and reporting on the efficiency of expenditure and in programmes whose direct and indirect beneficiaries are children.⁵ 3. Conduct periodic analysis of existing equity gaps to understand which children are not benefitting or where progress has fallen behind and determine the causes/obstacles.

Target 1.4

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Tackling service poverty (with Target 10.1)	<p>The 2022 Budget Law (paragraphs 159 and 171) has provided an initial definition of essential levels of social services for the elderly and the elderly with care needs, and states that efforts to support such people must be made at local level and that the initiatives provided for in the NRRP in relation to social inclusion and cohesion should also be concentrated at local level.</p> <p>In Law Decree 50 of 17 May 2022 (the <i>Aiuti</i> Decree, art. 35), converted with amendments into Law 91 of 15 July 2022, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, in agreement with the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructure and Mobility, has introduced the “Transport voucher”. The aim of the measure is to support incomes and combat the impoverishment of households as a result of the current energy crisis.</p>

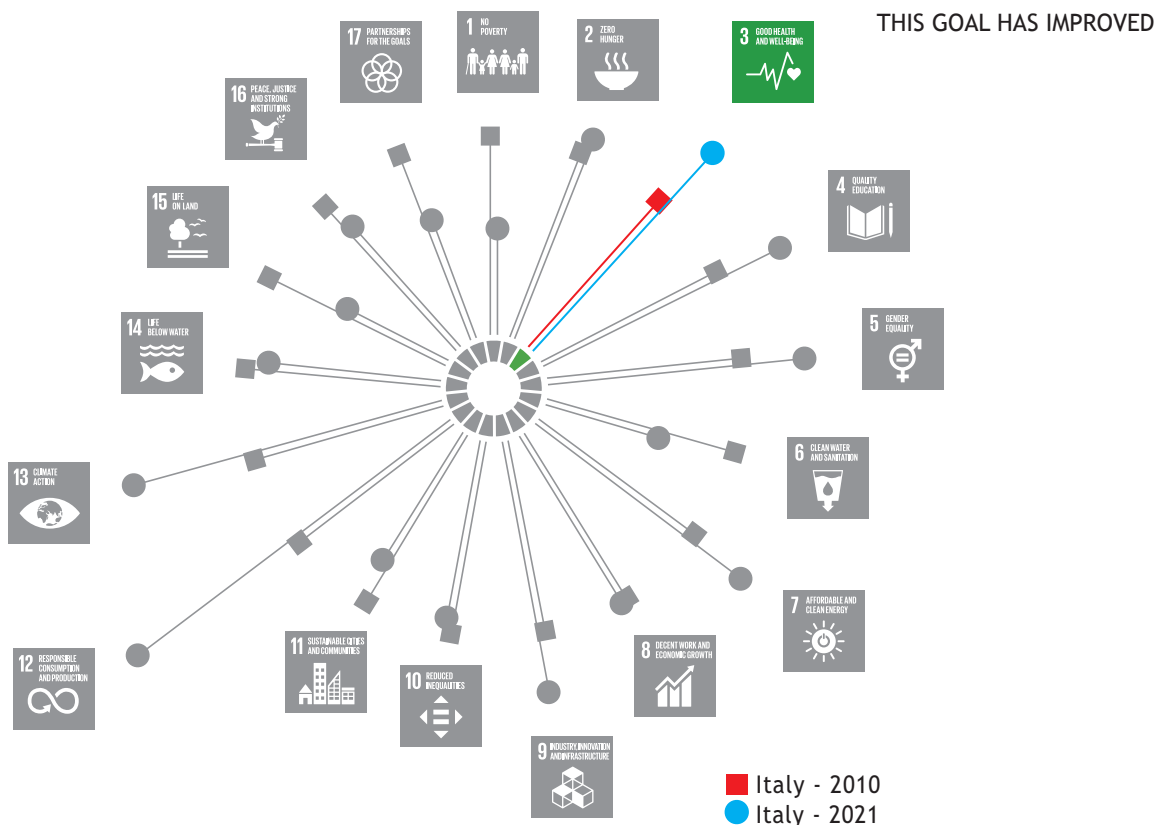
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Tackling service poverty (with Target 10.1)	With regard to legislation defining essential levels of service, it is hoped that, in drawing up each measure, a series of standards and indicators will be defined that establish the nature and universality of the public services provided, the resources need to provide such services and the various professional roles required.

GOAL 3 - GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

The Covid-19 pandemic, which is still in progress, has accentuated certain long-standing concerns and added new ones in terms of health and wellbeing in Italy: from an increase in mortality (63 thousand excess deaths in 2021 compared with the average for 2015-2019), to delays in diagnosing and treating other diseases (it is estimated that cancer treatment has fallen by 50%), to an increase in psychiatric and psychological disorders (around 25-30%), through to increased gaps with regard to access to treatment, psychophysical wellbeing and mortality. The above concerns arose as a result of the seriousness of the emergency, but also due to weaknesses in the system relating to prevention, local healthcare and the quality and quantity of human and material resources. The country's health system, renowned throughout the world for the expertise and quality of its personnel, responded to the pandemic with great commitment and professionalism, but paid the price for certain pre-existing gaps, as was also the case in most other countries.

As a result, it has become clear that Italy needs to rethink its Welfare system and National Health Service, putting in place the reforms necessary to deal with future emergencies, which will undoubtedly occur, and to improve the system's efficiency and effectiveness. In this sense, the opportunities presented by the NRRP have been taken advantage of, including major initiatives and financing relating to the organisational of local health services and the purchase of new equipment and technologies. But further gaps and issues remain unresolved, including a shortage of personnel, above all among nursing staff, the absence of measures to improve mental health provisions and the failure to take specific steps to avoid delays to ordinary services in the event of an emergency. More generally, the pandemic has highlighted how much health is interconnected and globalised and requires strong international cooperation. It has also shown that we need global governance of the sector and across sectors in accordance with the One Health and "health in all policies" approaches.



Target 3.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Support for reducing the global maternal mortality ratio	<p>Additional data with respect to the previous ASviS Report are not available. The first report from the Italian Obstetric Surveillance System (ITOSS) was presented in 2019: the data shows that the maternal mortality rate, equal to 9.18 per 100,000 live births between 2006 and 2012 (in the ten regions participating in the ITOSS in 2018), is in line with the figures for other countries with an advanced obstetric surveillance system, such as the UK and France, where the maternal mortality rate stands at 10 deaths per 100,000 live births. 45.5% of the deaths reported by the surveillance system and subject to review were considered preventable with improved care.</p> <p>Preliminary data from the ITOSS's cohort observational study, "The SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy and postpartum", in which all the Italian regions and self-governing provinces took part, showed that there were no maternal or new-born deaths linked to Covid-19.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Support for reducing the global maternal mortality ratio	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote training courses for health professionals on preventing and managing postpartum haemorrhages and hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. 2. Publish Italian guidelines on postpartum haemorrhages and circulate recommendations for good clinical practice. 3. Strengthen obstetric surveillance and the prevention of postnatal depression.

Target 3.2

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Care for newborns and infants	The rollout of newborn screening for early diagnosis of certain diseases qualifying for basic standards of care is continuing.

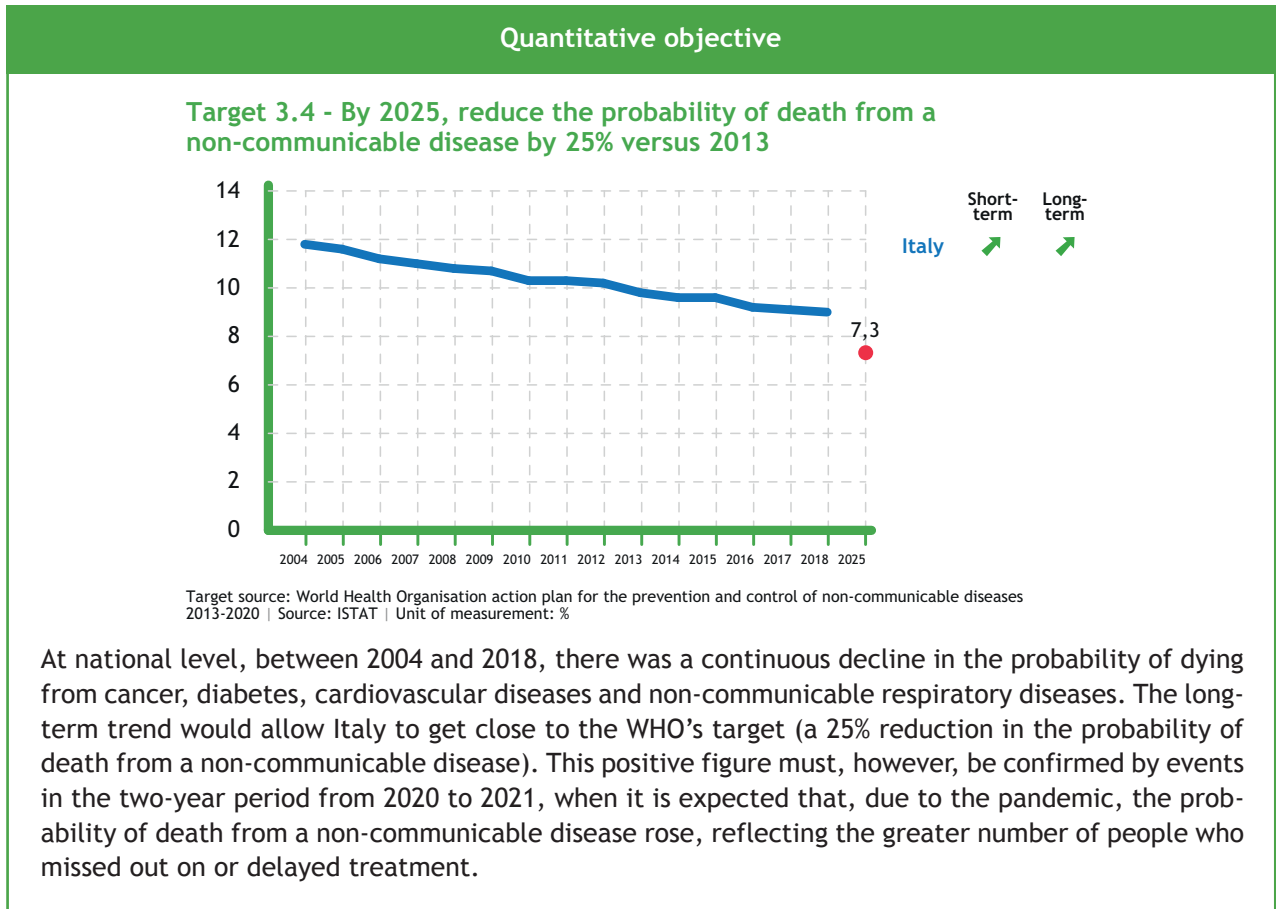
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Care for newborns and infants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the household environment for newborns and children, in addition to the diagnostic and clinical aspects of hereditary diseases. 2. Make the Family Planning Clinic established in Ministerial Decree 77/2022, regarding reform of local health-care M6C1 in the NRRP, an obligatory and not an optional service, reinforced and strengthened by the presence of professionals working within social service and healthcare providers with the "General Pediatrician" and a multidisciplinary team providing across-the-board social and healthcare services, including family services focusing on maternity and infant health services from early years to adolescence. 3. Conduct an in-depth analysis of postnatal psychological support in the first thousand days, from conception to the early months following the birth, as a means to prevent abandonment, infanticide and postnatal depression. 4. Identify specific procedures for reporting and management, with the help of public and private gynaecologists.

Target 3.3

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Tackle epidemics and communicable diseases	<p>The state of emergency came to an end on 31 March 2022. Law Decree 22 of 24 March 2022 amended the anti-Covid measures, gradually removing earlier restrictions from 1 April. The progressive rise in infections led, however, to the need for new measures. The circular issued by the Ministry of Health on 11 July 2022 extended the group people eligible for a second booster dose of the vaccine to everyone over 60 and to people who are highly vulnerable due to underlying or pre-existing conditions.</p> <p>During 2021, efforts were made to make up for the delays caused by the pandemic in efforts to combat HIV and AIDS, resulting in a reduction in the number of tests and potential negative consequences for diagnosis, treatment and prevention. In Italy, the most recent available data indicates that, in 2019, 2,531 new cases of HIV infection were reported (the number could rise in future years due to delays in reporting cases). This results in rate of 4.2 new cases of HIV infection for every 100 thousand residents. This is slightly below the average for European Union countries (4.7 cases per 100 thousand residents)⁶.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Tackle epidemics and communicable diseases	<p>Prevention is key to combatting communicable epidemics and diseases. The new National Health Prevention System for environmental and climate risks has adopted a One Health and Eco Health approach and includes experimental zoological societies. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a need to strengthen and reorganise prevention departments (not provided for either in the 2020-2025 Prevention Plan or in Ministerial Decree 77/2022), which represent the main public health bodies for primary prevention and risk containment. Health systems should work in synergy to achieve effective integration with environmental networks. It would be useful to set up working groups with members from a range of expertise within each local health authority to act an emergency response unit (epidemiologists, doctors, general practitioners, nurses, emergency staff, psychologists, social workers) and to conduct joint training at regional level with national coordination. In addition to climate risks, it is necessary to act on factory farming and agriculture. 2. Conduct an ongoing educational and awareness campaign on communicable diseases in the community to prevent the spread of infections overcoming discrimination. It is fundamental to work continuously with the Ministry of Education to create awareness campaigns, including media advertising and social media posts. 3. It is necessary to move on from current EU principles and strengthen the Union's health legislation and decision-making mechanisms based on the creation of a single health system. The recent regulation (EU) 2021/522, which has established a "programme for the EU's action in the field of health in the period 2021-2027" (the "EU4Health" programme), encourages cooperation between member states without introducing binding commitments and providing the necessary funding.

Target 3.4



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Prevention and treatment of chronic diseases. Mental health and wellbeing	<p>In the period between January 2020 and October 2020, there were reductions of 46.7% in breast cancer screening, 44.9% in colorectal cancer screening and 51.8% in cervical cancer screening⁷.</p> <p>In terms of specialist outpatient check-ups, there was an overall reduction between 2019 and 2020 of more than 144.5 million patients, making a total of 2.1 billion. The total number of people admitted as inpatients and outpatients to public or private facilities fell by 1,775 thousand (emergency cases down 21% and ordinary admittances down 26%)⁸.</p> <p>Protection and inclusion policies for people with disabilities were strengthened with the drawing up of certification guidelines for adolescents and the setting up of a permanent working group for autism. There have instead been delays with regard to action on disorders affecting adolescents⁹, as well as with regard to serious mental health issues in adolescence and early diagnosis of neuropsychiatric diseases and the resulting treatment.</p> <p>The mental health voucher was introduced from 25 July 2022, with the aim of helping citizens pay for counselling and psychotherapy¹⁰.</p> <p>The Agency for a Digital Italy has highlighted a gap between the activation and use of electronic medical records (EMR): only 38% of Italians have heard of EMR and only 12% is aware that they have used them at least once.</p>

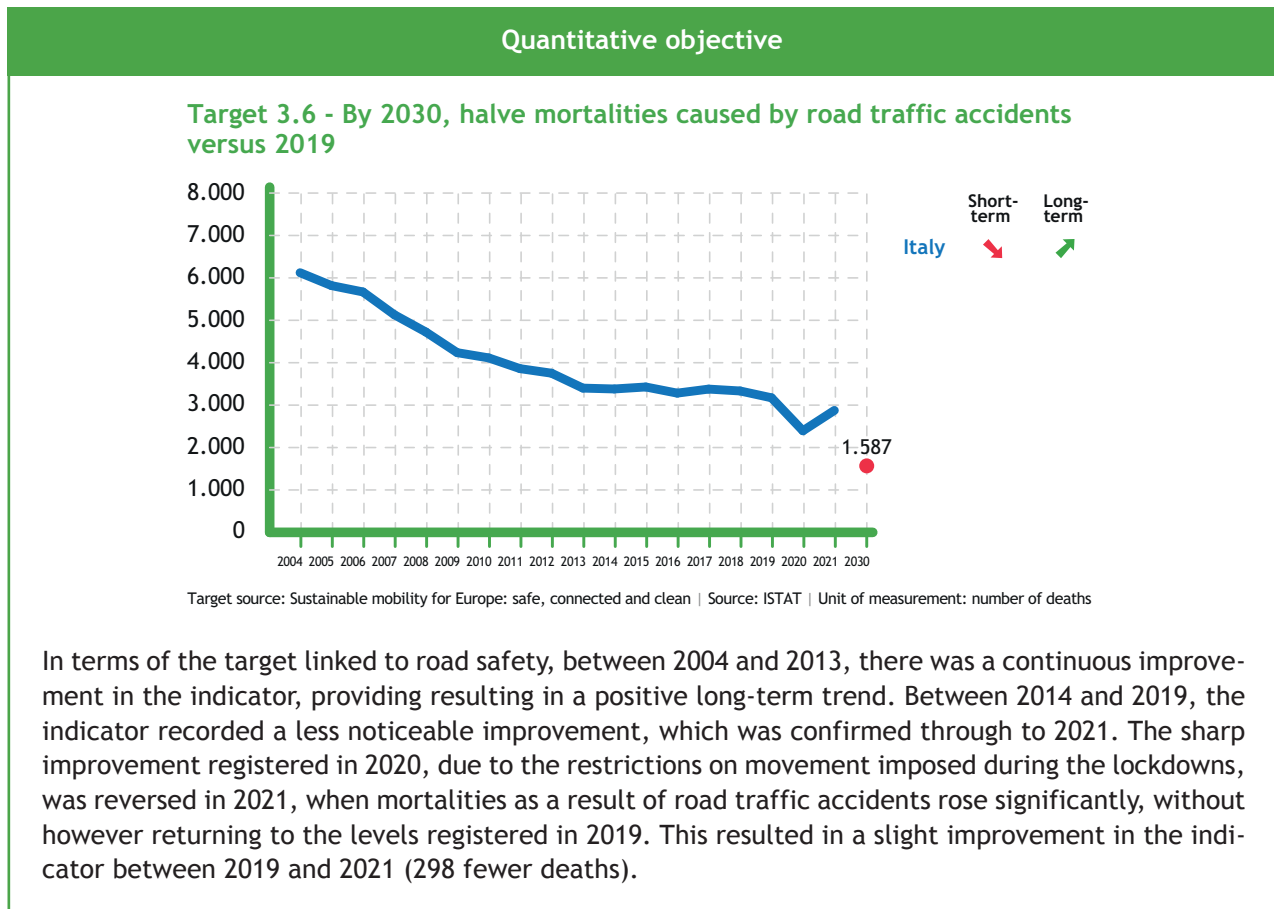
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Prevention and treatment of chronic diseases. Mental health and wellbeing	<p>Delays in diagnostic tests and treatment, which were worsened by the pandemic, are a serious problem for the National Health Service, reflecting a decades-long decline in funding and staff. The solution is greater investment in resources and human capital.</p> <p>It is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop platforms that interconnect data on the treatment of diseases and their prevention. To improve the monitoring and planning of health services, it is crucial that money is invested in the digitalisation of services, such as, for example, the creation of single databases for monitoring health services. 2. Create a single electronic medical records system at national level that is fully accessible to both the public and private sectors. 3. Take advantage of the experience of diagnosing and treating chronic diseases by entities outside the National Health Service, starting from supplementary health funds. 4. Take steps to assess support initiatives introduced during the Covid-19 pandemic, analyse the outcomes and check the procedures used to control conditions linked to Covid-19 and mental disorders among the population. Putting mental health services, alongside prevention and primary care, at the heart of community care services is a priority. 5. Give a decisive boost to the services provided by local authorities to guarantee social inclusion and reintegration and support families and carers.

Target 3.5

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Public awareness of healthy lifestyles	A Framework Agreement between the National School of Administration and the Ministry of Youth was signed on 18 July 2022. The agreement aims to ensure appropriate, targeted training in addiction, above all for National Health Service staff working in addiction services, the third sector, public organisations, the emergency services, people from the academic world, court staff and lawyers.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Public awareness of healthy lifestyles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage educational institutions across all regions to join the Schools for Health in Europe Network Foundation to enable schools to take their own decisions regarding how to promote healthy ways of life. 2. Encourage municipal authorities to take part in similar programmes, with regard to the introduction of cycle lanes, footpaths, pedestrianised areas, fitness trails, community meetings, municipal and supra-municipal coordination, sustainable tourism, quality of life, etc.). 3. Promote awareness campaigns and heighten the role played by school canteens to spread the message about healthy eating from infancy onwards. 4. Enable the development of a food culture for mothers and young children through training on the correct diet for children, to combat the growth in childhood obesity and diabetes, above all in poorer areas of the country.

Target 3.6



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Prevention of personal risk factors by improving road safety behaviours	The impact of road traffic accidents on people’s health is evident, as is the delay in Italy’s achievement of target 3.6. According to data in the National Prevention Plan 2020-2025, the economic impact of road traffic accidents is estimated to be between 1% and 3% of each country’s GDP. Potential prevention strategies regard building awareness from primary school onwards of the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol or other substances, the correct use of personal protection devices and the results of taking medication that affects concentration. The Plan notes the need for long-term programmes to reduce the number and seriousness of road traffic accidents and for initiatives that have a simultaneous impact on several risk factors. The Cabinet Office Decree of 12 January 2017 states that road safety should be among the basic standards of care.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Prevention of personal risk factors by improving road safety behaviours	<p>Road safety is closely linked with sustainable mobility and it is therefore necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop policies that encourage schools to educate students in sustainable mobility. 2. Introduce partnerships between public bodies and associations that deal with sustainable mobility, with organic and continuous actions. 3. Rethink urban infrastructure from the viewpoint of sustainable mobility (new mobility, shared mobility). 4. Promote road safety campaigns and responsible behaviours towards ourselves and others through civic education initiatives in schools, the involvement of driving schools in encouraging behaviours that reduce the related risks, the introduction of risk avoidance procedures into driving tests and the development of training programmes linked to health education initiatives in schools. <p>In addition, the following should be encouraged:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The development of 15-minute walking cities. 6. The development of sustainable urban mobility. 7. Awareness among municipal authorities in metropolitan areas of the need for suitable traffic lights and signage for both traffic and pedestrians.

Target 3.7

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Sexual and reproductive health	<p>Access to contraception is poor and varies from region to region¹¹. Family planning clinics¹² have not lived up to expectations. Despite having “a vital role for general health and wellbeing”, they have been significantly weakened¹³. In addition, the level of service provided by family planning clinics is not the same across the country and direct access that is free of charge would be guaranteed.</p> <p>There are also obstacles to the voluntary termination of pregnancy, the biggest obstacle being the number of conscientious objectors among doctors¹⁴.</p> <p>The National Prevention Plan 2020-2025¹⁵ does not contain a section on sexual and reproductive health, nor does it set out a holistic approach involving awareness building, the training of staff and access to information. This is in total contrast with the resolution adopted in June 2021¹⁶, in which the European Parliament exhorts EU member states to protect and improve women’s sexual and reproductive rights and health. No action was taken in Italy in response to the resolution.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Sexual and reproductive health	<p>There has been a significant decline in the attention paid to sexual and reproductive health in recent years. It is therefore necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen family planning clinics in terms of both resources and staff and boost the services offered to adolescents, the young and adults in terms of awareness, knowledge and prevention. More action needs to be taken in schools and universities by establishing listening groups. Contraceptives should be free for young people and provided tax-free, just as sanitary towels and other menstrual health products should be exempted from VAT. These products should also be distributed free in schools. 2. Introduce health awareness programmes into schools and encourage continuous medical training for health professionals in the risks associated with sexually transmitted diseases. Above all, however, it is necessary to educate young people about love and affection and to combat gender stereotypes, focusing above all on sexuality and behaviours towards others and the other sex. 3. Promote mental health among the young and monitor the consumption of drugs that are dangerous if taken at a young age, such as Viagra. It is also necessary to introduce policies designed to encourage people to have their first child earlier than 30-35 years of age (the average age at which women and men have their first child), starting from aspects relating to employment and the creation of social infrastructure.

Target 3.8

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Investment in the health system and local healthcare provision	There have been no developments other than achievement of the related milestones in the NRRP.
Implementation of the new system guaranteeing basic standards of care across all regions of Italy	The monitoring of basic standards of care is continuing but they have not been revised due to failure to approve tariff caps. The new New System of Guarantees, which came into effect from 2020, has highlighted a net deterioration in the quality of services compared with previous years, largely linked to the health emergency.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Investment in the health system and local healthcare provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boost the role of general practitioners and general paediatricians and the way they connect with each other. 2. Boost and develop local information networks (based on the Influnet model) to strengthen national preparedness and response capabilities. 3. Draw up operational rules (in addition to organisational standards) for the new units provided for in Ministerial Decree 77.
Implementation of the new system guaranteeing basic standards of care across all regions of Italy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update and maintain the system used to monitor and assess basic standards of care in accordance with the new operational framework for thematic aggregators. 2. Insert new items to be monitored, as a priority linked to the transformation of local care, home care and remote medicine. 3. Develop indicators relating to prevention. 4. Define the restrictions to be respected when creating the health districts provided for in Ministerial Decree 77 of 2022, whose organisational and operational structures are, however, governed by regional legislation, with the risk that they will be inconsistent. 5. Introduce legislation governing community-based nurses and social and healthcare professionals, essential in providing home care. 6. Proceed with the reform of care for people in need and the decrees implementing the recent disability reform. 7. Establish the requirements for administrative, health and social service personnel to staff the multidisciplinary teams responsible for identifying new users, and the resources to be included in the national health funding to be provided in the next Budget Law, ensuring that projects can continue after 2026.

Target 3.9

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Implementation of the REACH Regulation	On 10 June 2022, the Candidate List for the the REACH Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals was updated and now included 224 banned chemical substances. The European Commission has revised certain requirements on the information to be provided when registering chemical substances under the REACH Directive. This will entail changes to the registrations for manufacturers, to be applied from October 2022.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Implementation of the REACH Regulation	Increase controls and synergies with the departments responsible for prevention, partly to guarantee protections for human health and the environment.

Target 3.a

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Increase awareness of the health risks linked to smoking	The continuous downward trend in tobacco consumption in the three years from 2017 to 2019 did not continue in 2020 and 2021, with the latter year registering a 0.8 percentage point increase ¹⁷ compared with 2019. The number of people smoking heated tobacco products also rose: 3.3% in 2022 compared with 1.1% in 2019, whilst more than one person in three (36.6%) considers this form of smoking to be less harmful than traditional forms. This year's World No Tobacco Day, promoted by the WHO, focused on the negative impact of tobacco on the planet: from its cultivation through to distribution and disposal. In Italy, consumption of tobacco products (for smoking and not for smoking) is the leading cause of preventable morbidity and death. It is estimated that over 93 thousand deaths are attributable to smoking tobacco (20.6% of all deaths among men and 7.9% of all deaths among women), with direct and indirect costs of more than €26 billion ¹⁸ .

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Increase awareness of the health risks linked to smoking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run awareness campaigns in the mass and social media. 2. Encourage studies of the effectiveness of therapies designed to reduce the damage caused by tobacco (e-cigarettes) and introduce solutions based on total abstinence.

Target 3.b

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Investment in public and private research	A steering committee has been set up by the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry for Economic Development with the aim of boosting Italy's research and development by exploiting synergies between public research bodies and the research departments within businesses. The committee is responsible for coordinating the innovative health ecosystem, with financing from the National Additional Fund. This aims to create an innovative health ecosystem by setting up transnational clinical networks to share the technologies and expertise available in Italy and create projects on which to focus the attention of public and private bodies operating in synergy in order to innovate, develop and create highly qualified jobs. In terms of research, the document "Proposed draft Reform of Health Information Systems", drawn up by Italy's Health Commission, identified shortcomings in health information systems and proposes realistic solutions based on a survey of IT needs and existing databases with reference to clinical, administrative, quality control and research requirements (including epidemiological research). A national health research programme for the three-year period 2020-2022 has been implemented alongside the national research programme approved at the end of 2020 and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Investment in public and private research	Monitor the NRRP to control the allocation of funding to entities providing the best return on investment.

Target 3.c

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Strengthen global health systems	In response to the shortfall in general practitioners, the number of available scholarships has been further increased from 1,075 in the period 2017-2020 to 2,046 for the period 2020-2023. To train specialist doctors, in 2021 the 13,200 state contracts financed from the National Health Fund were supplemented with a further 4,200 funded by the NRRP, making a total of 17,400 contracts (compared with 13,400 in 2020).

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Strengthen global health systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the process for accessing medical training and professions and provide financial support to enable people to overcome the financial barriers blocking access to the medical profession. 2. Promote global access to healthcare and standardise the excessively fragmented nature of treatments and specialist care with respect to the need to focus on the physical and psychological health of the individual, and on how to stay healthy and respond to disease (not fragmented restrictions, but lifestyles providing quality of life and making use of relational and family resources, as well as on exploiting the infinite possibilities offered by local healthcare). 3. Promote the One Health approach both nationally and as part of international cooperations and, in the latter case, increase funding for multilateral, bilateral, decentralised cooperation initiatives, etc.. 4. Support research into heat-resistant vaccines for use in countries with limited resources. 5. Increase the focus on gender medicine.

Target 3.d

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Strengthen global cooperation. Pandemic prevention and response	The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted how much health is interconnected and globalised and the need for international cooperation to respond to the main threats to global health. In this context, on 1 December 2021, World Health Organisation members agreed to begin work on an international treaty on pandemic prevention and response. An intergovernmental negotiating body was set up and this held its first meeting on 24 February 2022 to agree on a timetable and the method of work. The intergovernmental negotiating body will present a progress report to the 76 th World Health Assembly in 2023, with the aim of adopting the Treaty, setting out the key objectives and principles to be adopted to promote collective, global action to prevent and respond to pandemics, by 2024.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Strengthen global cooperation. Pandemic prevention and response	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement global, intersectoral governance to develop effective measures capable of removing structural factors that impede sustainable development at local and global level. 2. Implement a digital archive of both quantitative and qualitative data/information deriving from national and international contributions. The archive should be easily usable in real time by all with the following objectives: to improve epidemic preparedness and response; to improve diagnostic development; to improve the development of treatments and vaccines. 3. Promote studies assessing the processes adopted at national and above all regional level to identify "good practices" that achieved satisfactory outcomes. 4. Promote methods of participation and sharing, based on the theme of "social distancing". 5. Promote health cooperation policies aimed at building and supporting strong public and community-based health systems that are well-rooted in their local areas.

GOAL 4 - QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Assessment of the ten targets included under Goal 4 reveals positive and negative aspects.

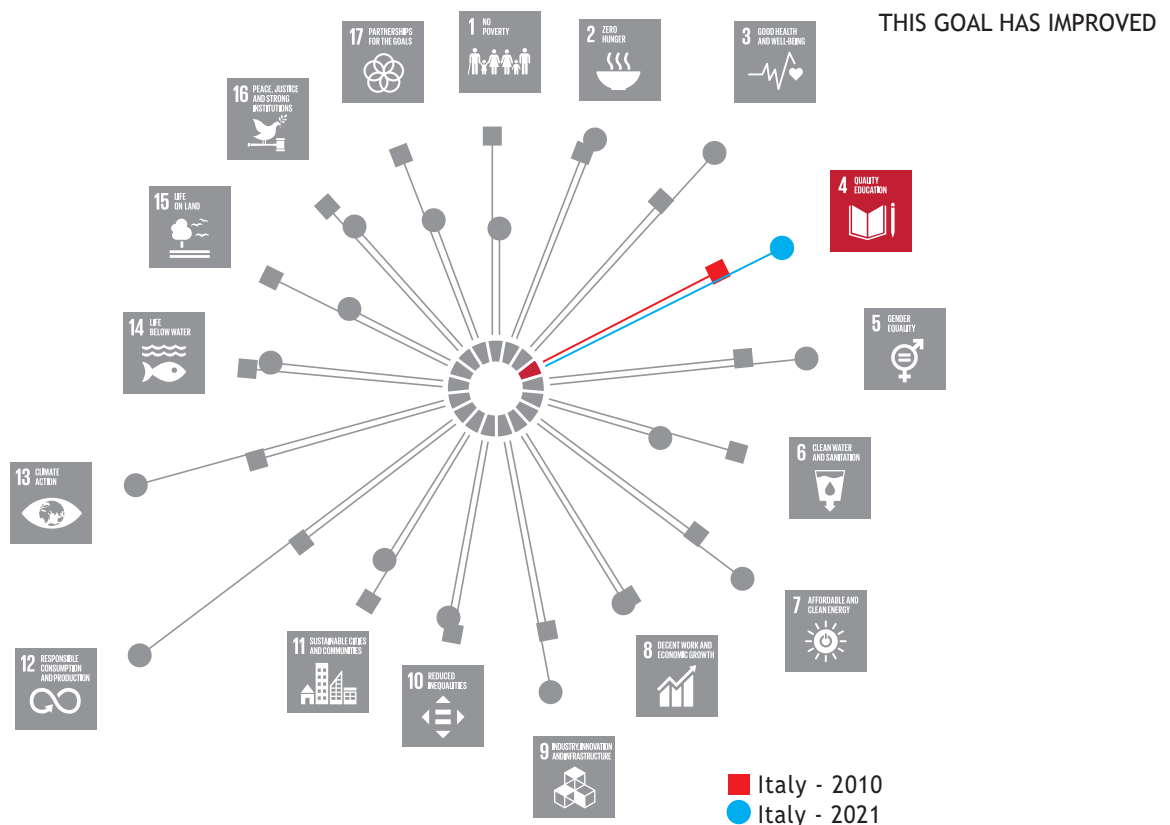
The quality of learning and efforts to cut the dropout rate, which are closely connected, remain priorities. There is a long way to go in improving the quality of learning, above all to make up the ground lost during the pandemic. We must seek to reverse the resulting growth in socio-cultural and regional inequalities, investing in initiatives that are effective in reducing early school leaving, whether explicit or implicit.

Assessment of progress towards achieving the targets is linked to the adoption of certain reforms (or a part thereof) included in the NRRP (such as teacher training, technical colleges, access to universities, active labour and training policies, school buildings, improved education between the ages of 0 and 6), with the recommendation to take a systemic approach, integrating resources and obtaining synergies.

Assessment of the targets spotlights the potential of certain reforms or investments, if appropriately calibrated, to address the shortcomings reported: such as support for adequate training for teachers regarding inclusion, how to teach sustainable development and global citizenship; the introduction of early years education where absent; investment in the right to university study. Much will depend on the implementing decrees, which are being drawn up.

Finally, recently approved reforms feature a number of shortcomings and fail to live up to expectations. This is above all the case with Law 79/2022, which fails to offer career prospects capable of attracting the best graduates into the teaching profession.

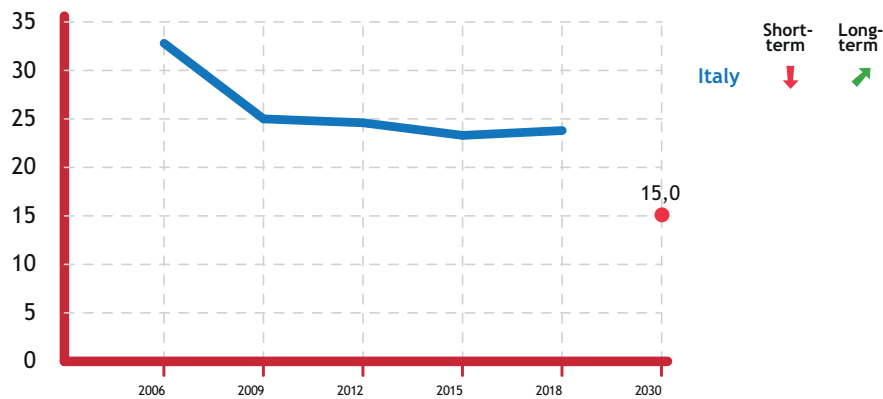
The manifest delays in implementing the reforms and investment provided for in the NRRP¹⁹, due to the political and electoral situation, are also a cause for concern.



Target 4.1

Quantitative objective

Target 4.1 - By 2030, reduce the share of students who have not attained basic numeracy skills to below 15% (15 year olds)²⁰

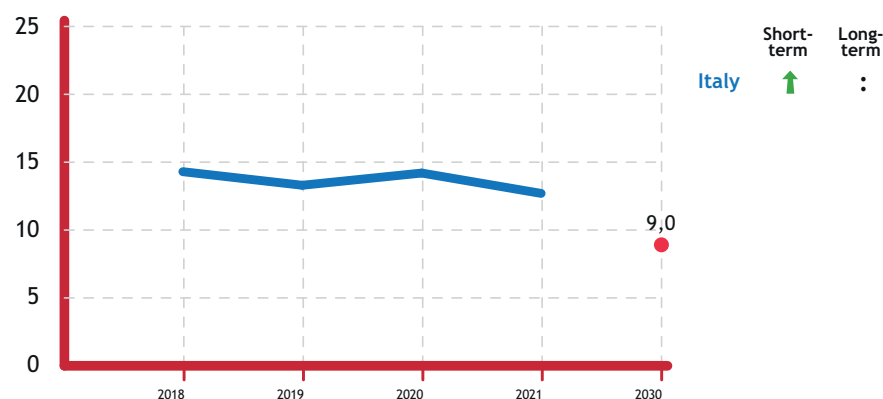


Target source: European education area | Source: ISTAT | Unit of measurement: %

The share of students who fail to attain basic numeracy skills improved significantly between 2006 and 2009 (down 7.8 percentage points), providing resulting in a positive long-term trend. This positive trend decreases over the coming years, with the figure remaining stable at close to the indicator for 2009, resulting in a negative short-term trend. The impact of the pandemic and remote learning was not taken into account in the analysis, with the historical data series ending in 2018. As confirmed by the results of testing by INVALSI (National Institute for the Evaluation of the Education and Training System), it is expected that students' skills went backwards in 2020 and 2021.

Quantitative objective

Target 4.1 - By 2030, reduce the share of students who are early leavers from education and training to below 9% (18-24 year olds)



Target source: European education area | Source: ISTAT | Unit of measurement: %

In terms of the Target for reducing the share of students who leave education and training early, Italy reports an uneven, albeit generally positive, trend, with an improvement in the indicator of 1.6 percentage points between 2018 and 2021. In 2020, the education system was hit by the impact of remote learning, with an almost one percentage point increase in the number of early leavers compared with 2019. 2021 already saw an improvement which, if it continues in the coming years, should enable Italy to achieve the European target.

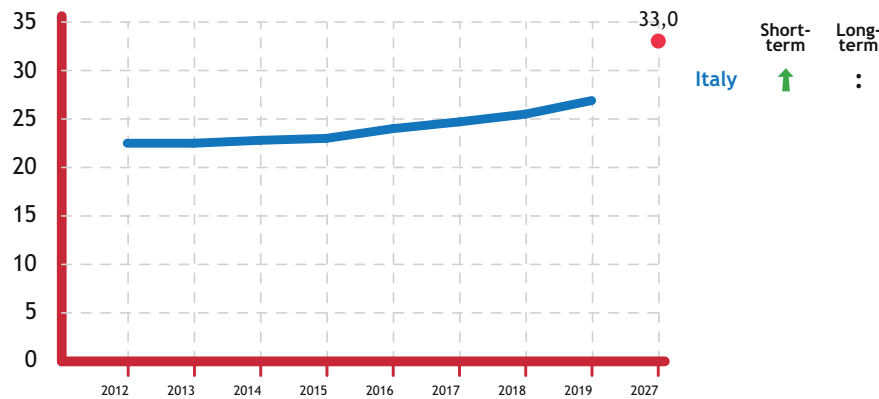
Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Access to quality education for all: primary, middle and secondary schools	<p>The assessment cannot be positive. INVALSI figures for 2022²¹ confirm the alarming impact of the pandemic on the quality of learning. The collapse seen in 2021 has been halted but, without a systematic effort to make up for lost ground, there is no sign of a turnaround that would restore the situation prior to the pandemic (which was, in any event, unsatisfactory). The damage, in terms of learning, has been felt nationally, but has exacerbated to an alarming extent pre-existing social and regional inequalities. This has led to a further widening of the gap at the end of secondary school education.</p> <p>Among the educational reforms in the NRRP, the one relating to the training and recruitment of secondary school teachers is key. Law 79/2022, approved in June 2022, contains positive measures for initial training, such as giving the hoped for importance to didactic, theoretical and practical aspects. The legislation is disappointing, however, with regard to in-service training and the absence of improved career prospects capable of attracting the best graduates into the teaching profession (see Target 4.c).</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Access to quality education for all: primary, middle and secondary schools	<p>We recommend:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investment in systemic initiatives to make up for lost learning, accentuated by the pandemic and evidenced by the increase in the number of students acquiring basic skills, with particular emphasis on bridging regional gaps. 2. Investment in combating early school leaving - whether explicit or implicit - by ensuring resources are committed in addition to those provided by the NRRP (starting with the funds provided by Decree 170/2022) to guarantee the provision of full-time schooling and school canteens to ensure a gradual extension of in-school presence across all years and throughout the country. In this regard, effective reform of preparation (above all, for the switch from middle to secondary school), already provided for in the NRRP, is of crucial importance. 3. The promotion of open and integrated open and integrated education, by keeping schools open throughout the day, especially in the most deprived areas, providing educational and extracurricular activities, with a view to implementing Community Education Pacts.

Target 4.2

Quantitative objective

Target 4.2 - By 2027, provide at least 33% of infants a place in early years education (3-36 months)



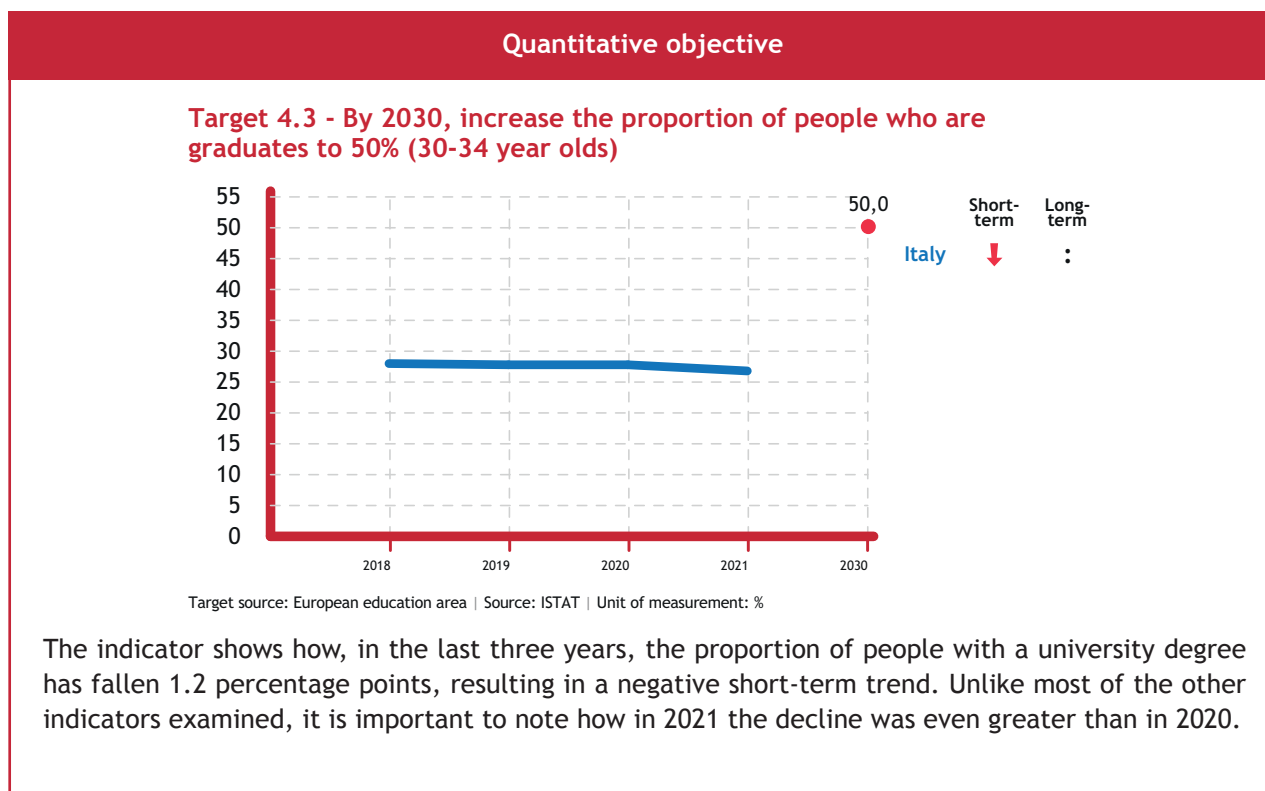
Target source: Budget Law 234 of 2021, art. 1, paragraphs 172-173 | Source: ISTAT | Unit of measurement: %

Available places in early years education rose continuously between 2012 and 2019, resulting in a positive short-term trend. There was strong growth from 2015 on, with an increase of 3.9 percentage points in the last five years. Despite the improvement in average provision at national level, the problems caused by regional inequalities remain: available places in southern Italy cover around 15% of children, whilst the figure raises to approximately 35% in northern and central Italy.

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Access to quality education for all: creches and nursery schools	In the 2019-20 school year, only 14.7% of children aged 0 to 2 attended a creche or a play group financed by a municipal authority, with significant inequalities in terms of provision and places (Calabria, Campania and Sicily lag well behind). Spending by municipalities for children aged 0 to 2 also varies significantly: from approximately €2,000 per head in Emilia Romagna to €149 in Calabria. Alongside the improvement in the system for children aged 0 to 6 driven by the Ministry of Education and in agreement with the Joint Conference on the “early” allocation of resources from the national fund for the integrated system, the 2022 Budget Law establishes a basic standard of service of 33% for the availability of places in early years education, increasing the solidarity funds allocated to municipalities. However, it is necessary for services for children aged 0 to 6 to meet high quality standards and to be accessible to households on low income or without income. The NRRP provides for investment of €4.6 billion in implementation of the plan for creches, nursery schools and educational and care services, with the aim of making 264,480 ²² new places available in creches for the under-sixes.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Access to quality education for all: creches and nursery schools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce local task forces in certain areas to ensure that eligible entities apply for funding under the NRRP (the deadline has been extended several times) and to launch qualitatively appropriate early years provision in synergy with the local educational community and social and health services. It will be necessary to monitor effective regional rebalancing. 2. Support municipal authorities in planning and launching services in synergy with the educational community, including schools, education departments and local social and health services. It may be useful for this purpose to deploy an information system for available early years services.

Target 4.3



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Access to quality education for all: universities and lifelong learning	<p>The performance of this target raises concerns. In the last three years, the proportion of young people (30-34 years old) with a university degree has fallen, declining to 26.8% in 2021, well below the European average of 41%.</p> <p>The NRRP introduces two reforms in this area: the reform (1.2) of technical colleges and the reform (1.4) of the system for preparing students for university and technical colleges. The reform of technical colleges has set rather modest objectives compared with the investment of €1.5 billion.</p> <p>Progress has been made with regard to scholarships designed to guarantee the right to university education, with the NRRP setting aside €500 million (1.8). Ministry of Education, Universities and Research Decree 157 of 12 February 2021 has raised the scholarship for the 2022-23 academic year by €500 to €2,481.75 for students living on campus and by €900 to €6,157.74 for students living off campus. The number of beneficiaries has also been increased, with the qualifying threshold in terms of Equivalent Economic Status Indicator raised to €24,335.11 and of the Equivalent Asset Status Indicator to €52,902.43. These are entirely laudable measures.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Access to quality education for all: universities and lifelong learning	<p>Guarantee students' access to quality education, funding schools and universities to drive the country's recovery, increasing ordinary investment in state education with the aim of increasing it from 3.9% of GDP to 5%, in line with the European average. The increased funding should above all be directed at university education which, unlike investment in schools, is well below the European average. The provision of vocational courses should be increased in the form of both technical college courses and three-year vocational degree courses.</p>

Target 4.4

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Continuous training (with Target 8.5)	In Italy, continuous training shifted towards the European average in 2021, with 9.9% of people aged 25 to 64 taking part. This followed sharp decline in 2020. After the pandemic, people began to return to courses in greater numbers than in previous years, above all among the employed.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Continuous training (with Target 8.5)	An interdepartmental structure should be established between the relevant ministries and regions, which is open to the most representative business associations. It is also important to enhance cross-cutting and digital skills training in curricula and the new forms of onlife expression and participation, by promoting the acquisition and assessment of students' digital skills through innovative and inclusive teaching, which also has an impact on learning environments, digital skills, soft skills and media education.

Target 4.5

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Tackle persistent gender stereotypes and inclusive learning	<p>The assessment is again far from positive. INVALSI data for 2022 confirms that gender gaps in Italy are much wider than in the rest of Europe.</p> <p>In terms of inclusion, aside from principles that continue to be recognised as ground-breaking at international level, the day-by-day approach in schools appears increasingly jaded.</p> <p>In the 2020-21 school year, over 300 thousand students with disabilities attended Italian schools and there are 191 thousand teaching assistants. There are delays in assigning 20% of support staff, but above all one in three has had no specific training.</p> <p>The situation for SpLD and SEN students is no better, above all due to a lack of training for the relevant teachers.²³ 10.3% of Italian school students have a migrant background and they still face obstacles to their education, starting from reduced access to school education, an increased risk of being early leavers and of segregation and poor academic performance.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Tackle persistent gender stereotypes and inclusive learning	<p>We recommend:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Efforts to combat gender stereotypes in everyday teaching, to adapt and customise teaching methods to different learning styles, and to reduce the learning gap in science subjects through innovations in curricula, methods and the content of teaching materials, developing each student's interests. 2. Incentives for universities to increase the number of specialist courses for support staff. Within the scope of the decrees implementing Law 79, include a suitable number of credits (at least four) for teaching inclusion among the 60 credits awarded during the new initial training for all secondary school teachers²⁴. 3. Assigning specifically trained teaching assistants to students with disabilities. 4. Strengthening the interrelation between individual support plans and the child's future life plans, at the same time guaranteeing inclusive and accessible spaces to enable their full participation.

Target 4.7

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Education for global citizenship and sustainability	<p>The 2030 Agenda and topics relating to ESD and GCE have been included in the Italian school curriculum and in the new system for early years learning and primary education introduced in 2018. They are also included in Citizenship Education courses (Law 92/2018) and in the School Regeneration Plan (2021). The current approach appears, however, to be rather fragmented.</p> <p>As part of the School Regeneration Plan, the Green Community has been launched, with funding of €2 million for initiatives promoted by schools. The Plan has also allocated €5 million to fund the selection of third sector entities to take part in joint initiatives with schools (Departmental Decree of 26 July 2021). The start of these joint projects is awaited²⁵.</p> <p>Law 92/2019 formally introduced a series of macro-topics²⁶ relating to Target 4.7 into the curriculum. However, issues regarding gender equality and climate change continue to be given insufficient space and importance. There is no national monitoring system, even partial, that would enable an assessment of how these topics are being taught and the related outcomes after two years following their introduction. Italy has general guidelines for assessing citizenship education and, on a trial basis, refers to learning objectives relating to knowledge and skills defined autonomously by individual faculties.</p> <p>Specific guidelines for civic education are due to be issued for the 2023-24 school year. With regard to teacher training, explicit reference to these topics is limited to cultural diversity and tolerance, environmental sustainability and sustainable consumption and production. In contrast, no explicit reference is made to topics regarding gender equality, human rights, peace and non-violence, climate change and human survival and wellbeing.</p> <p>The Target's main indicator (4.7.1) is not used at local level and this means that there is a failure to reflect local events in formal education. Target 4.7 is not explicitly named in many local sustainable development strategies and agendas.</p> <p>We welcome the Global Citizenship Action Plan in application of the Italian Global Citizenship Education Strategy promoted by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation in collaboration with government and civil society bodies.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Education for global citizenship and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define national and regional indicators for measuring Target 4.7 that are comparable at international level. 2. Make explicit reference to issues regarding climate change and gender equality in the civic education curriculum and set out the expected learning objectives for 2023/24. 3. Include a course on sustainability based on the GreenComp framework for everyone during their first year of university (at least three credits). 4. Include at least six credits for ESD and GCE topics in university training for future secondary teachers (Law Decree 36/2022). 5. Introduce the following into training for new school leaders in 2022/23: topics relating to ESD and GCE with a systemic approach at school level; topics relating to learning environments and education facilities. 6. Bring civic education into line with the recommendations for a renewed European citizenship education in the proposed European Parliament resolution on implementation of civic education measures (2021/2008 INI). 7. Include ESD and GCE training content in professional training credits with reference to amendment of the Constitution. 8. Renew and build on the activities of the partnership between the Ministry of Education and ASviS, set up by the current memorandum of understanding. 9. Include tests of ESD and GCE expertise in national standardised testing.

Target 4.a

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Education facilities and learning environments	The assessment of progress towards meeting this target is partially positive. Although later than hoped, calls for tenders for the most important projects provided for in the NRRP have been held. These include among others: (i) the construction of 216 new schools (approximately €1.1 billion); (ii) investment in creches and nursery schools (€4.6 billion). In addition, a Ministry of Education Decree of June 2022 launched the School Plan 4.0 to transform the physical spaces within schools, laboratories and classrooms, integrating them with virtual learning spaces (€2.1 billion). Finally, the definition of guidelines for learning spaces and teaching, as provided for in the NRRP, is important. Drawn up by the committee of experts set up by the Ministry, the guidelines establish certain essential conditions for integrating innovative approaches to learning into physical spaces. Concerns remain - and have grown since the fall of the Draghi Government - over the effective implementation of the plans, from the management of calls for tender to the start-up of work.

Topics or policies	ASViS's proposals
Education facilities and learning environments	<p>We recommend:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That specific attention should be paid by the outgoing Government and naturally by the new Government to delivery and timing of all the projects already launched and to be launched, ensuring an approach based on clarity and transparency. 2. That specific attention should be paid to safety improvements and the upgrade of school buildings provided for in the NRRP (€3.9 billion). This NRRP funding will largely be used to finance existing projects launched from 2020. The risk of the absence of overall vision is inevitable. Despite this, we hope that the Ministry and regional and local authorities will jointly identify the necessary checks and controls in accordance with the principles set out in the guidelines. 3. Ensuring that, together with the objectives of securing school facilities and energy sustainability, every school construction project in the near future must take account of objectives related to educational innovation in recognition of the role of learning environments, as provided for in the Ministry of Education's guidelines.

Target 4.c

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Increase the supply of qualified teachers	<p>The assessment relating to Target 4.c cannot be positive. Three things need to happen for there to be an improvement in the quality of teaching: (i) a career in teaching must be made attractive to the best young graduates, above all in STEM subjects, to whom the private sector offers better prospects; (ii) the initial training of new teachers must prepare them better for the role they are to play; (iii) use law 79 of 2022 to ensure that existing teachers are provided with continuous training and systematic refresher courses of high quality, focusing on both subject knowledge and teaching methods.</p> <p>Progress towards achieving Target 4.c is measured internationally by the indicator 4.c.1, namely “the proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level”.</p> <p>As elsewhere in Europe, Italy is faced with a serious situation regarding the teaching profession. The key causes are, on the one hand, the fact that the current generation of teachers is aging and, on the other, the contradictory problem of having too few and too many teachers, due to the fact that teachers waiting to be employed do not have the required characteristics, in terms of residence or subject knowledge, to meet the needs of schools. This situation has led Italy in 2021 and 2022 to have almost a fifth of teachers on fixed-term contracts.</p> <p>Compared with their European colleagues, Italian teachers express a low level of satisfaction with their salary. The reform of secondary school teacher training and recruitment introduced by the NRRP with Law 79 of June 2022 has finally addressed the need to separate, at secondary level, teacher training from recruitment.</p> <p>The same legislation does not unfortunately contain the expected changes to in-service training, reflecting the absence of career prospects that would convince the best graduates to embark on a teaching career. The establishment of an organisational structure with responsibility for overseeing in-service teacher training is a positive step, even if details of how it will operate have not been provided.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
<p>Increase the supply of qualified teachers</p>	<p>In general, the aim is to improve working conditions to make a career in teaching more attractive and boost the status of teachers so as to attract qualified, highly-motivated young new graduates to the profession.</p> <p>We propose that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National professional standards for teachers should be drawn up and adopted. 2. Changes be made to training and recruitment, making appropriate alterations to the more disappointing parts of Law 79/2022. 3. Put in place incentives for people to choose teaching as a career. 4. After negotiation with the unions, career prospects should be linked to appropriate remuneration policies, no longer only linked to seniority but to the various levels of responsibility. 5. Issues relating to stress and burnout should be addressed, strengthening the role played by collaboration within schools. 6. A permanent unit should be set up at the Ministry and Regional School Offices to oversee the recruitment of school leaders, teachers and administrative staff. 7. The role of the interoperable SOFIA online platform should be strengthened and its functions extended. 8. Second-level initiatives should be organised for future trainers through agreements with universities, research centres and professional associations enabling forms of control over the quality of the training offered.

GOAL 5 - GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

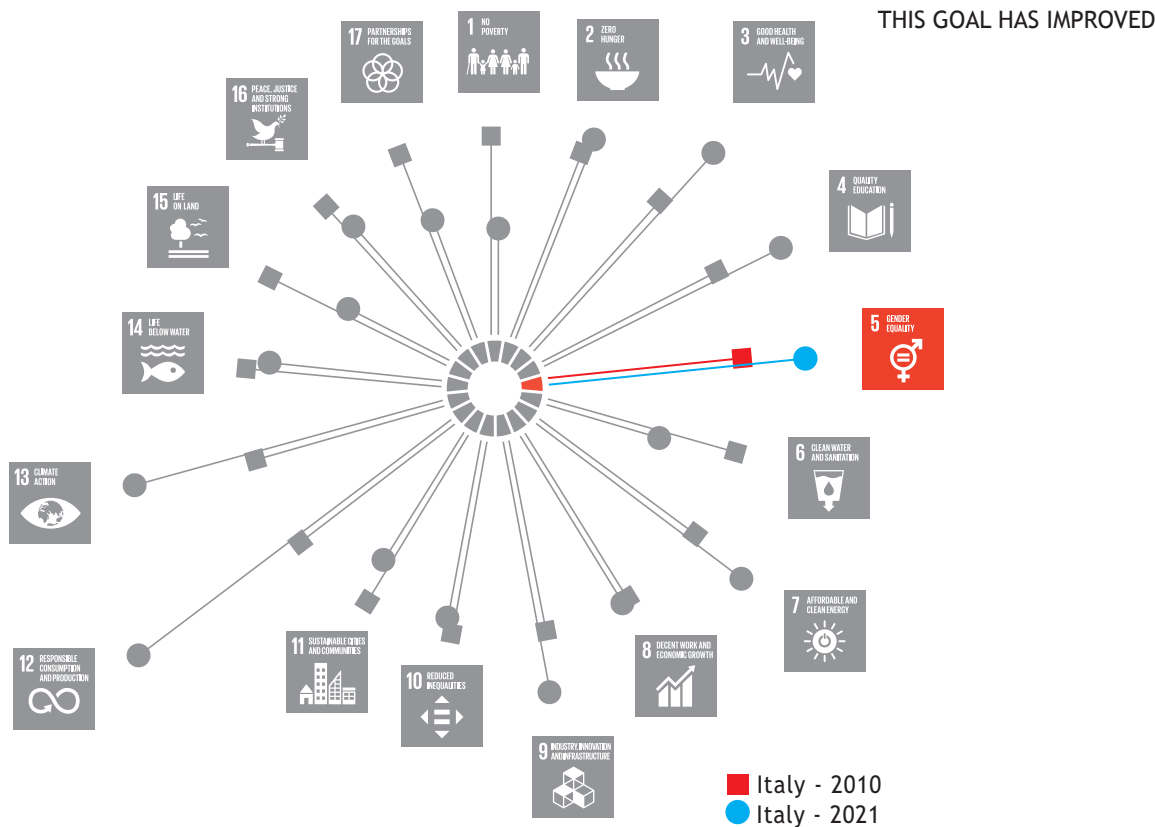
Last year saw finalisation of the measures provided for in the NRRP with the aim of reducing the gender gap in Italy, first and foremost with regard to employment.

To help drive **growth in female employment**, the innovative approach represented by gender procurement (Law Decree 77 of 2022) in the calls for tender for projects funded by the NRRP was taken a step further. In this regard, an important step was marked by the measure introducing “**gender certification**” (Law 162/2021), preparation of the UNI/PdR 125:2022 guidelines for businesses and the establishment of a permanent working group for gender certification to put forward standards and forms of monitoring, partly with reference to practices in other countries. This process was completed with publication of the specific implementing decree by the Department for Equal Opportunities on 29 April 2022.

With regard to gender certification, the issue of support for businesses as they introduce policies designed to promote equal opportunities and assess the impact remains open, above all in relation to smaller companies.

Another tool introduced to support female employment is the Women’s Entrepreneurship Fund. It will be important to assess the degree to which the Fund will succeed in driving the growth of innovative, sustainable women-led businesses.

The issue of monitoring the national gender equality strategy approved in June 2021 remains unresolved, as does the application of gender budgeting. This tool, used to assess the impact of the policies implemented and due to be introduced, is still in its infancy and is in the process of being adopted by certain public organisations.



Target 5.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Integrate the gender dimension in all EU policy areas	The European Commission is almost halfway to implementing the Gender Parity Strategy 2020-2025. Integration of the gender dimension in all policy areas remains an essential component of the strategy: “to be effective, every European policy must take into account the gender dimension at all stages, from planning through to implementation”. Many initiatives with a major gender component have been launched, including those linked to the ecological and digital transition. The commission has taken further steps to insert the gender component in its funding programmes in the budget for 2021-27. Great attention was paid to including data about the gender dimension.

Topics or policies	ASviS’s proposals
Integrate the gender dimension in all EU policy areas	Follow up all the recommendations in the Grevio Baseline Evaluation Report of 2019 on the Istanbul Convention.

Target 5.2

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Prevent and combat violence against women	Law 53/2022, regarding statistics on violence against women, was approved. This a major step on the way to gathering information on the issue to monitor cases of violence and efforts to prevent and combat it. The failure to approve the anti-trafficking plan following its expiry three years ago prevents the adoption of the structural initiatives needed to prevent and combat the phenomenon.

Topics or policies	ASviS’s proposals
Prevent and combat violence against women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urgently amend, within the approaching deadline, Italian legislation on sexual harassment in the workplace, following ratification of the ILO Convention. 2. Approve the anti-trafficking plan. 3. Enable female victims who have survived violence to be financially independent, above all through appropriate training and the offer of dignified employment opportunities. 4. Allocate adequate funding for the uniform distribution throughout the country of women’s crisis centres and refuges. 5. Finance appropriate university training courses for students, open also to external users (middle school teachers, people working in various sectors on preventing violence against women and decision-makers).

Target 5.3

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Eliminate practices harmful to gender equality	The resolution on the EU's gender equality strategy, approved by the European Parliament on 21 January 2021 backs the need for a European directive to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, including female genital mutilation (FGM). The need for a directive was reiterated in the resolution approved by the plenary session. It highlights the absence of references to the gender dimension in human trafficking, with regard to slavery and sexual exploitation, issues that primarily affect women and girls.

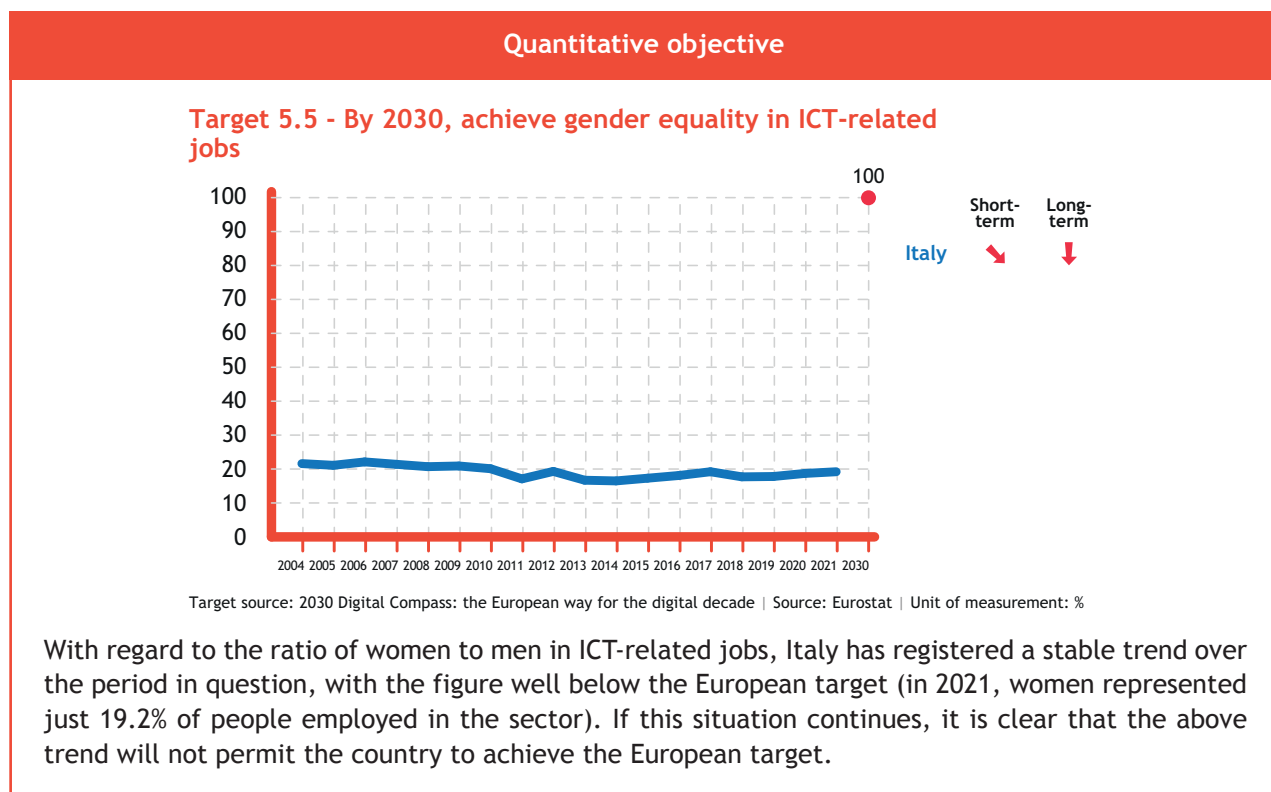
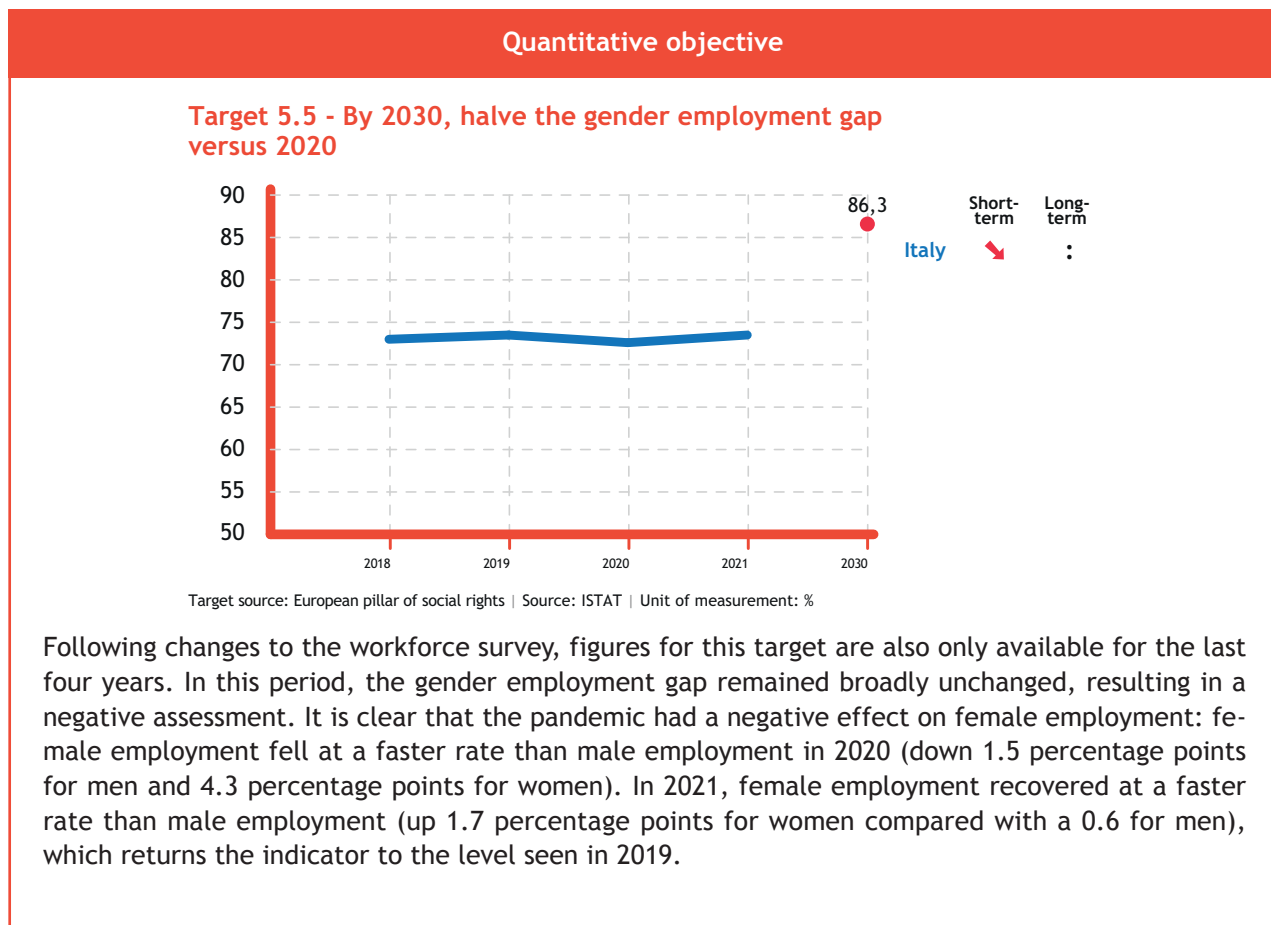
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Eliminate practices harmful to gender equality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guarantee standardised training in sexual violence and violence against women (including FGM) for people in various professions (including education) throughout the country. Throughout Italy, develop a practical way of assessing the risk of FGM to support professionals in their efforts to prevent the phenomenon, protect those at risk and effectively support the women and girls who are victims of FGM or at risk of FGM. 2. Institutionalise services (such as regional FGM centres) within existing structures (with regular, secure and adequate funding), including prevention and protection services that should be integrated with other services relating to sexual violence and violence against women within an existing system (the health system, the educational system, social services, the court system and migrant reception centres). 3. Conduct a survey/assessment of what has been done at regional level with access to documents regarding best practices. 4. Increase and guarantee over time the funds allocated to implement Law 7/2006 on FGM. 5. Put in place a participatory process for revising the current legislation in view of inadequate application of criminal law, setting up a Commission to evaluate the application of existing criminal law on FGM, involving the various NGOs, jurists, jurists' associations, associations for the protection of women and representatives from the communities that practice FGM.

Target 5.4

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Policies to boost the birth rate. Promote shared responsibility for household chores and a better work-life balance (with Targets 8.1 and 10.3)	Law 32 of 7 April 2022 delegates the Government to take action to provide support and guidance for families. An organic plan for policies aimed specifically at the family has been approved. Implementation will require closer links with existing legislation and policies and the identification of specific funding. Italy has recently seen a number of slight, if only symbolic, improvements, above all regarding shared responsibility for supporting men and women, such as the structure increase in mandatory paid paternity leave to ten days (Legislative Decree 105/2022), which has also been extended to public sector workers. However, this measure is still largely ineffective.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Policies to boost the birth rate. Promote shared responsibility for household chores and a better work-life balance (with Targets 8.1 and 10.3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relieve women of their role as unpaid carers and domestic workers by providing public services, social protection infrastructure and policies, in line with the approach adopted in the NRRP with the aim of taking advantage of local services and healthcare and encouraging shared responsibility within households. 2. Guarantee the availability of updated data and analyses to assess the value of unpaid care and domestic work. 3. Incentivise employers who facilitate flexible work arrangements such as flexitime working, job sharing, remote working, specific leave, etc.. 4. Increase investment in funding to support the work of carers within families and publicise this funding.

Target 5.5



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Equal opportunities for women at work (with Target 10.3)	<p>Despite its limited application (listed companies) and reduced period in force (six mandates), the Golfo/Mosca legislation has proved not only effective in improving the gender balance on boards of directors (where women accounted for 7% of the total compared with the current 39%), but above all has, ten years on from its introduction, allowed other qualitative and quantitative parameters to be measured. This has revealed confirmed the positive impact in terms of both the increased level of expertise available to boards and the improvements in performance observed.</p> <p>The effective percentage of women sitting in the Italian Parliament, the minimum threshold for which is established by law, is 36.1%. The percentage of women employed by Italian decision-making bodies (the Data Commissioner, AGCOM, the CONSOB, ambassadors), which is not governed by law, is just 19.7%.</p> <p>In terms of empowerment and participation, the major step forward marked by draft legislation on altering the gender balance in public appointments (Draft Law Decree 1785), was approved by the Senate's Constitutional Affairs Committee but abandoned after the legislature came to an early end.</p> <p>Gender certification and the permanent working group have been approved.</p>
Development of female entrepreneurship	<p>The Women's Entrepreneurship Fund has been launched with funding of €200 million, including €160 million provided under the NRRP and €40 million allocated in the 2021 Budget Law.</p> <p>Applications for grants and subsidies have been received from May 2022.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Equal opportunities for women at work (with Target 10.3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor the applicability of gender certifications to SMEs. 2. Promote collective bargaining to encourage the removal of horizontal and vertical segregation and the quality of work. 3. Provide recognition for skills and fund care costs to reduce gender pay gaps. 4. Encourage the desegregation of male and female skills, above all in professions noted for the prevalence of one gender over another.
Development of female entrepreneurship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate the success of the Fund in boosting the creation of innovative, sustainable women-led businesses.

Target 5.6

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
The right to reproductive health	There were no developments in the previous year.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
The right to reproductive health	<p>Strengthen relaunch family planning clinics as part of a reorganisation of local health services, also in view of the measures envisaged in the NRRP.</p> <p>For other proposals, see Target 3.7.</p>

Target 5.b

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Promote women's access to scientific training. Reduce the digital gender gap	The level of education among Italian women in the 30-34 age range is significantly higher than among men: the proportion of women with a degree stood at 33.3% in 2021, whilst the figure for men was 20.4%. The advantage enjoyed by women, which is higher than the EU average, does not however translate into a similar advantage in the jobs market. Women are at a disadvantage when it comes to graduates in the STEM subjects, with 1.9% of men in the 20-19 age range holding such a degree, compared with only 1.3% of women. This situation also translates into the limited participation of women in teams working on artificial intelligence (women account for merely 22% of the people in Europe who work in artificial intelligence). Artificial intelligence can build on existing stereotypes or help to drive gender equality and combat all forms of discrimination: focusing on the gender mix in the related design teams is therefore an extremely important aspect.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Promote women's access to scientific training. Reduce the digital gender gap	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen efforts to overcome stereotypes to encourage girls to choose to study STEM subjects from middle school on, including through initiatives designed to boost girls' access to scientific culture. 2. Incentivise internships and apprenticeships for young women in training courses traditionally aimed at men. 3. Enable the desegregation of training courses according to gender-based considerations, encouraging young men to take part in training courses traditionally considered for women. 4. Promote forms of financing for women-led start-ups and enterprises in the digital sector with specific promotional campaigns and dedicated services. 5. Launch a systematic approach in schools to both the delivery and monitoring of educational initiatives to combat gender stereotypes and providing training for teachers.

Target 5.c

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Gender equality in work	Application of the gender balance, as a concrete means to evaluating the results of policies implemented and to be implemented, is still in its infancy and is being rolled out across a number of public organisations. This can no doubt become a future strength at all levels of the process of restructuring the hiring and retirement of staff to promote equality and equal opportunities. The recent measure introducing "gender certification" (Law 162/201) as a way of encouraging businesses, through contributions relief and rewards, to boost the participation of women in the workforce is of relevance.

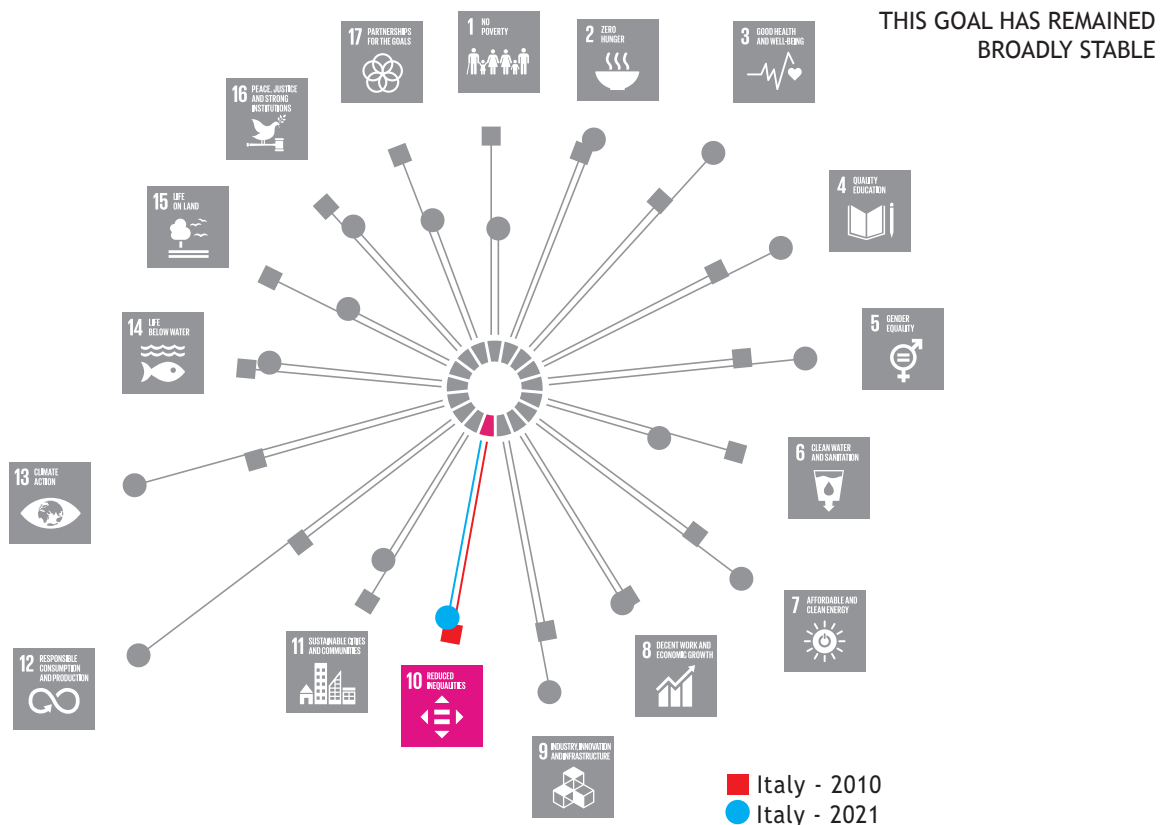
GOAL 10 - REDUCED INEQUALITY

Reduce inequality within and among countries

The pandemic and the sharp rise in inflation are increasing the significant inequalities that exist within the country. This is hitting the most vulnerable in society, above all women, the young, foreigners, people with disabilities and their families. Absolute poverty has grown over the last ten years, in the two-year period between 2020 and 2021 reaching its highest level since 2005. It has risen significantly in the south, affecting 10% of the population in 2021, equal to 826 thousand households. Absolute poverty in Italy affects 1,382 thousand children and 1,860 thousand young people between the ages of 18 and 34.

It is, therefore, necessary to adopt measures and reforms capable of having a positive impact on reducing inequality. Intervention should start from the tax system by cutting the tax burden on earned income and addressing the enormous advantages enjoyed by people holding or transferring wealth. Citizens' Basic Income should be reshaped, reviewing the requirements to protect the poorest and differentiating it in relation to active labour policies. Italy needs a minimum wage, in combination with the validity for everyone of

the contracts agreed by the most representative unions and employers and a tougher inspection regime. We require an organic care system for the elderly with care needs and fair and easy-to-access social protections for the most vulnerable members of the population, in line with the objectives set in the European pillar of social rights.



Target 10.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Combat income poverty (with Targets 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3)	<p>The Budget Law has tightened the rules governing eligibility for Citizens' Basic Income, cutting the number of jobs that can be turned down before losing the benefit from three to two and strengthening controls. The changes have weakened the measure as a means of combating poverty without significantly boosting active labour policies.</p> <p>In terms of income support, the Government has increased the number of people qualifying for redundancy schemes (to include outworkers and workers who have been employed for at least 30 days) and unemployment benefit (casual workers). A fund totalling €700 million has also been set up to provide income support for workers as the country exists the health emergency.</p> <p>In the months following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Government introduced a series of measures to contain the impact of inflation on households' purchasing power, including: discounts on electricity and gas bills, cuts to excise duty on fuel, vouchers and protections for the most vulnerable consumers.</p>
Combat service poverty (with Target 1.4)	<p>In March 2022, 138 agreements were reached under the Innovative National Quality Housing Programme (€2.8 billion has been allocated by the NRRP, with 40% earmarked for projects in the south). The Programme invests in social housing developments and urban regeneration projects, designed to make deprived areas more attractive and trigger local development projects. The measure is having a positive impact on fragile urban areas and areas where there are housing shortages.</p> <p>The National Observatory on Housing Conditions has been set up within the Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructure and Mobility. The new entity will assess needs and develop strategies designed to guide housing policy and monitor outcomes.</p> <p>Again with regard to housing policy, the Budget Law has introduced a rental assistance voucher for young people on low incomes between the ages of 20 and 31. The National Fund to Support Access to Rented Housing, established to help low-income households, has been increased from €100 million to €330 million for 2022.</p> <p>The Budget Law has increased funding for the Municipal Solidarity Fund, set up to increase the availability of places in early years education with the aim of offering places to at least 33% of children between the ages of 3 and 36 months by 2027, including private providers. This is a welcome measure as it has also provided the long-awaited definition of the basic standard of service for education services.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Combat income poverty (with Targets 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diversify the basket of policies, using the Citizens' Basic Income to target poverty and strengthening this measure by implementing the recommendations of the Scientific Committee for the Evaluation of Citizens' Basic Income. At the same time, there needs to be a reform of active labour policies, above all improving coordination between unemployment benefit and the work of job centres, increasing the resources available to the latter. 2. In response to upcoming approval of the European Minimum Wage Directive, proceed with its adoption in Italy in combination with the validity for everyone of the contracts agreed by the most representative unions and employers and a tougher inspection regime. This reform should also contain measures designed to reduce the number of working poor, people who despite having a job fall below the poverty line or who do not have an employment contract or who only work part time.
Combat service poverty (with Target 1.4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define an adequately financed, multi-year investment strategy to significantly increase the public housing offer, bearing in mind that public housing in Italy meets only from 3% to 5% of demand from people on waiting lists and the recommendations of the National Observatory on Housing Policy and urban Regeneration. The strategy should start from the recovery and reuse of existing and abandoned private and public housing stock, focusing on services, the quality of the urban environment and social cohesion. 2. Guarantee the ordinary resources to appropriately manage services and the centralised selection and management of personnel (such as those in early years education) for early years services, as shown by the low level of participation of municipal authorities (above all in southern Italy) in the calls for proposals for funding under the NRRP. Basic standards should only be set for public services or private service providers operating under a contract with the public sector, so as to guarantee that services are available free of charge to households with a low Equivalent Economic Status Indicator.

Target 10.2

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Support for the disabled, the elderly and the vulnerable	<p>The Budget Law has increased funding for the Fund for People with Disabilities by €200 million in the period 2023-2026 and has defined basic standards for social services for the elderly with care needs. The positive approach to protecting the elderly with care needs should continue with the Government's presentation of a specific draft delegated law. There is a need for rapid reform of the legislation governing people with care needs, using the opportunities and timing provided for in the NRRP.</p> <p>The number of teaching assistants²⁸ is rising, with the student to teacher ratio better than the figure provided for in the related legislation (1.4 students per teacher, which is an improvement on the target set in Law 24/2007, which recommended a ratio of two students per teacher). The issues relating to the fact that only one teaching assistant out of three has had specific training and 20% are assigned late remain.</p>

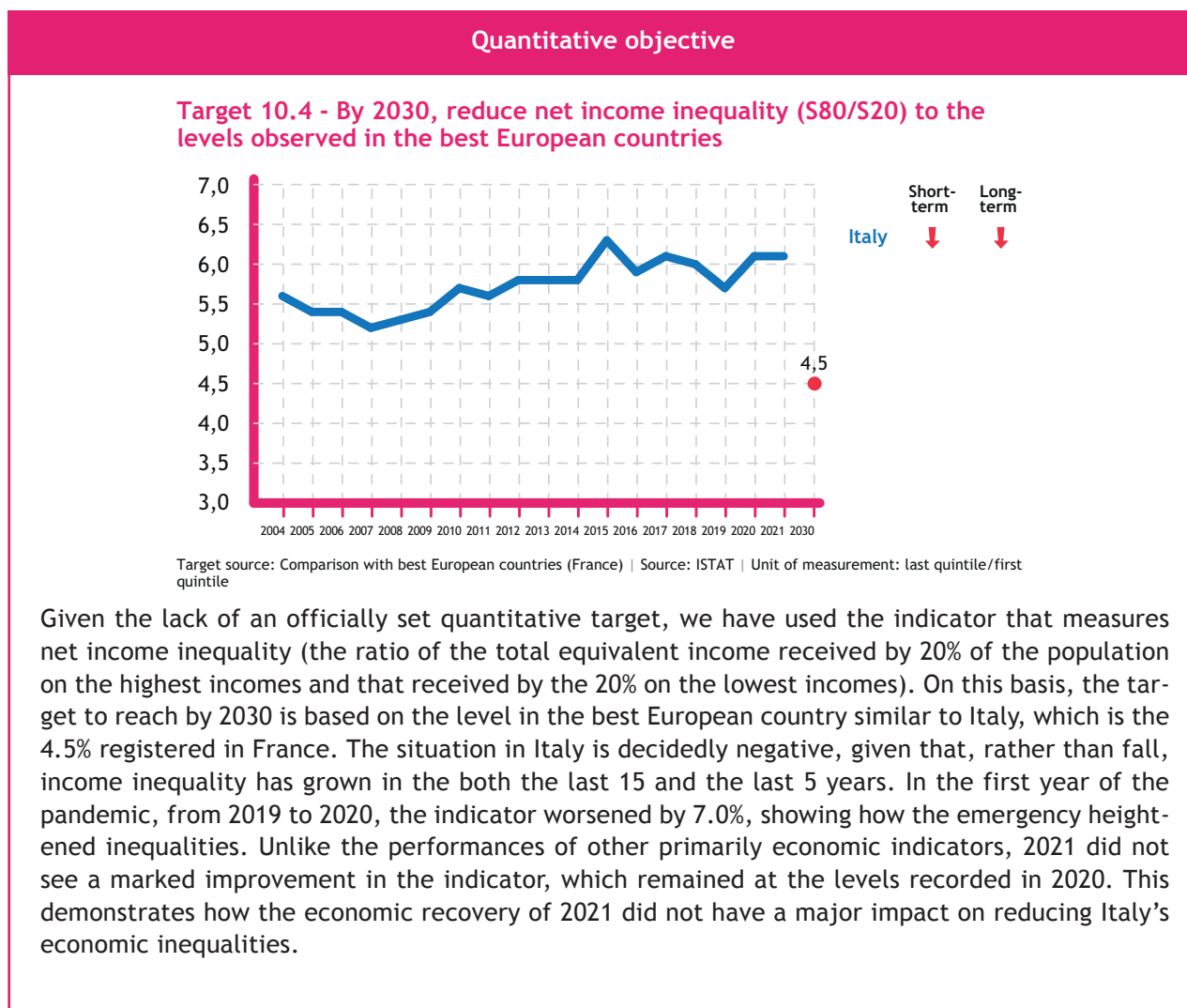
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Support for the disabled, the elderly and the vulnerable	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In reforming care for the elderly, give the public sector responsibility for this area and accordingly deliver an increase in specific resources, overcoming the fragmentary nature of the related service provision and adopting a multi-dimensional approach to care provision. Attendance allowance, which should become the new universal payment for people with care needs, with the related sum payable in proportion to need. The reform should also ensure that there are sufficient personnel to care for the elderly in their own homes. 2. Within the scope of policies for people with disabilities, as provided for in delegated Law 227/2021, define what it means to be disabled and restructure and simplify the related legislation. Disability should be assessed on a multidimensional basis so as to ensure care policies that benefit households. It is also necessary to improve the way data on disabled children is gathered, above all in relation to the very young and those with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities. And it is necessary to develop an efficient system for diagnosing disability so as to devise appropriate policies and programmes. Finally, investment is required in the training of specialist teachers and other professionals.

Target 10.3

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Equal opportunities policies (with Targets 5.4, 5.5 and 8.5)	<p>Mandatory ten-day paternity leave has become law. Whilst this marks an improvement, Italy remains far from the average of eight weeks among OECD countries.</p> <p>The Budget Law has introduced contributions relief for working mothers. This means that employees in the private sector will be exempt from the payment of contributions for one year from their return to work from mandatory maternity leave. This active policy approach to addressing women's rights marks a positive step. The Department for Equal Opportunities within the Cabinet Office has set up a National Observatory for the integration of gender equality policies and responsibility for monitoring, analysis, policy assessment and for creating a national gender certification system.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Equal opportunities policies (with Targets 5.4, 5.5 and 8.5)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the effectiveness of the introduction of the obligation for companies with over 50 employees to publish a report on their male and female personnel at least once every two years. Companies should also be offered the option of applying voluntarily for gender certification to access the corresponding contributions relief.

Target 10.4



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
<p>Make the tax system more progressive (including efforts to tackle tax evasion (with Target 10.1)</p>	<p>The draft delegated law on tax reform, which is awaiting approval by the Senate, fails to resolve many of the sources of inequity and inefficiency in Italy’s tax system. Recomposition of the tax take, shifting the burden from income to other assets, has not been addressed. The draft delegated law has broadly maintained the status quo on tax on earned income (levied on a progressive basis) and tax on other income (rental income, interest, gains, dividends taxed on a proportional basis) and has moreover preserved the unfair flat tax regime.</p> <p>Instead, in terms of efforts to tackle tax evasion, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance decree granting more powers to the tax authority to assess the risk of taxpayers violating tax laws or breaching the principles or the purposes of the tax system marks progress. The tax authority will thus be in a position to use technology, data and interconnections with the other databases available to it to identify risk criteria and conduct assessments with the aim of spotting situations to be subjected to further checks and encouraging voluntary compliance.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Make the tax system more progressive (including efforts to tackle tax evasion (with Target 10.1	1. Open the new legislature with a renewed debate among the political parties on changes to the tax reform in order to achieve a fairer, more efficient system. This should include shifting the tax burden from earned income to other forms of income and addressing the enormous advantages enjoyed by people holding or transferring wealth. The shape of progressive personal taxation needs rethinking (via a review of the rates, tax bands and specific tax deductions for types of income) to remove the remaining inequities and benefit people on middle and low incomes.

Target 10.5

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Improve competitiveness and the institutions	The draft "Competition" law decree, a cornerstone of the reforms provided for in the NRRP, contains a series of measures in numerous areas of the services market designed to reduce barriers to entry and boost competition. We agree with the purpose of the draft legislation to make the services market - by definition, a sector less exposed to overseas competition - more competitive, which will lead to liberalisation and protections for consumers. More competition is also an important potential driver of GDP growth. However, the draft law intervenes in many areas primarily through delegated powers. So far, it is thus difficult to make a full assessment, which will depend on how and when the delegated powers are exercised. In addition, a number of areas flagged by the Antitrust Authority have not been included in the legislation, such as professional services.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Improve competitiveness and the institutions	1. Promote effective exercise of the delegated powers and implementation of the measures set out in the draft Competition legislation, such as free market entry, consumer protection and increased investment and productivity in the related sectors. It would be advisable in the future to take action to also boost competition in the professional services market, a major omission from the draft law decree.

Target 10.7

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Immigration	In 2021, migrant flows in Italy recorded over 67 thousand migrants and refugees arriving by sea using the central Mediterranean route. This figure is up 96% compared with 2020. Of these, approximately 7% are women, 74% men and 19% minors. These arrivals include around 9,500 unaccompanied foreign minors, more than double the figure for the previous year. Although Italy has a solid legal framework that protects these minors, the high degree of geographical decentralisation often creates disparities in the quality of the services and the protections provided, and in the preparedness of the people assigned to care for them.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Immigration	Guarantee minimum standards of service quality to support unaccompanied foreign minors and avoid them ending up in facilities with a mix of ages and genders, where they are at greater risk of being exposed to violence, exploitation and abuse, with potential long-term repercussions for the cognitive and psychophysical development.

Table 2 - How Italy ranks with respect to the quantitative Targets

SDG	INDICATOR AND TARGET	RATING IN LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	SOURCE	METHOD
Target 1.2	By 2030, reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 16% versus 2020	14,834 thousand people (2021)	↑	:	European pillar of social rights	A
Target 3.4	By 2025, reduce the probability of death from cancers, diabetes and heart and respiratory diseases between the ages of 30 and 69 by 25% versus 2013	9,0% (2018)	↗	↗	WHO Global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013-2030	A
Target 3.6	By 2030, halve mortalities caused by road traffic accidents versus 2019	2,875 deaths (2021)	↘	↗	Sustainable mobility for Europe: safe, connected and clean	A
Target 4.1	By 2030, reduce the share of students who have not attained basic mathematical skills to below 15% (15 year olds)	23,8% (2018)	↓	↗	European education area	A
Target 4.1	By 2030, reduce the share of students who are early leavers from education and training to below 9% (18-24 year olds)	12,7% (2021)	↑	:	European education area	A
Target 4.2	By 2027, provide at least 33% of infants a place in early years education (3-36 months)	26,9%(2019)	↑	:	Budget Law 234 of 2021, art. 1, paragraphs 172-173	A
Target 4.3	By 2030, increase the proportion of people who are graduates to 50% (30-34 year olds)	26,8% (2021)	↓	:	European education area	A
Target 5.5	By 2030, halve the gender employment gap versus 2020	75,5% (2021)	↘	:	European pillar of social rights	A
Target 5.5	By 2030, achieve gender equality in ICT-related jobs	19,2% (2021)	↘	↓	2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the digital decade	A
Target 10.4	By 2030, reduce net income inequality (S80/S20) to the levels observed in the best European countries	6,1 S80/S20 (2021)	↓	↓	Comparison with best European countries (France)	C

NOTES

- ¹ https://www.istat.it/it/files/2022/03/STAT_TODAY_POVERTA-ASSOLUTA_2021.pdf
- ² This name is used to indicate households consisting solely of one or more members aged 67 or over
- ³ <https://www.inps.it/news/osservatorio-reddito-e-pensione-di-cittadinanza-i-dati-di-giugno>
- ⁴ https://www.inps.it/docallegatiNP/Mig/Dati_analisi_bilanci/Osservatori_statistici/Osservatorio_AUU/Osservatorio_AUU_giugno2022.pdf
- ⁵ Concluding observations for 2019 addressed to Italy by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. Unofficial translation produced by UNICEF Italia and the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights <https://www.unicef.it/pubblicazioni/osservazioni-conclusive-comitato-onu-2019/>
- ⁶ https://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_3197_allegato.pdf
- ⁷ Data from the Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences at the University of Bologna - JAMA Oncology
- ⁸ Assessment by the Court of Auditors and Agenas-Sant'Anna in Pisa
- ⁹ Updated review for 2021 of implementation of the National Action Plan on Mental Health
- ¹⁰ Art. 1-*quater*, paragraph 3 of Law Decree 228/2021, converted into Law 15/2022
- ¹¹ <https://www.epfweb.org/european-contraception-atlas>. In the “European Contraception Atlas” for 2022, Italy has an overall score of 59.3 for access to methods of contraception and availability of information, ranking the country well below other European countries and revealing major regional differences, as reported in AIDOS’s Italian Atlas on access to contraception (<https://aidos.it/atlas-italiano-sullaccesso-alla-contraccezione/>)
- ¹² <file:///Users/mariagraziapanunzi/Downloads/Decreto-23-maggio-2022-n.77-GU-144-del-22-giugno.pdf>, vedere Allegato 1
- ¹³ https://www.iss.it/web/guest/primo-piano/-/asset_publisher/3f4alMwzN1Z7/content/id/7346356
- ¹⁴ Report of the Ministry of Health on implementation of the law containing regulations for the social protection of maternity and the voluntary termination of pregnancy (Law 194/78), (2018), https://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_2924_allegato.pdf
- ¹⁵ https://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_notizie_5029_0_file.pdf
- ¹⁶ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0314_EN.html
- ¹⁷ ISTAT figures (BES): 18.7% in 2019, 19.1% in 2020 and 19.5% in 2021
- ¹⁸ Tobacco Atlas, sixth edition
- ¹⁹ For further information, see also: European Commission/EACEA/Eurydice, 2021. Teachers in Europe: Careers, Development and Well-being. Eurydice report. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. Cerini, G. (2021) *Atlante delle riforme (im) possibili*, Tecnodid. Gavosto, A. (2022). *La scuola bloccata*. Gius. Laterza & Figli Spa. Pettenati M.C. (editors) (2022) *L'anno di formazione, anno dopo anno*. Outcomes and details on application of the DM850/2015 model for initial training of Italian teachers, Carocci.
- ²⁰ To avoid too many Targets for Goal 4, the Research unit is consulting with the Goal 4 Working Group on aggregation of the two targets for mathematical and reading skills
- ²¹ https://invalsi-areaprove.cineca.it/index.php?get=static&pag=materiale_approfondimento
- ²² In the NRRP, reference is made to 264,480 and no longer 228,000 (152,000+78,000). <https://italiadomani.gov.it/Interventi/investimenti/piano-asili-nido.html>
- ²³ See ISTAT data <https://www.istat.it/it/files/2022/01/report-alunni-con-disabilita.pdf> and the analysis in the 12th report on updated monitoring of the convention on the rights of the child and adolescents in Italy 2022, Gruppo CRC, page 137
- ²⁴ When the Report was completed, the Government had yet to publish the Cabinet Office Decree, required by Law 79, defining and quantifying the credits to be awarded by the new initial training courses
- ²⁵ League table of funded institutions. <https://www.miur.gov.it/web/guest/-/approvata-la-graduatoria-degli-ets-ats-par-tecipanti-alla-procedura-di-cui-al-citato-avviso-n-66-2021-con-proposte-progettuali-aventi-ad-oggetto-l-am-2>
- ²⁶ Cultural diversity and tolerance, gender equality, human rights, peace and non-violence, climate change, environmental sustainability, human survival and wellbeing, sustainable consumption and production
- ²⁷ Guidelines on the system for managing gender equality, involving the adoption of specific KPIs for gender equality policies in organisations.
- ²⁸ According to the latest data from ISTAT, in the 2020/2021 school year, 300 thousand students with disabilities attended school in Italy (representing 3.6% of all students). This was approximately 4 thousand more than in the previous year.

Goals with a mainly ENVIRONMENTAL dimension



GOAL 2 - ZERO HUNGER

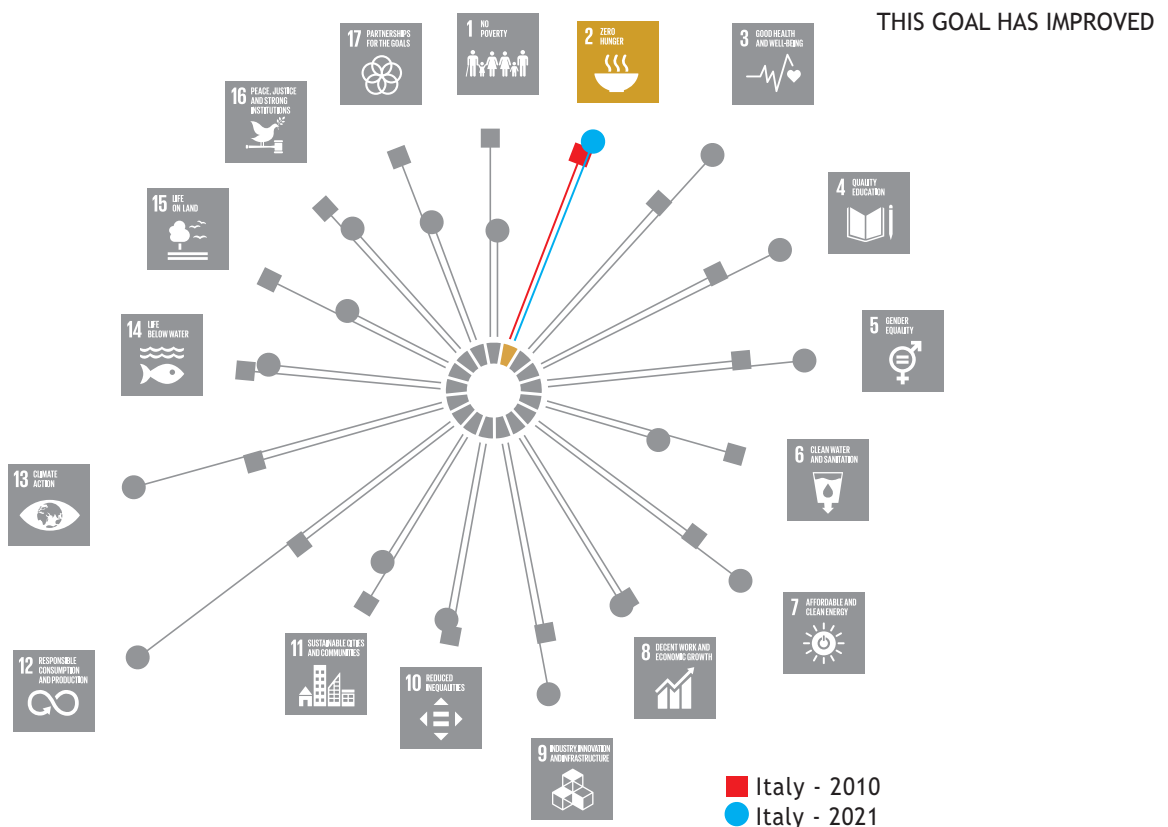
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

As described with regard to Goal 1, there 5.6 million people in Italy living in absolute poverty, including 1.4 million children. Figures from ISTAT reveal that there was a reduction in absolute poverty compared with 2020 (which saw a significant increase): economic poverty is a key driver of food insecurity (access to food and the quality of food). This is even more the case given the across-the-board increases in food prices in recent months. Whilst food aid has enabled people in difficulty to access food, there is a considerable portion of the population that, due to low incomes, the impact of inflation and food price speculation, do not have access to a balanced, healthy diet. This is in addition to cultural factors that have a negative impact on diet.

At the same time, despite the action taken, the food system has failed to benefit from the overall economic recovery. The causes lie with the adverse climate events that have led to cuts in production (down 0.4% compared with the previous year¹), in addition to sharp rises in production

input costs, resulting in a further fall in added value of 0.8%. Despite this, there are positive signs in the data on agricultural employment and incomes. The above highlights the need to invest in new solutions to improve the sector’s resilience, ensuring a correct balance between financial performance, environmental protection and social wellbeing.

An opportunity to have a positive impact could stem from the National Strategic Plan for implementing and coordinating Common Agricultural Policy programmes in the period 2023-2027. This can be achieved provided that, in line with observations from the European Commission, we move away from the idea of merely distributing the available funds, attempting to satisfy everyone whilst inevitably having to reach a watered-down compromise, and aim to put in place a real strategy designed to put the food system on a more sustainable footing.



Target 2.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Food aid (with Target 12.3)	<p>At national level, the 2022 Budget Law has refinanced the Fund for the Distribution of Foodstuffs to the Deprived, allocating €2 million each year in 2022 and 2023 (art. 1, paragraph 719). At European level, on the other hand, an operating plan has been drawn up and should be approved by the end of November 2022. In the plan, the funds earmarked for the former FEAD (Fund for European Aid to the most Deprived) programme (technically speaking, Objective M in the FSE+) amount to total funding of €830 million, allocated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €690 million to support people in food poverty by creating funds with the primary purpose of providing food aid, but it is possible/likely (but so far not explicit) that a part this funding may also be used for surplus food recovery. The funding is, moreover, welcome as it guarantees annual funding in excess of €110/115 million for the period between 2023 and 2028; • €50 million to boost assistance; • €70 million to address serious cases of marginalisation (the homeless); • €20 million for capacity building activities.
Access to safe and nutritious food	<p>Whilst food aid has enabled people in difficulty to access food, there is a considerable portion of the population that, due to low incomes, the impact of inflation and food price speculation, do not have access to a balanced, healthy diet. This is in addition to cultural factors that have a negative impact on diet.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Food aid (with Target 12.3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposal put forward by the "FOOD INCOME COMMITTEE" is also interesting. This urges an increase in food recovery capacity for social purposes, above all the distribution of foodstuffs, thanks to public grants to the third sector to cover the cost of the logistics involved in the recovery and redistribution of food surpluses. 2. Ensure that the "Committee for food aid and reducing food waste", provided for earlier in Law 166/16 at the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies, and the "Survey of food surpluses and food waste", funded by Law 166/16, provided nationwide coordination with greater efficiency and timeliness. This will improve the composition of food aid in both quantitative and dietary terms.
Access to safe and nutritious food	<p>To address the current situation, it is essential to set up an information system on food insecurity that will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increase the relevance of the related information through ISTAT, entering the results of the SILC (Survey on Income and Living Conditions) and the FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale); 2. enable accurate monitoring of the issue and produce a shared metric for measurement at European level, to be applied both nationally and locally; 3. facilitate national coordination of food aid initiatives, covering public bodies, voluntary networks, donations and local hubs, leading to a plan for an effective chain of solidarity. <p>We also need to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. strengthen or create social protection systems, promoting policies designed to provide food support and aid to the most vulnerable in society, who have been most hit by Covid-19, with particular attention to offering guaranteed access to products such as meat, fruit and vegetables, above all in urban centres. A contribution in this sense could result from the reduction in VAT (currently being discussed) on certain foodstuffs. This could help to ease access to foodstuffs that play a major role in providing a healthy diet (fruit, vegetables and fish).

Target 2.2

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Promote greater awareness of healthy eating	Poor knowledge of the nature of the food that we buy is one of the main causes of food insecurity in Italy (in addition to the fact that healthy, quality food tends to cost more than other prepared foods). In the regard, although a series of information and educational campaigns have been run (for example, the eat more fruit campaign in schools), we remain far from the ultimate goal.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Promote greater awareness of healthy eating	Potentially, carry out a national campaign starting from schools and universities and other public sector organisations, but capable of engaging with private actors in the chain (distributors, markets, etc.) and businesses. This could also provide an opportunity to publish information on the nutritional content of food, the food system's environmental footprint (carbon and water) and on consumer food waste.

Target 2.3

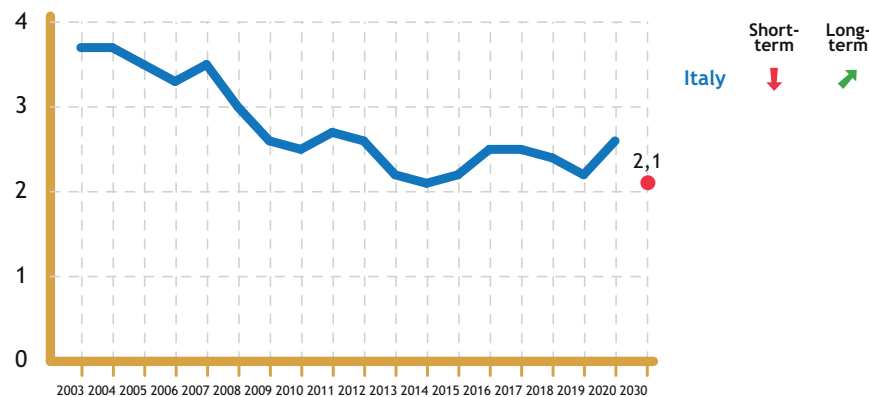
Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Develop a sustainable food chain	<p>The situation regarding development of a sustainable food chain is, today, relatively serious due to energy price rises, the abandonment of hilly and mountainous areas, land concentration and the squeeze on producer prices.</p> <p>The loss of soil fertility is a major problem for Italy. It is estimated that around 10% of the country is vulnerable and approximately 49.2% has average vulnerability to the various degradation factors. To improve potential soil productivity, the EU is asking for an increase in carbon storage. The use of biochar is important in this sense.</p> <p>A key role in efforts to strengthen the agrifood sector is played by supply chain and district agreements. In this regard, publication of the fifth call for proposals relating to funding for supply chain agreements has been published. The related sum amounts to €1.203 million, to be taken from the Supplementary Investment Fund linked to the NRRP.</p> <p>Another tool for developing a sustainable food chain is provided by Law 61 of 17 May 2022, "Legislation to develop and promote local and short supply chain agricultural and food products".</p> <p>Finally, the National Strategic Plan for implementing and coordinating Common Agricultural Policy programmes in the period 2023-2027, presented at the end of December 2021, is important for the future of the food system. Unfortunately, the observations received from the Commission at the end of March are not very positive.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Develop a sustainable food chain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aim for a new innovation model, increasing agriculture and precision irrigation by 30% (in the next two years) and focusing on training in the use of IoT tools by SMEs in the agriculture sector and on the food transformation. The selection of plant varieties adapted to the new climate conditions will also be important. 2. Ensure that the fully funded research component of supply chain agreements includes an effective system for monitoring the outcomes of the investment carried out. 3. In the National Strategic Plan for implementing and coordinating Common Agricultural Policy programmes in the period 2023-2027, make AKIS (agricultural knowledge and innovation systems) the drivers of change in the agrifood and forestry system. 4. Introduce a radical reform of the land market, using landbanks to make it easier for small farmers to gain access to land, without harming the principle of private ownership. 5. Do not grant a derogation in 2023 regarding the rules for managing fallow land, introduced on 20 April of last year in response to the war in Ukraine. This is because such derogations bring limited benefits in terms of the self-sufficiency of European countries compared with the risks for the environment.

Target 2.4

Quantitative objective

Target 2.4 - By 2030, reduce the quantity of fertilisers distributed for non-organic agricultural use by 20% versus 2020

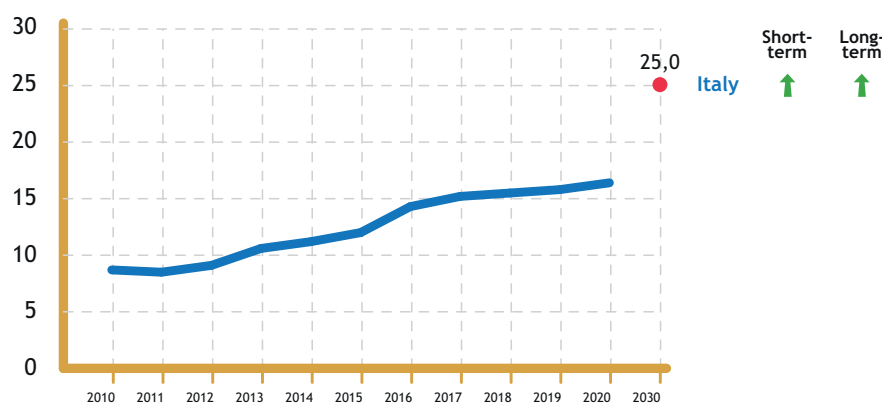


Target source: European “From producer to consumer” strategy | Source: ISTAT | Unit of measurement: quintals per farmed hectare

With regard to the aim of reducing the use of fertilisers in non-organic farming by 20%, there was a significant reduction (approximately 44%) between 2003 and 2014. From 2014 on, there was a reversal of this trend, with an increase in the volume of fertilisers used. From 2019 to 2020, the use of fertilisers in non-organic farming rose by approximately 20%, resulting in a negative short-term trend.

Quantitative objective

Target 2.4 - By 2030, allocate 25% of agricultural surface area for organic farming



Target source: European “From producer to consumer” strategy | Source: ISTAT | Unit of measurement: %

The agricultural surface area used for organic farming has seen constant growth in Italy. If this trend continues through to 2030, we shall be able to achieve the European target. The pandemic does not appear to have had a negative impact on the performance of this indicator, as between 2019 and 2020 the share of surface area used for organic farming rose by 0.8 percentage points, in line with the improvements recorded in previous years.

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Incentives for business to disseminate innovative approaches to sustainable farming	The Strategic Plan for the CAP contains a series of measures (agricultural, climate and environmental measures and eco-schemes) that can have a significant impact on this target.
Promote efficient use of natural resources, reduce negative externalities and limit the depletion of environmental assets (with Goal 15)	<p>The new EU regulation on organic farming and the European Action Plan for the Development of Organic Production 2021-2027 provide Italian farmers and policymakers with a clearer regulatory framework. In addition, approval in March 2022 of the draft Law Decree, “Measures for the protection, development and competitiveness of organic agricultural, agri-food and fish farming production”, provides an organic framework of potential initiatives and concrete tools to guarantee implementation of the Action Plan. This has provided a favourable context, despite a number of doubts about the timing of implementation, the suitability of certain measures and the ability of the legislation to respond to the needs of Italy’s organic farming sector (above all smaller businesses).</p> <p>With regard to agri-pharmaceuticals, on 22 June 2022, the EU Commission adopted a proposed regulation to replace the Directive on the sustainable use of pesticides, with the aim of reducing usage and the related risk by 50% by 2030². The proposal sets four legally binding goals: reduce the use and risk of chemical substances; improve monitoring of both the use and risk of agri-pharmaceuticals in terms of both health and the environment; boost the effectiveness and efficiency of the related policies in member states; promote the deployment of new technologies with the aim of reducing agri-pharmaceutical use. Italy is lagging well behind in revising the country’s National Action Plan for the sustainable use of pesticides, published in January 2014.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS’s proposals
Incentives for business to disseminate innovative approaches to sustainable farming	Introduce a public body to provide guidance to businesses on meeting their agricultural, climate, environmental and eco-scheme commitments. Incentivise the application of these measures at local level to have a broader impact.
Promote efficient use of natural resources, reduce negative externalities and limit the depletion of environmental assets (with Goal 15)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speed up the process of finalising the National Action Plan for organic production. To meet the target set out in the EU’s From Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies of achieving 25% of agricultural surface area for organic farming by 2030³, the Plan should provide for measurable objectives, including those of an intermediate nature, whose achievement should be monitored. This is in addition to taking into account the criteria already drawn up at European level (IFOAM) and adapted for national use. <p>It is necessary, among other things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. to give priority to research and innovation in the sector; 3. to enable conventional producers to convert to organic production; 4. to provide greater incentives for M&A activity and the structuring of supply chains; 5. to intervene in the market, improving communication with consumers. <p>With regard to agri-pharmaceuticals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. agree on and approve the new National Action Plan for the sustainable use of pesticides to achieve the cuts targeted for 2030; 7. strengthen research and experimentation of sustainable alternative solutions, seeking to exploit suitable synergies with research and innovation in organic farming.

Target 2.5

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Preserve genetic resources to protect specific indigenous agricultural products and to promote Italy's competitive advantage	The Strategic Plan for the CAP contains a specific agricultural, climate and environmental measure.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Preserve genetic resources to protect specific indigenous agricultural products and to promote Italy's competitive advantage	Assume public responsibility for enabling and planning initiatives, given that the participation of individual companies may not be sufficient to have a real impact on this target.

GOAL 6 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

This year’s drought has focused even greater attention on the issue of water. Moreover, policies are still lacking to make up for delays, especially with regard to the 2020 deadline for Target 6.6 relating to the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems, for which no systemic actions are envisaged (see also the assessments for Goals 13 and 15).

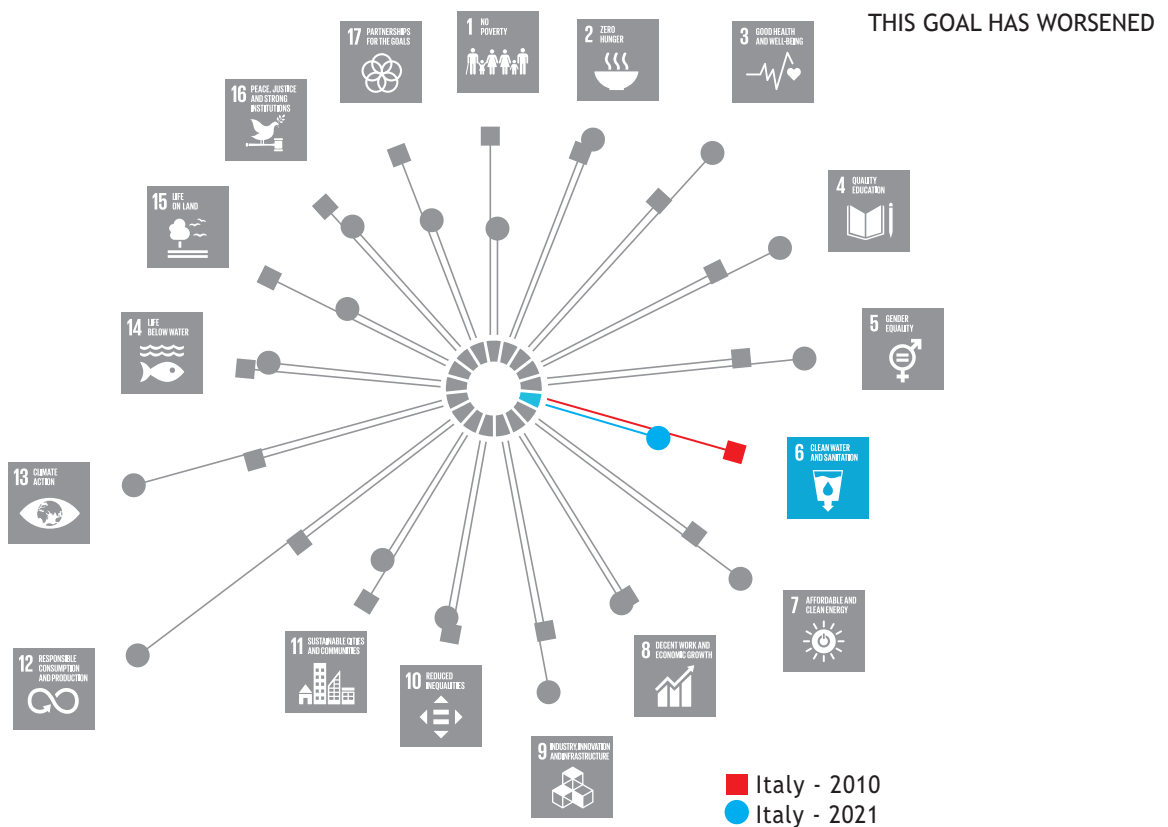
The Sixth Report on the State of Natural Capital in Italy presents the first data from the red list of Italy’s terrestrial ecosystems, noting that freshwater ecosystems (rivers and lakes) are among our country’s most endangered ecosystems. We should carefully look after our nation’s environmental “arteries” via strong protection and restoration measures, although they continue to be subjected to harmful interventions which devastate environments that are also vital for the water cycle.

With reference to European water targets, the National Biodiversity Strategy points out that the most significant pressures on aquatic ecosystems derive from pollution caused by agricultural production, water abstraction and hydro-morpholog-

ical alterations, although it does not recommend any means or tools for speeding up processes.

In terms of infrastructure, the Ecological Transition Plan points out that NRRP actions will reduce water network leakage by 15 per cent, although not before 2040. Regarding the water quality guarantee, the measures set out in the new EU Drinking Water Directive will need to be implemented.

An integrated vision for water resource protection should be urgently adopted, including ramping up of ecosystem conservation and restoration processes, implementation of the provisions of the proposed European Nature Restoration Law (see Goal 15) in the next national Common Agricultural Policy strategy, minimising network leakage and ensuring adequate water treatment, integrating the measures of the NRRP to 2026, and highlighting the urgency of preserving water resources and reducing the pressure on ecosystems.

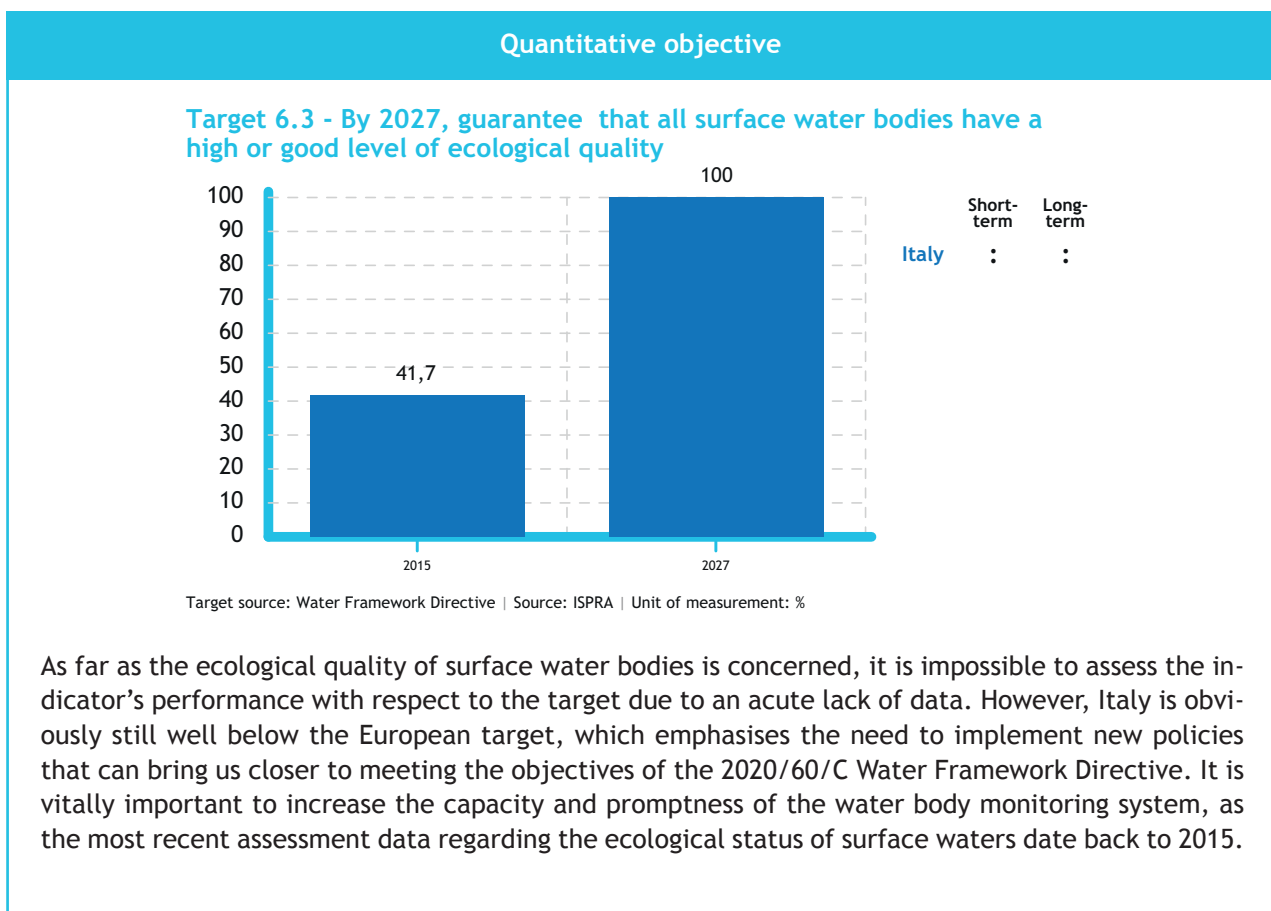


Target 6.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Right of access to water	No new political actions regarding this topic have emerged over the past year.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Right of access to water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overcome opposition to the future management framework for the integrated water system by taking a clear and responsible position in the public interest, which also respects democratic constitutional institutions. Among the new measures to be introduced, reference should be made to the new Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption, and the relative synergies and alignments should be assessed. 2. Ratification of the UNECE-WHO Protocol on Water and Health, and recognition of water as a universal right, are also necessary.

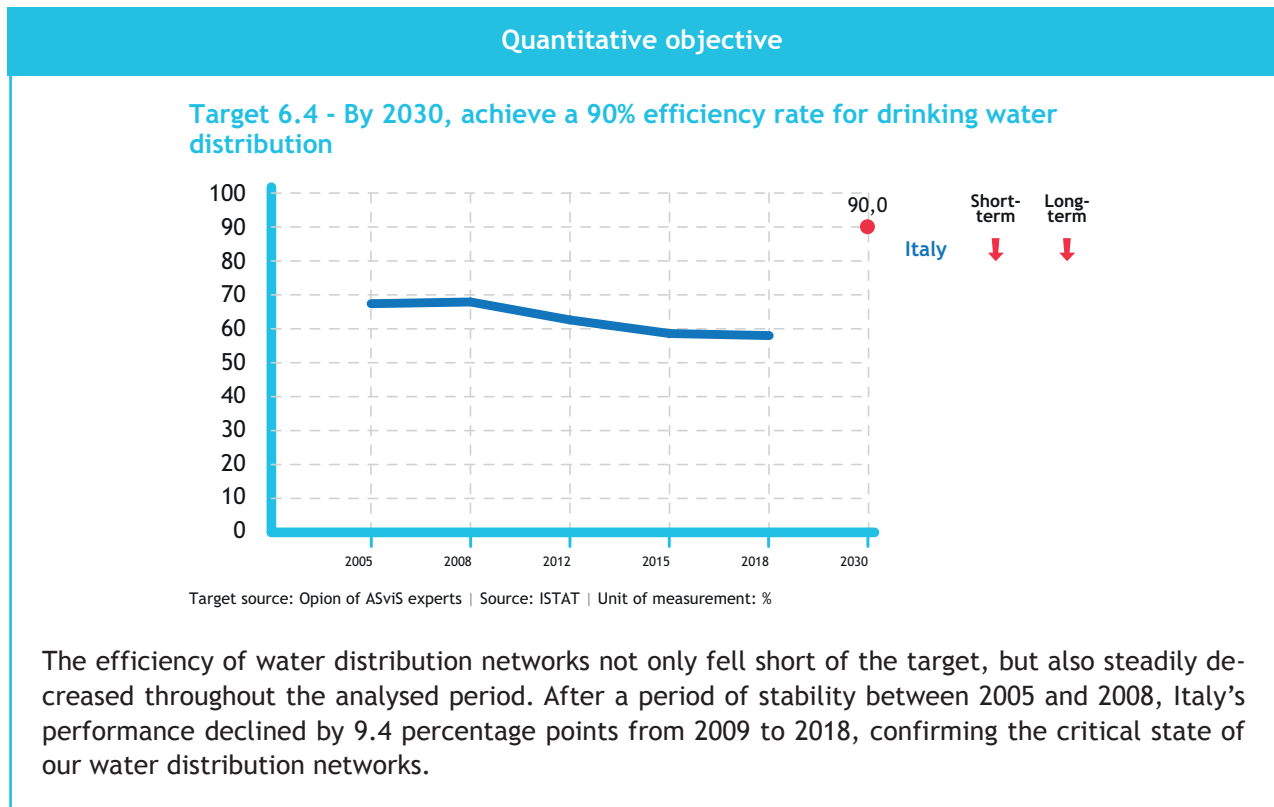
Target 6.3



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Prevention of water pollution	No new political actions regarding this topic have emerged over the past year.
Waste water treatment	Regarding wastewater treatment and purification, the NRRP has allocated €0.6 billion to bring the sewage systems that serve more than 2.5 million Italians up to standard and recommended the recovery, where possible, of energy and sludge through the re-use of purified wastewater for irrigation and industrial purposes. On a positive note, the necessary steps are being taken to implement this plan. Under the Ecological Transition Plan, the integrated water services will be fully operational by 2040. An analytical framework is needed to clarify the situation, partly in view of the infringement procedures taken out against Italy for non-compliance with the Waste Water Directive. On the positive side, the outcomes of the activities carried out by the Single Commissioner for Waste Water Treatment (see press release of 31 August 2022 ⁴) should be noted.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Prevention of water pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water pollution prevention policies require an integrated vision, in close correlation with agricultural policies to reduce pesticide use and excessive nutrient inputs, pursuing as far as possible all the objectives of the European From Farm to Fork Strategy. 2. The depollution of industrial production processes, and in particular the release of non-biodegradable waste such as plastics into the environment.
Waste water treatment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve industrial plans to bring the efficiency of civil waste water systems up to standard within a stable regulatory framework for the future of public-private management, and bring forward to the next five years the 2040 deadline for full operation set in the Ecological Transition Plan, which completely fails to take account of the urgency of the situation. 2. The necessary provisions must be quantified and considered as urgent and imperative measures, including in the context of climate change resilience and adaptation actions.

Target 6.4



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Efficiency improvements to civil water networks	The efficiency of water distribution networks is one of the most critical issues at national level. After a period of stability between 2005 and 2008, Italy's performance declined by 9.4 percentage points from 2009 to 2018, confirming the critical state of our water distribution networks, and marking a further deterioration in an already bad situation. The NRRP envisages two measures: a) €2 billion to finance 25 projects for the upgrade, completion, and special maintenance of primary water sources, storage, and supply infrastructure throughout the country, to be implemented by March 2026; b) €900 million to build at least 25 thousand kilometres of new drinking water distribution networks and reduce water leaks, especially in southern Italy. The measures are insufficient to meet requirements. The Ecological Transition Plan sets a deadline of 2040 for completion of the integrated water service, and therefore also for new measures to deal with network leakage.
Efficiency in the end use of water	No regulatory changes have been announced in this regard. However, the NRRP does includes a measure to reduce leakage in the irrigation system.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Efficiency improvements to civil water networks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve industrial plans to bring the efficiency of civil waste water systems up to standard within a stable regulatory framework, and bring forward to the next five years the 2040 deadline for full operation set in the Ecological Transition Plan, which completely fails to take account of the urgency of the situation. 2. Strengthen network leakage monitoring activities and develop a clearer reporting method that facilitates comparison of ISTAT data and the data published by ARERA. 3. The necessary provisions must be quantified and considered as urgent and imperative measures, including in the context of climate change adaptation actions. 4. Adopt the European Commission's recommendation in the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy to integrate adaptation into macro-fiscal policies by assessing the main economic impacts of climate risks and considering their cost in future public budget planning processes. The same considerations apply to irrigation networks.
Efficiency in the end use of water	Develop awareness-raising campaigns on end-users' efficient use of and confidence in water, as partly foreseen in the measure set out in paragraph 752 of the 2021 Budget Law. Regarding agricultural production use, specific measures should be introduced in the national Common Agricultural Policy strategy, which encourage agroecology and agronomic practices for natural water retention in the soil and soil health.

Target 6.6

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Management of water basin plans and the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity (with Goal 15)	In its review of the NRRP, ASviS deemed the Po river renaturalisation initiative to be positive, albeit limited in scope. The allocation of €0.36 billion is insufficient, and the measure does not activate and link up with strategies for implementing the systemic change that is needed to make up for delays and ensure the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems, taking into account the dynamic process and problems caused by climate change and the serious economic and social consequences this will entail.

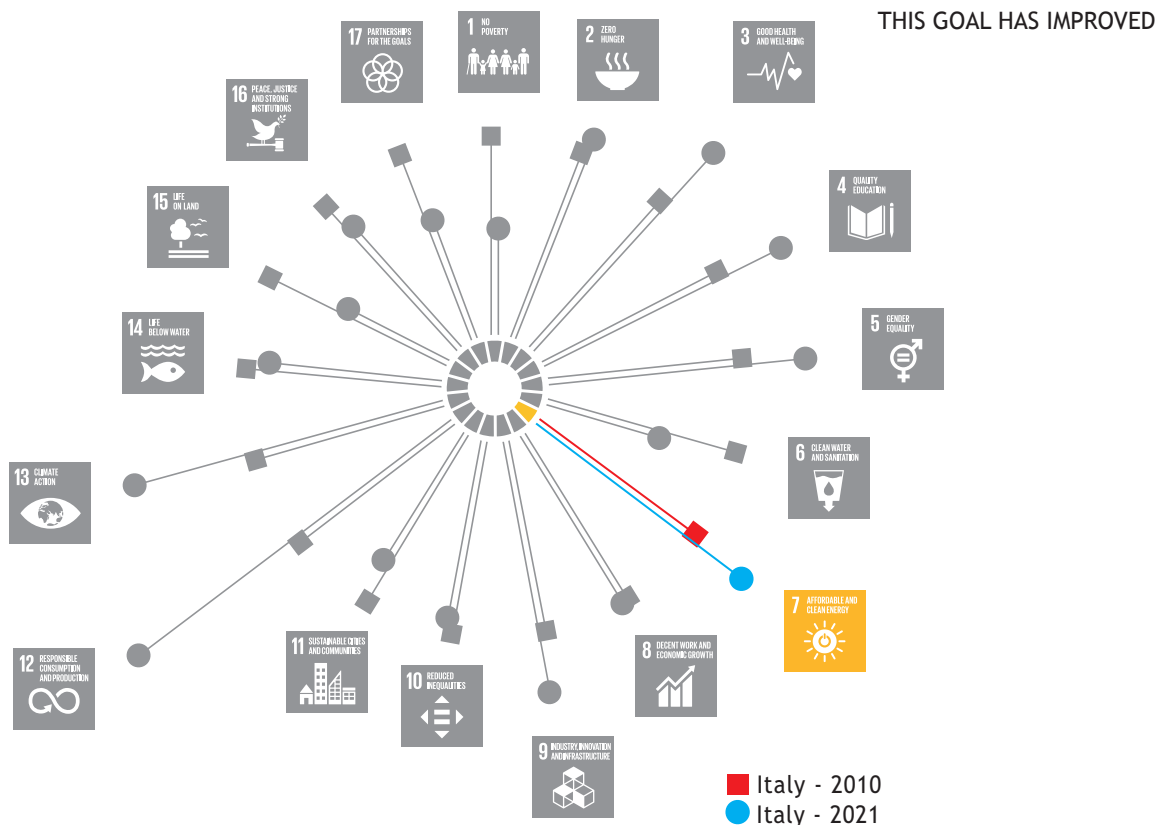
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Management of water basin plans and the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity (with Goal 15)	Adopt an integrated vision for protection of water resources, including: ramping up of ecosystem conservation and restoration processes, partly through implementation of the provisions of the proposed EU Nature Restoration Law (see Goal 15) and appropriate amendments relating to water basin plans, given the dynamics caused by climate change; via the next national Common Agricultural Policy strategy, minimisation of network leakage and adequate water purification by integrating the NRRP measures to 2026; and taking into account the urgency of preserving water resources and reducing the pressures on ecosystems caused by abstraction and pollution.

GOAL 7 - AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Energy availability is currently the key to the crisis and is being used as the main weapon in an all-out conflict between cultures and economies. The formation of new alliances in opposition to the West does not bode well for sustainable outcomes, despite the fact that the related countries, in addition to holding substantial reserves of raw materials and sources of energy, adhere to models that are different from ours. We are witnessing one of the most serious market failures ever known, with commodity prices rising exponentially above costs. This speculation is bringing the system below the survival threshold. In Europe the crisis is spreading, but the urgency of moving away from fossil fuels is barely understood. The two 2030 Agenda Goals regarding renewable energy and energy saving have not yet been recognised as the only way forward for sustainable development. Having included gas and nuclear power in the green taxonomy, the European Commission is unable to find common ground between countries on this controversial issue. The recent Italian proposal to scrap a price cap on gas and the launch of energy saving obligations fall short

of what is actually needed. Via the REPowerEU package, energy efficiency to 2030 had already been raised from 9% to 13% and renewables from 40% to 45%, confirming the “Fit for 55” provisions and the reduction of greenhouse gases by 2030. In its State of the Union speech, the EU executive proposed an electricity consumption reduction of at least 5 per cent during peak hours. Member states will have to reduce electricity demand by at least 10 per cent until 31 March 2023, in order to reduce gas consumption by around 4 per cent during the winter period. The Commission has proposed a price cap of €180/MWh for energy producers that do not use natural gas. A temporary solidarity contribution amounting to 33% of the excess profits generated by activities in the energy sectors will be requested. Finally, the Commission has opened a window of opportunity to regulate energy prices for households and businesses. We see no signs of Italian commitment to Targets 7a and 7b.



Target 7.1

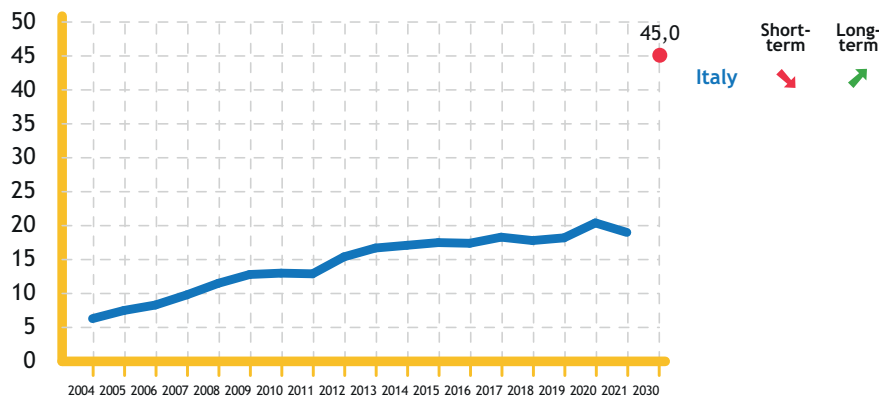
Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Combat energy poverty	Energy poverty has become a structural element of the European and Italian economies. No longer merely a by-product that negatively impacts marginal poor segments of the population, it is now indiscriminately affecting businesses and households. While accepting that the era of cheap energy is over, we should condemn the current energy crisis as a resounding “market failure” that came before and will go beyond the gas and oil supply shortages imposed by the Russian Federation on Europe as a result of the conflict in Ukraine. Gas and electricity costs for the whole of society, including households and businesses as well as people affected by poverty, need to be substantially mitigated. Obviously, given the enormous financial commitment required and the impossibility of commodity prices returning to pre-Covid-19 levels, it is difficult to balance the books. In any case, the problem of energy poverty is clearly worsening, and should not be exacerbated by widening the inequalities that have always existed.

Topics or policies	ASviS’s proposals
Combat energy poverty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public investment should be aimed at energy saving, efficiency and self-generation from renewable energy sources for the most vulnerable segments of the population, via energy communities to supply zero-cost energy to the poorest. 2. Energy prices should be brought down to levels compatible with commodity and technology costs in the medium term. This objective is vital, but obviously it will not solve the problems of energy poverty, which was previously regarded as a marginal issue. 3. In the short term, the cost of electricity should be decoupled from the cost of gas, which currently determines the marginal cost. This is technically difficult, but it must be done. Profits generated by speculation on fossil fuels are indefensible, and the fact that they are taxed at merely 25% to 30% is insufficient and ethically unacceptable. The proposals to increase public debt with budget deficits to deal with the energy contingency are not acceptable.

Target 7.2

Quantitative objective

Target 7.2 - By 2030, achieve a 45% share of energy from renewable sources

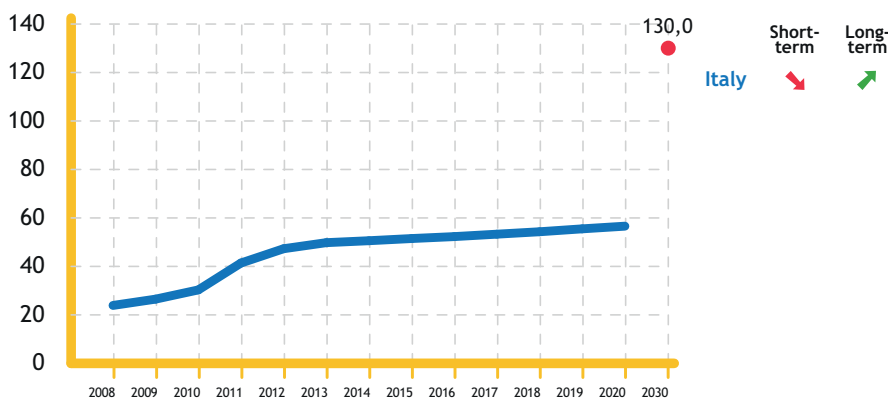


Target source: REPowerEU Plan | Source: ISTAT | Unit of measurement: %

The share of energy from renewable sources shows long-term improvement in the indicator (up 10.7 percentage points from 2006 to 2021), which, if maintained, would enable significant progress towards meeting the European target by 2030. However, from 2016 to 2021 renewable energy sources (RES) increased by only 1.6 percentage points, which is insufficient if we wish to reach the Target. In particular, 2020 saw an increase in RES, due to the decrease in industrial energy consumption that occurred during lockdowns rather than to growth in the installed capacity of renewables. This was confirmed in 2021 when economic activity picked up, resulting in a deterioration of the indicator (down 1.4 percentage points).

Quantitative objective

Target 7.2 - By 2030, increase the installed capacity of renewable energy to at least 130 GW



Target source: Ecological Transition Plan | Source: GSE | Unit of measurement: gigawatt

According to the Ecological Transition Plan, Italy should reach 130 gigawatts of energy produced from renewable sources by 2030. Based on the production observed in 2020 (56.6 GW), this would mean, on average, installing plants that can generate more than seven gigawatts of renewable energy per year. This goal seems difficult to achieve if one looks at the trend of the last five years, during which new installations have, on average, increased energy production from renewable sources by just over one gigawatt per year (a total of 5.1 gigawatts in the last five years).

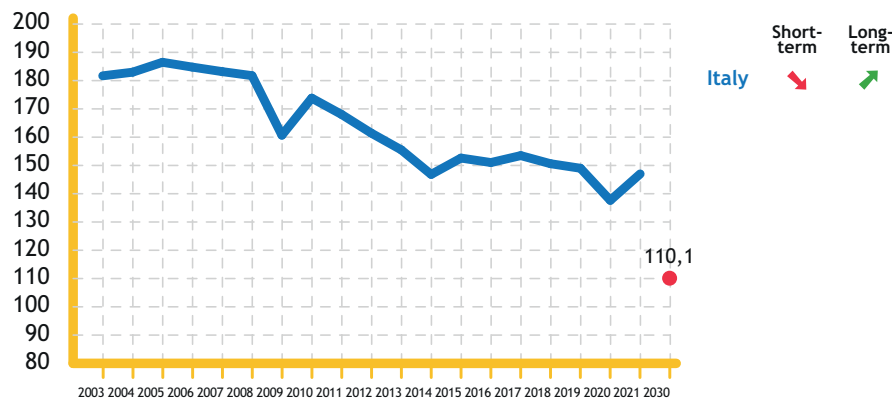
Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Support the renewable energy offering (with Target 13.2)	We have just over eight years to more than double the share of renewables in primary energy and, above all, electricity generation. In 2020, renewable electricity production in Italy amounted to 114 GWh, accounting for around 42% of domestic production and 38% of electricity demand. At the end of 2020, renewable electricity capacity amounted to 56 GW, 48% of the total (Terna). The rate of linear growth to 2030 needed is at least 7.5 GW of new installations per year. In the first half of 2022, 1.2 GW of new renewable power was installed in Italy. In 2021, a total of 1.4 GW was installed. Our actual rate so far is 1.7 GW/year, 23% of what is needed, so we are way off achieving the 2030 target. Regarding renewable primary energy, given the sharp rise in total consumption, the share of renewables in final consumption will fall below 19% in 2021, more than one percentage point below the maximum of 20% reached in 2020 (ENEA).

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Support the renewable energy offering (with Target 13.2)	<p>The greatest obstacles stem from policies and the incredible burden of bureaucratic and consent procedures. It is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately issue a decree regarding suitable areas for new plants, as well as all the implementing decrees regarding simplification of consent procedures. RES can easily be allocated without increasing land use (ISPRA). In particular, the contribution from the Ministry for Ecological Transition is insufficient, and, in our opinion, the NRRP has not made the expected contribution. In a few months, the growth of renewables, which is already required for the EU climate target of 55% fewer emissions by 2030, has become the only way for Italy to sidestep the blackmail of supplier states and restore a minimum of sustainability to the energy balance of households and businesses. Only renewables can give Italy a chance to rebuild the energy scenario that has been disrupted by war and speculation. 2. Regain technological and industrial autonomy in the energy sectors, given the severe disruption of commodity and manufactured goods supply chains that has occurred and is here to stay, by taking the development of renewables even beyond European targets.

Target 7.3

Quantitative objective

Target 7.3 - By 2030, reduce final energy consumption by at least 20% versus 2020



Target source: REPowerEU Plan | Source: Enerdata | Unit of measurement: Mtoe

Regarding the energy consumption reduction Target, it should be noted that the indicator is closely linked to the evolution of economic cycles. The period from 2008 to 2014, coinciding with the economic crisis, saw a sharp fall in energy consumption, while from 2014 to 2019 the indicator was largely stable. The excellent performance in 2020 (down 7.6 % compared to 2019), due to the partial halt in economic activities caused by the pandemic crisis, is offset by an upturn in energy consumption in 2021, which is slightly below the pre-pandemic level (147.0 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent - TOE, in 2021 compared to 149.0 in 2019), resulting in a negative assessment for the short-term trend.

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Cut demand for energy (with Target 13.2)	There is no sign of a reduction in energy consumption and energy intensity in recent years in Italy. Based on GSE data, we recorded end uses in Mtoe (and in intensity in goe/€) of 121.4 (92.8) in 2018; 120.3 (91.4) in 2019; 107.6 (91.6) in 2020 and 121.4 (92) in 2021. Conversely, we should be falling steadily by 9.4 Mtoe per year. In Italy, the building sector is the number one consumer, accounting for almost 45% of final consumption and 30 Gm ³ /year of gas consumption. Italy has been successful with white certificates in industry and with incentives in the building industry, although, given the same climate conditions, an average Italian house consumes 50 per cent more than the European average, amounting to 15 Kgoe/m ² compared to nine. In the medium term, the building renovation bonus and Superbonus 110% measures are not yielding the desired results and should be rescheduled. In August, after two years of the Superbonus scheme, 14C calculated expenditure of 43 gigawatts/€, with 2.5 per cent of properties renovated, which adds up to a saving of only 0.35 Mtoe (0.3 per cent) and a reduction of only one MtCO ₂ eq (0.25 per cent) due to insufficient priority being given to energy saving as opposed to building renovation and the speculative bubble relating to raw materials and services.
Energy efficient buildings (with Target 11.1)	No measures to report.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
<p>Cut demand for energy (with Target 13.2)</p>	<p>In addition to the REPowerEU targets, which are still a long way off, the European Commission's Energy Plan has issued short-term measures to cope with the Russian gas blockade and high fossil fuel prices. It is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut demand by at least 10% until 31 March next year, from the current 121 to 108 Mtoe on an annual basis. 2. Reduce electricity consumption by 5% during peak hours, when the price is determined by gas. The cut must cover at least 10% of the hours in a month. The Commission estimates that the measure will result in restrictions of 3-4 hours per day on weekdays, and will cut the use of gas for electricity by around 4% during the winter period. We consider the relaunch of the white certificates mechanism for savings in the industrial sector to be a positive initiative. More than 29 Mtoe were actually saved during the period of its application. A few years on, with the May Directorial Decree and the different approach adopted by GSE, the right conditions for expanding this mechanism have been recreated.
<p>Energy efficient buildings (with Target 11.1)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reschedule the national bonus and Superbonus 110% measures in the medium term, as they are not yielding the desired results. 2. Gear the Superbonus towards the priority objective of decarbonising buildings, by promoting integrated interventions to completely electrify properties (disconnection from the gas grid, heat pumps, induction hobs and photovoltaics including storage), with the aim of achieving one million interventions per year. 3. Review the amount to be deducted, including in terms of redistribution (for example, by linking it to ISEE (Indicator of Equivalent Economic Situation), and giving priority to more social vulnerable people). 4. Introduce a price control system to combat speculation. 5. Facilitate access to the incentive mechanism and the implementation of interventions, and introduce the necessary corrective measures to solve critical issues relating to credit transfers. 6. Adopt priority delivery criteria, starting with the least efficient buildings.

GOAL 11 - SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

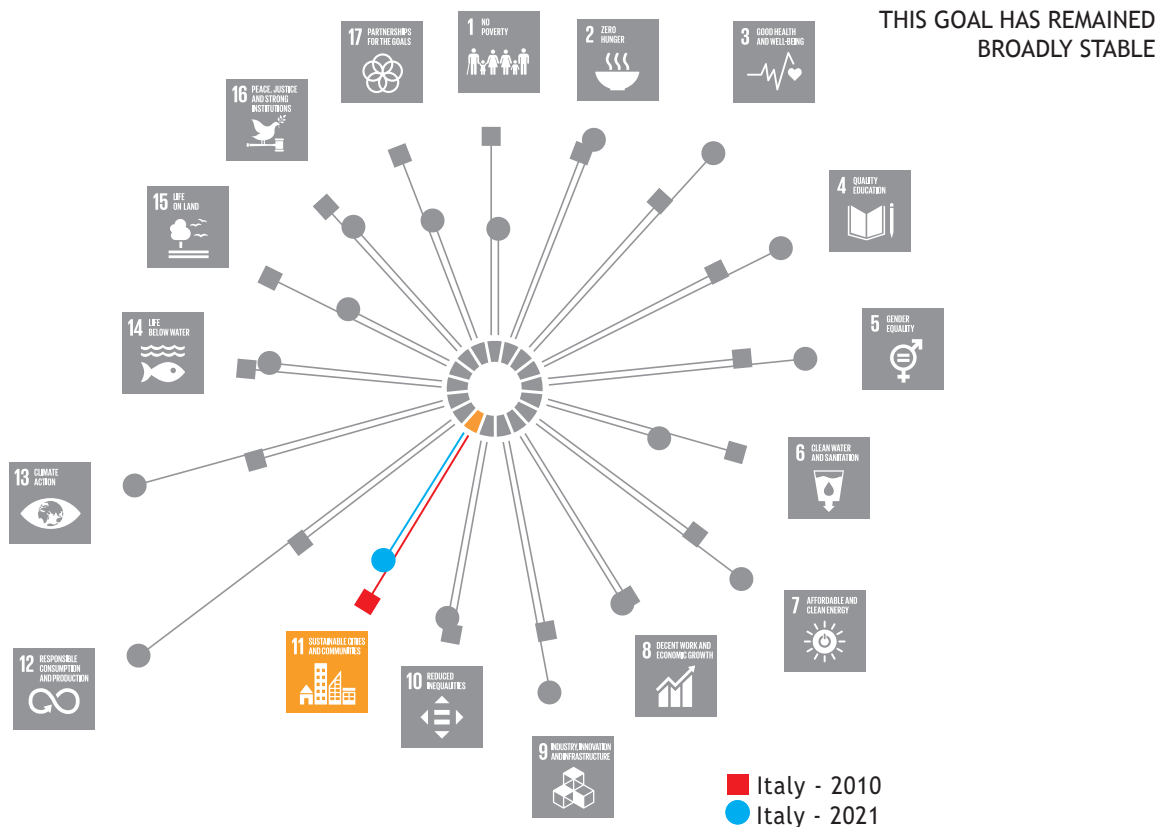
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The Goal 11 Targets differ greatly from one another and cut across many Goals.

In summary, it may be noted that:

- Regarding Target 11.1, the most relevant issue is the lack of coordination between the various public policies, despite the substantial funding available;
- Regarding Target 11.2, the local public transport offering is still declining, especially in southern Italy;
- Regarding Target 11.3, compliance with the 40 per cent allocation of NRRP resources to southern Italy should be strictly monitored, and the strategies for inner and mountain areas should be coordinated;
- Regarding Target 11.4, cultural participation should be stepped up, especially among children, young people and the elderly;
- Regarding Target 11.6, measures to combat climate change and improve air quality should be closely linked;

- Regarding Target 11.7, it is vital that the available financial resources be used via appropriate planning instruments in order to guarantee the sustainability of urban and peri-urban forestation initiatives.

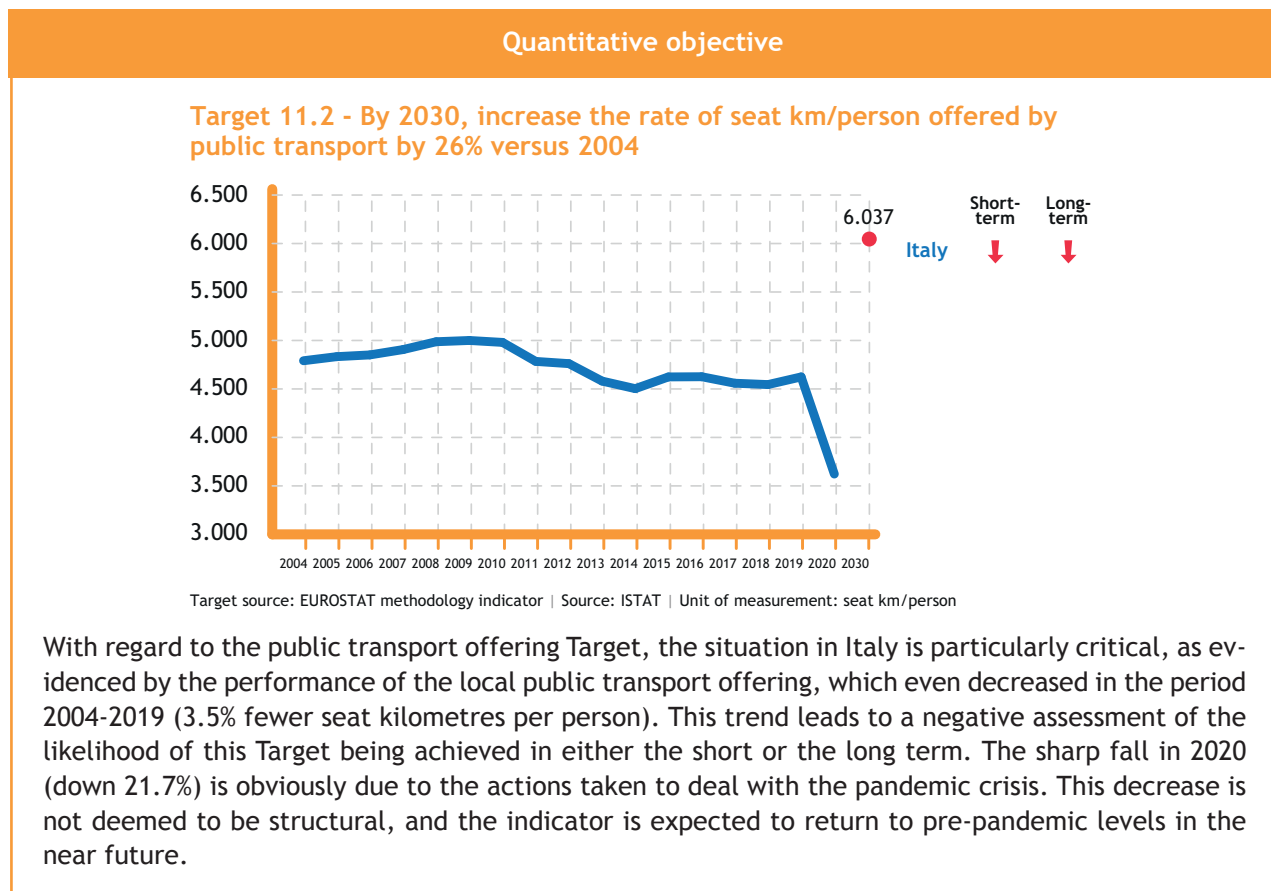


Target 11.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Urban regeneration programmes	<p>The parliamentary term has concluded without any of the long-awaited laws - fundamental principles for land governance, urban regeneration, combating land use - having been passed.</p> <p>The implementation status of the various programmes financed with substantial resources is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Special Programme for Peripheral Areas, launched in 2016, is continuing, with the aim of completing the planned interventions by 2024; • The various measures of the NRRP - the Innovative National Housing Quality Programme, projects aimed at reducing marginalisation and social deprivation, and integrated urban plans - have resource allocation criteria that are easier to manage, although they are negatively impacted by the lack of a joint reference framework; • Only the Special Programme for Peripheral Areas saw a modest attempt to measure pursuit of the SDGs, while in the other programmes they were taken on board in a general way; • The Interministerial Committee for Urban Policies (CIPU) was reconstituted in November 2021, but inter-ministerial coordination problems re-emerged, so the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Mobility (MIMS) had to resort to drawing up an urban agenda within the limits of its own competences, to be proposed as a future example to other ministries. However, this meant that the following elements were lacking: the linkage the CIPU should have ensured, above all for urban regeneration programmes managed by the various ministries; definition of a joint methodology to assess the pursuit of the SDGs in urban programmes; identification of differentiated intervention requirements in urban contexts; and identification of objectives around which the actions of the various institutional levels can be brought together.
Housing policies (with Target 7.3)	<p>The issue of poor housing has been exacerbated by the worsening social crisis, the increase in inequalities, and the rise in the number of households in absolute poverty, which has more than doubled since 2005 (ISTAT). The support measures enacted as a result of the Covid-19 emergency have limited the expansion of poverty, but they have not led to a decrease in poor housing (NOMISMA) nor ameliorated such issues as overcrowding, which in 2021 affected 28% of the population, compared with the European average of 17.1% (EUROSTAT). Evictions due to no-fault rent arrears are rising once again (between 130,000 and 150,000), while energy price rises have had a strong impact on housing costs. In 2020, 8 per cent of households were affected by energy poverty, with the trend forecast to rise (OIPE - Italian Observatory on Energy Poverty).</p> <p>Positive measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the long-awaited National Observatory on Housing Conditions has been set up at the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Mobility; • the National Fund to Support Access to Rental Housing has been increased by a further €100 million (Aid Decree), with a total of €330 million allocated for 2022.
Public and social housing	<p>The lack of government policies to increase the supply of affordable public and social housing is highlighted by the increasing mismatch between housing costs and shrinking real incomes.</p> <p>In this regard, the two NRRP and NCP (National Complementary Plan) programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Mobility have yielded the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Via the Innovative National Housing Quality Programme, 16,500 housing units have been redeveloped or newly built, with a view to guaranteeing access to local social housing controlled rents. Although the programme is proceeding well, it was started without conducting a preliminary analysis of the distribution of local needs, thereby risking unequal distribution of resources. Public housing quotas are also lacking; • The assessment of the “Safe, green and social” programme envisaged by the NCP, aimed at increasing energy efficiency and improving the seismic class of public housing, is not yet available. It will be monitored in accordance with the same criteria as the Innovative National Housing Quality Programme.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Urban regeneration programmes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swiftly start the work of the Interministerial Committee for Urban Policies (CIPU) and streamline the complex governance process for sustainable development in urban areas, together with other bodies such as the Interministerial Committee for Ecological Transition (CITE) and the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning and Sustainable Development (CIPESS). 2. Embed the National Urban Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Government's economic and financial planning cycle by making it an Annex to the annual Economic and Financial Document (DEF), as is currently the case for the Infrastructure Annex. 3. Coordinate the various lines of action with the related resources needed in order to ensure adaptation and mitigation to the effects of climate change (the water cycle, vegetation canopies, safe urban spaces, support for socially vulnerable people, renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport) via urban regeneration policies.
Housing policies (with Target 7.3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reverse the current sporadic and fragmented approach to housing policies, which, even when allocations are available, fails to have significant effects, as it is not based on real locally differentiated demand. 2. Investigate poor housing, demand characteristics and emergency categories via the activities of the National Observatory on Housing Conditions in liaison with the existing regional observatories, and take on board the document drawn up by its member organisations. 3. Increase the public and social housing offering. 4. Provide structural support to weak demand via the Rent Support Fund, with sound financing, and simplify and speed up the procedures for allocating subsidies and developing coordinated actions with local-level initiatives.
Public and social housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up a funding channel for a long-term Public Housing Plan for the most vulnerable groups, as well as for new Social Housing Plans, which are also accessible to people with incomes above public housing thresholds who are experiencing hardship. 2. Tackle marginal demand characterised by housing exclusion with integrated actions in the economic, labour and social spheres. 3. Rapidly deploy all available resources (regular, PNRR and PNC) for the redevelopment of public housing and incentivise use of the Superbonus 110% by the former public housing associations. 4. Introduce a standard regulatory framework for social housing. 5. Approve a national regulatory principle regarding the former public housing associations, thereby overcoming the current situation characterised by various incongruous legal configurations.

Target 11.2



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Local public road transport	<p>In order to achieve the objectives set out by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Mobility, it is necessary to reverse the negative trend, which is characterised by: a) a decrease in the offering, especially in southern Italy, which fell 4.5% in provincial capital municipalities in the period 2010-2019 (the extraordinary reduction in 2020 is deliberately not taken into account), driven by a decrease in the number of buses⁵; b) the age of the national local public transport fleet), amounting to 44,162 buses in 2019, which is down compared to 2015, of which 40% of are in a category lower than Euro 5⁶.</p> <p>The funding of the National Sustainable Mobility Plan (2018 - €3.7 billion from 2019 to 2033) has been insufficient. The 3,000 zero-emission buses by 2033 envisaged by the NRRP, which roughly corresponds to those currently in circulation, account for only 7.6 per cent of the current national bus fleet.</p> <p>However, the gradual increase of the National Transport Fund included in the 2022 Budget Law (from the current €4.95 billion to €5.35 billion from 2026) was a significant intervention.</p>
Mass rapid transit	<p>Eleven provincial capital municipalities are served by trams, and seven by metros. The modal share of trams and metros in terms of seat kilometres has increased by more than five percentage points over the last five years, and the number of passengers on regional trains has also increased, albeit with large differences that once again penalise southern Italy.</p> <p>A total of 116 kilometres of metro lines (including the NRRP) are in the pipeline or being financed, including new lines and conversions of existing lines, 236 kilometres of tramway and 1,023 kilometres of trolleybus and busway routes. These are substantial investments, but they are not aligned with the objectives of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Mobility and do not enable bridging of the existing infrastructure gap with the main European countries⁷.</p>
Cycling mobility	<p>The General Cycling Mobility Plan envisaged by Law no. 2 of 2018 is still being prepared, and the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP) contain many projections in this regard. In 2020, there were 4,971.6 kilometres of cycle paths in the municipalities of provincial capitals and metropolitan cities, up 20.7% on 2015⁸.</p> <p>The new 565 kilometres of cycle paths in urban areas to be created by 2026 under the NRRP contribute only marginally to the European target, which for provincial capitals and metropolitan cities alone envisages the creation of an additional 4,731.5 km of cycle paths by 2030. There are no figures to which the 1,235 additional kilometres of cycle paths that will be created in suburban areas under the NRRP can be compared, except for the ten national tourist cycle routes that were financed with €165 million in 2018, €386 million of NRRP funds, and €27.5 million of additional funds in 2022.</p>
Electric mobility (with Target 13.2)	<p>The European Parliament's approval (8 June 2022) of the banning of registration of motor vehicles with internal combustion engines from 2035 will boost the sale of electric vehicles, which is also incentivised in Italy by the Automotive Sector Conversion, Research and Development Fund (€8.7 billion in the period 2022-2030, art. 22 of Law no. 34 of 2022). The proposed new European Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR) includes time-bound targets for charging infrastructure.</p> <p>As of May 2022, there were 284,588 electric cars (BEV and PHEV) on the roads in Italy, which is still a long way off the 2030 target, despite the strong growth registered in recent years. Italy has 27,857 charging points and 14,311 charging stations at 11,333 locations, which are distributed unevenly between central-northern Italy and the south of the country, and notably insufficient along motorways⁹.</p> <p>The 7,500 charging points along motorways and the 13,000 located in urban areas envisaged by the NRRP by 2026 would almost double their current number, but would still only reach 40 per cent of the set target.</p>
Other forms of sustainable mobility (walking, micro-mobility, etc.)	<p>The mobility as a service (MaaS) model aims to integrate several modes of transport (for example, e-bikes, buses, car sharing) via intermediary platforms that provide end-users with a variety of services, ranging from journey planning to booking and payment.</p> <p>The NRRP envisages ten pilot projects by the first quarter of 2025 in 10 metropolitan cities: the call for projects closed on 10 January 2022.</p>
Urban logistics	<p>The development of e-commerce has also led to a significant increase in urban freight transportation in Italy. Commercial vehicles mainly serve the first and last miles of supply chains in most cities, and their contribution to road traffic and air pollution is very high compared to other vehicles. Studies have show that the urban logistics sector generates: a) 0.1 deliveries/collections per person per day; b) 1 delivery/collection per work activity per week; c) 300 to 400 freight vehicle trips per 1,000 people per day; d) 30 to 50 tonnes of freight per person per year¹⁰.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Local public road transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urgent corrective measures are needed to tackle the critical financing issues relating to the renewal of the bus fleet at state, regional and transport company level, given the poor results achieved so far. 2. State subsidies should be exclusively allocated for the procurement of electric buses for urban areas, as well as green hydrogen and advanced biomethane, and also liquefied natural gas (bio-LNG), but only for intercity routes. 3. €6 billion of funding is needed to replace buses with a category of less than Euro 5 with electric buses by 2030¹¹. 4. Further increase and shift away from the historical expenditure criterion in allocating the National Transport Fund, thereby combating fare evasion and increasing revenue. 5. Encourage the aggregation of management companies.
Rapid mass transit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rigorously pursue the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Mobility objective with a long-term national plan, taking into account that approximately 260 kilometres of new metro lines (up 100%), 570 kilometres of tramways (up 140%) and 560 kilometres of suburban railways (up 75%)¹² are needed to bridge the infrastructure gap compared to the average for the populations of France, Spain and Germany. 2. Simplify procedures and responsibilities via a complete update of Law no. 1042 of 1969, which is still in force. 3. Finance the final planning of interventions, which is currently very costly for local authorities.
Cycling mobility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the coherence between the European target and the Biciplans of metropolitan cities and other municipalities in urban areas provided for by Law no. 2 of 2018, in order to prepare all the necessary actions to meet it. 2. Finance the remaining €2,022.16 million needed for national cycle routes, which is earmarked in the Infrastructure Annex to the 2022-2024 Economic and Financial Document (p. 199).
Electric mobility (with Target 13.2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the European position on banning the registration of internal combustion engine vehicles from 2035, subject to appropriate transition measures for the industrial sector to protect employment, as well as the creation of a joint roundtable between the Ministry for Business and Made in Italy and the Ministry for Ecological Transition on the industrial restructuring of the supply chain. 2. Urgently review the National Electric Charging Infrastructure Plan, in order to bring its targets into line with the proposed new European Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR). 3. Set up a national steering committee to coordinate the actions of the various regional and local levels. 4. Set up a single national platform, including mapping of all public charging points.
Other forms of sustainable mobility (walking, micro-mobility, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the roles of mobility managers in public administrations and educational institutions, and of inclusivity managers, using dedicated staff. 2. Encourage the creation of pedestrian areas, walking paths and 30km per hour zones in urban areas. 3. Promote the creation of protected walking paths and accompanied journeys on foot and by bicycle for school pupils (Pedibus and Bicibus).
Urban logistics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish road pricing, as is already the case in some cities, to be applied to heavy goods vehicles and Euro 0 to 3 class cars circulating in urban areas at certain times; the ensuing revenue should be targeted at investment in urban logistics and encouraging night-time deliveries. 2. Encourage the replacement of the vehicle fleets of small logistics companies with low - or zero-emission vehicles. 3. Promote the establishment of urban freight delivery centres, with the aim of redistributing loads more efficiently, including special lanes for freight vehicles and multimodal projects.

Target 11.3

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Policies relating to southern Italy	The possibility of using the extraordinary opportunity provided by the substantial available resources to close the territorial gap with the southern regions of Italy is primarily connected to the obligation for central administrations to allocate at least 40% of the resources that can be allocated locally to this part of the country (Law no. 108 of 2021, €82 billion according to the Plan's calculations). The Government's first Preliminary Report to Parliament (9 March 2022), while reporting substantial compliance with the target for the time being, highlights several critical issues: a) the reliability of the "Southern Italy quota" is linked to estimates made by the central administrations that are responsible for the various measures; b) in competitive procedures, the local distribution of resources observed <i>ex-post</i> depends on local-level planning and administrative capacity, which is less in southern Italy; c) the timing of the calls for tenders, which should be compatible with the implementation of the technical assistance measures already prepared for the southern Italian administrations. The current highly critical economic and social situation risks generating extremely negative effects for southern Italy if rapid and concrete decisions are not taken, including enhancing the role of universities and public utilities, tourism and agriculture; favouring local authorities in the promotion of energy communities; and effectively tackling major national issues relating to the car industry, steel and hydrocarbon extraction, which particularly affect the south of the country.
Inner and mountain areas	The strategic objective of coordinating the various strategies affecting inner areas, green communities and mountain areas within the CIPESS (Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning and Sustainable Development) framework has not yet been formally implemented. However, the Ministry for Regional Affairs' Ministerial Decree of 30 March 2022 relating to identification of the first three pilot areas of national importance for the Green Community Strategy sets as a selection criterion that at least one of the three pilots should regard an "inner area under the terms of the relevant Strategy", and specifically identifies the dairy farming mountain area of the Reggio Emilia Apennines. The National Strategy for Inner Areas (SNAI) is included in the NRRP and also in the Partnership Agreement for the 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy signed on 10 June 2022. Its trial phase in this first seven-year period has probably not borne all the expected fruit, and any judgement should be linked to the ongoing assessment. However, public policies aimed at combating the population decline of inner areas should continue to be pursued, and any critical issues encountered should be dealt with. On 27 July 2022, the Conference of the Regions approved the proposed allocation among the regions of the €198.6 million SNAI budget during the 2021-2027 period, procedures for the selection of 44 new areas, and a new governance mechanism centred on a more prominent role for the regions.

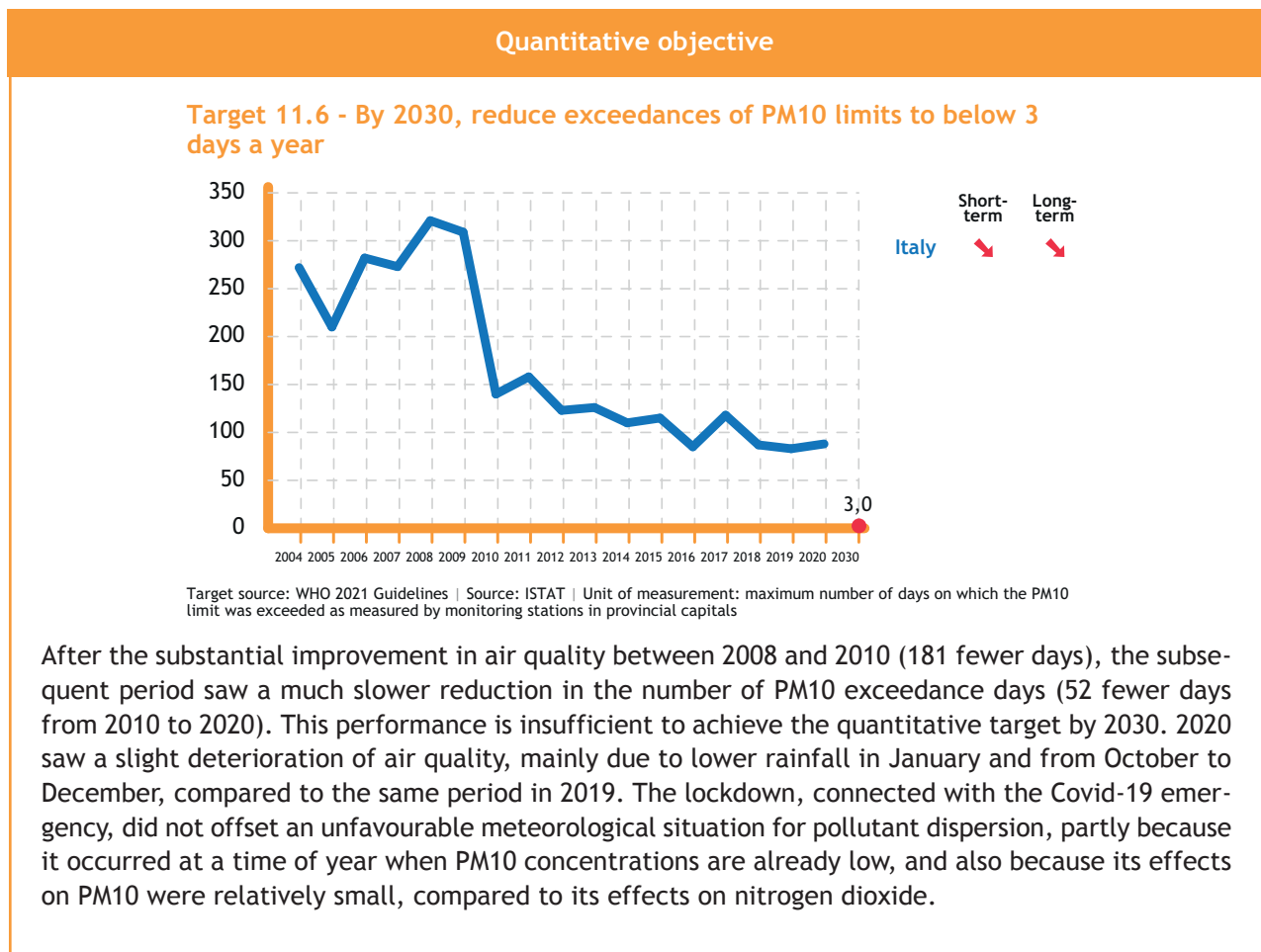
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Policies relating to southern Italy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the Essential Levels of Performance introduced by the law to support the just ecological transition in a socially vulnerable context such as southern Italy. 2. Decisively intervene in education and training, research and knowledge transfer, partly in order to tackle educational poverty and encourage open innovation. 3. Introduce green-advantaged taxation aimed at ecological transition, which supports and promotes production investment until 2030, via automatic mechanisms. 4. Set up public-private task forces to support local institutions in promoting new sustainable development projects. 5. Promote territorial aggregation for participation in NRRP calls for tender and generational renewal in public administration. 6. Introduce a rule in NRRP calls for proposals that applies the 40 per cent clause with a dual phase in the lists that provides for throughput of projects until the target has been reached, and guarantees local authorities the necessary technical resources to ensure the quality of projects, as proposed by ASviS and also supported in the first Government Preliminary Report of 9 March 2022.
Inner and mountain areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn upland and rural areas into an invaluable resource, which goes beyond the GDP they can generate for the country, by making them a key part of a balanced ecological transition, using funding from the NRRP, SNAI and the new 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy period. 2. Introduce the payment systems already provided for under current legislation relating to ecosystem and environmental services, so that users may remunerate local mountain communities and individual owners and managers of services, in order to encourage repopulation of mountain areas and protection of their environmental heritage. 3. Guarantee essential services, starting with schools, healthcare, transport and communications. 4. Leverage ecosystemic factors that generate new job opportunities, including for young people, such as the growing spread of multifunctional and eco-sustainable agricultural activities, forest management, the role of parks and protected areas, the slow walking network, diffuse hospitality and soft tourism, the gradual replacement/integration of the winter skiing monoculture by developing deseasonalised tourism models, recovery of the housing heritage without new land use, and appropriate use of renewable sources such as biomass, sun, water and wind for energy purposes. 5. Adopt the agenda for the sustainable development of inner and mountain areas approved by CIPESS to coordinate the existing strategies (relating to inner areas and green communities) and the new National Strategy for Italy's Mountain Areas (SNAI) contained in the Government's Draft Law, which was preliminarily approved by the Cabinet on 10 March 2022.

Target 11.4

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Supporting cultural protection and enhancement	Municipalities national average current expenditure on the protection and enhancement of cultural assets and activities was €19.9 per capita in 2020, ¹³ with significant disparities registered between regions, between cities and inner areas and between central and peripheral areas in cities. As well as maintaining expenditure levels, a widespread collaboration initiative between various actors at local level should be introduced, aimed at fostering collaboration between local operators, and also encouraging the cultural participation of specific categories of people and in specific contexts. Unfortunately, the average capacity of cultural infrastructure to raise people's awareness of cultural needs - which is a prerequisite for increasing participation - is extremely limited.
Cultural accessibility	In 2020, Italy had 3,337 museums, 295 archaeological sites, 633 public and private monuments and 7,459 libraries. The NRRP objective of removing physical and cognitive barriers regards 10.5% of museums and 1% of libraries. In addition to removing physical barriers in buildings, initiatives should be subsequently implemented to attract different audiences.
Strengthening cultural industries	In recent years, various regulatory measures have been aimed at strengthening cultural infrastructure, specific organisations and the functioning of cultural industries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The book industry has a system law (no. 13 of 2020), which has enabled renewal of library stocks, revitalised bookshops and encouraged reading agreements between public and private operators. Efforts should now be concentrated on activities to promote reading. • The performing arts industries and their workers need a similar intervention, which is part of a systemic reflection that encompasses various forms of performing arts and addresses different audiences. The pandemic saw the introduction of certain measures to protect workers in the cultural sector, which is characterised by unstable employment and low pay. In 2021, the average level of employment in cultural and creative professions was 3.4%¹⁴. • Efforts to support contemporary art industries and new cultural and creative productions should be accompanied by activities specifically aimed at engaging audiences and supporting artistic practices.
Supporting cultural demand	The 2020 Finance Act stabilised 18app, the €500 allowance for the purchase of cultural assets and activities by young people turning 18. This measure undoubtedly has symbolic and economic value, although with low cultural participation rates that fall off between childhood and adolescence, efforts are needed to encourage participation as children get older in order to make the measure more appreciated and effective.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Supporting cultural protection and enhancement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the art bonus and extend it to different activities. Law no. 106 of 2014 introduced a 65% tax credit over three years relating to donations for the restoration of public cultural assets and to support performing arts activities. This flexible measure (which regards individuals, companies and non-profit organisations) is easy to apply, and lends itself to mobilising various operators at local level. It should continue to be vigorously promoted among professionals, local operators and cultural actors, and the possibility of extending it to activities and bodies that perform different cultural functions should be assessed. 2. Introduce an itemised receipt for the art voucher and make data available locally in order to facilitate co-operation between local operators. Making the art voucher a permanent feature and its implementation suggest working on the basis of data collected five years after the regulation was introduced. Timely, locally aggregated data would provide accurate information on the consumption patterns of 18-year-olds and guide cultural actors' promotion and support actions.
Strengthening cultural industries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invest in school libraries and link them to the activities of library systems. Certain trials at local level suggest that this might improve the overall offering and make it more widely available. 2. Undertake specific initiatives for teenagers, who are often considered to be part of the "youth" audience. Promoting specific activities for this age group correlates positively with activities to reduce the number of NEETs and enhance the 18app. 3. Create enhancement projects relating to digitised assets. Considerable efforts have been made in recent years to digitise public and private documentary and archival assets, and digital archives of images of works of art. Pilot enhancement projects targeting specialised and non-specialised audiences should be promoted, in order to make digitisation an effective participation tool. 4. Implement staff recruitment and training programmes at cultural venues. Staff have often been in service for a long time, the turnover rate is low, and staffing needs in public cultural institutions are growing year by year. The NRRP has exacerbated the problem by enabling the hiring of fixed-term staff on lower salaries. Another problem relates to the skills mix and the need to review the job descriptions of public cultural venue employees.
Supporting cultural demand	Define minimum cultural standards (mix of cultural venues in a given local area) for urban peripheral areas and for the 13 million people living in inner areas. The gap between cultural supply and demand at local level, which has been exacerbated by the Covid-19 emergency, needs to be bridged.

Target 11.6



After the substantial improvement in air quality between 2008 and 2010 (181 fewer days), the subsequent period saw a much slower reduction in the number of PM10 exceedance days (52 fewer days from 2010 to 2020). This performance is insufficient to achieve the quantitative target by 2030. 2020 saw a slight deterioration of air quality, mainly due to lower rainfall in January and from October to December, compared to the same period in 2019. The lockdown, connected with the Covid-19 emergency, did not offset an unfavourable meteorological situation for pollutant dispersion, partly because it occurred at a time of year when PM10 concentrations are already low, and also because its effects on PM10 were relatively small, compared to its effects on nitrogen dioxide.

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Air quality	<p>The National Air Pollution Control Programme (PNCIA), adopted via a Prime Ministerial Decree of 23 December 2021, contains national emission reduction targets for the following pollutants by 2030: sulphur dioxide (SO₂, -71%), nitrogen oxides (NO_x, -65%), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC, -46%), ammonia (NH₃, -16%) and particulate matter PM_{2.5} (-40%). According to the programme’s estimates, the sector that contributes most to the production of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) is the combustion of wood biomass in the residential sector, while ammonia derives almost exclusively from livestock farming and fertilisation of agricultural land.</p> <p>Italy has also been censured twice (PM₁₀ and NO₂) and is subject to an infringement procedure for exceeding PM_{2.5} concentration limits. The new European directive currently being issued will be more restrictive and will take into account the recommendations published by the WHO at the end of 2021.</p> <p>The establishment of a €2.3 billion fund for the period 2023-2035 in the 2022 Budget Law is a first sign of an intention to decisively tackle the challenges in the sectors that make the largest contributions to the emissions of the most critical pollutants.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Air quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain a close link between the measures for combating climate change (PNIEC, PTE) and for improving air quality (PNCIA). 2. Orient all national, regional and local planning towards achieving the goal set out in the Ecological Transition Plan (PTE) of “bringing pollution below the attention thresholds indicated by the WHO, down towards almost zero” (p. 30), thereby anticipating the content of the new European directive. 3. Adopt current best practices for limiting the circulation of the most polluting vehicles, starting with diesel-fuelled vehicles, and extend them via national legislative measures and guidelines for the regions and municipalities (for example, the gradual ban on access to Zone B in the municipality of Milan for the most polluting vehicles). 4. Provide strong incentives in the 2023-2027 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) National Strategic Plan and in the 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy programming period for the coverage of slurry storage on livestock farms. 5. Review incentives for civil heating systems, such as the <i>conto termico</i> incentive and tax deductions, by introducing environmental performance requirements that exclude the use of biomass and prohibit the sale of boilers that are not high performing. Oil heating systems should also be banned, by introducing appropriate incentives for their replacement.

Target 11.7

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Urban reforestation and green infrastructure	<p>As far as urban reforestation targets are concerned, the density of public green space in most cities is largely stable, without exceeding 5% of municipal land in the five-year period 2015-2019 (SNPA Report, no. 30/2022). The amount of usable urban green space per person in the provincial capital and metropolitan city municipalities also registers no significant increase from 2016 (18.8 m² per person) to 2020 (19.3 m² per person) (ISTAT Urban environment, 2022). Eight out of 109 provincial capital and metropolitan city municipalities report that they drew up a Green Plan in 2019, or 7% (ISTAT, 2020). The SNPA Report no. 13/2020 registers four more, making a total of 12 (SNPA Report 13/2020).</p> <p>As of 31 December 2020, 55 municipalities have prepared a tree survey (ISTAT, Urban environment, 2022). Overall, these are negative trends that highlight the need for a rapid turnaround in policies, without which important goals, including mitigation of the effects of climate change in cities, will certainly not be achieved.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Urban reforestation and green infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make the objectives of Law no. 10 of 2013 on urban green spaces more binding via appropriate legislative instruments, and strengthen the green culture. 2. Incentivise municipalities to adopt strategic green and blue infrastructure plans, and strengthen their regulatory effectiveness. 3. Monitor the implementation status of urban transformation projects relating to all publicly owned areas in cities, starting with former military areas, in order to “release them from ongoing redevelopment projects”. They should then be handed over free of charge to municipalities and entirely allocated to green infrastructure and public uses compatible with this objective. 4. Extend funding for forestation measures, which is currently only provided to metropolitan cities, to all urban areas. 5. Activate cultivation contracts, which provide for an appropriate regulatory instrument that enables the availability and management of the trees and plant material needed to achieve the objectives. 6. Consolidate the national urban green space monitoring system by extending it to all Italian municipalities with a population of more than 15,000 inhabitants.

GOAL 13 - CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

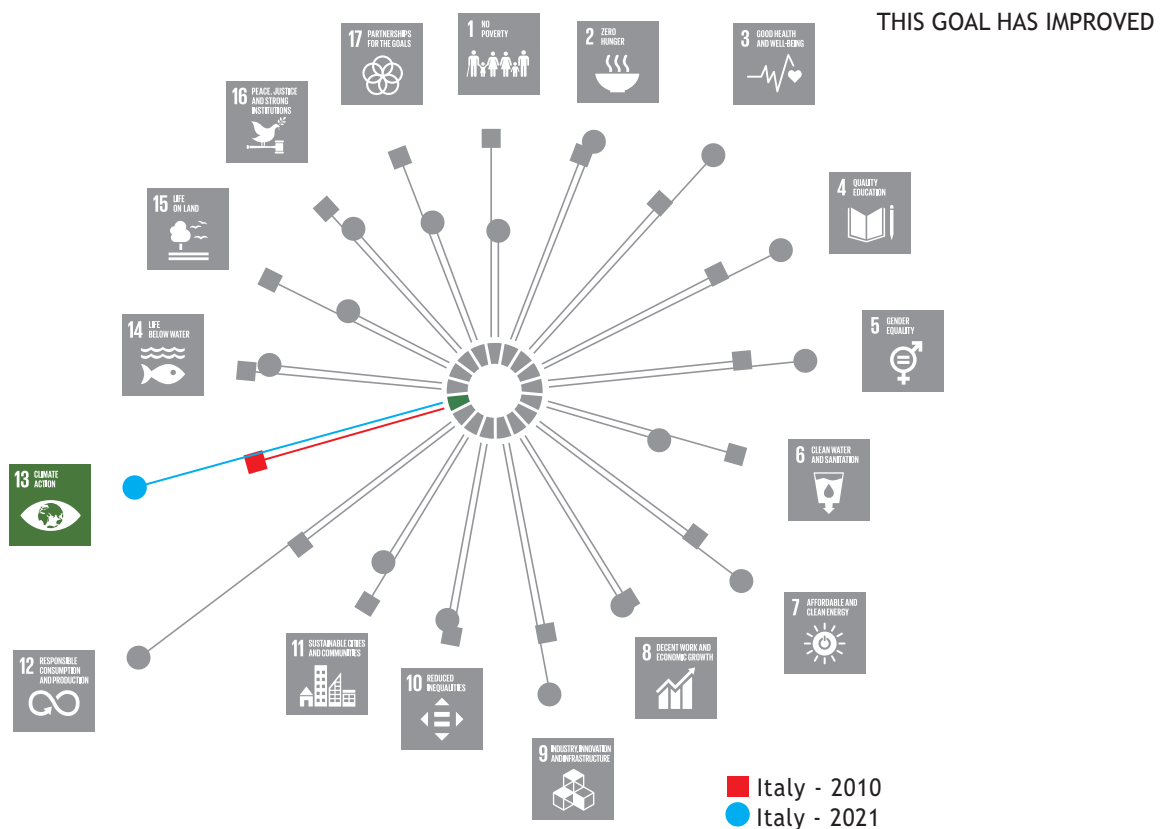
The energy crisis and the foundering economy have put climate change on the back burner. This issue did not figure in the Italian election campaign, and the close connection between the energy crisis and combating climate change was not presented to the electorate in the right way.

The 11 deaths in Seniglia, the 33 million refugees in Pakistan where 30% of the country's territory is underwater, and the terrifying heatwaves and droughts in Europe and China, are staring us in the face. A study in Science magazine warns that failure to mitigate could trigger a series of irreversible tipping points, such as the loss of ice caps in Greenland and West Antarctica and the death of coral reefs. According to Nature magazine, more than half of known infectious diseases have been made more dangerous by climate change. Hepatitis, cholera, malaria and many other diseases are spreading faster, affecting large segments of the population worldwide due to climate-related events.

The UN (and in particular the World Meteorological Organisation - WMO) warns that the impacts

of global climate change are entering “uncharted territories of destruction” as countries fail to set adequate emission reduction targets, and greenhouse gas concentrations continue to reach new highs. In order to limit global warming to 2°C efforts ahead of 2030 must be four times greater, and seven times greater for 1.5°C. The probability of seeing an anomalous rise to 1.5°C in the next five years is 48%. And there is a 93% chance that we will experience record heat levels in one of the next five years.

In Italy, the scientific community is calling for the fight against the climate crisis to be put at the top of the political agenda and is offering to help come up with concrete solutions and actions, but its appeals seem to be falling on deaf ears. Italy has insufficiently met its commitments to the Global Climate Fund (Target 13a) and has shown no signs of action with regard to development cooperation (Target 13b).

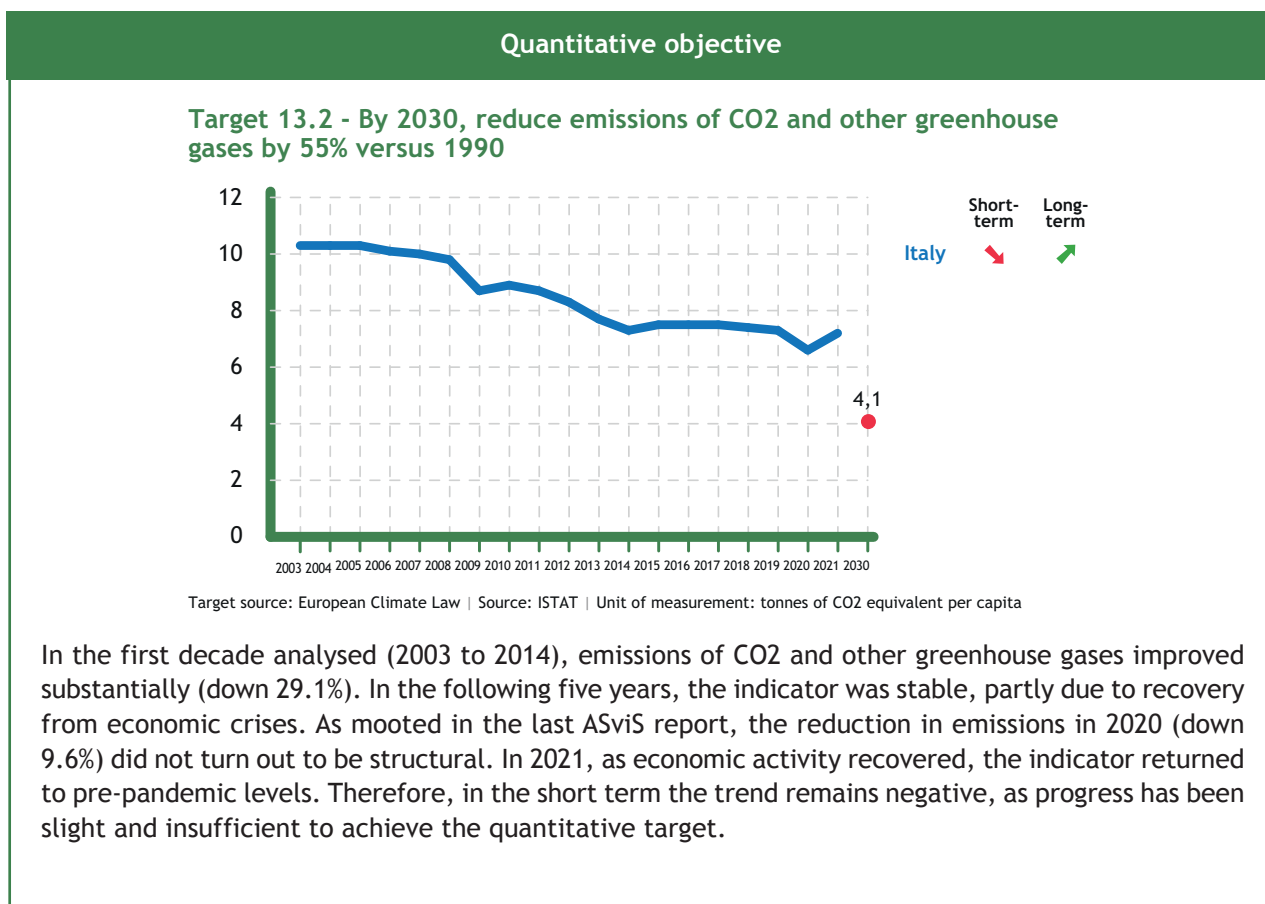


Target 13.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Support environmental risk prevention measures	There are no new regulations for this Target. The relevant NRRP measures - such as those aimed at combating hydrogeological instability - lack reference to a systemic policy framework that should be integrated into the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan, which was issued in 2017 but is no longer adopted. The Ecological Transition Plan mentions the issue of climate change adaptation, including references at various points, but does not shed any light on its approval, or provide any update of the 2021 EU Climate Adaptation Strategy, organisational and financial instruments or implementation roadmaps. We note with dismay that, despite the evidence of our country's environmental vulnerability and the related economic and social effects, which was particularly severely felt last summer, the prevention of environmental risks exacerbated and caused by climate change is almost entirely absent from political agendas.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Support environmental risk prevention measures	Adapting to and combating natural, hydrogeological and seismic disasters, which is a vital complement to mitigation, requires substantial resources and a very different kind of political commitment, although the NRRP has enabled some things to be done. Implementation of a National Climate Adaptation Plan, which incorporates the recommendations of the European Climate Adaptation Strategy of March 2021 and is complemented by public financing measures, is an increasingly pressing issue. Actions should give priority to nature-based solutions and specifically incorporate the Targets of Goals 2, 6, 9, 11, 14, and 15. As actions are materially implemented in local areas, municipalities and regions should ensure within a reasonable timeframe (first half of 2023) that all local planning initiatives, at every level, undergo stress tests carried out in line with the most recent projections of the Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change regarding local climate vulnerabilities, and that they are repurposed for climate adaptation, so that the functionality of municipal emergency plans may be adjusted and ensured.

Target 13.2



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (with Targets 2.4, 7.2, 7.3, 9.4, 11.2, 11.5 and 12.4)	The rebound in 2021 brought emissions back to pre-Covid-19 levels, but in the meantime two years of the decade had already gone by. In terms of CO ₂ eq, 429 MtCO ₂ eq were registered in 2018, 418 in 2019 and 409 in 2021. If continued, this trend would lead to 351 MtCO ₂ eq in 2030, versus the 233 MtCO ₂ eq that correspond to the 2030 target of a 55% decrease compared to 1990. The Ministry of Ecological Transition has issued an Ecological Transition Plan that is substantially a declaration of intent, but there is still no mention of a Climate Law, which is imperative if such an ambitious goal is to be achieved. Indeed, climate mitigation in Italy centres around energy. Once coal has been phased out by 2025, Italy will have gas for industrial, civil and electricity use, and oil for transport. Only an expansion of renewables, which must double by 2030, and electrification of civil and transport systems, can enable Italy to phase out fossil fuels and meet our decarbonisation targets for 2030 and 2050, but for the time being, we have not yet begun this journey.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (with Targets 2.4, 7.2, 7.3, 9.4, 11.2, 11.5 and 12.4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximise mitigation efforts by raising the target to a 65% reduction by 2030, as recommended by the best science, when reliance on nuclear power would in any case be impossible. 2. Plan the gradual reduction of natural gas use within the framework of the REPowerEU package. 3. Bring forward as soon as possible a ban on the marketing of internal combustion engine cars; shut down coal-fired power plants; convert environmentally harmful subsidies for fossil fuels into environmentally beneficial subsidies, and allocate carbon pricing and the carbon border tax revenues. All these matters must be dealt with in a Climate Law to be passed in Parliament. Italy is the only major European country that has not yet adopted a climate protection law, which would make the targets for combating the climate crisis binding, and also set out effective, legally binding measures. Europe has a Climate Law (2021/1119), and so does the United Kingdom. 4. Set up a technical body to assess the impacts of legislation and regulations on greenhouse emissions, which is also able to express opinions on the climate impacts of governmental measures.

Target 13.3

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Education in sustainable development (with Target 12.8)	As already mentioned in previous ASviS reports, it is particularly disappointing to note the complete lack of measures to promote and support information and public debate on climate change issues in the European Climate Law and the Climate Pact, which is a vital element of citizen participation envisaged by the European Green Deal. Support measures are also lacking for such initiatives as the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, which in Italy has been joined by a large number of mayors, although substantial engagement by civil society in local areas has yet to be seen. The NRRP introduced a measure relating to culture and awareness regarding environmental issues and challenges (with funding of €30 million), which if properly implemented and integrated with the above participatory elements could be an initial step.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Education in sustainable development (with Target 12.8)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure people's engagement and awareness by undertaking public information and communication initiatives relating to sustainable development and climate change to be implemented in cooperation with university, cultural and scientific institutions, associations and private stakeholders, in order to accelerate the necessary cultural change. 2. As part of the European Skills Agenda, implement an education plan based on the best available science, including measures to counter fake news and disinformation, to be extended to the entire population via all media channels and disseminated nationwide, in order to ensure that the participatory processes envisaged by the European Climate Law and the European Climate Pact are adequately promoted and supported.

GOAL 14 - LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

As far as Italy is concerned, the new regulations introduced in the last year still only pay scant attention to the issue of life below water, as well as to the implementation of the Goal 14 Targets, and to making up for delays in implementing the Marine Strategy and the various Targets of the 2030 Agenda already due to be met in 2020.

On the positive side, the provisions relating to the recovery of marine litter at sea and in inland waters, and the promotion of the circular economy (the *SalvaMare* or Save the Sea Law) adopted by Law no. 60 of 17 May 2022, which finally encourages the recovery of marine litter accidentally fished at sea, have been approved.

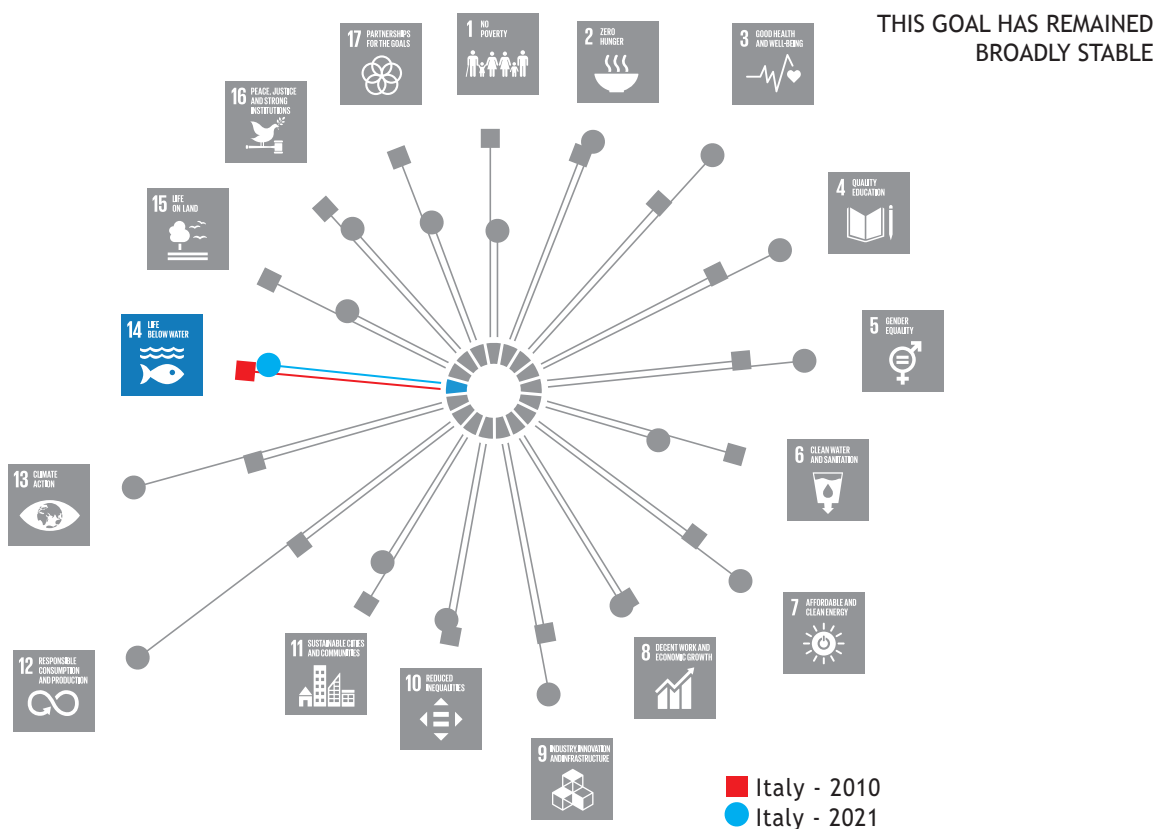
The Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies has released the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund's National Operational Programme 2021-2027, and the proposed National Strategic Aquaculture Plan 2021-2027. Italy has €518 million to support a sustainable fisheries and aquaculture sector.

New strategic instruments were discussed, including the Ecological Transition Plan and the proposed National Biodiversity Strategy, which are aligned with the

objectives of the European Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, with the aim of increasing the amount of marine protected areas to 30 per cent, of which 10 per cent will be subject to strict forms of protection by 2030.

These instruments will need to be revised in the light of the objectives of the proposed European Nature Restoration Law, including strengthening of the Marine Strategy and making up for the relative delays in the envisaged restoration planning. In this context, the maritime spatial planning envisaged by the 2014 EU Directive, which Italy has failed to comply with, should be implemented.

Priority should be given to implementing the measures set out for 2030 in the 2021 Fourth Natural Capital Report, including: restoration of 30% of sea-grass beds along the Italian coast; restoration of 50% of white coral colonies damaged by trawling; doubling of the surface area of algal forests along the Italian coast; the moratorium on red coral fishing for five years, combined with the establishment of coral farms to make red coral harvesting sustainable; and an assessment of the loss of benefits associated with the regression of coastal ecosystems.



Target 14.1

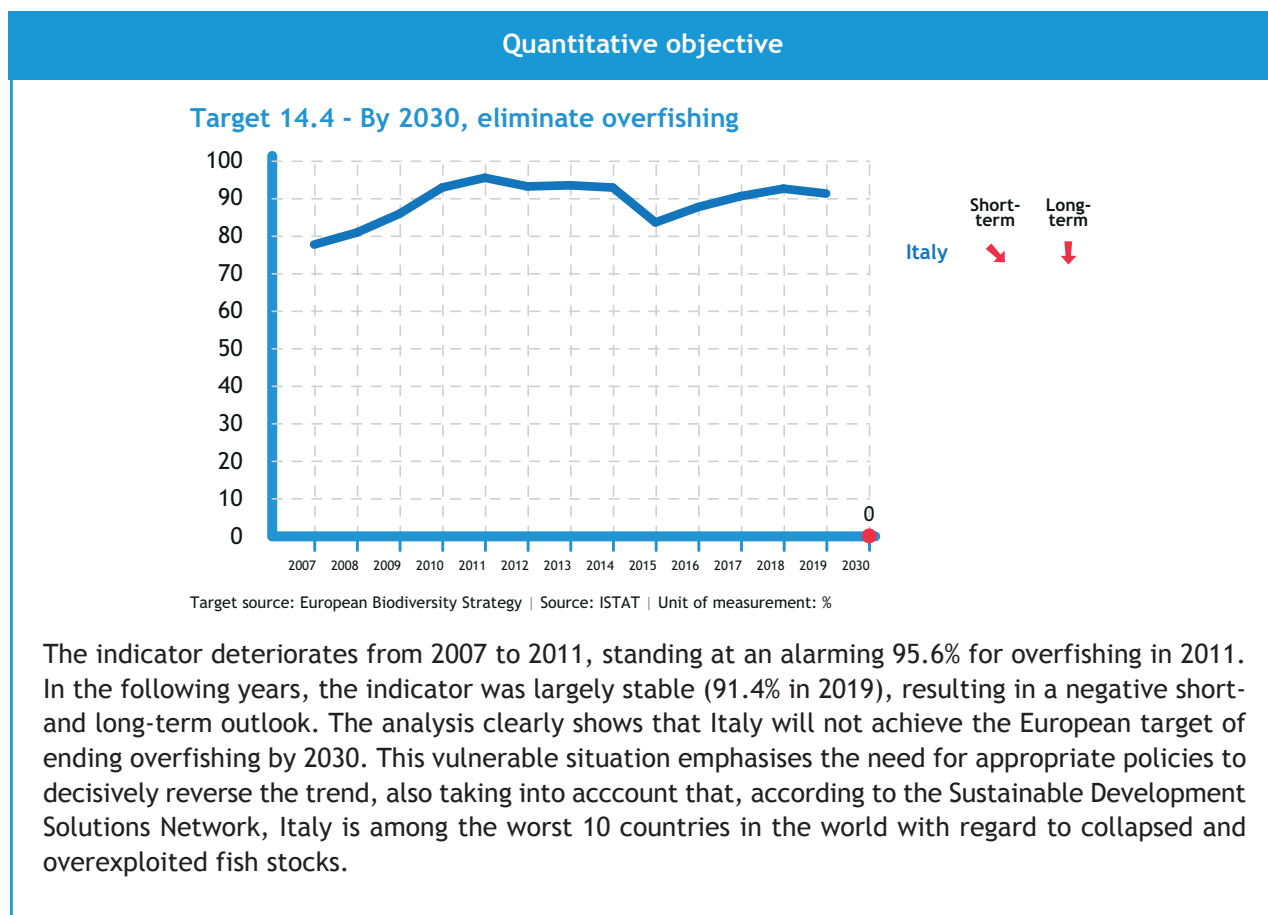
Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Implement the marine strategy, efforts to prevent pollution of water bodies (with Goals 2 and 6) and the pollution of land and policies to cut the use of single-use plastic (with Goal 12)	<p>The deadlines of the 2008 EU Marine Strategy, transposed by Legislative Decree no. 190 of 2010, have not been met. No major new developments have occurred in the past year to make up for the delays.</p> <p>However, new strategic instruments include the adoption of the Ecological Transition Plan and the proposed National Biodiversity Strategy, which incorporate the objectives of the European Biodiversity Strategy to 2030, with the aim of increasing the amount of marine protected areas to 30%, of which 10 per cent will be subject to strict forms of protection by 2030. The Ecological Transition Plan refers to the €3.5 billion earmarked for investment in the NRRP, aimed at having 90 per cent of marine and coastal systems mapped and monitored, and 20 per cent restored by 2026.</p> <p>Law no. 60 of 17 May 2022 “Provisions regarding the recovery of marine litter at sea and in inland waters and the promotion of the circular economy” (<i>SalvaMare</i> Law) finally promotes new regulations for the recovery of marine litter at sea.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Implement the marine strategy, efforts to prevent pollution of water bodies (with Goals 2 and 6) and the pollution of land and policies to cut the use of single-use plastic (with Goal 12)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate the implementation of the Marine Strategy in order to make up for its delays, by taking on board the recommendations of the annual Natural Capital Report. 2. In anticipation of the recommendations that will be set out in the European Nature Restoration Law, prepare a National Nature Restoration Plan, involving systematisation of the Marine Strategy while also taking into account the dynamics brought about by climate change. The prevention of sea pollution requires a holistic policy vision, and especially the promotion of sustainable agriculture and inland water quality. 3. Implement the maritime spatial planning envisaged by the 2014 EU Directive, which Italy has failed to comply with, ensuring that the expanded multifunctionality of the blue economy (including the planned offshore production of renewable energy) financially recognises the value of ecological services.

Target 14.2

See Target 14.1

Target 14.4



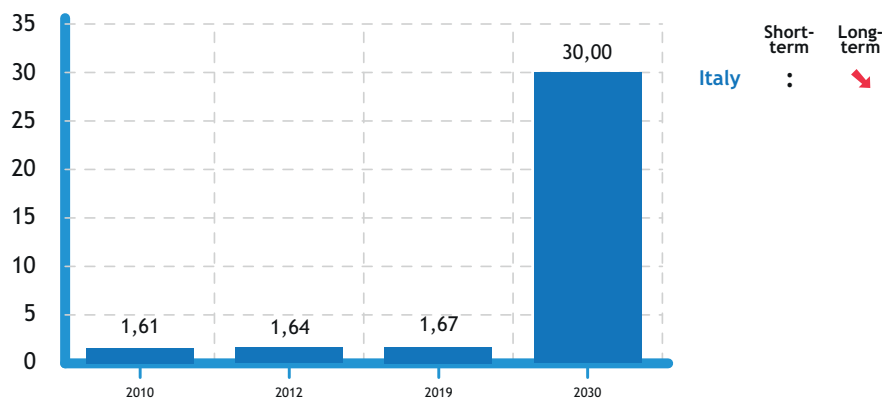
Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Sustainable fishing	Italy implements European fishing industry policies. However, given the very high overfishing rate of 91.4%, Italy fails to ensure compliance with European targets. Moreover, monitoring data are extremely scant.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Sustainable fishing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage sustainable fisheries co-management, by promoting and supporting the experiences of small-scale fisheries, as recommended by the Regional Action Plan of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean that Italy has also signed, which should be legally recognised. In parallel, control and monitoring measures must be strengthened. 2. Encourage actions to promote consumer education and the diversification of domestic consumption models (for example, organic and sustainable aquaculture, fish product seasonality and consumption of less popular fish species), as well as provision of information to consumers. 3. Support entrepreneurial training for fishers, especially with regard to small-scale coastal fishing.

Target 14.5

Quantitative objective

Target 14.5 - By 2030, ensure that marine protected areas account for a 30% share of territorial waters



Target source: European Biodiversity Strategy | Source: ISPRA | Unit of measurement: %

From 2010 to 2019, marine protected areas in Italy remained essentially unchanged, having increased by only 0.06 percentage points. Obviously, this performance falls far short of the European target of protecting 30% of Italy's marine areas. Italy's situation is even more serious if one considers that five regions (Basilicata, Emilia-Romagna, Marche, Molise and Veneto) had not yet established marine protected areas as of 2019.

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Extend marine protected areas	No new developments were reported in the last year regarding the extension of marine areas.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Extend marine protected areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively manage 100 per cent of Italy's Marine Protected Areas (MAs) and Marine Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), in order to eliminate "paper parks" (namely, areas that only have protected status on paper, which according to experts need more protection activities to halt their degradation) and comply with international conventions that Italy has signed. Prepare strategic planning to achieve a minimum target of increasing the extent of marine protected areas to 30%, of which 10 per cent will be subject to strict forms of protection by 2030, as part of actions integrated within the above-mentioned nature restoration plan.

Target 14.C

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	Law 91 of 14 June 2021 regarding the establishment of an Exclusive Economic Zone beyond the outer limits of the territorial sea, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), defers to a subsequent Presidential Decree establishment of a zone that will include all or part of the waters surrounding the territorial sea. The outer limits will be determined on the basis of agreements with neighbouring states. Article 3 specifies that overflying, and the laying of submarine pipelines and cables, as well as other rights under current international regulations, will still be permitted.

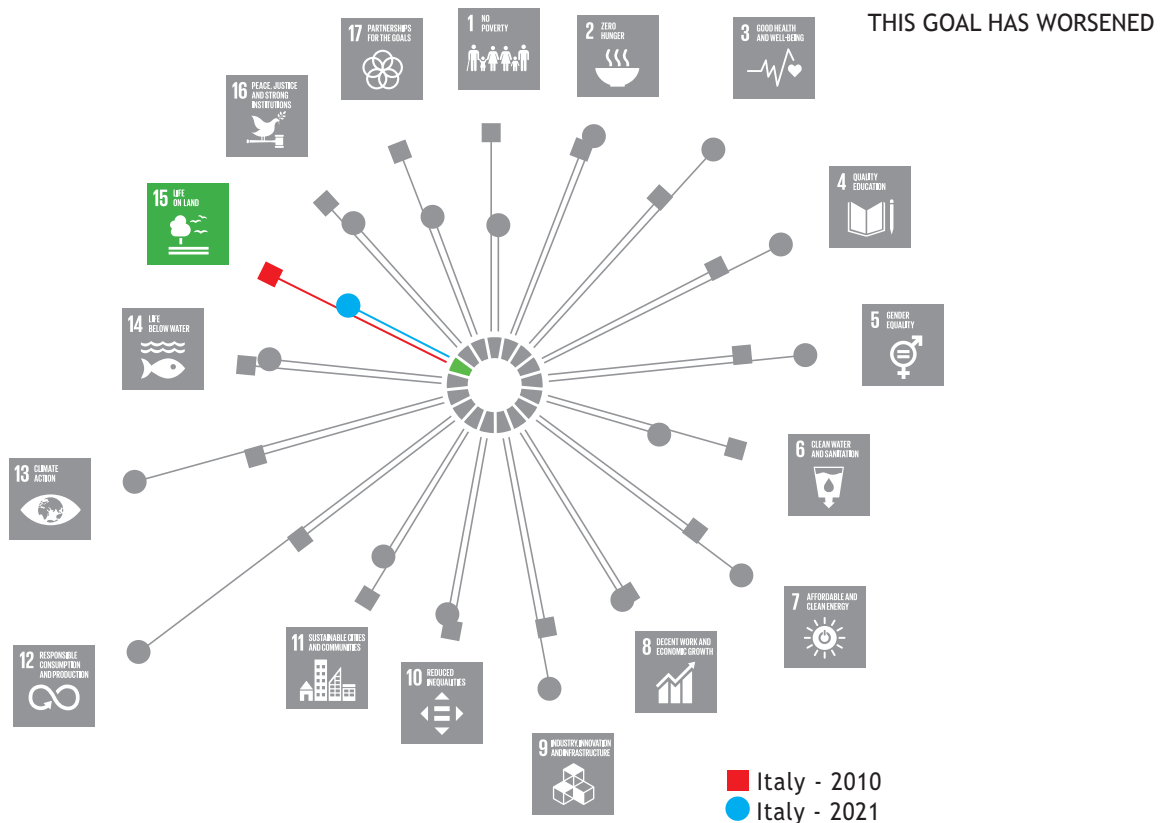
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	1. Support at the EU and in all international fora (WTO, G7, G20) the most advanced positions relating to effective multilateralism, sustainable management, the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems, trade agreements, research partnerships (including within the framework of the above-mentioned Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development), the signing of a global agreement to ban harmful fisheries subsidies, the promotion of a moratorium on seabed mining, and with regard to the issue of plastic pollution, advocating for the EU to take the lead in the negotiations for a global plastics agreement, including the elimination of plastics from the oceans by 2030, by setting binding targets.

GOAL 15 - LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

During the past year, strategic proposals for the implementation of Goal 15 were adopted at national level, the National Forestry Strategy was approved, and the National Biodiversity Strategy is in the process of being adopted, incorporating the objectives of the corresponding European strategies. In June 2022, the European Commission adopted the groundbreaking draft European Nature Restoration Law, which sets out down binding obligations for a wide range of ecosystems, and should restore at least 20 per cent of the EU’s land area and 20 per cent of its sea area by 2030. The related recommendations will need to be incorporated in the proposed National Biodiversity Strategy and the National Forestry Strategy, and will establish the conditions for the adoption of appropriate legislative instruments. In particular, the nature restoration plan envisaged by the European law will be able to implement what ASviS has already called for, with reference to the proposal of the Natural Capital Committee to initiate a major “public effort to protect and restore our land and marine environments, which are the foundation of our wellbeing and health”, together with the extension and strengthening of the protected

areas. Consequently, it is recommended that the National Biodiversity Strategy proposal should also consider raising the minimum conservation thresholds envisaged by the European Strategy, partly in response to the necessary climate change adaptation measures, given that that the IPCC, in AR6 WGII ch.2, deems the effective conservation of 30-50% of the planet’s ecosystems, as well as the sustainable use of all other ecosystems, to be necessary. National adoption of a system of *ex-ante* and *ex-post* non-financial reporting for all public planning measures is urgently needed, in implementation of Target 15.9 of the 2030 Agenda, which was already due to be met by 2020. Given that the financial returns from the protection and restoration of nature are estimated to be higher than the corresponding expenditure (the proposed European Nature Restoration Law indicates a ratio of 8 to 38 per euro spent), new public finance regulations must be introduced to enable the necessary investments, and introduction of the principle of not harming health and the environment (which is now also provided for in Article 41 of the Constitution) should be considered for every private economic initiative.



Target 15.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Strategy for biodiversity	In April 2022, a public consultation was launched to gather comments on the draft text of the National Biodiversity Strategy, which transposes the objectives of the European Biodiversity Strategy to 2030. The overall objectives of the new European Strategy aim for at least 30 per cent of the land and 30 per cent of the sea in the European Union to be protected are that by 2030, of which at least 10 per cent of the land and 10 per cent of marine waters should be strictly protected. In the meantime, the European Commission has set out a proposal for a European Nature Restoration Law, envisaging binding restoration obligations for a wide range of ecosystems, which should cover at least 20 per cent of the EU's land and sea areas by 2030. These commitments are to be embodied in a national nature restoration plan to 2050, including an implementation timetable, to be submitted within 24 months of the entry into force of the new European regulatory instrument.

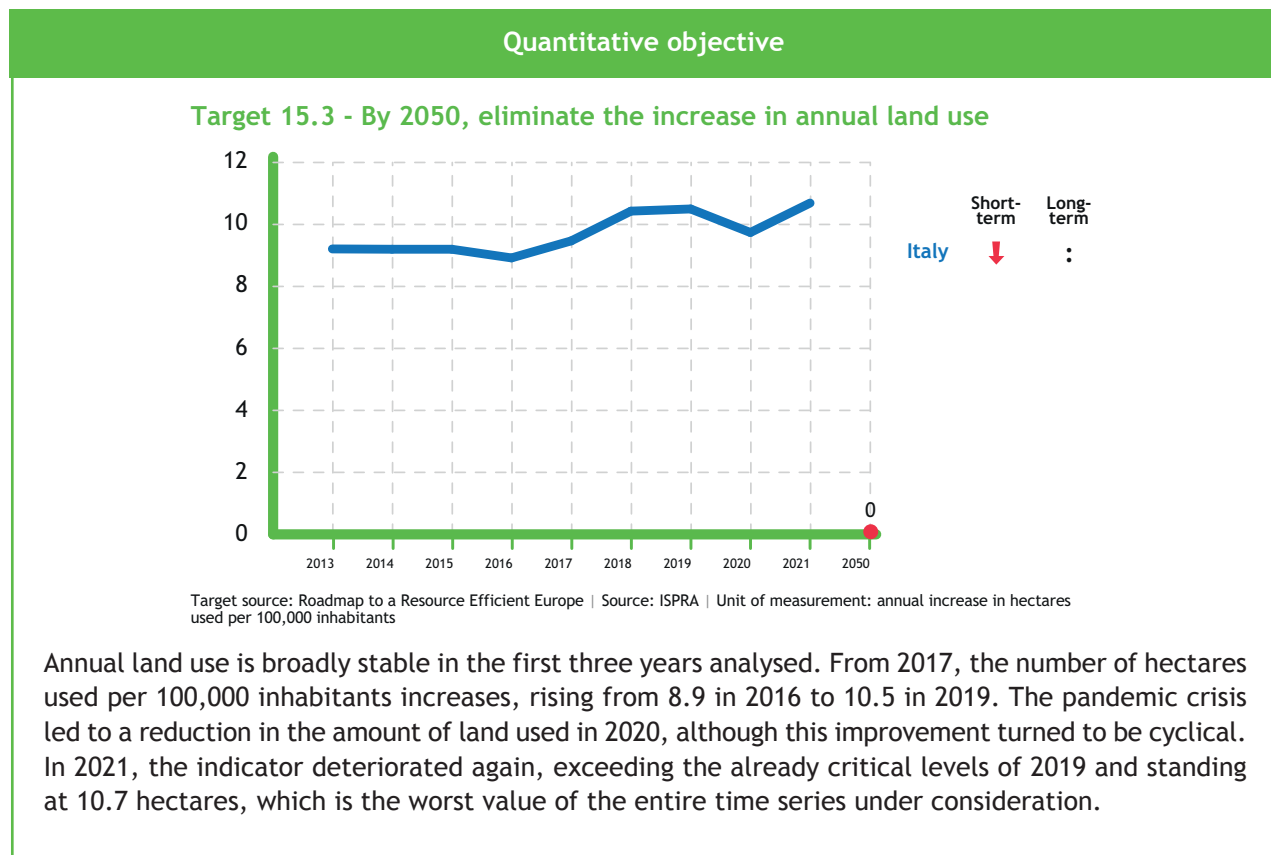
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Strategy for biodiversity	The proposed National Biodiversity Strategy should be integrated with the new obligations that will come into force with the European Nature Restoration Law, as well as with the provisions of the new European Soil Health Law. The nature restoration plan envisaged by the new European legislative instrument should be brought forward ahead of the entry into force of the obligation, thereby implementing what ASviS and the Natural Capital Committee have already called for, namely the initiation of a major "public effort to protect and restore our terrestrial and marine environments, which are the foundation of our wellbeing and health". The proposed National Biodiversity Strategy should also consider an increase in the minimum conservation thresholds of the European Strategy, partly in response to the necessary climate change adaptation measures, given that the IPCC, in AR6 WGII ch.2, deems that effective conservation of 30-50% of the planet's ecosystems, as well as sustainable management of the other ecosystems, is necessary.

Target 15.2

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Forestry strategy	The National Forestry Strategy, published in February 2022, invokes the European Green Deal framework and the 2021 European Forestry Strategy as guiding principles. It identifies these overall objectives: sustainable management and a multifunctional role; efficient use of resources for sustainable development; global responsibility and knowledge. The actions make precise references to the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. A new operational action regards recognition of payments for ecosystem services, although their adequacy in terms of concrete achievement of the expected environmental objectives must be verified.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Forestry strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The provisions should be integrated with the new European Nature Restoration Law. Measures should be defined to boost and accelerate research, including strengthening institutional cooperation and the participation of local communities with regard to the resilience of forest systems to events caused by climate change, such as fires and the spread of invasive alien species. 2. New monitoring indicators should also be adopted to assess forests' health and resilience, including forest density and forest area interconnectedness indicators, as recommended in the Eighth European Environmental Action Programme.

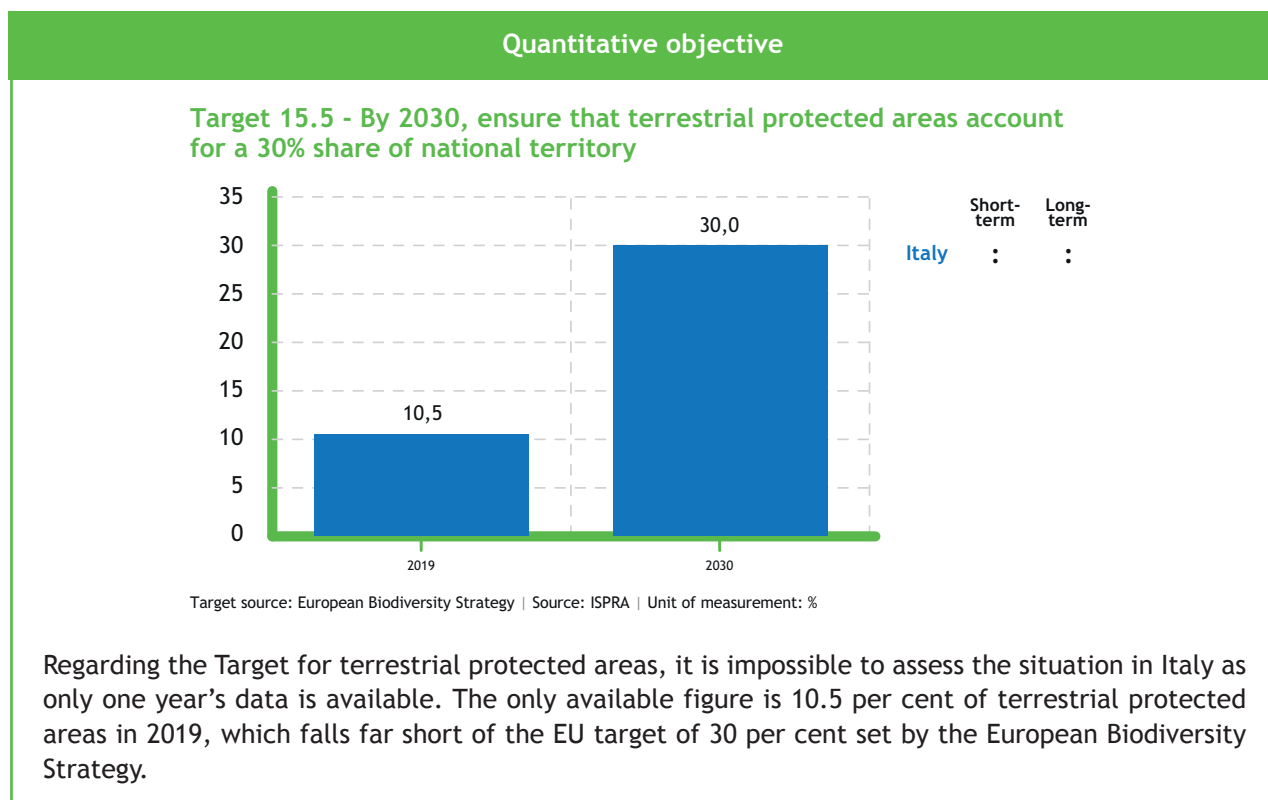
Target 15.3



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Land degradation and use	<p>The 2022 ISPRA report on land use provides a detailed assessment of indicator 15.3.1 of the 2030 Agenda, estimating a national average value for degradation equal to 17.2% of national territory (excluding water bodies, as per the methodology of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - UNCCD), with wide regional variations ranging from 3% to 28%.</p> <p>In Italy, land degradation is strongly driven by land use. According to the ISPRA report, 7.13% of land is used as of 2021, marking an acceleration compared to recent years, with increases exceeding the threshold of two square metres per second, and almost reaching 70 square kilometres of new artificial land cover in a year. The European Commission has adopted a soil health strategy, in which it emphasises that soil is a key factor in the implementation of various Green Deal strategies. It has announced the presentation of a European soil health law in 2023.</p> <p>The Ecological Transition Plan and the proposed National Biodiversity Strategy pay attention to this issue, in particular by bringing forward the European target of zero net land use to 2030 (compared to 2050). Among other things, the National Biodiversity Strategy envisages the adoption of a national land use law that encourages sustainable urban regeneration, namely without any new land use.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Land degradation and use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw up a national plan for ecosystem restoration that includes among its objectives efforts to achieve zero land degradation and land use, linked to agricultural policies via the Common Agricultural Policy strategic plan. In particular, measures for combating degradation, conserving and restoring biodiversity, combating soil erosion (estimated at 25 per cent in Italy) and adapting to climate change should be integrated, by using European funds effectively and in any case respecting the principle of Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) for all investments. 2. ASviS also recommends that the land use hierarchical classification proposed by the European Commission be implemented immediately, excluding exemptions. This recommendation should be complemented with climate change adaptation measures, including as part of the stress tests on the effects of climate change on territorial planning tools (see Goal 13). Moreover, a national training programme should be started for public administration technicians at various levels on the topic of land as a natural resource and the impacts of anthropogenic pressures, and the production of policy briefs should also be encouraged.

Target 15.5



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Extension of terrestrial protected areas	The proposed National Biodiversity Strategy (in transposition) includes the targets of the European Biodiversity Strategy to 2030, which stipulate that at least 30 per cent of the land and 30 per cent of the sea in the European Union should be protected, of which at least 10 per cent of the land and 10 per cent of the sea waters should be strictly protected.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Extension of terrestrial protected areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the National Biodiversity Strategy, consideration should be given to raising the minimum conservation thresholds of the European Strategy, partly due to climate change adaptation and resilience needs, given that the IPCC, in AR6 WGII ch.2, recommends effective conservation of 30-50% of the planet's ecosystems, as well as sustainable management of other ecosystems. In particular, criteria, parameters and instruments for effective conservation should be developed in line with the European context, while also encouraging an increase in the level of science-based ambition, if necessary. The issue of payment for ecosystem services relating to protected areas should be amplified and investigated, and, if necessary, new financial measures aligned to ensure achievement of environmental objectives should be proposed.

Target 15.6

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Implementaton of the Nagoya Protocol	The proposed National Biodiversity Strategy refers to the Nagoya Protocol, but provides no details regarding its development. The Ecological Transition Plan does not mention it.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Implementaton of the Nagoya Protocol	The principle of fair and equitable sharing in connection with the use of genetic resources should be developed, as a condition for ensuring the widest possible commitment and active engagement of citizens in the protection of biodiversity. This requires development of the content of the protocol in implementation of the relevant EU regulations on the Nagoya Protocol, as well as incorporation of these principles and content within the actions envisaged in the new National Biodiversity Strategy.

Target 15.7

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	No new developments regarding this topic have been reported.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Implementation of the CITES convention	Characterise trafficking in protected species of flora and fauna in the national convention framework, in order to introduce structured measures and adequate responses to needs estimates.

Target 15.9

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Public non-financial reporting	No new developments have been reported in the last year.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Public non-financial reporting	Ensure that reporting provided for in Target 15.9 comes into effect from the next financial year, and that it is taken into account in all subsequent financial and non-financial planning actions affecting the legislative process, as well as national, regional and local sectoral and spatial planning at all levels. The measures should be integrated with the green budgeting envisaged by the European Green Deal and Italy's NRRP. It should be noted that at the 52nd session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2021, the system of environmental-economic accounting-ecosystem accounting was adopted. This new statistical standard provides an accounting framework to measure the contribution of ecosystems to our societies, their state of health and the services they provide us. We hope that Italy will adopt this system, highlighting synergies with the verification factors of the Do No Harm Principle and the Do No Significant Harm principle of the PNRR, and also integrating it with the monitoring of the Eighth Environmental Action Plan.

Target 15.a

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Sustainable finance	The national framework contains nothing new, except for the general recommendations of the Ecological Transition Plan and the proposed National Biodiversity Strategy, which reiterates the recommendations set out in the Fourth Report on Natural Capital, namely: needs assessment; establishment of public-private partnerships; raising awareness of innovative methods, such as BIOFIN-UNDP; adoption of a coordinated system of regulations regarding finance, tax measures and market measures; implement environmental tax reform, starting with the elimination of environmentally harmful subsidies.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Sustainable finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce environmental tax reform, which shifts taxation from labour to resource consumption and pollution, internalises the negative external costs of goods and services, and also applies the latest recommendations of the OECD study prepared for Italy, including a programme to eliminate harmful subsidies. 2. Check the compliance of public budgets (greening) with the objectives of the ecological transition. 3. Optimise the use of European funds (from the Common Agricultural Policy to the Cohesion Policy) and make the Do No Significant Harm audit of NRRP funds and green private finance more rigorous. 4. Set up an appropriate payment system for ecosystem services and propose waivers from Stability and Growth Pact rules and new forms of public funding for interventions that cannot be accessed by private green finance to the EU. 5. Introduce measures to ensure compliance with the principle of not harming health and the environment (see the new Article 41 of the Constitution) for all private investment.

Table 3 - How Italy ranks with respect to the quantitative Targets

SDG	INDICATOR AND TARGET	RATING IN LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	SOURCE	METHOD
Target 2.4	By 2030, reduce the quantity of fertilisers distributed for non-organic farming by 20% versus 2020	2.6 quintals per hectare (2020)	↓	↗	European “From producer to consumer” strategy	A
Target 2.4	By 2030, allocate 25% of agricultural surface area for organic farming	16,4% (2020)	↑	↑	European “From producer to consumer” strategy	A
Target 6.3	By 2027, guarantee that all surface water bodies have a high or good level of ecological quality	41,7% (2015)	:	:	Water Framework Directive	A
Target 6.4	By 2030, achieve a 90% efficiency rate for drinking water distribution	58,0% (2018)	↓	↓	Opinion of ASviS experts	B
Target 7.2	By 2030, achieve a 45% share of energy from renewable sources	19,0% (2021)	↘	↗	REPowerEU Plan	A
Target 7.2	By 2030, achieve installed renewable energy capacity of at least 130 GW	56,6 GW (2020)	↘	↗	Ecological Transition Plan	A
Target 7.3	By 2030, reduce final energy consumption by at least 20% versus 2020	147.0 million ktoe (2021)	↘	↗	REPowerEU Plan	A
Target 11.2	By 2030, increase the rate of seat km/person offered by public transport by 26% versus 2004	3,622 seat km/person (2020)	↓	↓	Based on Eurostat method	D
Target 11.6	By 2030, reduce exceedances of PM10 limits to below 3 days a year	88 days (2020)	↘	↘	WHO 2021 Guidelines	A
Target 13.2	By 2030, reduce emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases by 55% versus 1990	7.26 tonnes of CO2 equivalent per capita (2021)	↘	↗	European climate legislation	A
Target 14.4	By 2030, eliminate overfishing	91,4% (2019)	↘	↓	European climate legislation	A
Target 14.5	By 2027, ensure that marine protected areas account for a 30% share of territorial waters	1,7% (2019)	:	↘	European climate legislation	A
Target 15.3	By 2050, eliminate the increase in annual land use	10.7 hectares per annum consumed per 100,000 inhabitants (2021)	↓	:	Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe	A
Target 15.5	By 2030, ensure that terrestrial protected areas account for a 30% share of national territory	10,5% (2019)	:	:	European climate legislation	A

CULTURAL PARTICIPATION OF THE ITALIAN POPULATION

In 2019, 35.1% of the Italian population over the age of six participated in some form of entertainment or shows outside the home¹⁵; in 2020, the percentage dropped to 29.8%, and in 2021 to 8.3%. The pandemic accelerated and raised the visibility of the downward trend that began in 2016¹⁶.

An analysis of short- and long-term trends reveals substantial critical areas, including:

- In 2019, 12.4 per cent of the population visited libraries. The figure for 2020 is particularly low, given the closure of schools and universities, but the decline definitely needs to be countered, partly because in 2021 the percentage dropped to 7.4 per cent;
- Visits to museums and cultural sites by young people are strongly driven by schools: 39% of 11-17 year olds visited a monument in 2019, compared with only 19.8% in 2020 when schools were closed;
- 17% of the population attended a live concert in 2020 (20.2% in 2019), while 7.6% attended a classical music concert. 20.3% of the population went to the theatre in 2019, compared with 15.7% in 2020.

On the other hand, consumption of cultural products via digital channels (audiovisual, video games, e-sports) is growing, and festival attendance remains strong. Taken together, the data suggest that cultural participation is geographically, demographically and socially concentrated, while only a very small percentage of the population participate in culturae on a daily basis. Participants are concentrated among healthy, educated, upper-middle class people of Italian origin, who live in large cities, especially in Lazio, Lombardy and Tuscany. Efforts made to increase the cultural participation of children are insufficient to create a large and robust flow of culturally active young people and adults. Film-going, which together with reading books represents the most “democratic” and widespread form of cultural participation, has been particularly hard hit by the years of pandemic. The change in the mix of cultural consumption and the channels used is not matched by an improvement in the quality of cultural participation. The situation is particularly difficult in smaller cities and towns, where stable cultural offerings are more scarce.

These data are problematic, given that cultural participation increases a community’s social capital, helps in the treatment of chronic illnesses, and is related to active citizenship. The achievement of sustainable development cannot be separated from a quantitative and qualitative increase in cultural participation.

“Cultural policies should primarily be aimed at correcting imbalances, reducing distances and including the excluded. Elimination of inequalities relating to opportunities for cultural and artistic practice and participation due to physical, economic and social reasons, together with breaking down tangible and intangible access barriers, is the most accomplished form of cultural democracy” (Cicerchia 2018, 35¹⁷).

NOTES

- ¹ https://www.istat.it/it/files/2022/04/ISTAT_CREA_ECONOMIA-E-LEGISLAZIONE-AGRICOLA.pdf
- ² (EC (2022), Proposal for a regulation of the European parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, COM(2022) 305 final, Brussels, 22.6.2022).
- ³ European Commission (2020), A “Farm to Fork” strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system, COM(2020) 381 final, Brussels, 20 May 2020; European Commission (2020), EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Bringing back nature into our lives, COM(2020) 380 final, Brussels, 20 May 2020.
- ⁴ <https://commissariounicodepurazione.it/la-relazione-per-i-due-anni-di-attivita-99-interventi-in-corso-la-meta-in-fase-attuativa/>
- ⁵ MIMS, *Verso un nuovo modello di mobilità locale sostenibile*, pp. 23-24, May 2022, https://www.mit.gov.it/nfsmitgov/files/media/notizia/2022-05/Rapporto%20%27Verso%20un%20nuovo%20modello%20di%20mobilit%C3%A0%20sostenibile%27_0.pdf.
- ⁶ ISFORT, *18° Rapporto sulla mobilità degli italiani*, pp. 81-84, 30 November 2021, https://www.isfort.it/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/211130_RapportoMobilita2021.pdf and MIMS, *Verso un nuovo modello di mobilità locale sostenibile*, cit., p. 25.
- ⁷ MIMS, *Verso un nuovo modello di mobilità locale sostenibile*, cit., p. 24 and p. 42.
- ⁸ Istat, *Dati ambientali sulle città*, 2020.
- ⁹ Motus-E market survey, May 2022, <https://www.motus-e.org/analisi-di-mercato/maggio-2022-in-un-mercato-con-il-freno-a-mano-elettrico-in-attesa-delle-materie-prime>
- ¹⁰ ASviS Goal 11 Working Group, *La city logistic. Position paper*, 2022, https://asvis.it/public/asvis2/files/Pubblicazioni/PositionPaper_ASviS_Goal11_City_Logistic.pdf.
- ¹¹ MIMS, *Verso un nuovo modello di mobilità locale sostenibile*, cit., p. 43.
- ¹² MIMS, *Verso un nuovo modello di mobilità locale sostenibile*, cit., p. 42-43.
- ¹³ ISTAT, *Drawn from municipalities’ financial statements data*, 2022.
- ¹⁴ ISTAT Survey of the labour force with regard to fair and sustainable wellbeing 2021 - https://www.istat.it/it/files//2022/04/BES_2021.pdf p. 228
- ¹⁵ <https://www.istat.it/it/files/2020/12/C10.pdf>
- ¹⁶ <https://www.istat.it/storage/ASI/2021/capitoli/C10.pdf>
- ¹⁷ Annalisa Cicerchia, “La partecipazione culturale in Italia: dati per le politiche” in AAVV “Cultura come diritto: Radici costituzionali, politiche e servizi”, Civita 2018

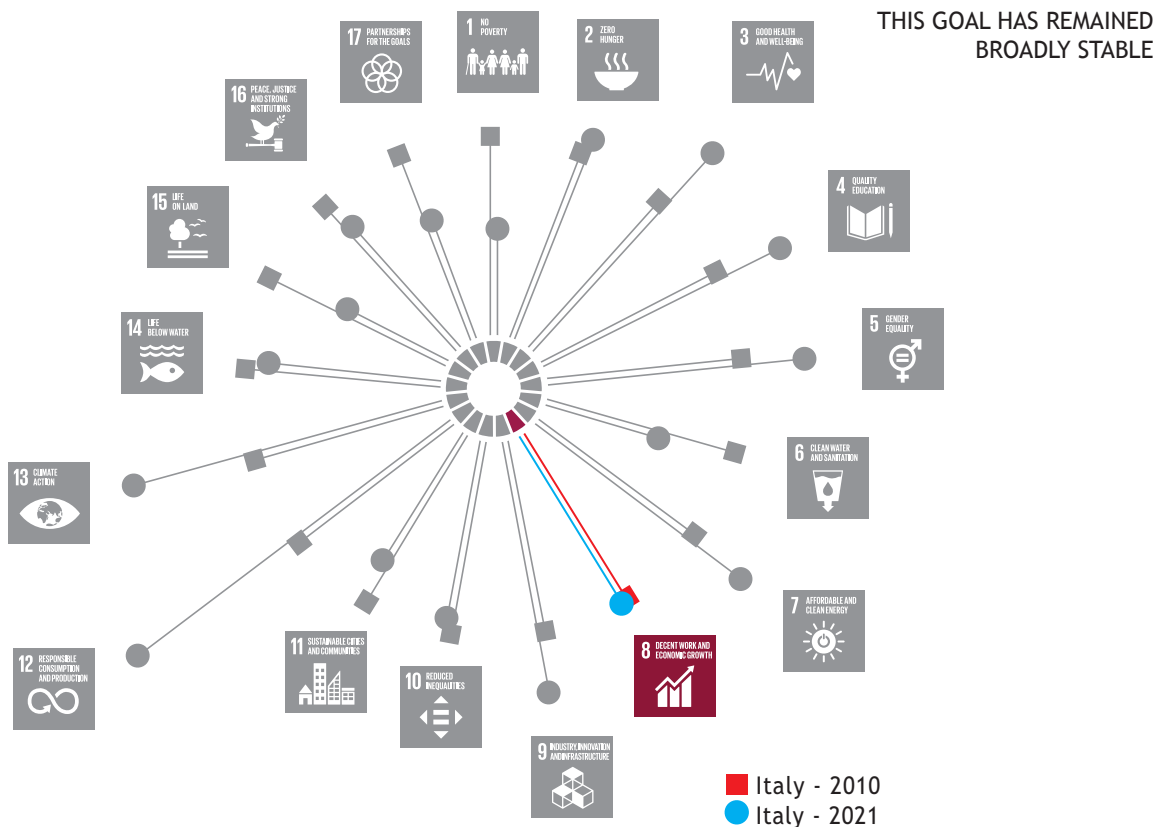
Goals with a mainly **ECONOMIC** dimension



GOAL 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Italy's reaction to the pandemic demonstrated notable resilience and an ability to transform a social and economic tragedy into an opportunity for a new beginning. The positive results achieved with regard to Goal 8 are very welcome but are not enough to bridge existing gaps and ensure that we will be capable of coping with future crises. Indeed, the invasion of Ukraine has led to a slow-down in the recovery in GDP and driven inflation dramatically higher, with serious repercussions for the labour market. This has led to the renewed fragility of a country where growth and decent work are not at an acceptable level. An enormous effort is therefore required of the new Parliament and Government, and of the country as a whole, to drive sustainable development, combining economic growth, social wellbeing, full employment providing decent jobs in an environment friendly to business, whether private or cooperative, and innovation.



Target 8.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
New growth models that uncouple growth from increased consumption	After the sharp downturn in 2020, caused by the pandemic, Italian GDP rose 6.7% in 2021, thanks to the restart of economic activity, the protection offered by vaccines and the global economic recovery. This trend eased in 2022, with growth expected to have been around 3% according to Ministry of the Economy and Finance estimates. The European Commission's estimate is lower. This is largely due to the economic uncertainties caused by the war in Ukraine and the resulting rise in prices, above all of commodities and energy. This has been followed by a progressive tightening of monetary policy by central banks. These factors, which are primarily exogenous, mean that Italian economic growth is fragile and exposed to the risk of a new recession.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
New growth models that uncouple growth from increased consumption	<p>The Government should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw up economic growth policies for industry, agriculture and services with the aim of ensuring that the country is able to achieve a level of self-sufficiency enabling it to withstand external shocks. This will require collaboration with the private sector and European institutions. 2. Accompany the effort required to deliver the NRRP with measures designed to drive sustainable growth, based on the circular economy, respect for the environment and reducing inequalities. 3. Focus greater attention on the energy transition and new infrastructure, areas where our country is vulnerable and that require more planning at local and national level.

Target 8.2

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Support for the production and spread of innovation, for the digitisation of businesses and the development of digital skills. Training and upskilling for female and male workers	<p>According to ISTAT, in the period 1995-2020, average annual growth in labour productivity in Italy (0.4%) was well below the figure for the rest of Europe (1.5% in the EU27). The gap compared with the other European economies is particularly wide when it comes to added value: In Italy, in the period 1995-2020, average annual growth was 0.2%, well below the average for the EU27 (1.5%). More recently (2014-2020), labour productivity in Italy rose 0.5 per year on average, resulting in a modest decline in the gap in growth with respect to the EU27 (1.2%)¹.</p> <p>The above data shows that Italy faces a serious situation, with negative effects on businesses and wages, despite the country's excellent export performance and the contribution to added value from SMEs.</p>

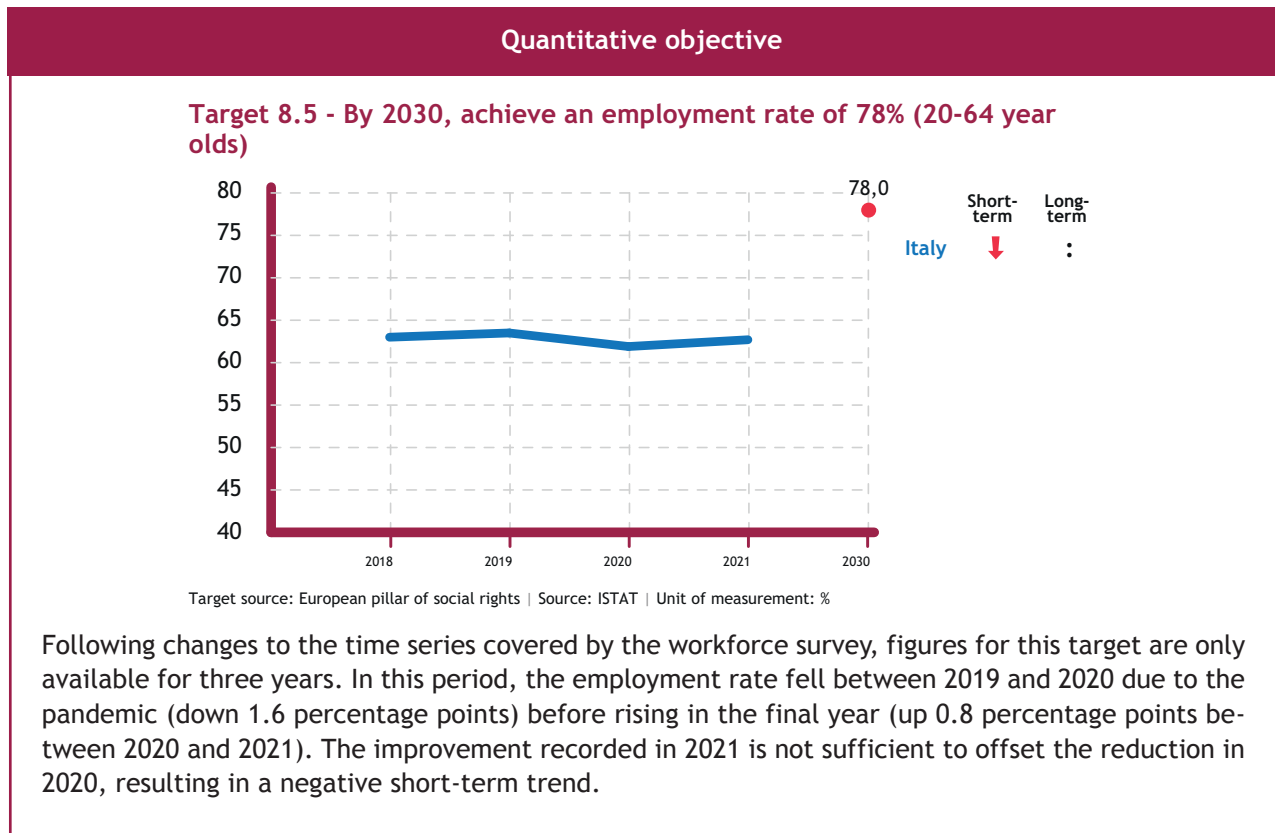
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Support for the production and spread of innovation, for the digitisation of businesses and the development of digital skills. Training and upskilling for female and male workers	<p>It is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invest on the continuous training of female and male workers and in training programmes for people due to enter the labour market in the coming years. 2. Invest in physical and digital infrastructure to reduce the obstacles that exist in many areas of the country. 3. Increase investment in research and development and in incentives for the private sector to carry out such activity. 4. Introduce measures to promote the consolidation of micro-enterprises to make the most of their potential.

Target 8.3

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Support for male and female entrepreneurship and job creation. Work-life balance and agile working	According to the latest data, enterprises operating in Italy in 2020 number 1,614,243, marking a reduction of approximately 2.3%. These businesses employ a total of 13,707,237 workers, a fall of 2.1%. If we look at the number of enterprises operating in Italy from 2011 to 2020, there was a decline through to 2014 and an up and down trend in the subsequent period before the decline in the last year. In terms of the size of businesses, approximately 78.7% of the total belong to the category with five or fewer employees, whilst almost all (93.3%) are included in the category with up to 15 employees ² .

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Support for male and female entrepreneurship and job creation. Work-life balance and agile working	<p>Support for female entrepreneurship should take structural form through the definition of measures that can have an impact not only on the creation or the consolidation of businesses, but also on their survival. To this end, it is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the business environment, removing obstacles and offering female entrepreneurs help during key stages of the business life cycle (business education and training, financial support through direct funding for the start-up and/or consolidation of businesses, follow-up). 2. Enable the creation and consolidation of female start-ups, focusing particularly on the graduates in STEM subjects. 3. Create a governance system able to match resources with local needs, paying specific attention to the validity of the business initiatives proposed. 4. Promote public awareness campaigns to publicise the availability of specific funding for female entrepreneurs, focusing on the simplified administrative process involved in applying for financing. <p>In all cases, not only the funding provided by the NRRP but also the funds made available in the EU's long-term budget for the period 2021-2017 represent a major opportunity.</p>

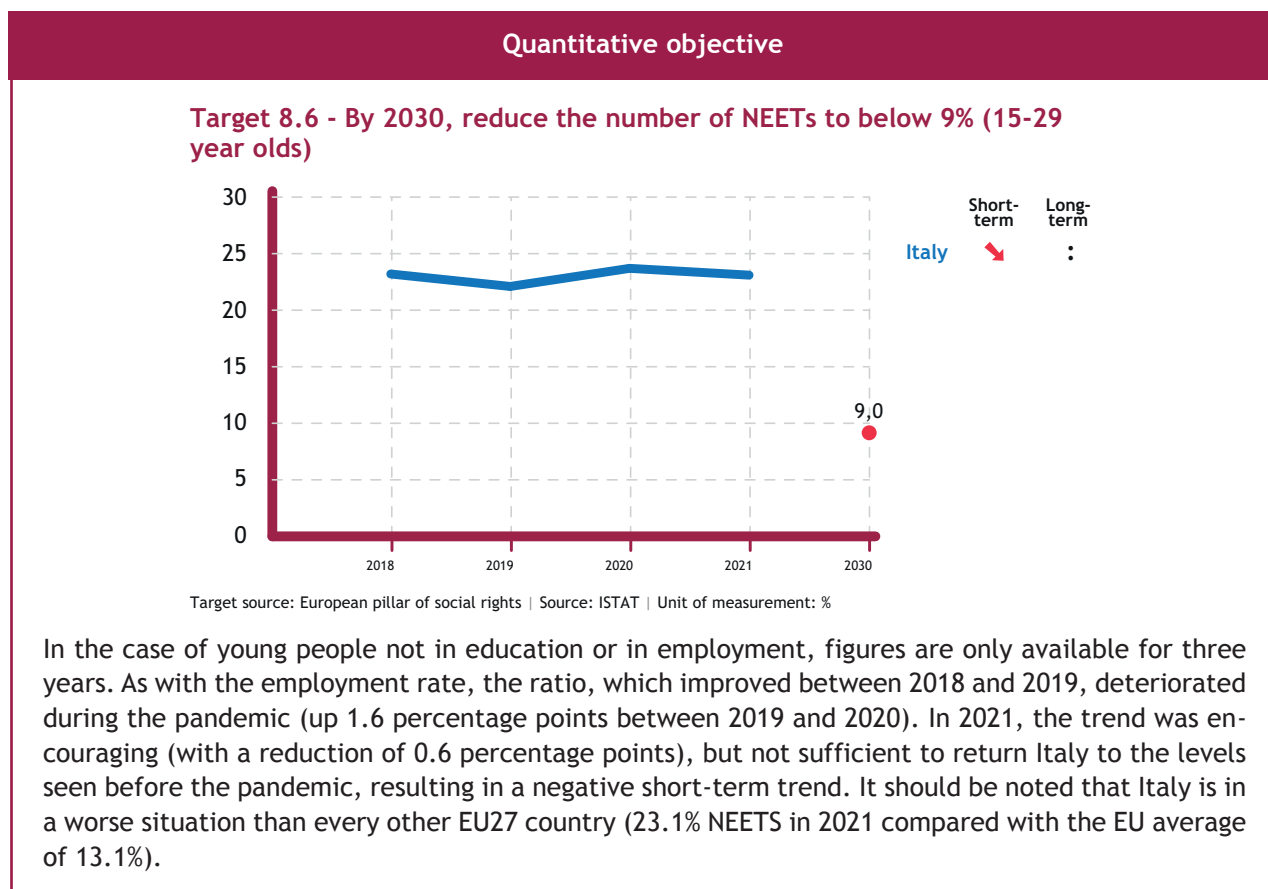
Target 8.5



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Active labour policies (with Targets 4.4 and 10.3)	Italy is still far from the European target of 78%. Figures for employment also fail to indicate the quality of jobs, a key factor in a period of significant economic uncertainty and inflationary pressures. Without drastic changes, Italy risks failing to meet what is a key objective for the wellbeing of the entire country. Moreover, as noted previously by ASviS, greater attention should be paid to the quality of jobs, making the need to provide decent work for everyone a priority.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Active labour policies (with Targets 4.4 and 10.3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a national system for achieving full employment and providing decent jobs, starting from employment programmes for the out-of-work and recent school-leavers and graduates. Based on this objective, complete a full review of employment policies, assessing their success based on published efficiency and effectiveness criteria and transferring funding and incentives to the policies that have achieved the best results over time. This will resolve the confusion between much-needed measures designed to address poverty and those that aim to get people into work. 2. Deploy a single information system enabling all the public entities involved in various aspects of the implementation and delivery of employment policies (INPS, ANPAL, CPI) and the private sector to communicate with each other. 3. Provide a boost for job centres, above all in areas with the lowest employment rates, coordinating their work with employment agencies. 4. Reduce the tax and contributions wedge to improve business competitiveness. 5. Conduct a review of the needs of the public sector and direct job-seekers towards the sectors with labour shortages - examples being healthcare and education.

Target 8.6



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Youth employment and preparation for study and work	Italy continues to be the lowest ranked advanced nations in terms of youth unemployment. The European target of 9% by 2030 appears a long way off and the effects of widespread unemployment are serious for an entire generation who will be expected to bear the weight of the future on their shoulders. In addition, as highlighted in Target 8.5, there need to be incentives to provide quality jobs to ensure the younger generations a decent future.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Youth employment and preparation for study and work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up on the commitment made at the Sustainable Development Festival in 2021 and launch a national plan to achieve full youth employment, providing decent jobs. The plan should also take into account the particular vulnerability of women and young people in the south. Alongside the national plan to achieve full youth employment, prepare a plan for continuous training that, starting from compulsory schooling, teaches the skills necessary to join the labour market and to understand the various barriers and forms of discrimination and exploitation, thus giving value to decent work. As part of the reform of preparation provided for in the NRRP, provide experiential and situated learning starting from lower secondary school and offer regulatory and tax incentives for “dual” apprenticeships at higher secondary schools. This will allow the younger generations to take a critical view of the world of work, put together plans for the future based around the dignity of work, its interaction with the other areas of life and quality development processes. Take advantage of and add to the new guidelines on generational impact launched by the Ministry of Youth and approved by the Cabinet Office, also with regard to the reform of the Constitution.

Target 8.7

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Tackle the issue of early leavers from education	In Italy, the ratio of early leavers from education fell to 12.7% in 2021. However, the figure for Italy remains one of the highest in the EU and is a long way from the target of 9% ³ .
Combat forced labour	On the issue of forced labour, the European Commission ⁴ has proposed to ban products made by forced labour from the EU market. The proposal covers all products, above all, those manufactured in the EU for internal consumption and export and imported goods, without targeting specific companies or industries.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Tackle the issue of early leavers from education	In this regard, Italy must act on two levels: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guarantee access to education for everyone and improve the educational offer in relation to potential job opportunities (see Target 8.6) to incentivise study as a means to social and economic advancement. It is also necessary for the personnel in all schools, above all the most peripheral, to include professional roles specialising in preparation and tutoring, each with specific expertise to be acquired following specific training in either preparation or tutoring. 2. Promote, at international level, cooperation among countries with the highest incidence of early leavers, working to strengthen the international framework for promoting education in all countries.
Combat forced labour	Support, at European level, approval of the Commission's proposal regarding forced labour and apply the related guidelines.

Target 8.8

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Combat illegal forms of employment and promote safety at work	According to Italy's National Institute for Insurance Against Accidents at Work (INAIL), the first five months of 2022 recorded a 47.7% increase in reports of accidents at work compared with the same period of 2021, with 364 fatalities. These figures indicate that there is a serious issue with efforts to reduce accidents and injuries.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Combat illegal forms of employment and promote safety at work	Set up a working group with representatives from the Government, employers' organisations and the unions to devise a workplace safety plan. Starting from the available data, the aim should be to achieve a drastic reduction in the figures by 2030 by implementing initiatives that address the issues that to this day have a negative impact on the effectiveness of prevention measures. This should include a review of the related legislation, now outdated - partly in view of what has been learnt during the pandemic - and still unclear and excessively complex, and the full implementation of prevention measures, above all by the relevant public bodies provided for, by way of example, in articles 9 and 10 of Legislative Decree 81/2008.

Target 8.9

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Sustainable tourism, support for green jobs and those related to culture (with Target 12.b)	2022 should see the sector enter recovery mode, having been hard hit by the pandemic. However, Italy remains very exposed to external shocks, both natural and those resulting from human actions. The country's approach to protecting and enhancing its artistic, historical, cultural and natural heritage falls short of what is required in terms of the best practices that a country such as Italy should be seeking to apply.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Sustainable tourism, support for green jobs and those related to culture (with Target 12.b)	Draw up a plan to attract tourism to Italy, offering support to businesses and workers in the sector and ensuring protection of the country's natural, artistic and cultural heritage. The plan should start from locally-based proposals, with responsibilities and funding allocated according to consistent criteria by national authorities based on central and local government resources.

GOAL 9 - INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

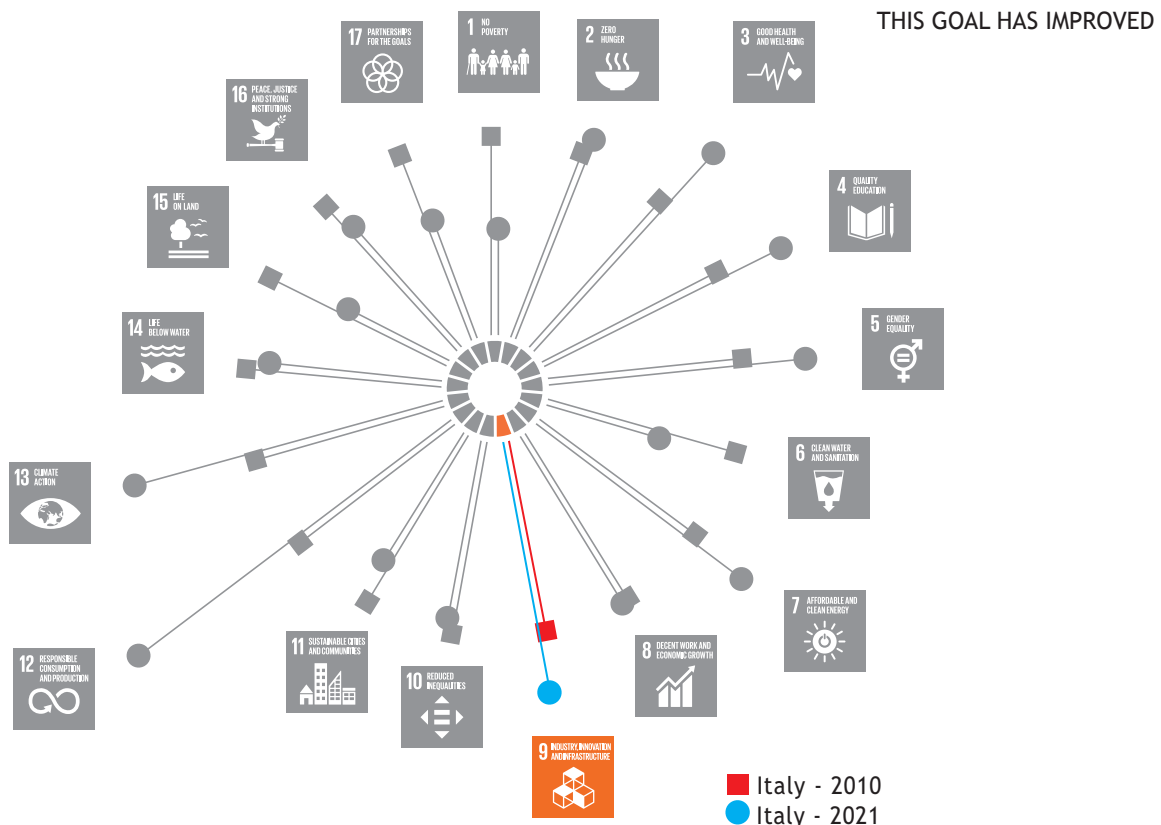
Build resilient infrastructure, foster innovation and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation

The sharp rise in commodity prices over more than a year, accentuated still further by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, has put the country's growth prospects at risk. The NRRP will play a crucial role, as will the Government's ability to deliver on all the projects. Despite the introduction of a price adjustment mechanism, certain calls for tenders have failed to attract any bidders. Commissioning bodies have difficulty using the updated price lists, creating further uncertainty in the market.

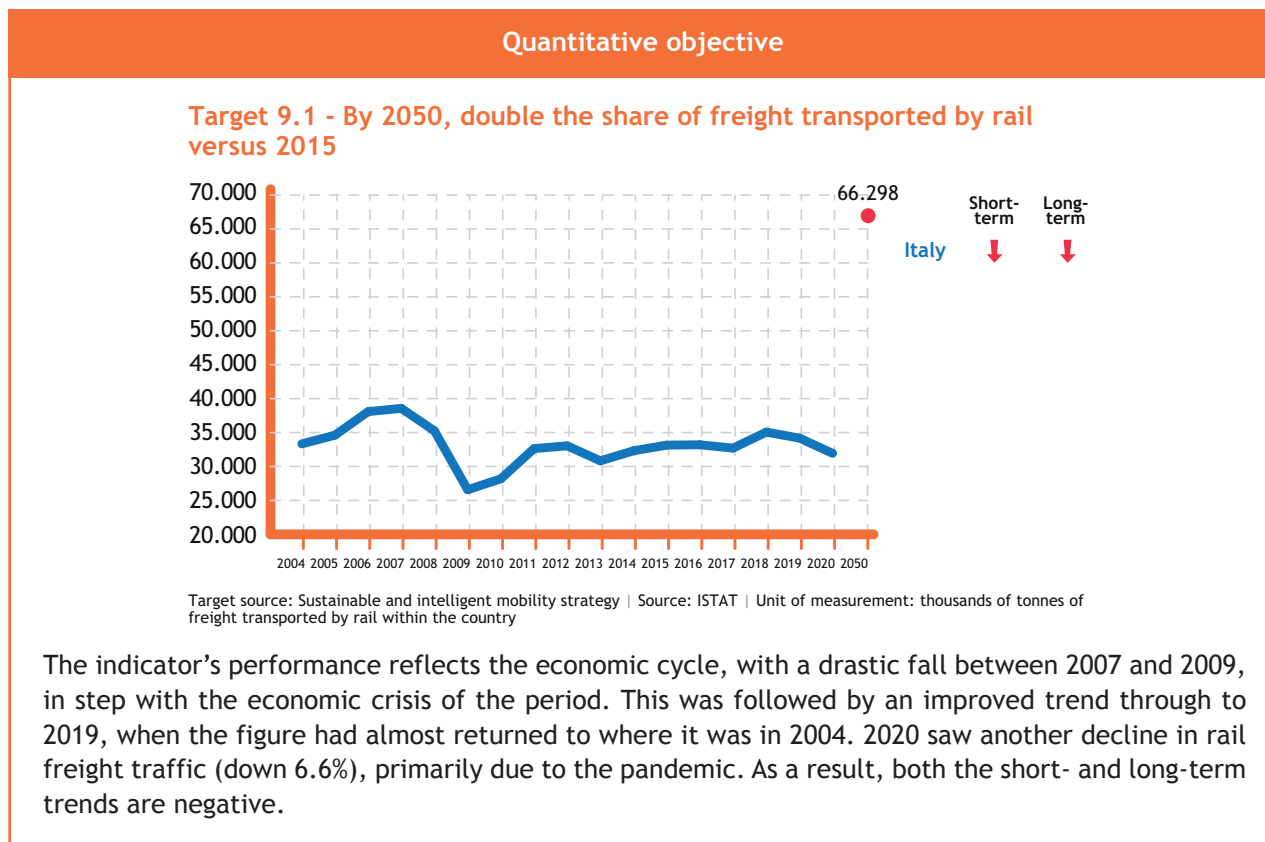
As regards transport, Italy has fallen behind in terms of achieving sustainability goals. However, planned investment in the coming years is a reason for optimism. This will include development of the railway infrastructure, work on improving safety on the road network and the introduction of technologies for port systems. Digitalisation will enable greater coordination and efficiency between the various intermodal systems, providing intelligent, interconnected mobility.

5G and the Internet of Things (IoT) have a strategic role to play in terms of our ability to develop sustainable networks and connectivity, above all with regard to monitoring and management of the energy consumed by businesses, households and infrastructure. Connectivity - above all 5G - has a central role to play in this sense, as it also enables the use of IoT for critical services.

To meet the goal of spending 3% of GDP on research and development by 2030, the country will need a systemic approach, intervening in a number of directions: increase the number of graduates and PhDs; encourage Italian companies to improve their recruitment mix by hiring more graduates and PhDs; increase public funding for research and development; encourage and structure the formation of partnerships between universities and businesses.



Target 9.1



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Rail infrastructure and transport	The NRRP envisages major investment in the railway, with €24 billion due to be spent on switching freight and passenger traffic from road to rail, achieving a significant reduction in CO ₂ emissions. Italy's transport needs are currently for the most part met by road transport. The NRRP accounts for just a part of a much bigger plan, costing €110 billion, that Ferrovie dello Stato aims to implement in the next ten years. Investment will focus on environmental sustainability and the maintenance and resilience of infrastructure, which is increasingly subject to the effects of extreme weather events. This will include investment in the development of a European Rail Transport Management System and other initiatives designed to increase intermodality, integrated logistics and digital innovation for management systems.
Road infrastructure and transport	Road infrastructure does not feature very much in the NRRP. The only investment in this sector regards road safety initiatives with the aim of improving safety and the ability of bridges, viaducts and tunnels to withstand adverse weather events and earthquakes. The aim is to use technologically advanced solutions to adapt to climate change and to address the problems caused by a lack of investment in road and motorway maintenance. In addition to the projects included in the NRRP, in the 2022 Budget Law the Government has allocated more than €10 billion for investment in the maintenance and upgrade of road infrastructure.
Port, airport and logistics infrastructure	With some rare exceptions, ports have not advanced technologically for around twenty years. Italy's port cities suffer from poor air quality, due to the docking of large vessels that keep their engines running for long periods of time. However, a number of successful trials of mobility solutions have been run, with digital networks used to enable new models of development. In terms of the NRRP, intermodal logistics is a part of Mission 3, Component 2, although work has yet to begin on any of the projects.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Rail infrastructure and transport	Strengthen national coordination of work on the harmonisation of intermodal transport, which cannot depend on highly diverse approaches at local level if a national system is to be developed. Despite the introduction of a price adjustment mechanism, certain calls for tenders have failed to attract any bidders. Commissioning bodies have difficulty using the updated price lists, creating further uncertainty in the market.
Road infrastructure and transport	The Internet of Things (IoT) has a strategic role to play in terms of our ability to develop sustainable networks and connectivity, above all with regard to monitoring and management of the energy consumed by businesses, households, infrastructure and transport. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable the emergence of more efficient multimodal mobility solutions through virtual modelling, for example in the design of simulation systems that can help in the selection of the best solutions and materials and ensure preventive maintenance, planning investment in restructuring projects and enabling the development of more intelligent and interconnected mobility. 2. Modify the governance of the committee set up by the Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructure and Mobility, whose members have so far only been experts chosen by the Ministry, without the participation of social partners, as happens in France.
Port, airport and logistics infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce a country-wide strategy through a centralised national digital platform for integrated logistics, using a dedicated 5G network. This should enable a systemic approach involving all interested parties (port authorities, port operators, shipping companies, etc.). 2. In addition to docks, also electrify the ships operating on the shorter routes and invest in research into the use of hydrogen. The modernisation of ports and their logistics would bring enormous benefits, not only in terms of increased productivity but also by reducing pollution and improving the quality of life in port cities. 3. Launch the activities linked to Mission 3, Component 2 (intermodality and integrated logistics) in the NRRP.

Target 9.2

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation	The sharp rise in commodity prices over more than a year, accentuated still further by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, risks putting companies off proceeding with investment and affecting the country's growth prospects. Many of these factors are linked to the global geopolitical situation. Italy will only be able to react to this situation if the country works with other European countries and coordinates its policies with theirs. Recent renewal of the national collective labour agreement for construction workers has resulted in higher salaries, improved safety and training in digitalisation.

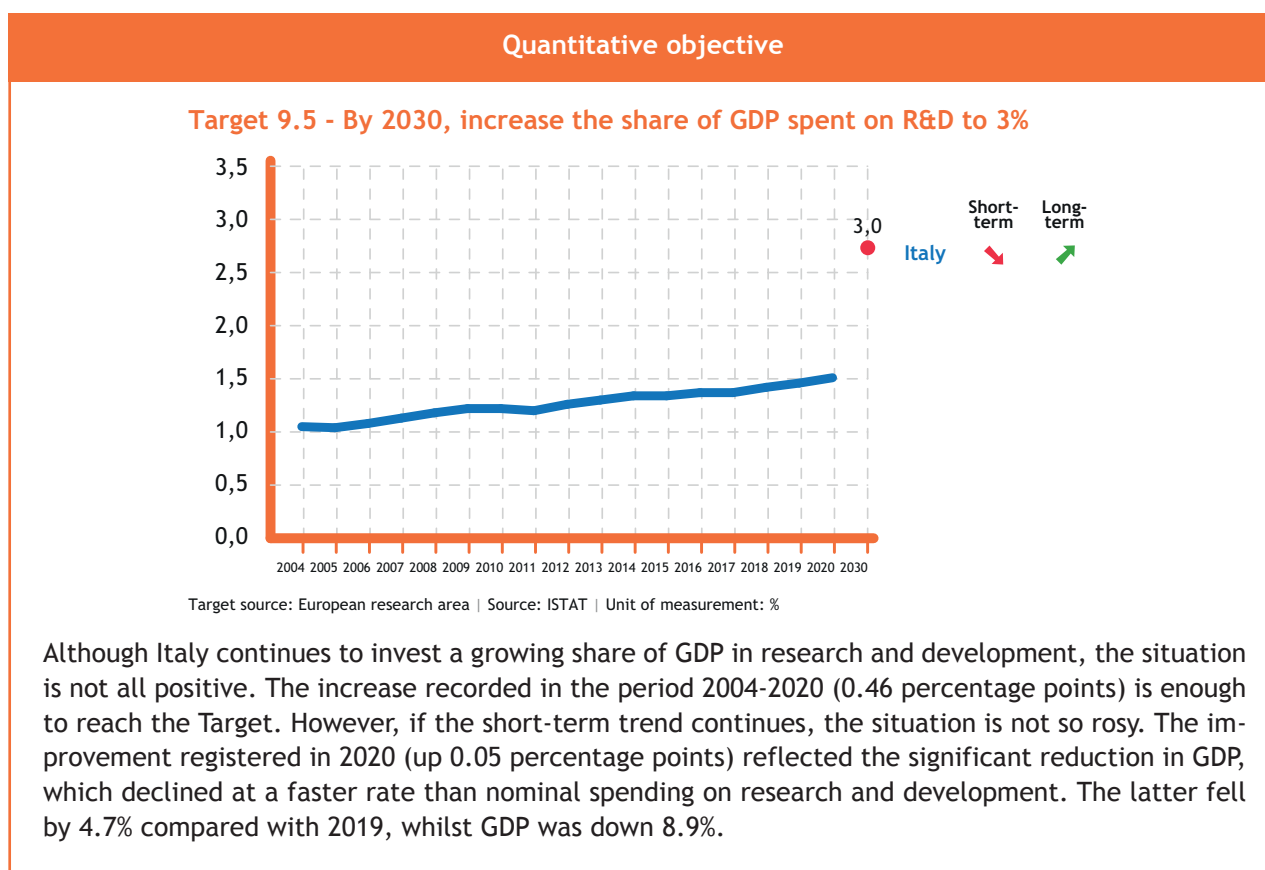
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement measures to protect the bodily integrity of workers and safeguard their moral personality from worry, stress and anxiety. The expected period of economic stagnation must not be allowed to become a pretext for companies to take advantage of the situation to downgrade workers' contracts. Labour agreements must increasingly take account of people's financial and social sustainability. 2. Review the incentives offered to businesses, which should be awarded on the basis of outcomes (e.g., job creation, increased turnover, etc.) and not in advance.

Target 9.4

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Green industrial processes (with Target 13.2)	The issue of material circularity has assumed a central role in environmental and economic sustainability. This can be seen from the recent publication of the European Commission’s Circular Economy Action Plan . Italy is in a position of excellence with regard to the circularity and recycling of materials, ranking among the best countries in Europe. The measures contained in the so-called MEC (minimum environmental criteria) for construction have so far failed to be applied and to date the MEC for road infrastructure have yet to be published.

Topics or policies	ASviS’s proposals
Green industrial processes (with Target 13.2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aim to make the use of resources more efficient, giving preference to recycled materials. This can be achieved when calling for tenders by including an obligation to use waste from construction and demolition sites that would otherwise be sent to landfill. Clearly, it will also be necessary to introduce measures enabling the management of this waste. 2. To drive the adoption of clean, environmentally friendly technologies, during tender procedures reward companies that can show that they have adopted and applied sustainability criteria in managing their operations and that they have obtained the relevant certification. 3. Incentivise the treatment of scrap and enable the useful lives of products to be extended through repair (as Sweden has done, by reducing VAT).

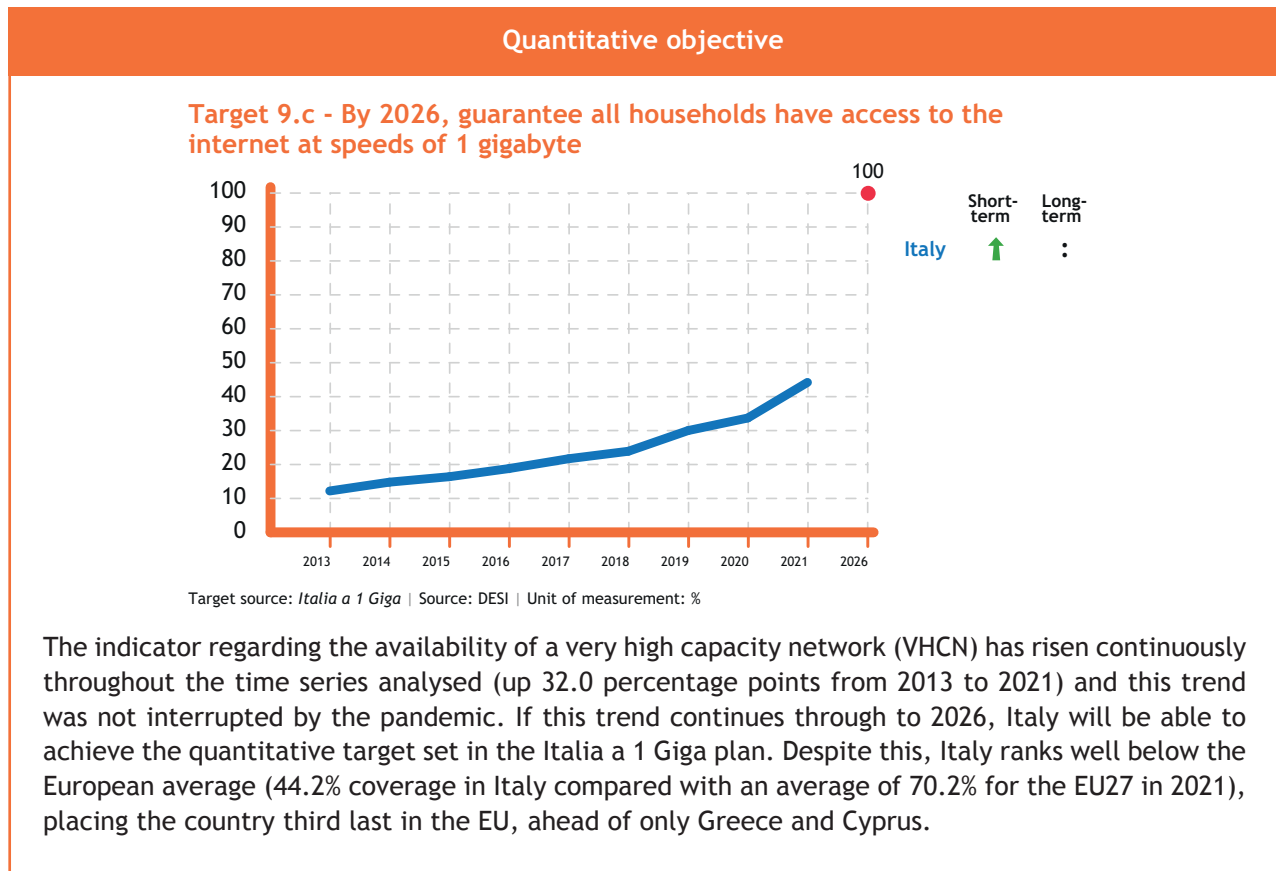
Target 9.5



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Research and innovation	Italy ranks towards the bottom in Europe for R&D, partly due to measures that have distorted the country's competitiveness: under Law 160/2019, if the R&D is carried out in Italy by the subsidiary of a non-resident overseas company, the entity in question may access tax relief on R&D. If, however, the activity is carried out by an Italian-registered entity, a permanent establishment (whose share capital is owned by an overseas parent), it cannot access the tax relief on R&D. This anomalous restriction could easily lead many entities to take their R&D outside of the country.
Support for production, the spread of innovation and digitalisation of businesses	As regards this topic, the Italian state does not provide any support or have a strategic vision for the production of digital infrastructure. Over the last ten years, the country has failed to reverse the negative trend in this sector, which has shrunk significantly and seen many businesses disappear.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Research and innovation	Doubling the percentage of GDP spent on research and development is a challenging objective, requiring a systematic approach. Action is required on a number of fronts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the number of graduates and PhDs. 2. Encourage Italian companies to improve their recruitment mix by hiring more graduates and PhDs. 3. Increase public funding for research and development. 4. Encourage and structure the formation of partnerships between universities and businesses.
Support for production, the spread of innovation and digitalisation of businesses	Adopt open innovation systems to allow businesses to reduce the risks during innovation design, cut the costs of R&D and identify new business opportunities.

Target 9.c



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Digital transformation	<p>5G and the Internet of Things (IoT) have a strategic role to play in terms of our ability to develop sustainable networks and connectivity, above all with regard to monitoring and management of the energy consumed by businesses, households and infrastructure. Connectivity - above all 5G - has a central role to play in this sense, as it also enables the use of IoT for critical services.</p> <p>Italy is committed to make significant ground with respect to the potential offered by the geospatial sector in terms of the country's economy, environmental safeguards and social development (the country ranks 24th out of 75 countries based on geospatial maturity and readiness (based on the Geospatial Readiness Index 2019). The activities of the Copernicus Users Forum plays a major role in this regard, promoting the role of the data, information and services offered by Europe's Copernicus Programme.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Digital transformation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Incentivise the adoption of 5G and IoT devices both for communication between institutions and through other forms of legislation capable of maximising the combination of attempts to cut emissions and consumption and a focus on cost savings. Encourage the use of geospatial technologies for cities and local areas, and also build digital twins for the development of smart city and smart community experiences.

GOAL 12 - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Guarantee sustainable models of production and consumption

Responsible consumption and, as a result, responsible production are key to enabling women and men to have a more dignified life, respecting the resources available to them, without affecting the life chances of future generations and preserving the ecosystems that enable us to live on the only planet we have.

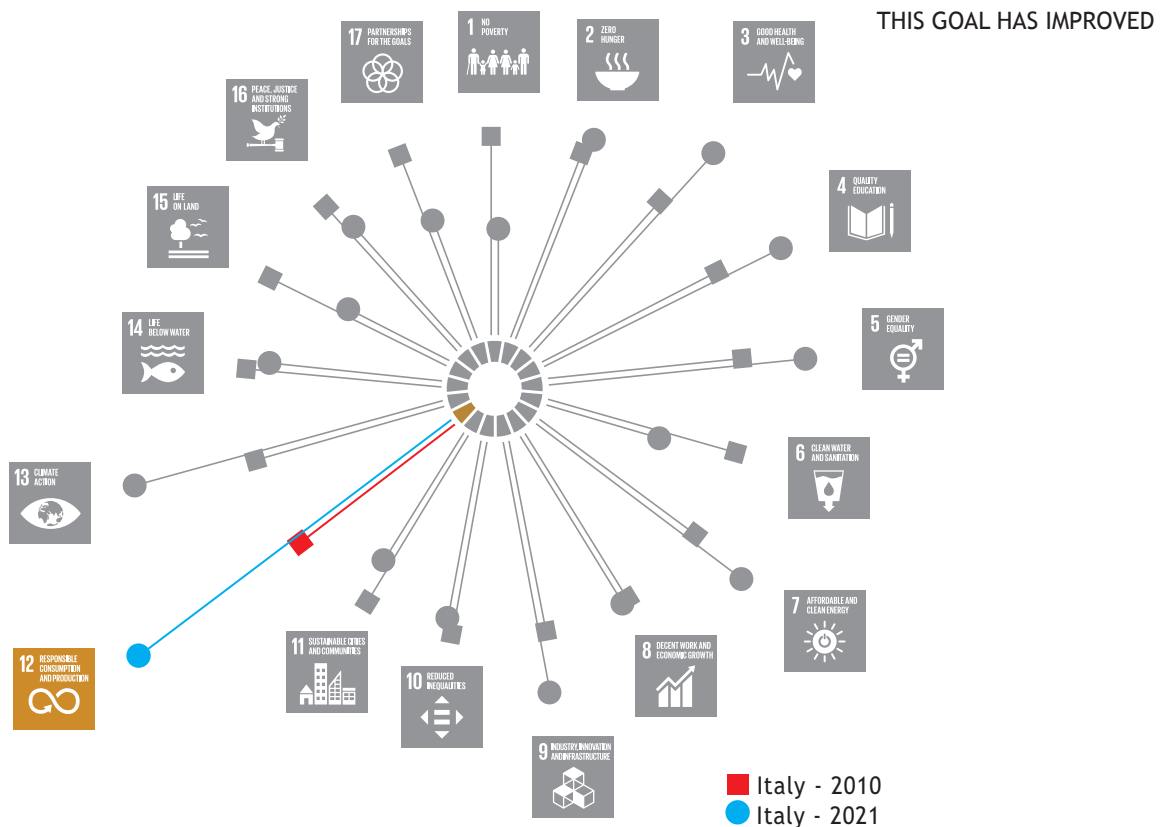
Responsible production requires companies to adopt a modern approach, based on a broad vision, that aims to reconcile different economic, social and environmental needs. Businesses also need to be aware of the fact that a truly sustainable approach is in their interests (in terms of the market, internal efficiency, solidity over time and proactive anticipation). However, businesses can do little unless consumers change their consumption and investment patterns.

Only a radical change in mentality, economic thinking and management approach can help businesses through such a challenging transformation, almost requiring the adoption of a new paradigm. Employee and consumer associations, citizens taking part in the third sector, schools, universities

and management schools have a key role to play in our economy's transition.

The process involves two aspects: the social transition, where women and men can have a dignified working life, free from discrimination, activating their knowledge and creative skills in a respectful environment, growing and learning in harmony, or at least in a way that is compatible, with their daily lives and the needs of their families; the ecological transition towards a circular economy, in which businesses and the public sector learn to preserve resources, to do more with less, to join with citizens in reusing what we have, so as to consume less and less in terms of ecosystem services and materials.

Delivering increasingly responsible consumption and production means not only achieving the Targets in the 2030 Agenda, representing important, if partial, goals, but working together for a healthier, more just world.



Target 12.1

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Support for sustainable consumption patterns	The 2022 Budget Law did not address the transition to sustainable patterns of consumption and production based on a systemic view of the problems, but only going some of the way, whilst utilising tools that have had their day (plastic tax, TV and decoder vouchers, help with bills). The continued advancement of Earth Overshoot Day, now 28 July, requires us to adopt a strategy calling on us to take immediate action. Responsible consumption requires greater public awareness, leading people when making their consumption choices and investing to reward companies who have taken concrete steps towards an environmentally and socially sustainable approach. Responsible production, backed by a committed public, requires a radical change of approach to the way businesses operate, requiring a shift to a truly circular economy that respects and appreciates women and men throughout the production chain.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Support for sustainable consumption patterns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt a strategy based on a strong commitment to a national plan that, given the current political and economic situation, accelerates the implementation European circular economy and energy transition policies, in addition to strengthening respect for human rights within businesses. We propose a voluntary "Pact for the 2030 Agenda" involving market participants: on the one hand, businesses, retailers and supermarkets and, on the other, consumers' and workers' associations and the third sector. 2. Take steps to reward responsible behaviour by both the public and businesses (such as, merely by way of example, a reduction in the costs linked to the use of renewable energy, streamlining the procedures involved in the installation of renewable energy plants) and support the reputations of businesses that invest in sustainability, taking advantage of their experiences.

Target 12.2

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Support for sustainable production patterns	A range of very specific initiatives have been adopted by the public and private sectors, but at national level there is no organic framework for the various implementing measures. On 30 June 2022, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security issued a decree setting out a new national circular economy strategy. This document sets out the following goals to be met by 2035: create the conditions for a secondary commodity market to replace the market for traditional commodities; strengthen and consolidate the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility; develop a tax regime that is favourable to the transition to a circular economy; reinforce targeted upstream measures promoting circularity (ecodesign, the extension of product lives, reparability and reuse, etc.); develop and disseminate methods and models for evaluating product lifecycles, waste management systems and the related overall environmental impacts; improve the traceability of waste; educate and train people in both the public and private sectors in the circular economy as a driver of job creation for the young and women. The strategy is therefore a means to achieving the goal of net zero and sets out a roadmap containing actions and measurable targets from now through to 2035.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Support for sustainable production patterns	<p>It is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage reuse (for example, send large items of waste to treatment plants to separate and recover recyclable and non-recyclable materials) with the creation of reuse centres that allow people to donate objects they no longer use or where objects can be repaired and resold. 2. Launch innovative approaches to the ecodesign of environmentally sound products and processes, incentivising forms of circular and proximity economies. 3. Promote secondary commodity and renewable materials markets. 4. Map existing platforms to enable complementary entities to come into contact with each other. 5. Facilitate the creation of local partnerships and collaborations and/or supply chains to promote industrial symbiosis. 6. Involve major retailers, as having a key role in the economic system, in the various projects (for example: waste, energy efficiency, renewable energy, efforts to combat waste, etc.).

Target 12.3

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Combat food waste (with Target 2.1)	The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies, pursuant to Law 166/16 (the Gadda law), has issued Ministerial Decree 285279/22, approving the Food Waste Call for Applications, which finances innovative projects covering research into the labelling of food products, their shelf life and packaging and development programmes that aim to cut waste and food surpluses. Emilia-Romagna has also introduced guidelines entitled “Good practices, the redistribution of food surpluses and environmental protection”, proposing synergies between all food chain actors, with advice and support for the entities involved in the recovery and redistribution of food surpluses, and setting clear and consistent rules. The synergy between the public sector and the business world, focusing on the recovery and distribution of food products for social solidarity purposes (the Gadda law), also plays an important role in the calls for applications from the third sector.

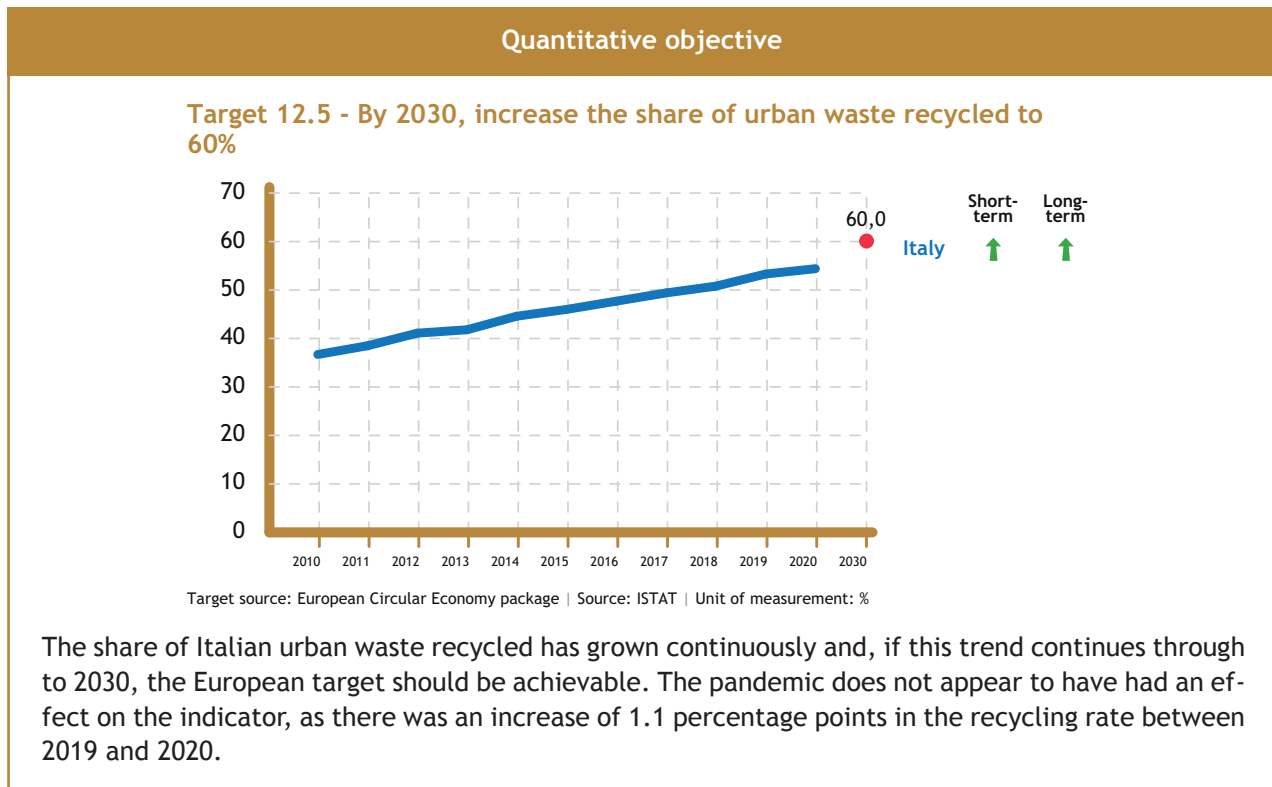
Topics or policies	ASviS’s proposals
Combat food waste (with Target 2.1)	<p>To combat food waste in keeping with the Farm to Fork strategy, it is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote understanding of the issue, both by accurately identifying the sources of waste and through a psychological analysis of the cognitive factors underlying decision-making. 2. Adopt a strategy at all levels of the life cycle for the various stages of collection, production, distribution and household consumption, with the aim of developing behavioural change programmes. 3. Promote the “convenient” sale of surpluses in retail outlets in urban areas in collaboration with the organisations currently involved or independently. 4. Remove the barriers that make it difficult to manage surpluses. 5. Invest in structures and technologies to support companies that manage surpluses according to the “Food and Drink Material Hierarchy” through tax incentives (for example: solar panels, bonuses, etc.), and provide funding for non-profit organisations that adopt a circular economy approach to reducing food waste, redistributing surpluses. 6. Develop short food products supply chains and intensify relations between producers and consumers. 7. Educate the public about responsible consumption. <p>To further increase donations of surplus food, we propose a number of potential incentives for supermarkets that donate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess, using the tools already provided for, the impact of application of the Gadda law 166/16. 2. Evaluate the possibility of offering tax relief and tax credits for the goods donated.

Target 12.4

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Environmentally sound waste management and support for the circular economy	There is no legislation concerning the environmentally sound management of chemical substances. There is a need for a more effective overall strategy for environmentally sound waste management. Initiatives designed to encourage consumers to reduce their use of plastic and packaging need to be rethought. There are shortcomings in the way that pollution is handled in certain areas of the country. On 24 June 2022, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security approved the National Waste Management Plan for the period 2022-2028. This constitutes a strategic tool for guiding regional authorities and self-governing provinces in planning the management of waste, setting objectives and defining criteria and strategic guidelines. The Plan, which includes objectives for bridging geographical divides, is one of the strategic pillars for implementing the National Circular Economy Strategy ⁵ , together with the National Waste Prevention Plan. One of the priorities is to overcome the regional gap in the availability of plants. This objective is key to adopting integrated forms of waste management throughout the country, thus meeting with the European targets for reducing final disposal to a minimum, as a last resort.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
<p>Environmentally sound waste management and support for the circular economy</p>	<p>To manage and treat waste, it is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. invest in the integrated waste cycle, above all in areas of the country that are lagging behind, in accordance with the guidelines in the National Waste Management Plan; 2. take advantage of the contribution that waste management can make to saving commodities, to decarbonisation and to the energy transition (an increase in recycling resulting in energy savings, the production of renewable energy and fuel, minimised use of landfill - which produce greenhouse gas emissions - and the optimisation of waste transportation thanks to more balanced and better distributed plant capacity); 3. develop an accounting system (the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research waste register) for interregional and overseas transfers of urban waste and waste of urban origin; 4. promote the digitalisation of waste collection and management; 5. step up waste separation and reduce the use of landfill sites as much as possible; 6. bridge the large regional gaps in the availability of plants in Italy, affecting both recycling and energy recovery plants, as indicated by the EU; 7. among such plants, increase the number of biodigestors for the organic fraction of urban waste to produce biogas and compost for agriculture; 8. promote the domestic composting of organic waste; 9. reinforce the role of the regulator for energy, networks and the environment (ARERA) as a national regulator with responsibility for enabling achievement of the environmental targets, as well as efficiencies and improvements in quality; 10. apply waste tariff frameworks that incentivise users to adopt good practices. <p>In addition, we need more advanced legislation of waste criteria with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. simplified procedures for processing end-of-life materials, in line with the approach taken to waste electrical and electronic equipment; 2. a plan for the progressive circular reuse of waste through separation and recovery; 3. the introduction of financial incentives for a secondary commodity market; 4. the digitalisation of waste management documents, avoiding distortions in the urban waste collection market; 5. the doubling each year, over the next three years, of the number of households who pay for waste collection on a pay-as-you-throw basis. <p>These policies must be accompanied by a rapid, incisive reduction in environmentally harmful subsidies and by greater involvement and accountability of producers and distributors.</p>

Target 12.5



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Reduce, recover and reuse waste	At the top of the waste hierarchy, we find reuse and preparation for reuse. This regards used durable goods that should be designed with the relevant processes in mind (the used goods sector as regards reuse, which is a preventive operation; the collection of urban waste to be prepared for reuse, as this is a way to treat and recover waste). Tax relief on research and development is a positive step, as is its extension to the development of products and processes relating to the ecological transition.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Reduce, recover and reuse waste	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to implement the European circular economy package with Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security decrees focusing on the end of waste and implementation of the decision to extend producer responsibility for waste recovery, reuse and preparation for reuse. 2. Incentivise initiatives involving the repair of unused objects and sustainable design, including favourable tax regimes for start-ups founded by young people and women. 3. Develop reuse centres for unused furniture and fittings. 4. Adopt measures to encourage the reuse of products and their repair in readiness for reuse. Despite the value of today's used goods market being €24 billion a year (1.3% of GDP) and the sector providing 80 thousand jobs in Italy, there is currently no organisational structure for the reuse sector, with the exception of the used car market. For this reason, it is necessary to develop a structured and widespread network of municipal reuse centres, defining a shared and agreed operating, organisational and management model. The number of jobs created in the maintenance, reuse, recycling, reconditioning, repair and second-hand sales sectors could, according to estimates, be from 30 to 200 times greater than the number of workers employed at landfills and incinerators⁶.

Target 12.6

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Transparent sustainability reporting by businesses	<p>The new European corporate sustainability reporting directive (CSRD⁷), approved by the European Council on 30 June last year, has very significantly extended the application of sustainability reporting.</p> <p>The new legislation will impact 49 thousand European companies compared with the 11 thousand to which Directive 2014/95/EU applied, requiring them to publish an annual non-financial statement. Through the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the EU will provide sustainability reporting standards⁸ across all aspects of ESG, based on a multi-stakeholder approach. The standards will be simplified for listed SMEs and will make explicit reference to climate change disclosures. The CSRD will be effective for the preparation of sustainability reports for 2024 for companies that already publish a non-financial statement. For other companies, on the other hand, the Directive will be effective later. In Italy, this will result in the publication of between 4 and 5 thousand sustainability reports, as opposed to the current figure of around 200 non-financial statements. However, at national level, there are no implementing measures or initiatives and the organisations currently engaged with such issues do not appear to be able to act on their own.</p> <p>The proposed EU Human Rights Due Diligence Directive⁹, published at the end of February 2022, marks a major step towards making companies take account of the impact of their supply chains, including in countries in the global south. The proposed directive is currently being discussed by the European Commission.</p> <p>Finally, in 2021, an EU Deforestation Directive was proposed¹⁰. This is also an important step forward in combatting the enormous problem linked to the destruction of entire forests and protecting biodiversity, in addition to preserving one of the key sources of life on our planet.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Transparent sustainability reporting by businesses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a nationwide information campaign, a collective communication campaign and encourage extension of the requirements introduced by the legislation to smaller companies, even if in simplified form. 2. Draw up a national anti-greenwashing protocol. Major retailers, together with their suppliers, should publicise each Goal in their outlets, offering consumers loyalty points when they buy products that comply. 3. Extend the due diligence to mid-sized businesses and enact implementing measures in Italy promoting social and environmental due diligence and efforts to combat deforestation, protecting small farmers on a global scale, who risk having to foot the bill if adequate resources are not made available. Without the support of businesses that purchase vital resources for countries in the global south, the new laws risk becoming another source of inequality.

Target 12.7

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Green public procurement	<p>The new MEC have introduced the criterion requiring the purchase of fair-trade products for use in school, hospital, prison and armed forces canteens. This means that, in addition to the criterion of environmental sustainability and organic produce, the criterion of social sustainability and the impact on people forming part of the production chain are now taken into account. The MEC for the vending sector are also being revisited. This will involve changes to the criteria for public tenders for vending machines to give more importance to sustainability. The serious delay in effectively applying the MEC by many public organisations calls for policies covering promotion, control and reporting.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Green public procurement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In addition to minimum environmental criteria, establish similar minimum social criteria, given that public spending has significant impact on the economy and could lead suppliers to fully embrace sustainability. Public consumption, alongside private consumption, is an essential driver of the transition to sustainable production. 2. Introduce social sustainability criteria into tenders for vending machines that add to and/or replace the existing offering. Criteria should be defined for the preparation of specifications and for analysing the impact on ecological and social systems. The criteria should be promoted to and assistance given to local authorities, systematically gathering data of public importance and creating a database of the most representative experiences.

Target 12.8

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Widespread education and promotion of a sustainability culture and good practices	No initiatives or measures have been introduced, unless we count highly tactical promotional initiatives (glass bottle returns, etc.), despite the fact that this Target is considered very important as it will lead to the development and growth of a true sustainability culture.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Widespread education and promotion of a sustainability culture and good practices	<p>The institutions must commit to information campaigns to develop a sustainability culture among the public, seeking to modify the way that communication has been carried out so far. In addition to encouraging people to take a responsible approach, something made more difficult at a time of limited resources, messaging should focus on the benefits to be gained from sustainability, here and now.</p> <p>To increase responsible consumption, it is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. educate students in social equity and environmental protection in all levels of school and in universities; 2. implement legislation requiring supply chain traceability to enable consumers to have a full picture of what they are buying; 3. make consumers aware of their market power and their ability to change the way companies operate, with sustainable consumption and savings patterns, at the same time communicating the opportunities deriving from such choices; 4. rethink the way consumption is taxed, diversifying it based on the social and environmental impacts of production and specifying how to measure those impacts; 5. protect consumers and the market itself by regulating environment claims to avoid greenwashing and potentially misleading information; 6. develop the production of fair-trade products; 7. for the main categories of durable good, adopt indicators of repairability to be placed on packaging; 8. support measures guaranteeing fairness in supply chain relations; 9. promote localised, short supply chains, using taxation to modulate prices through the rates of VAT applied; 10. encourage development of the skills (currently on the decline) needed to maintain used goods so that they can continue to be used, offering tax benefits.

Target 12.a

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Development cooperation for responsible production and consumption	No specific steps have been taken to incentivise responsible patterns of consumption and production in third countries.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Development cooperation for responsible production and consumption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare the Italian market to give growing space to fair trade products, guaranteeing producers a decent life and supporting production in developing countries. This commitment should also be extended to companies that buy products and commodities from overseas. 2. Debate and approve a national law on fair trade that recognises the value of such an approach and, as a result, introduced legislation governing the sector, whilst also acknowledging organisations in Italy that have shown a long-term commitment to the sector. This legislation is also needed to support businesses that wish to invest in sustainability in Italy, building a responsible supply chain.

Target 12.b

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Sustainable tourism (with Target 8.9)	The NRRP specifically targets culture and tourism for investment, allocating funds to finance digitalisation. Despite this, the approach remains heavily based on physical assets and is designed to attract visitors. The 2021 Budget Law provided support for the tourist sector through development contracts, which have a key role to play in focusing on inner areas of the country, facilitating the recovery and reuse of abandoned buildings as part of a sustainable relaunch of the sector.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Sustainable tourism (with Target 8.9)	Promote specific wide-ranging training in responsible consumption and production in both hotels and tourism schools and in the management schools that train the sector's managers.

Target 12.c

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Subsidies damaging to the environment	The 2021 Budget Law provided incentives for the purchase of low-emission vehicles, setting subsidies and taxation in such a way as to support electric mobility, even if the measure did not fully achieve its ambitious objectives. The removal of subsidies damaging to the environment without reducing tax revenue is far from being achieved and an issue not properly addressed by the outgoing Parliament.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Subsidies damaging to the environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw up a plan for reallocating subsidies for each relevant category, including through direct initiatives of interested parties. 2. As quickly as possible follow up on the European Commission's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, approved by the European Parliament on 29 June 2022. This protects EU producers against unfair competition from businesses in sectors that take a less responsible approach to the environment and society.

Table 4 - How Italy ranks with respect to the quantitative Targets

SDG	INDICATOR AND TARGET	RATING IN LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	SOURCE	METHOD
Target 8.5	By 2030, achieve an employment rate of 78% (20-64 year olds)	62,7% (2021)	↓	:	European pillar of social rights	A
Target 8.6	By 2030, reduce the number of NEETs to below 9% (15-29 year olds)	23,1% (2021)	↘	:	European pillar of social rights	A
Target 9.1	By 2030, reduce the number of NEETs to below 9% (15-29 year olds)	31,941 thousand tonnes (2020)	↓	↓	Sustainable and intelligent mobility strategy	A
Target 9.5	By 2030, increase the share of GDP spent on R&D to 3%	1,51% (2020)	↘	↗	European research area	A
Target 9.c	By 2026, guarantee all households have access to the internet at speeds of 1 gigabyte	44,2% (2021)	↑	:	<i>Italia a 1 Giga</i>	A
Target 12.5	By 2030, increase the share of urban waste recycled to 60%	54,4% (2020)	↑	↑	European Circular Economy package	A

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE SUSTAINABLE FINANCE WORKING GROUP TO THE ASViS REPORT 2022

The contribution finance makes to sustainable development is even more crucial in the light of recent international and national developments. The path initiated by the European Commission with the 2018 Action Plan on Sustainable Finance gave rise to a wide-ranging debate on these issues, as well as an acceleration of regulatory changes aimed at stepping up fundraising from the markets to support the transition.

Covid-19 and the energy commodity market crisis, as well the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and the policy responses the EU Commission and governments have put in place, generated significant growth rates for European economies in 2021 and partly also in 2022, which has been followed by a period of high inflation and slowing economic growth, with uncertain prospects for European economies also linked to the outcome of the energy war. In this context, Italy has benefited from a significant boost to monetary and fiscal policies (starting with the National Recovery and Resilience Plan), which has led to significant growth rates, together with soaring public debt and a strong recovery in employment. A phase marked by fear of an economic slowdown has followed, as the costs of energy commodities and other primary goods have skyrocketed.

Against this backdrop, the challenge posed by the energy transition and sustainable development is undoubtedly threatened by urgent supply imperatives, although if appropriate regulatory instruments, a medium- to long-term infrastructure strategy and adequate financial resources are available, these goals also represent an exceptional opportunity to radically shift the economic system towards sustainability.

The ASviS Finance for Sustainable Development Working Group has produced an updated version of the position paper¹¹, from which we would like to draw some significant themes for reflection in the Annual Report.

Regulatory developments in recent years, including the **Action Plan on Sustainable Finance**, regulations (Taxonomy 2020/852, Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation SFDR 2019/2088, Climate Transition Benchmarks 2019/2089 and the Green Bond Standard Regulation), the **Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy**, and the most recent measures relating to them, have led to a radical change in the market at a time when assets under management that follow the ESG (Environmental, social, and corporate governance) approach are expanding, together with the number of investors who take ESG factors into account.

Evolution of the sustainable and responsible investment market: The SFDR regulation has led to the emergence of products under the two labels defined by art. 8 (“light green” financial products) and art. 9 (“dark green” financial products). It is estimated that €303 billion has been invested in “light green” and €31 billion in “dark green” financial products in the Italian market¹², with a strong focus on the “exclusion” type of investment (around 80%) and “integration of ESG objectives”. In one of its studies, the National Association of Financial Advisors (ANASF) points out that 50 per cent of customers are willing to invest in sustainable financial products. As Prime Minister Draghi recently said: “**If private capital can be brought into the fight against climate change, then one realises that there are no financial constraints. The public sector should help this private money to share the risk. These investments have varying degrees of risk, which cannot be borne by the private sector alone**”¹³.

Taxonomy of sustainable activities: Almost two years after its adoption and the application of some of its important articles as early as January 2022, the Taxonomy Regulation for Sustainable Investments still appears to be incomplete in some of its key parts. After the publication of the delegated acts that define the criteria for the first two environmental objectives (mitigation and adaptation to climate change), the strategy envisages completion of the Regulation with the adoption of the delegated acts

regarding the other four environmental objectives by the end of 2022, in order to allow non-financial and financial companies to start an initial analysis of the eligibility of their economic activities under the Regulation. The taxonomy debate has been strongly influenced by “gas and nuclear” issues, but the process now needs to be urgently stepped up in order to properly assess the (positive) impact that taxonomy can have on the current process¹⁴, in the light of the changed scenario arising from international tensions. Social taxonomy is an ever more pressing issue, and a careful but decisive change of pace is long overdue.

Banking regulation relating to ESG risks: Disclosure of information on ESG risks is a vital tool for promoting market discipline, and enabling stakeholders to assess banks’ ESG-related risks and their sustainable finance strategy. The regulatory package helps to address the shortcomings of current ESG disclosures by banking institutions at the EU level by establishing consistent and much more granular disclosure requirements. The process appears to be slow, but also prudent. However, it also risks generating further endogenous uncertainty.

European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive: The pursuit of sustainability and the various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is underpinned by information, which is an essential element of these processes, especially at corporate level. The new European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) aims to substantially extend the application of this form of reporting to all listed and unlisted European companies, banks and insurance companies that exceed two of these three thresholds: number of employees greater than 250; balance sheet assets greater than €20 million; or turnover greater than €40 million. These thresholds also apply to groups of companies, which will be obliged to produce a consolidated sustainability report. The question of its transposition into the legal systems of the EU member states within 18 months will soon arise, and its timing and homogeneity will need to be verified. Italy must not lag behind on this front. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) will have to adapt in the same way, in order to meet the requirements of their own industries, and also to adapt to the growing demand for information from the world of finance, and especially the banking sector.

Retail sustainable finance: This is the area of sustainable finance that deals with banking, financial and insurance products aimed at accompanying and guiding consumers, households and micro and small enterprises towards sustainable consumption and purchasing behaviour. Retail sustainable finance products are widespread and extremely useful in the daily life and real economy of a nation. The same renewed sustainable finance strategy recognises and enhances the role played by consumers and SMEs. “citizens, in their role as individual investors or consumers, and small and medium-sized enterprises are crucial to the transition to sustainability”. Whilst much progress has been made in recent years with regard to investment products, much remains to be done to support sustainable purchasing and consumption by developing specific financial products. For example, more than 200 environmental labels are active in Europe, but no reliable criteria are currently available for the classification of sustainable consumer products to which retail sustainable finance products should be addressed. It is hoped that European initiatives such as the green claims project and the New Consumer Agenda will provide impetus and lead to developments. The market suffers from a lack of financial education among consumers and investors in general and on ESG issues in particular: consumers and investors find it difficult to understand the nature of such products and the related opportunities.

NOTES

- ¹ https://www.istat.it/it/files//2021/12/Misure-di-produttivit%C3%A0_1995_2020.pdf
- ² https://www.sistan.it/index.php?id=88&no_cache=1&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=9939#:~:text=Le%20imprese%20attive%20in%20Italia%20nel%202020%20sono%201.614.243,calo%20del%202%2C1%25.
- ³ <https://www.openpolis.it/perche-sullabbandono-scolastico-resta-ancora-molto-da-fare/>
- ⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_5415
- ⁵ <https://www.mite.gov.it/pagina/riforma-1-1-strategia-nazionale-l-economia-circolare>
- ⁶ See (Ribeiro-Broomhead, J. & Tangri, N. (2021). ZeroWaste and Economic Recovery: The Job Creation Potential of Zero Waste Solutions. Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives).
- ⁷ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/06/21/new-rules-on-sustainability-disclosure-provisional-agreement-between-council-and-european-parliament/>
- ⁸ <https://www.efrag.org/Activities/2010051123028442/Sustainability-reporting-standards-roadmap>
- ⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022PC0071&print=true>
- ¹⁰ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14151-2021-INIT/it/pdf>
- ¹¹ <https://asvis.it/position-paper/>
- ¹² Sources: Assogestioni and MSCI
- ¹³ Speech made in September 2021 during the run-up to COP26
- ¹⁴ The first studies on the taxonomy’s impact on the Italian economic system have emerged, such as in Cerved (2020), “EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities - Application to the Real Economy”

Goals with a mainly **INSTITUTIONAL** dimension

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

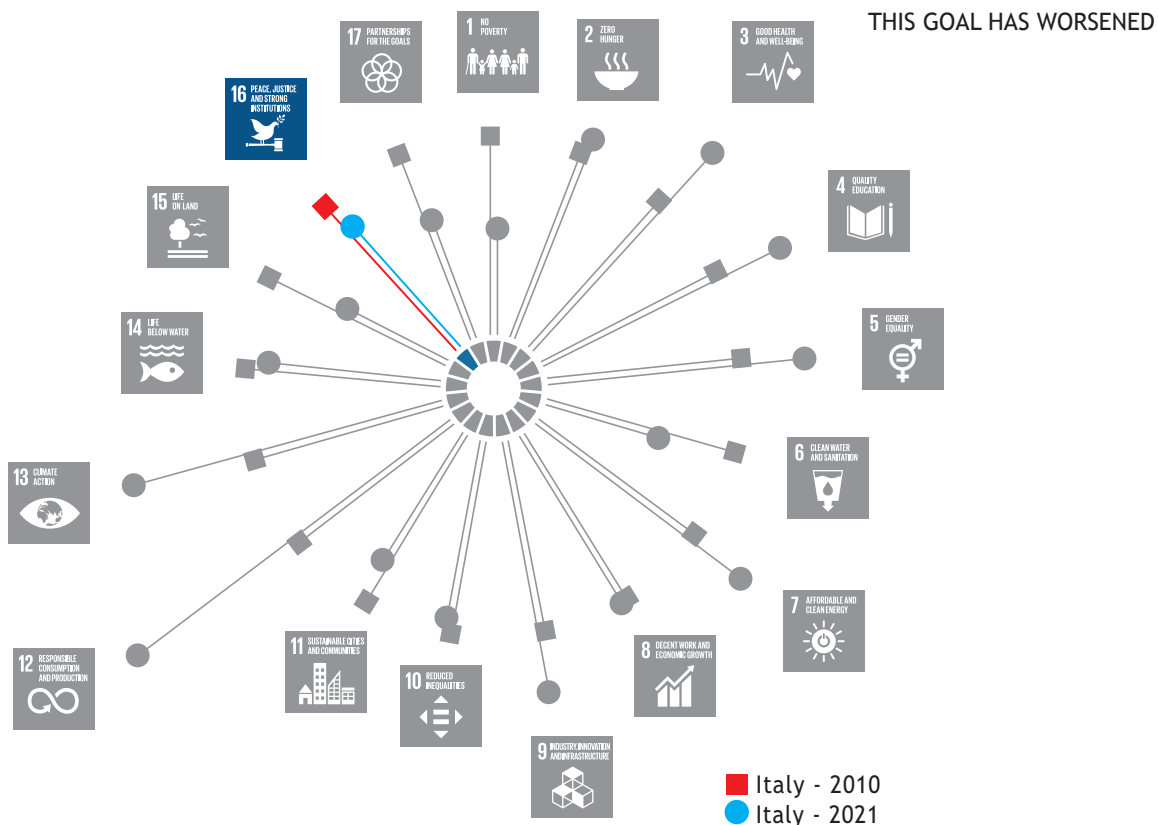


GOAL 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

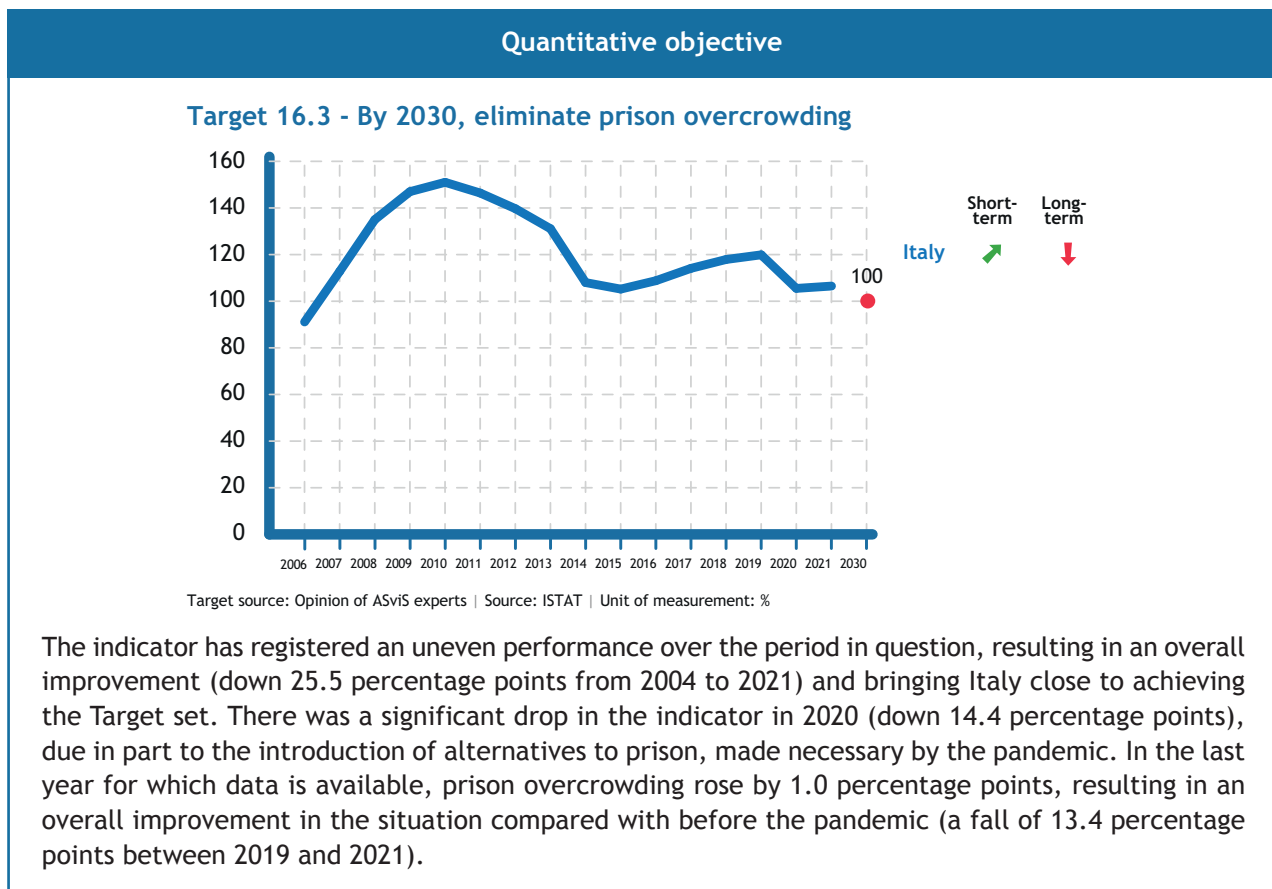
Promote peaceful and more inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all and create efficient, accountable and inclusive organisations at all levels

Given that the main objective of Goal 16 regards peace and efforts to combat war and violence, Russia’s attack on Ukraine has highlighted the European Union’s limits in terms of its ability to influence geopolitical events and international negotiations. This reflects the lack of a definitive common approach to foreign and defence policy at EU level. Nationally, greater public engagement with solidarity and peace initiatives would be welcome, including among young people by strengthening the role played by the Universal Civil Service and exploiting the experience gained by the various peace corps. Positive progress has been made with regard to the remainder of Goal 16, with the reforms and modernisation provided for in the NRRP in relation to justice, the public administration and public tenders. It is also planned to step up the country’s digitalisation to enable the deployment of more accessible, responsible and efficient public services. Progress has also been made with respect to preventing and fighting corruption, with improved digital traceability used to

make the process of allocating funding provided by government bodies more transparent by creating a “single platform for transparency”, developed by Italy’s Anticorruption Authority and the Recovery Procurement Platform. The main driver of the reforms, which aim to completely renew and modernise the assets represented by the “Public Administration” and “Justice”, continues to be investment in digital innovation. The Government will be able to launch and deliver this in line with mission 1 in the NRRP, reorganising the services offered to the public in terms of access, ease of use, simplicity and efficiency and ultimately making the country more competitive. In this regard, it is to be hoped that, in terms of overall governance, the new Government commits to speeding up implementation of the NRRP, maintaining the priorities and objectives previously set and in part already fulfilled.



Target 16.3



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Reform the justice system	It is necessary provide open prisons for mothers in prison in view of the abolition of prison for mothers with children. On 4 August 2022, the Legislative Decree on “Reform of criminal justice” (ref. lex 134/27 September 2021) was approved by the Cabinet. The reform, desired by the Minister of Justice, Marta Cartabia, in accordance with the EU’s constitutional principles and the objectives of the NRRP, aims to reduce the average duration of the three instances of a criminal trial by 25% (by 2026) and introduce restorative justice.

Topics or policies	ASviS’s proposals
Reform the justice system	Consolidate the justice reforms previously launched, with the new legislature proceeding to approve the related implementing decrees, integrating the process with completion of the digitalisation processes included among the objectives of the NRRP. Only by completing the current reforms will the country have a fair, modern and efficient justice system, in line with EU directives regarding justice and with other major EU countries.

Target 16.4

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Combat organised crime	<p>The fight against crime also requires greater protection of public spending. We need to stop and punish people attempting to syphon off public funding for the benefit of organised crime. Investigation is a key part of this effort. To protect the funds made available by the NRRP, we need to simplify procedures, improve the approach to blocking attempts at infiltration and reinforce controls.</p> <p>These objectives are at the heart of action taken by the Government and are a top priority. E symbolic example is this is the confiscation of assets owned by organised criminals and their reconversion. The NRRP envisages an action plan with funding of approximately €300 million.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Combat organised crime	There needs to be greater involvement from civil society in managing the assets seized and confiscated, to ensure that they are returned to the community and used to host new public housing, cultural centres for the young, nursery schools and refuges for women and children fleeing domestic abuse. Representatives of civil society should take part in the Permanent Observatory on seized and confiscated assets to ensure the availability of reliable, updated information.

Target 16.5

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Anticorruption policies	<p>Work on the decrees implementing Law 113/2021 (the "Recruitment" or <i>Reclutamento</i> Decree) has proceeded over the last year. This legislation has introduced a new integrated planning tool into Italian law in implementation of the objectives set in the NRRP for reform of the public administration. In this regard, the Italy's Anticorruption Authority has approved "Guidelines for anticorruption planning and transparency", with the aim of providing tools to be used by all government bodies and entities required to approve a plan for preventing corruption and fostering transparency.</p> <p>In addition, in relation to this Target, the measures provided for in the new tenders code are of strategic importance. The goal is to guarantee work sites and construction works that meet transparency and accountability criteria right from the beginning of the process of awarding public contracts or concessions. This is above all important in relation to minimum environmental criteria and the introduction of target reporting systems.</p>

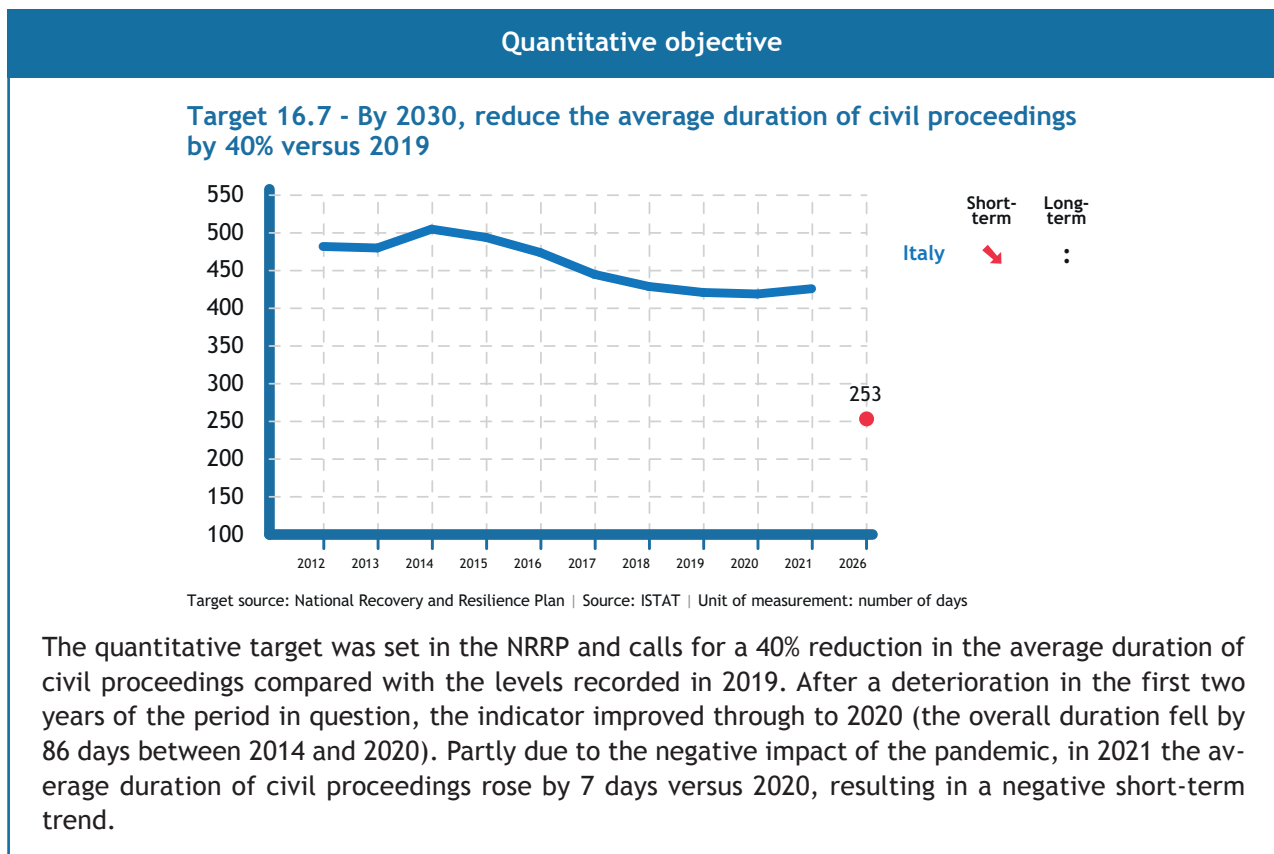
Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Anticorruption policies	Strengthen the single platform for transparency, developed by Italy's Anticorruption Authority, and fully integrate it with the various public organisations. Make the Recovery Procurement Platform fully operational.

Target 16.6

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Reform of the public administration	<p>The 2021-2023 review of the Three-year IT Plan for the public administration has refocused attention on the need to complete the actions planned and monitor the progress made in achieving the objectives set. The Plan forms part of the “Digital Italy 2026” strategy, which has earmarked €6 billion for investment in digitalisation of the public administration. The upgrade and expansion of properties used by the justice system is significant, as is the process of digitalisation requiring the obligatory electronic processing of all documents and the conduct of all civil proceedings on line, the digitalisation of criminal proceedings at first instance and creation of a database of civil decisions that can be accessed and consulted free of charge.</p> <p>In the first week of May 2022, the number of users registering with the public digital identity system (SPID) reached 30 million, compared with the target of 22 million set in the NRRP. The Digital Administration Code has been strengthened, transforming the public administration and extending the possibility for citizens to access online public services by using their digital identity. This process of developing digital infrastructure and literacy is necessary in order to ensure that everyone can exercise their universal citizens’ rights, especially people who live in isolated areas.</p>

Topics or policies	ASviS’s proposals
Reform of the public administration	<p>Overcome the current digital infrastructure gap in marginal areas and above all in the so-called white areas that still have no broadband access. Only by bringing coverage to all areas of the country, thereby increasing the right of access, will it be possible to enable citizens full use of digital services. We propose that broadband access rights should be included among constitutional rights, as we consider them to be essential in enabling people to enjoy full citizenship.</p>

Target 16.7



Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Representative and participatory democracy	The civic tools and procedures for monitoring the NRRP, to be used in devising mechanisms capable of promoting greater public participation in decisions on public policy and enabling dialogue between civil society and the public administration, are still not entirely satisfactory. In terms of enabling people to vote, it is still not possible for young students or other people who live away from their place of residence to cast their vote remotely. Hybrid means of expressing support for proposed referendums, via the collection of digital signatures, are not valid.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Representative and participatory democracy	Review electoral and voting procedures to increase participation among young people, including through greater use of new technologies both for remote electronic voting, in the case of students who live away from their place of residence, and for participation in voting for new electoral lists and, as regards referendums, for the collection of digital signatures.

Target 16.10

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Strengthen application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights	Given its place in Europe and ratification of key EU agreements regarding fundamental rights and freedoms (the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the European Democracy Action Plan), Italy has broadly achieved Target 16.10. Monitoring of the NRRP has begun with detailed reporting of the objectives reached and the reforms and investment carried out on the Italia Domani portal. However, the procedures for civic monitoring of the plan, which would make more information available and boost participation in decisions on public policy, fail to make open data available and do not lend themselves to mechanisms for providing access and exchanging views between public decision-makers and citizens and/or active citizenship groups.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Strengthen application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guarantee the highest level of protection for inalienable, citizens' rights, adopting policies to safeguard inclusion and access and punishing any form of discrimination in line with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. 2. Boost the public commitment to solidarity and peace initiatives, partly through the participation of young people, by strengthening Universal Civil Service. 3. Fully comply with the commitments set out in the European Democracy Action Plan, strengthening efforts to have member states adopt common EU foreign and defence policies, adopting an effective multilateral approach to negotiations between countries, in line with international law. 4. Boost the resources dedicated to diplomacy and negotiation and make every attempt to discourage military action as a means to resolve disputes and the resulting armed or asymmetric attacks (propaganda, cyber-attacks, etc.).

Target 16.b

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Non-discriminatory policies	Italy has a wide range of laws in place designed to combat the main forms of discrimination. However, disagreements in Parliament meant that the legislation was not updated to include homo- and transphobia. It would be useful to rerun ISTAT's periodic survey (presented in a report to the Senate in 2022) to focus, in addition to expressions of hatred, on violence against women, other forms of discrimination against women (above all at work), the various forms of discrimination against foreigners resident in Italy and gypsy peoples, and discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation. In terms of implementing policies, the Ministerial Decree issued by the Ministry of Equal Opportunities and the Family on 22 February 2022 has set up a National Observatory for the integration of gender equality policies. A number of measures designed to combat discrimination are contained in the Family Act (Law 32/2022), specifically the unification of the various types of single family allowance.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Non-discriminatory policies	Return to the issue of homo- and transphobia in the new legislature and continue and complete the implementing procedures referred to in the analytic part of the Target.

GOAL 17 - PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Goal 17 requires Italy to make the political and operational choices needed to ensure its committed participation in a solid multilateral system and the active participation, in this process, of a range of actors and constituencies.

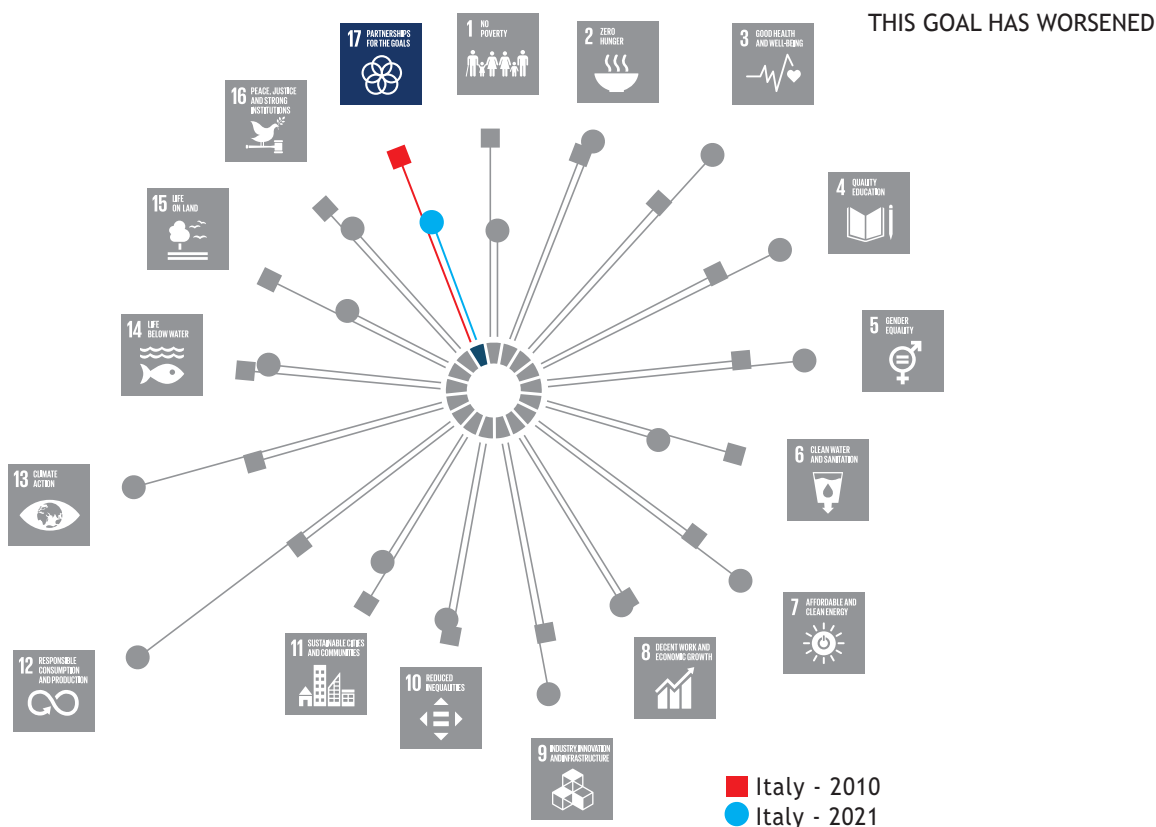
In response to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, the main multilateral institution, the United Nations, has shown that it is weak and marginalised. Italy, by committing to the EU’s ever deeper political and social, as well as economic, integration can, partly through its participation in the block, help to boost the role of global multilateral organisations.

Its geographical location means that Italy is called on to cooperate widely with countries in the Mediterranean area and in Africa, which has for many years been a region subject to multipolar economic, political and strategic influences. These area areas close to Italy and Europe, seeking to establish relations based on equal, respectful partnerships and consistent aid and cooperation policies to assist in overcoming tensions and conflicts and setting the region on the path to sustainable, shared development. For this

reason, it is necessary to deliver on the international commitment to spend 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) on development cooperation to establish partnerships for development and eradicate poverty and combat inequality.

To strengthen the multi-actor approach required by Goal 17, Italy must, also as part of its development cooperation efforts, commit to co-planning and co-design. To date, the actors involved in international cooperation are only consulted on general strategies and guidelines and do not, therefore, play a role in annual and multi-year planning.

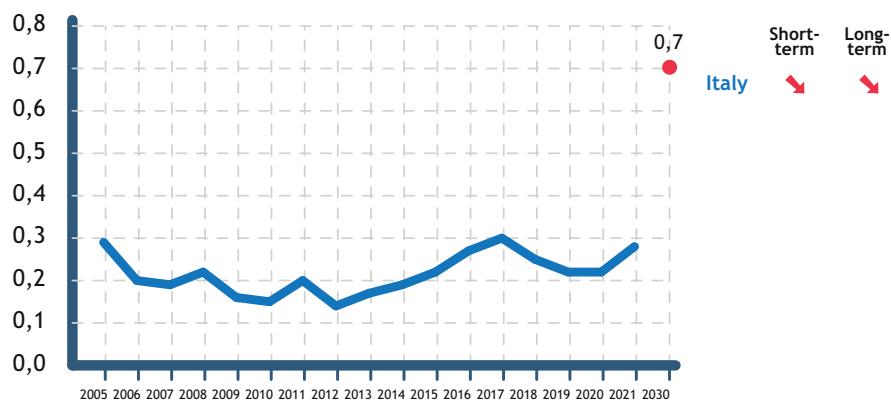
It is necessary to ensure “shared responsibility”: a sharing of powers and responsibilities among public and third sector entities to enable them to plan, design and act jointly to deliver in the general interest. Art. 55 of the Third Sector Code (Legislative Decree 117/2017), as confirmed with greater authority in Constitutional Court judgement 131, marks an enormous change. It establishes that shared responsibility “has for the first time in general terms, created a procedural basis for the subsidiary roles” described in art. 118 of the Constitution.



Target 17.2

Quantitative objective

Target 17.2 - By 2030, increase the share of GNI spent on official development assistance to 0.7%



Target source: European consensus on development | Source: Eurostat | Unit of measurement: %

Following an overall decline between 2005 and 2012, the share of gross national income spent on official development assistance improved through to 2017, before declining again in the next two years. There was a fresh improvement in 2021 (up 0.06 percentage points), although this is insufficient to return Italy to the level seen in 2017, resulting in a negative trend over both the short and long term.

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Development cooperation and official development assistance (ODA)	OECD data for Italy's ODA expenditure in 2021 show that the figure rose from 0.22% in 2020 to 0.28% as a percentage of gross national income and from US\$4.2 billion to US\$6 billion. This marks a significant increase but remains short of the commitment to spend 0.3% made in 2020 and even further from the 0.7% provided for in the 2030 Agenda. The risk is that this increase will be a one-off and not structural as it is due to specific, unique events, such as cancellation of Somalia's debt and Italy's donation of unused vaccines. Italian ODA also includes the cost of hosting refugees, with 9.4% of the expenditure accounted for as cooperation, whereas it is really spent on the reception of migrants. Following the war between Russia and Ukraine, Italy saw a sharp rise in spending on refugees. In 2022, the Italian Government allocated €110 million to support Ukraine, with the money taken from the fund for bilateral ODA. This redirected funds away from other needs and humanitarian crises.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Development cooperation and official development assistance (ODA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the factors driving growth in Italian ODA, which were episodic in 2021 and not the result of long-term planning. This approach fails to have an impact on the sustainable development of partner countries. The cancellation of debt is an accounting transaction and is a one-off, as are the donation of vaccines and other important but non-recurring actions linked to Covid-19. The additional resources made available in 2021 should be made permanent and increased significantly to achieve the target of 0.7% of GNI by 2030. The latest Budget Law has earmarked additional funding for cooperation, but the increase is insufficient to move us closer to the target. 2. As requested by Campagna 070, of which ASviS is a patron, introduce specific legislation in Italy requiring progressive annual increases in the amount of money spent on ODA to bring it up to 0.7% of GNI by 2030. This would be keeping with Italy's international commitments and in the country's interest. 3. Find additional resources for hosting refugees, which totalled 67 thousand in 2021. This figure could rise further in 2022 with 150-200 thousand Ukrainian asylum seekers.

Target 17.3

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Financing for global common goods in preparation for and response to pandemics	Italy has spent US\$666 million on initiatives relating to Covid-19 (11% of ODA), of which approximately two-thirds for initiatives replenishing the Global Fund to Fight Pandemics, the GAVI initiative and the WHO. The remaining third was accounted for as the donation of 33 million doses of vaccine, in some cases just a few months from expiry, leading to difficulties for beneficiary countries with fragile healthcare systems, incapable of delivering wide-spread vaccination programmes. A further 15 million doses remained in storage as they were turned down or not requested.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Financing for global common goods in preparation for and response to pandemics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the commitment to support a global health architecture coordinated by the WHO, as the organisation tasked with coordinating the global health architecture, and the commitment to replenish the Global Fund, the main multilateral donor to strengthen healthcare and community systems. 2. Implement the new Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF), backed by the G20, which is intended to represent every country in the world and must avoid a "top-down" approach, encouraging the participation of both formal and informal civil society organisations that play a key role in linking formal healthcare systems with local communities.

Target 17.4

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Multilateral commitment to debt sustainability for developing countries	Initiatives such as the Common Framework for Debt Treatment and the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI), backed by Italy and adopted by the G20 to offer structural solutions for low-income countries with unsustainable levels of debt, represent significant progress in addressing the issue of global debt, but remain insufficient. In 2022, Italy has made positive progress in supporting the position of Germany, which is chairing the G7, and France, which is chairing the European Council (both countries convinced multilateralists). Even more importantly, Indonesia is chairing the G20, a country and a forum with the political and economic clout to drive the radical reforms needed to urgently address the debt crisis faced by low-income countries. The 2022 Budget Law authorises the Bank of Italy to grant new special drawing rights worth up to €1 billion to be disbursed through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust that provides financial aid to low-income countries.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Multilateral commitment to debt sustainability for developing countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within the relevant multilateral organisations, promote an urgent, robust and daring approach to restructuring and converting the debt of low-income countries, to be adopted alongside cancellation of all the debt of the most fragile countries. 2. Adopt a new permanent mechanism for restructuring sovereign debt, based on the principles previously agreed to by 136 member states of the United Nations (Italy abstained). Within the G20, Italy can play a key role in promoting debt conversion and restructuring initiatives, channelling the related payment towards investments in local currency designed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, making certain urgent changes to the Common Framework. This will cut the debt of highly indebted low-income countries and promote prosperity, fair and inclusive growth and sustainable development. Flexible conversion of all or a part of the debt, alongside the creation by the debtor country of a matching fund in local currency, with the aim of investing in sustainable development, can stimulate economic growth, boost trade, guarantee services and create stable jobs, above all in developing countries with significant demographic potential, such as those located in the continent of Africa. A flexible, gradual approach to the conversion of debt, with appropriate mechanisms for assessing and monitoring the situation, and clear rules guaranteeing transparency are key elements in ensuring disciplined and proper use of debt conversion to establish solid national policies.

Target 17.6

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Policies to promote the transfer of knowledge to developing countries	2022 also saw the transfer of knowledge focus on pandemic emergencies and risks. Italy is committed to supporting a global health architecture, coordinated by the WHO, that takes advantage of the expertise and capabilities of existing global and regional health partners with regard to health prevention, and is able to raise new funds through the use of tools that are both inclusive and that take into account the invaluable experience of the Global Fund. In 2019, Italy committed to contribute €161 million for the 2021-2022 period, increasing its contribution by 15% compared with the Fifth Replenishment of €140 million. Italy does not, however, support the suspension of intellectual property rights, as proposed to the World Trade Organisation by India and South Africa more than a year and a half ago (the so-called TRIPS Waiver) for Covid-19 vaccines.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Policies to promote the transfer of knowledge to developing countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate a firm commitment to international processes that support global peace, human development and human rights within the context of a multilateral approach to addressing global challenges. This is the only way to effectively ensure the transfer of knowledge between the global north and global south. This includes a binding treaty on the private sector and human rights, so that investment brings knowledge, growth and sustainable development to partner countries, and a significant increase in investment in global common goods. 2. Promote the spread of knowledge in order to develop vaccines against pandemics, such as the one caused by Covid-19.

Target 17.14

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Cooperation and policy consistency at internal and transnational level	The Italian Government has embarked on a process, led by the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, with the OECD and EU DG Reform with a view to adopting a National Policy Coherence Plan. Great effort has been made to improve the new National Sustainable Development Strategy, thanks to major participation at national and local level and an invitation to ensure policy coherence. The National Policy Coherence Plan, presented in June as an integral part of the Strategy, is now in the process of being approved.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Cooperation and policy consistency at internal and transnational level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the process of providing guidance and planning for development cooperation supplies exhaustive information to enable the monitoring and assessment of coherence. 2. Implement the National Policy Coherence Plan as soon as possible and strengthen it to ensure that it provides an effective framework for all policies and sector plans.

Target 17.15

Topics or policies	Assessment of the state of implementation of policies to achieve the 2030 goals
Respecting each country's policy space in poverty eradication and sustainable development policies	The Three-Year Planning and Policy Document for Italy's development cooperation should be based on the policies drawn up by partner countries. The consultation process, though well structured and institutionalised to ensure the involvement of the various actors in Italy, whether institutions or otherwise, does not enjoy the same degree of linearity and transparency regarding the consultations in partners countries. Preparation and approval of the document continues to be delayed.

Topics or policies	ASviS's proposals
Respecting each country's policy space in poverty eradication and sustainable development policies	Structure a stable process that keeps to the schedule and includes dialogue with the institutions and civil society organisations in partner countries, or at least in the 22 priority countries for Italy's development cooperation. Publish the procedures involved in the consultation process and the outcomes and make the process transparent, reporting back, through specific country working groups, to the entities involved in cooperation (the National Council for Development Cooperation) in Italy.

Table 5 - How Italy ranks with respect to the quantitative Targets

SDG	INDICATOR AND TARGET	RATING IN LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	SOURCE	METHOD
Target 16.3	By 2030, eliminate prison overcrowding	106,5% (2021)	↗	↘	Opinion of ASviS experts	B
Target 16.7	By 2026, reduce the average duration of civil proceedings by 40% versus 2019	426 days (2021)	↘	:	National Recovery and Resilience Plan	A
Target 17.2	By 2030, increase the share of GNI spent on official development assistance to 0.7%	0,28% (2021)	↘	↘	European consensus on development	A

Table 6 - Other objectives resulting from an analysis of the NRRP

GOAL	Other objectives
1	Put an end to homelessness in the Union by 2030 (European Parliament Resolution of 24 November 2020)
2	By 2030, reduce the use of plant protection products in agriculture versus 2020 (European farm to Fork Strategy, 2020)
4	By 2027, provide at least 33% of infants a place in local early years education between the ages of 3 and 36 months, also taking into account private provision (Budget Law 234 of 2021, art. 1, paragraphs 172-173)
	By 2030, achieve 96% participation in early years education (European education space, 2020)
	By 2025, achieve 50% participation in lifelong learning (in the last 12 months) and 60% by 2030 (European education space, 2020)
	By 2030, achieve an 80% share of adults who have obtained basic digital skills (2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the digital decade, 2021)
	By 2025, achieve at least 60% of students leaving professional education and training have benefitted from exposure to on-the-job training (Recommendation of the Council for Professional Education and Training, 2020)
5	By 2026, increase the EIGE's gender equality indicator by five percentage points (National Gender Equality Strategy 2021-2026)
	By 2026, reduce the gender pay gap in the private sector to 10 percentage points (National Gender Equality Strategy 2021-2026)
	By 2026, reduce the gender pay gap for working graduates to below 15 percentage points (National Gender Equality Strategy 2021-2026)
	By 2025, reduce the difference between the employment rate for women with children and women without children to 10 percentage points (National Gender Equality Strategy 2021-2026)
	By 2026, increase the number of women-led businesses as a percentage of total businesses in operation to 30% (National Gender Equality Strategy 2021-2026)
6	By 2005, all urban areas had to be serviced by a sewer network (Directive 91/271/EEC)
7	Electricity generation must stop using coal by 2025, be 72% fuelled by renewables from 2030 and achieve levels close to 95-100% by 2050 (Ecological Transition Plan, 2021)
	By 2030, at least double the annual rate of energy renovation in buildings (from the current 1% to 2%) and foster deep energy renovation (An energy renovation wave, EU Commission Communication, 2020)
	By 2030, reduce energy consumption by 45% compared with the reference scenario PRIMES 2007 (Ecological Transition Plan, 2021)
9	By 2030, double and by 2050 triple high-speed rail traffic versus 2015 (Ecological Transition Plan, 2021)
	By 2035, only register zero-emission vehicles (Fir for 55, 2021)
	By 2040, register zero-emission light commercial vans and vehicles (Ecological Transition Plan, 2021)
	By 2030 and 2035, zero-emission ships and aircraft (Ecological Transition Plan, 2021)
	By 2030, increase the number of specialist ICT jobs versus 2020 (European Digital Compass, 2021)
11	By 2030, double the network of urban cycle lanes versus 2020 (European Strategy for Sustainable and Intelligent Mobility, 2020)
	By 2030, register 30 million electric vehicles in the EU, 6 million in Italy, including 4 million BEVs and 2 million PHEVs (National Infrastructure Plan for the recharging of electric-powered vehicles, 2019, and Ecological Transition Plan, 2021)
	By 2030, achieve 78,600 slow-accelerated vehicle charging points and 31,500 rapid charging points (National Infrastructure Plan for the recharging of electric-powered vehicles, 2019)
	By 2030, reduce the toxic impact on health (premature deaths) of air pollution due to concentrations of PM2.5 (EU Zero Pollution Plan, 2021)
	Plant at least 3 billion extra trees in the EU by 2030, and 227 million trees in Italy based on the country's surface area (European Biodiversity Strategy, 2020)
12	Increase the proportion of urban waste prepared for reuse and recycled by at least 55% by weight by 2025, 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035 (EU Directive 2018)
16	By 2030, make all key public services available online (EU 2030 Digital Compass, 2021)
	By 2030, all citizens will have access to online medical records (EU 2030 Digital Compass, 2021)
	By 2030, 80% of citizens will use digital identity solutions (EU 2030 Digital Compass, 2021)



6.

Appendix: Goals and Targets





Goal 1: NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions



Goal 2: ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Targets

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

- 2.a** Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
- 2.b** Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- 2.c** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

Targets

- 3.1** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.5** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 3.b** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 3.d** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks





Goal 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Targets

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
- 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States



Goal 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

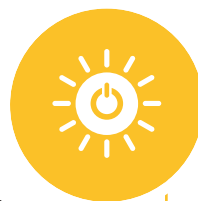
Goal 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Targets

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management





Goal 7: CLEAN AND ACCESSIBLE ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Targets

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support



Goal 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Encourage sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Targets

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic

growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

- 8.10** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a** Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

- 8.b** By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Goal 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Targets

- 9.1** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.3** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

- 9.5** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- 9.a** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 9.b** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020





Goal 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets

- 10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 10.6** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.a** Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
- 10.b** Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 10.c** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent



Goal 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Targets

- 11.1** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 11.6** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation

and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Guarantee sustainable models of production and consumption

Targets

- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities





Goal 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Targets

- 13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- 13.a** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the

needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

- 13.b** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change

Goal 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Targets

- 14.1** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks

in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

- 14.5** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.6** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
- 14.7** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism



14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”

Goal 15: LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Targets

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities





Goal 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and more inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all and create efficient, accountable and inclusive organisations at all levels

Targets

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



Goal 17: PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Targets

Finance

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to

developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries



Technology

- 17.6** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- 17.7** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8** Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

- 17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

- 17.10** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
- 17.11** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
- 17.12** Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues**Policy and institutional coherence**

- 17.13** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.15** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 17.16** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- 17.17** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

- 17.18** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- 17.19** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

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A.N.F.I.R. Associazione Nazionale delle Finanziarie Regionali, Abbraccio del Mediterraneo ETS, Accademia dei Georgofili di Firenze, ActionAid Italia, Adiconsum, AFI - Associazione Futuristi Italiani, Agenzia di Ricerche e Legislazione (AREL), Agenzia per l'Energia e lo Sviluppo Sostenibile Modena - AESS Modena, AGESCI - Associazione Guide e Scouts Cattolici Italiani, AIAF Associazione Italiana per l'Analisi Finanziaria, AIC Associazione Italiana Coltivatori, AICQ Nazionale - Associazione Italiana Cultura Qualità, AIDDA - Associazione Imprenditrici Donne Dirigenti D'Azienda, AIDEA - Accademia Italiana di Economia Aziendale, AIESEC Italia, Alleanza contro la Povertà in Italia, Alleanza per il Clima Italia Onlus, Ambiente Mare Italia - AMI, Amref Health Africa - Italia, ANBI - Associazione Nazionale Consorzi di gestione e tutela del territorio e acque irrigue, ANCC-COOP - Associazione Nazionale Cooperative Consumatori, ANCE Nazionale, ANEA - Associazione Nazionale degli Enti di Governo d'Ambito per l'Idrico e i Rifiuti, ANEV - Associazione Nazionale Energia del Vento, Anima per il sociale nei valori d'impresa, Animaimpresa, Arci, ARCO lab (Action Research for CO-development), ART-ER Attrattività Ricerca e Territorio, ASFOR - Associazione Italiana per la Formazione Manageriale, Ashoka Italia Onlus, Associazione Compagnia delle Opere, Associazione Coordinamento Agende 21 Locali Italiane, Associazione delle imprese culturali e creative (AICC), Associazione Diplomatici, Associazione ETIClab, Associazione Europea Sostenibilità e Servizi Finanziari (Assofef), Associazione Forum Rimini Venture, Associazione Funamboli APS, Associazione Generale Cooperative Italiane - AGCI, Associazione Italiana Ambiente e Sicurezza (AIAS), Associazione Italiana Biblioteche (AIB), Associazione Italiana delle Fondazioni ed Enti della Filantropia Istituzionale (Assifero), Associazione Italiana di Medicina Forestale - AIMeF, Associazione Italiana Donne per lo Sviluppo (AIDOS), Associazione Italiana Formatori e Operatori della Sicurezza sul Lavoro (AIFOS), Associazione Italiana per gli Studi sulla Qualità della Vita (AIQUAV), Associazione Italiana per il Consiglio dei Comuni e delle Regioni d'Europa (AICCRE), Associazione Italiana per la direzione del personale (AIDP), Associazione Italiana per la promozione della Cultura della Cooperazione e del Nonprofit (AICCON), Associazione Italiana per lo Sviluppo dell'Economia Circolare (AISEC), Associazione Nazionale dei Comuni Italiani (ANCI), Associazione Nuove Ri-Generazioni, Associazione organizzazioni Italiane di cooperazione e solidarietà internazionale (AOI), Associazione PEFC Italia, Associazione per gli Studi Internazionali e Comparati Sul Diritto del Lavoro e Sulle Relazioni Industriali (ADAPT), Associazione per la difesa e l'orientamento dei consumatori (ADOC), Associazione per la Responsabilità Sociale d'Impresa (RSI), Associazione Professionale Italiana dei Consulenti di Management (APCO), Associazione Sulleregole, Associazione Thumbs Up, Associazione Veneta per lo sviluppo sostenibile - AsVeSS, Associazioni Cristiane Lavoratori Italiani (ACLI), ASSOFERR, Assolavoro - Associazione Nazionale delle Agenzie per il Lavoro, Asstra Associazione Trasporti, AUSER-Associazione per l'invecchiamento attivo, Automated Mapping / Facilities Management / Geographic Information Systems (AM/FM GIS) Italia, AVIS Nazionale, Azione Cattolica, CBM Italia Onlus, CEI - Comitato Elettrotecnico Italiano, Center for Economic Development and Social Change (CED), Centro di Cultura per lo sviluppo del territorio "G. Lazzati", Centro di ricerca ASK Bocconi - Laboratorio di economia e gestione delle istituzioni e delle iniziative artistiche e culturali, Centro Euro Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici, Centro Interuniversitario di Ricerca e Servizi sulla Statistica Avanzata per lo Sviluppo Equo e Sostenibile - Camilo Dagum, Centro Italiano Femminile Nazionale, Centro Nazionale per il Volontariato (CNV), Centro per la Salute Globale dell'Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Centro Sportivo Italiano, Centro Studi ed iniziative Culturali "Pio La Torre", CeSPI - Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale, Cesvi Fondazione Onlus, CIFA Onlus, Cinemovel Foundation, Cittadinanzattiva, Club Alpino Italiano (CAI), Club dell'Economia, Comitato italiano per il Contratto Mondiale sull'acqua - Onlus (CICMA), Comitato Italiano per l'UNICEF - Onlus, Confartigianato, Confcommercio - Imprese per l'Italia, Confederazione Cooperative Italiane (Confcooperative), Confederazione Generale dell'Agricoltura Italiana, Confagricoltura, Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL), Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori (CIA), Confederazione Italiana della Vite e del Vino - Unione Italiana Vini, Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL), Confederazione Nazionale dell'Artigianato e della Piccola e Media Impresa (CNA), Conferenza dei Presidenti delle Assemblee regionali e delle Province Autonome, Conferenza delle Regioni - tecnostruttura, Confesercenti Nazionale, Confimprese Italia - Confederazione Sindacale Datoriale delle Micro, Piccole e Medie Imprese, Confindustria - Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, Consiglio dell'Ordine Nazionale dei Dottori Agronomi e dei Dottori Forestali - CONAF, Consiglio Nazionale dei Giovani, Consorzio Italiano Compostatori (CIC), Consorzio universitario per l'Ingegneria nelle Assicurazioni - Politecnico di Milano (CINEAS), Consumers' Forum, Coordinamento Italiano NGO Internazionali (CINI), CMCC, CREA - Consiglio per la ricerca in agricoltura e l'analisi dell'economia agraria, Croce Rossa Italiana, CSROggi, CSVnet, Earth Day Italia, EBLIDA - European Bureau of Library, Documentation and Information Associations, EDGE, ENEA, Enel Foundation, Equo Garantito - Assemblea Generale Italiana del Commercio Equo e Solidale, Està - Economia e Sostenibilità, FAI Fondo Ambiente Italiano, Fairtrade Italia, FedAPI - Federazione Artigiani e Piccoli Imprenditori, Federazione Banche Assicurazioni e Finanza (FEBaF), Federazione Italiana per il Superamento dell'Handicap (FISH onlus), Federazione Organismi Cristiani Servizio Internazionale Volontario (FOCSIV), Federazione per l'Economia del Bene Comune Italia, Federcasse, Federconsumatori APS, Federdistribuzione, Federformazione, FederlegnoArredo, Federmanager, FederTerziario, FIABA, FNISM - Federazione Nazionale Insegnanti, Fondazione Accademia di Comunicazione, Fondazione Adecco per le Pari Opportunità, Fondazione Aem - Gruppo A2A, Fondazione Ampioraggio, Fondazione Appennino ETS, Fondazione ASPHI Onlus, Fondazione Astrid (Fondazione per l'Analisi, gli Studi e le Ricerche sulla Riforma delle Istituzioni Democratiche e sulla innovazione nelle amministrazioni pubbliche), Fondazione Aurelio Peccei, Fondazione Aurora, Fondazione Banco Alimentare Onlus, Fondazione Barilla Center for Food & Nutrition (Fondazione BCFN), Fondazione BNL, Fondazione Bruno Buozzi, Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Fondazione Bruno Visentini, Fondazione Cariplo, Fondazione Centro per un Futuro Sostenibile, Fondazione Cima/CIMA Research Foundation, Fondazione Circolo Fratelli Rosselli, Fondazione Compagnia di San Paolo, Fondazione con il Sud, Fondazione del-

l'Ospedale Pediatrico Anna Meyer-Onlus, Fondazione Dynamo, Fondazione Èbbene, Fondazione Ecosistemi, Fondazione Edoardo Garrone, Fondazione ENI Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Fondazione EOS - Edison Orizzonte Sociale, Fondazione EY Italia Onlus, Fondazione FITS! - Fondazione per l'innovazione del terzo settore, Fondazione Fitzcarraldo, Fondazione ForTeS - Scuola di Alta Formazione per il Terzo Settore, Fondazione Gambero Rosso, Fondazione Gi Group, Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Fondazione Giovanni Agnelli, Fondazione Giovanni Lorenzini, Fondazione Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Fondazione Giuseppe e Pericle Lavazza Onlus, Fondazione Gramsci Emilia Romagna, Fondazione Gramsci Onlus, Fondazione Grand Paradis, Fondazione Gruppo Credito Valtellinese, Fondazione Human Technopole, Fondazione Italiana Accenture, Fondazione KPMG, Fondazione l'Albero della Vita, Fondazione Lars Magnus Ericsson, Fondazione Lavoroperlapersona, Fondazione Lelio e Lisli Basso - Onlus, Fondazione MAXXI, Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente, Fondazione Media Literacy, Fondazione Monte dei Paschi di Siena, Fondazione Nilde Iotti, Fondazione OIBR - Organismo Italiano Business Reporting, Fondazione per il Clima e la Sostenibilità, Fondazione per l'Educazione Finanziaria e al Risparmio (Feduf), Fondazione per la cittadinanza attiva (FONDACA), Fondazione per la Qualità di Vita, Fondazione per la Salutogenesi Onlus, Fondazione per la Sussidiarietà, Fondazione per lo sviluppo sostenibile (SUSDEF), Fondazione Pirelli, Fondazione Pistoletto - Città dell'arte, Fondazione Policlinico Sant'Orsola Onlus, Fondazione Pubblicità Progresso, Fondazione PuntoSud, Fondazione San Michele Arcangelo Onlus, Fondazione Scuola Nazionale Servizi, Fondazione Simone Cesaretti, Fondazione Snam, Fondazione Sodalitas, Fondazione Sorella Natura, Fondazione Telethon, Fondazione Terre des Hommes Italia Onlus, Fondazione TIM, Fondazione Triulza, Fondazione Unipolis, Fondazione Universitaria CEIS - Economia Tor Vergata, Fondazione Vincenzo Casillo, FonMed - Fondazione Sud per la Cooperazione e lo Sviluppo nel Mediterraneo, Forum Italiano per la Sicurezza Urbana (FISU), Forum Nazionale del Terzo Settore, Forum per la Finanza Sostenibile, FSC ITALIA - Associazione Italiana per la Gestione Forestale Responsabile, Future Food Institute, Global Thinking Foundation, Fuori Quota, Green Building Council Italia (GBC), Gruppo di studio per la ricerca scientifica sul Bilancio Sociale (GBS), Happy Ageing - Alleanza per l'invecchiamento attivo, HelpAge Italia Onlus, Human Foundation, Ibc - Associazione delle Industrie di Beni di Consumo, Impronta Etica, Il Cielo Itinerante, INAIL, INDIRE Istituto Nazionale di Documentazione, Innovazione e Ricerca Educativa, Intercultura Onlus, IPSIA Ong - Istituto Pace, Innovazione Acli, ISPRA Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale, ISTAO Istituto Adriano Olivetti di Studi per la Gestione dell'Economia e delle Aziende, Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), Istituto di Ricerche Economiche Sociali del Piemonte (IRES Piemonte), Istituto Europeo di Ricerca sull'Impresa Cooperativa e Sociale (Euricse), Istituto Internazionale Jacques Maritain, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia (IIT), Istituto Luigi Sturzo, Istituto Nazionale di BioARchitettura, Istituto Oikos Onlus, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Piemonte, Liguria e Valle d'Aosta, Italia Decide, Italia Nostra Onlus, Italian Institute for the Future, Junior Achievement Italia, Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue (Legacoop), Legambiente, Legautonomie Associazione autonomie locali, Libera, Link 2007 - Cooperazione in rete, M.A.S.C.I. Movimento Adulti Scout Cattolici Italiani, Mani Tese, MC Movimento Consumatori, MEDIPERlab - Laboratorio di Permacultura Mediterranea, MOTUS-E, Museo delle Scienze di Trento (MuSE), Nedcommunity, NISB - Network Italiano delle Società Benefit, Nuova Economia per Tutti (NeXt), Occhio del Riciclone Italia ONLUS, OMEP - Comitato Italiano dell'Organizzazione Mondiale per l'Educazione Prescolare, Opera Barolo di Torino, Oxfam Italia, Parco Nazionale dell'Alta Murgia, Pari o Dispare, Pentapolis Onlus, Percorsi di secondo welfare, Planet Life Economy Foundation - Onlus (PLEF), PoliS Lombardia, PriorItalia, Reale Foundation, Rete dei Comuni Sostenibili, Rete delle Università per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile (RUS), Rete per la Parità - associazione di promozione sociale, Rete Re Cooper, Rete Scuole Green, Rise Against Hunger Italia, Roma Capitale, Save the Children Italia, Scuola Etica di Alta Formazione e Perfezionamento Leonardo, SFIS - Sustainable Fashion Innovation Society, Slow+Fashion+Design.Community, Società Geografica Italiana Onlus, SOS Villaggi dei Bambini Onlus, Sport Senza Frontiere Onlus, Stati Generali dell'Innovazione, Sustainability Makers, Symbola - Fondazione per le Qualità Italiane, Teatro Nazionale di Genova, Telefono Azzurro, The Jane Goodall Institute Italia Onlus (JGI Italia Onlus), The Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, Collezione Peggy Guggenheim, Transparency International Italia, Tripla Difesa Onlus, UISP - Unione Italiana Sport per tutti, UNI - Ente Italiano di Normazione, UNIAT APS-Unione Nazionale Inquilini Ambiente e Territori, UniCredit Foundation, Unioncamere, Unione Italiana del Lavoro (UIL), Unione Italiana per l'Olio di Palma Sostenibile, Unione Nazionale Giovani Dottori Commercialisti ed Esperti Contabili, Università degli Studi di Roma "Tor Vergata", Università di Bologna, Università di Siena, Università Suor Orsola Benincasa di Napoli, UNPLI - Unione Nazionale Pro Loco d'Italia, UPI - Unione Province Italiane, Urban@it - Centro nazionale di studi per le politiche urbane, Utilitalia - Federazione delle imprese energetiche idriche ambientali, Valore D, Venice International University (VIU), Verde Bottiglia APS, Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo (VIS), We Are Urban Milano Odv, WeWorld, World Food Programme Italia (WFP), WWF Italia.

Graphic design and layout

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The Report prepared by the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASviS), now in its sixth edition, assesses the progress our country, its regions and the European Union have made in achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in the UN's 2030 Agenda, adopted by the governments of 193 countries on 25 September 2015. The Report also sets out the areas where action is needed to ensure the economic, social and environmental sustainability of our growth model. The Report for 2022, drafted by experts from the Alliance's over 320 member organisations, offers a wide-ranging view of the situation in Italy vis à vis the various aspects of sustainable development. It offers concrete proposals for policies capable of improving people's wellbeing, reducing inequalities and increasing the quality of the environment in which we live.

ASviS was established on 3 February 2016, on the initiative of the Unipolis Foundation and Rome's Tor Vergata University. The Alliance is committed to spreading a culture of sustainability at all levels and aims to raise awareness in Italian society and among economic stakeholders and government institutions of the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. ASviS is the largest network of civil society organisations ever created in Italy and has rapidly become a point of reference for government and an authoritative source of information on sustainable development issues, made available via the Alliance's website at www.asvis.it and on social media. The Sustainable Development Festival 2022, to be held this year between 4 and 20 October, will feature hundreds of events throughout Italy and online.

