

THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE ITALIAN STATE

Foreword

1. The Budget cycle, equitable and sustainable well-being and the 2030 Agenda
2. The 2030 Agenda and the 2019 Financial Statement

Foreword

According to the United Nations, which are monitoring the 2030 Agenda, in the coming years the Covid-19 pandemic may increase the inequalities that already concern large parts of the world; nonetheless, it could also be an opportunity to rethink the political and economic agenda in the affected countries, refocusing on the Agenda's goals and adopting an integrated approach. Such a refocus could begin with an appropriate consideration of goal SDG3, "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages", which states: "health care systems should be strengthened, to support people in difficult situations and living in extreme poverty, and likewise the fight against major environmental problems and climate change should be intensified".

Pandemics, which are classified as a "hazard" by the United Nations, because of the impact they have on the most vulnerable groups of society (elderly, children, refugees, migrants, unemployed) and on the effects related to climate change, require new analysis and monitoring capabilities aimed at understanding their origin and possible connections with all the elements that make up ecosystems. The critical issues that, at this stage, have required rapid impact assessments, being explicitly referred to as possible "background conditions for the spread of contagion are, to name but a few, pollution, environmental degradation, the presence of population in high-density urban areas, the invasion of natural habitats by human beings, alterations in biodiversity. The obvious connection with the goals of the Agenda across all areas of public policy, therefore, inevitably calls on public decision-makers to carry out a wide-ranging investigation on the suitability of the instruments adopted so far.

Last March, also the European Council stressed the importance of fighting the pandemic by means of a "coordinated exit strategy, a comprehensive recovery plan and unprecedented investment", pointing out the need to "start to prepare the measures necessary to get back to a normal functioning of our societies and economies and to sustainable growth, integrating, inter alia, the green transition and digital transformation, and drawing all possible lessons from the crisis".

Clearly, the crucial step that all countries must take is strategic in nature, both to address the economic situation and, above all, to implement public planning actions which, in the coming years, can no longer exclude the 2030 Agenda. The acceleration imposed by the health emergency, in fact, could lead to overcoming a sectoral decision-making model and shift towards a new system based on programmes that can redefine the general framework of public policies by rethinking actions and priorities, in the financial sector as well as in other fields of public intervention.

The focus, in fact, should be on guiding the decision-making process according to a framework that is no longer based exclusively on monetary indicators.

The importance of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria, for example, in investments is made clear by the widespread adoption of new forms of extra-financial evaluation (impact investing), introduced in recent years by classes of (private and institutional) investors on the market and with a special focus on projects featuring a high degree of environmental sustainability. Specific fields, such as water supply, renewable energy production, energy efficiency, infrastructure upgrading, building rehabilitation, have long been preferred areas for

investments capable of achieving the sustainable development goals (SDG), through a balanced combination of private capital and public resources. In particular, reducing energy consumption and increasing the energy efficiency of buildings through rehabilitation have provided new planning opportunities for entities, supported by public investments and alternative measures aimed at encouraging projects, by households and businesses as well, as a result of many European directives issued recently.

Against this backdrop, therefore, the introduction of the dimensions of social and environmental well-being and sustainability, besides expanding knowledge of the variety of issues affecting policy making, also allows for a different interpretation of the budgetary decisions taken. The budget cycle therefore can become an important tool for representing the public decision-makers' ability to either continue to adopt the usual sector-specific measures or choose an entirely new approach based on cross-sector interventions integrated with the Agenda goals¹.

We therefore need to extensively consider how to establish a connection between the financial programming tools (at both strategic and operational level) and the Agenda goals to ensure the *ex post* verification, in the reporting stage, of the consistency of the spending with the budgeting.

The control model proposed by the Court for the coming years, both for institutional and universal purposes, may be based on monitoring the pursuit of the 2030 Agenda goals. The punctual control of how the resources are being used, of the relevant regulatory measures, of the replanning of the organisational structure, of the overhaul of the sectoral competences between levels of government, will make it possible to achieve results in terms of stimuli, by improving both the efficiency of administrative actions and the quality of the services delivered to the public. In this sense, the consolidation of a framework linking the budget structure, in terms of missions and programmes, and the 2030 Agenda goals, an overview of which is given in this chapter, may provide useful ideas for guiding the actions that need to be taken to relaunch the economy after the health emergency, according to the indications of the United Nations.

1. The Budget cycle, equitable and sustainable well-being and the 2030 Agenda

In 2009, the Communication by the European Commission "GDP and beyond. Measuring progress in a changing world" acknowledged that the main economic indicator shared by most Western countries since the Second World War was not suited for measuring environmental sustainability or social inclusion, thus pointing out the need to undertake a reflection aimed at identifying and building new data and indicators. The work subsequently carried out by the various Countries involved in the statistical commissions, study groups and expert committees led to the identification of a broad list of measures (now integrated in the Commission's annual statistical programming), to be implemented by 2020 and related to the following areas: quality of life; living conditions of households and distributional aspects of income, consumption and wealth; environmental sustainability.

With a slightly different approach, aimed since the early 1990s (following the delineation of the human development index)² at building performance indicators other than the GDP, in 2015 the United Nations (UN) introduced the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a strategy for achieving the sustainable transformation of society, the economy and the environment³.

¹ The inclusion of these goals in the Economic and Financial Document released in April, at a stage when detailed information on the composition of the package foreseen in the October budget law is not yet available, does not seem sufficient, as it does not make it possible to verify and monitor, at the reporting stage, whether the measures adopted show adequate levels of consistency with the plans. A further critical issue is the difficulty of reconciling the objectives with the policy cycles, as the timing and decision-making horizons required by measures of particular complexity may not be compatible with the timescales dictated by the policy cycles.

² The human development index is the brainchild of Indian economists Mahbubul Haq and Amartya Sen and takes into account the per capita GDP, the literacy rate and life expectancy.

³ The goals were approved in New York, on 25 September 2015, when the 193 Member States of the United Nations unanimously adopted Resolution 70/1 "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), following their adoption by the UN Assembly, have established 17 goals to be achieved by countries within 2030 (accompanied by 169 global and national targets), monitored through specific indicators.

2030 AGENDA GOALS

1. No poverty: end poverty in all its forms everywhere;
2. zero hunger: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture;
3. good health and well-being: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
4. quality education: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
5. gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
6. clean water and sanitation: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
7. affordable and clean energy: ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy systems for all;
8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation;
10. reduced inequalities: reduce inequality within and among countries;
11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
12. responsible consumption and production: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
13. climate action: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
14. life below water: conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
15. life on land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of the terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;
16. peace, justice and strong institutions: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;
17. partnerships for the goals: strengthen the means for implementation and revitalize the global partnerships for sustainable development.

The interrelated and indivisible goals balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic growth, social inclusion, environmental protection. The SDGs are based on the so called "five Ps", namely: People: eradicating hunger and poverty in all its forms and guaranteeing dignity and equality; Prosperity: guaranteeing prosperous and full lives in harmony with nature; Peace: promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies; Partnership: implementing the agenda through solid partnerships; Planet: protecting the planet's natural resources and climate for the future generations.

Adopted by the European Commission, and implemented by Italy in its various institutional bodies, the 2030 Agenda defines, through its goals, a theoretical platform based on a concept of "sustainability" that is valid for all countries across the world. Therefore, a set of indicators has been built and tested over the years, consistently with the characteristics of each Country. The differences in social, economic and environmental contexts, as well as the different thresholds of well-being and development within the various Countries, would make the list of objectives hardly applicable without an in-depth methodological and experimental process of development in each Country.

The Development Goals can be achieved with the commitment of all the States, which must define, at national level, their own specific sustainable development strategy to achieve the relevant goals. In Italy, this "Strategy" was enshrined in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS) approved by the CIPE (Department for planning and coordination of economic policy) on 22 December 2017, with resolution no. 108/2017⁴, which also provides for the Strategy to be updated on a three-year basis at least (the three-year period will expire at the end of 2020).

The Strategy is the national benchmark for economic, social and environmental policies aimed at achieving the sustainable development goals by 2030 and its implementation must be consistent with the economic-financial planning documents. The proposed actions and planned interventions must, moreover, be integrated with the existing and binding EU objectives, since the European Union is committed to transposing and defining the principles of the Agenda, as a result of which the definition of the goals at EU level constitute important guidelines for the Member States, in respect of the final identification of their strategic objectives.

At a central level, the coordination and management of the Strategy, to which policies falling within the remit of a number of Government departments contribute, is carried out by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (a rough equivalent of the Cabinet Office). Under the directive of the President of the Council of Ministers of 16 March 2018 (Guidelines for the implementation of the 2030 United Nations Agenda and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development), the National Commission for Sustainable Development was established, at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, chaired by the Prime Minister and comprising the Ministers, the President of the Conference of Regions, the President of the Union of Italian Provinces and the President of the National Association of Italian Municipalities. The Commission approves an annual report on the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

Regarding the development and implementation of the Strategy, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers established by decree, on 11 June 2019, a steering committee called "*Benessere Italia*" (Well-being of Italy) tasked with providing technical and legislative support to the Prime Minister in coordinating government policies on quality of life and sustainable development (BES) and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS) with respect to the 2030 Agenda. This steering committee is also tasked with drawing up ad hoc guidelines for collecting and measuring quality of life indicators and coordinating and monitoring the specific activities of the Central Administrations, as well as promoting good practices across the country.

Italy's experience in the years prior to the introduction of the 2030 Agenda - with a project launched by ISTAT (National Institute of Statistics) and Cnel (National Council for Economics and Labor) in 2010 - on the measurement of equitable and sustainable well-being (BES) has led to a significant knowledge on the matter. Based on the selection of certain country-specific measurements, in fact, 12 domains have been created featuring over 100 statistical indicators that represent measures indicating the "theoretical concept" of well-being. These indicators (periodically updated) aim to represent the elements primarily related to individual well-being (health, education, employment, income level), although some of them provide a measure of public resources, in terms of allocations aimed at supplying specific services to the community and the individual.

THE 12 MEASURES OF WELL-BEING

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health 2. Education and training |
|--|

⁴ Decision 108/2017, as established by the procedure set out in article 34(3) of Legislative Decree 152/2006, as amended by article 3(1) and (2) of Law 221/2015, "*environmental provisions for promoting green economy measures and for limiting the use of natural resources*".

3. Employment and work/life balance
4. Financial security
5. Social relations
6. Politics and institutions
7. Security
8. Subjective well-being
9. Landscape and cultural heritage
10. Environment
11. Research, innovation and creativeness
12. Quality of services

Against this backdrop, the involvement of the statistical offices in the development of indicators aimed at representing the goals introduced by the 2030 Agenda, has allowed Italy to set up the basis of the BES measurements (carried out by ISTAT), a system linking the SDG and BES schemes to build a broad set of indicators⁵.

Based on the information thus collected, Italy was also the first country to introduce the indicators of equitable and sustainable well-being in its public finance cycle, which were linked to economic and budgetary planning (under art.10, paragraph 10 ter of Law 196/2009, as amended by Law 163/2016 reforming the State budget).

Under these provisions, the Ministry of Economy and Finance is required to prepare a BES Report to be submitted to the relevant Parliamentary Committees, containing an update of the forecasted BES indicators for the current three-year period on the effects of the approved budget law. Subsequently, the Government supports, by means of the BES Annex, the Economic and Financial Document (DEF) scheduled for April, with the presentation of the policy framework for the following three years.

The Ministerial Decree published by the MEF, on 15 November 2017, introduced twelve indicators to be attached to the DEF as of 2018 (although four of these had already been anticipated, on an experimental basis, in the 2017 DEF) selected by the BES Committee⁶ and consisting of the following:

1. Adjusted average disposable per capita income
2. Available wealth inequality index
3. Absolute poverty index
4. Life expectancy in good health at birth
5. Excess weight
6. Dropping out of school
7. Labour force participation rate, broken down by gender
8. Ratio of women aged 25-49 years with preschool children to childless women
9. Predatory crime rate
10. Efficiency of civil justice index
11. Emissions of CO2 and other climate-altering gases
12. Illegal building index

These indicators are relevant for the goals of the 2030 Agenda and therefore, in the context of specific methodological exercises and in-depth methodological studies already launched by ISTAT, they can be used in a timely manner.

⁵ Cf. Istat, "2019 SDG Report. Statistical information relating to 2030 Agenda in Italy", Rome 2019.

⁶ The BES Committee is chaired by the Minister of Economy and Finance (or a delegate) and is made up of the President of Istat (or a delegate), the Governor of the Bank of Italy (or a delegate) and two experts with proven scientific experience. The Committee ceased its operations after defining the equitable and sustainable well-being indicators.

The Committee on equitable and sustainable well-being indicators, chaired by the Minister of Economy and Finance, has established a number of general non-hierarchical criteria to identify the various indicators, such as: sensitivity to public policies, sparingness, feasibility and timeliness, extension and frequency of the time series⁷.

1. Responsiveness to public policies: identification of indicators that are sensitive to individual public policies, possibly within the time horizon of reference of public finance documents (three-year period). The choice of indicators should be balanced with "the opportunity to include variables that are crucial for long-term well-being but whose values evolve slowly over time".

2. Short list of indicators: identification of no more than twelve indicators for policy communication purposes. The aim is not to distract attention by providing too much information (albeit in the form of indicators).

3. Feasibility: fostering forecasting and impact simulation exercises taking into account both the availability of updated data or data susceptible to be aligned in time with the policy impact estimation exercise (through robust methodologies able to produce high quality results), and the negotiability with the analytical tools of the MEF or the Government of the variables chosen to carry out the forecasting exercise required by the standard.

4. Timeliness, extent and frequency of time series: selecting, on the basis of the availability of indicators with the necessary requirements and the possibilities for ISTAT to further increase their timeliness, while ensuring a high level of quality. Updated, long and relatively frequent time series improve the possibility to use the relevant indicators both to describe the evolution of the context and to assess public policies.

2. The 2030 Agenda and the 2019 Financial Statement

The Annex to the 2019 Economic and Financial Document noted that the National Reform Plan (NRP) was inspired by the BES measurements and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) set out in the 2030 Agenda agreed by the UN. The most important objectives of the NRP were aimed at widening labour market participation, especially among women; increasing lower wages to adequate levels; improving the skills sets of the unemployed people, through training activity; improving labour market efficiency by strengthening the employment centres; speeding up and enhancing the fairness of the justice system; the quality of education; strengthening innovation; modernising infrastructure; developing the circular economy; protecting the environment; promoting households and the birth rate"⁸.

At the same time, however, it was also specified that the document set out the forecast only until 2022 - on the basis of the new macroeconomic, trend and policy framework - only for the four indicators already included in the previous annexes and in the BES Reports to Parliament, such as Adjusted average disposable per capita income; Labour force participation rate; Emissions of CO₂ and other climate-altering gases per capita; Available wealth inequality index. In addition to these, an assessment of the impact by the so-called "Citizenship Income" (Reddito di Cittadinanza) on the absolute poverty index, to be linked to the policies introduced in this area by the 2019 Budget Law.

The failure to include the twelve BES indicators was justified with the difficulty of overcoming, at that stage at least, the "statistical and methodological barriers" which did not allow all welfare indicators to be linked to economic policy measures. Further progress in the development of appropriate methodologies, aimed at completing the BES indicators, would make it possible, albeit at a later stage, to classify the economic policy measures through conceptual schemes in compliance with the 2030 Agenda.

At present, therefore, there are still no policies representations on the basis of the Agenda goals in the budget cycle.

Within this framework, the Court's audit activity consists in assessing the regularity of the management of the public resources used by the administrations and also, the concrete achievement of the objectives included in the 2030 Agenda, so that the results of the new policies

⁷ Final report by the Committee for the equitable and sustainable well-being indicators, established pursuant to article 14 of Law 163/2016, for the selection and definition, based on the experience accrued at the national and international level, of the equitable and sustainable well-being indicators.

⁸ MEF, "Allegato al Documento di economia e finanza 2019, Indicatori di benessere equo e sostenibile", aprile 2019.

introduced by the administrations can be evaluated, with the support of appropriate statistical indicators. The goals of the Agenda, moreover, given the extent of the themes they deal with, can be found in most of the economic and social sectors in which public actions are carried out, by Central and Regional Governments.


The Court, on the basis of the audit plans for 2020⁹, has therefore launched analysis and experimental studies to identify a methodology that allows to choose the most relevant, and the most 'responsive, element of the budget in terms of conformity with the policy defined by the Ministry of Economy to be associated with the specific 2030 Agenda goal. The need to carry out in-depth studies (on the available documentation) in order to identify the consistency of the resources associated with the Agenda goals has, moreover, piloted towards a survey of the programmatic actions by the Ministers of each Department for the 2019 financial year. The analysis has determined, *inter alia*, that not all the Directives contain explicit references to the Agenda, which, however, is referred to by the Departments, in relation to their interventions, projects, funding. Similarly, there is the same lack of information in the final documents.

An attempt has therefore been made, on an investigational basis, with the help of a questionnaire addressed to the central administrations, to collect the indications regarding the interventions, projects, measures that are most consistent with the Agenda Goals. This has produced a result, by missions and programmes, which, although incomplete provides a first representation of the information which the responding administrations, despite the difficulties encountered in the reclassification work, consider to be linked to the Agenda.



In the following table are, indicated the spending programmes linked to specific initiatives associated with the 17 Goals by the administrations that returned a response, which do not always reflect an innate vocation of the mission/programme to implement the policies, but represent the administrative and management system through which the measures were implemented. A complete picture would require the representation of the missions/programmes whose achievement of the Goals is part of the Administration core activities. At this stage, however, based on the elements collected during the preliminary investigation, an incomplete result has emerged that will require further analysis.



TABLE 1



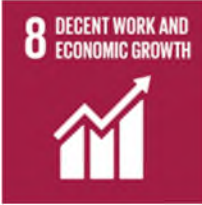
2030 AGENDA GOALS: SPENDING MISSIONS AND PROGRAMMES


Agenda 2030 goals	Mission	Spending programmes concerned by initiatives associated with the Agenda goals
 <p>1.NO POVERTY: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004011.International economic and financial policy 004002. Development cooperation
	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and corporate social responsibilities and Organisations
	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies



⁹ Decision by the United Divisions No. 21/SSRRCO/INPR/19.



 <p>2. ZERO HUNGER: End hunger: achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004011.International economic and financial policy
		004002.Development cooperation
	018.Sustainable development and (environmental) protection of the territory and the environment	018003.Environmental assessments and authorisations
		018013.Protection and conservation of fauna and flora, protection of biodiversity and of the marine ecosystem
	021.Preservation and promotion of cultural and landscape assets and activities	021013.Promotion of the cultural heritage and coordination of the museum system
	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and social responsibility of businesses and organisations
 <p>3.GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages</p>	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies
		024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies
		024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and social responsibility of businesses and organisations
	018.Sustainable development and environmental protection	018015.Waste prevention and management, pollution prevention
		018008.Environmental supervision, prevention and repression
	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004002.Development cooperation
		004011.International economic and financial policy
	005.Environmental defence and security of the territory	005001.Preparation and use of law enforcement officers (namely, Carabinieri) for defence and security purposes
		005002.Preparation and use of land forces
		005003.Preparation and use of navy forces
005004.Preparation and use of air forces		
	005006.General planning of Armed Forces and military procurement	
	005006.General planning of Armed Forces and military procurement	
021.Preservation and promotion of cultural and landscape assets and activities	021013.Promotion of the cultural heritage and coordination of the museum system	
	021018.Support, promotion and protection of the film and audio-visual sectors	
	021018.Support, promotion and protection of the film and audio-visual sectors	



 <p>4. QUALITY EDUCATION: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	cultural and landscape assets and activities	021013. Promotion of the cultural heritage and coordination of the museum system
		021010. Preservation and promotion of books and library assets, promotion and support of books and publishing
	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004011.International economic and financial policy
		004002.Development cooperation
		004009.Promotion of the country's economic system
	022.Education	07022001 Planning and coordination of the educational system
		0702208 Initiatives for developing the educational system and equal access to education
		0702217. First cycle education; 0702218. Second cycle education
		0702219. Recruitment and refresher courses for principals School Administrators and all school staff
	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and corporate social responsibilities of businesses and organisations
		024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies
	 <p>5. GENDER EQUALITY: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide
004002.Development cooperation		
004004.Economic cooperation and international relations		
004006.Promotion of peace and international security		
004007.European integration		
021.Protection and promotion of cultural and landscape assets and activities		021018.Support, promotion and protection of the film and audio-visual sectors
024.Social rights, social policies and households		024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies
024.Social rights, social policies and households		024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and social responsibility of businesses and organisations
004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide		004011.International economic and financial policy



 <p>6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>		004002.Development cooperation
	018.Sustainable development and environmental protection	018012.Management of water resources supply systems, environmental protection and land remediation 018012.Management of water supply systems, environmental protection and land remediation
	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and social responsibility of businesses and organisations
		024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies
 <p>7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY: Ensure efforts to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004002.Development cooperation
		004011.International economic and financial policy
	004004.Economic cooperation and international relations	
 <p>8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	005.Environmental defence and security	005006.General planning of Armed Forces and military procurement
	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004011.International economic and financial policy
		004002.Development cooperation
	005.Environmental defence and security	005006.General planning of Armed Forces and military procurement
	010.Energy and diversification of energy sources	010005.Procurement security, gas and oil infrastructure and related markets, community and international relations in the energy sector
		010007.Innovation, technical regulation, management and control of underground resources
	011. Competitiveness and business development	011011.Coordination of administrative activities, implementation of guidelines and programmes for fostering business competitiveness and development of businesses, communication services and the energy sector
016.International trade and internationalisation of the production system	016005.Support to business internationalisation and promotion of Made in Italy (brands)	

	021.Preservation and promotion of cultural and landscape assets and activities	021018.Support, promotion and protection of the film and audio-visual sectors
	024.Social rights, social policies, and households	024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and social responsibility of businesses and organisations 024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies
	027.Immigration, reception and guaranteed rights	027002 Migratory flows, interventions for developing social cohesion, guaranteeing rights, relations with religious organisations 027006.Migratory flows for work purposes and social integration policies for migrants
 <p>9. INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	015.Communications	015008.Electronic communication, radio and postal services 015009.Territorial activities in relation to communications and supervision of the markets and products
	005.Environmental defence and security	005006.General planning of Armed Forces and military procurement
	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004011.International economic and financial policy 004002.Development cooperation 004004.Economic cooperation and international relations
	010.Energy and diversification of energy sources	010005.Procurement security, gas and oil infrastructure and related markets, community and international relations in the energy sector
	018.Sustainable development and environmental protection	018003.Environmental assessments and authorisations 018005.Sustainable development, international relations and activities and environmental damage 018011.General coordination, information and communication 018012.Management of water supply systems, environmental protection and land remediation
	021.Preservation and promotion of cultural and landscape assets and activities	021010.Preservation and promotion of books and library assets, promotion and support of books and publishing
		004002.Development cooperation 004011.International economic and financial policy 004006.Promotion of peace and international security
		004002.Development cooperation
		004011.International economic and financial policy
		004006.Promotion of peace and international security

 <p>10. REDUCE INEQUALITIES: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>		004004.Economic cooperation and international relations
		004008.Italian expats and migration policies
	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and social responsibility of businesses and organisations 024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies
	027.Immigration, reception and guaranteed rights	027002 Migratory flows, interventions for developing social cohesion, guaranteeing rights, relations with religious confessions
 <p>11.SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies 024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and social responsibility of businesses and organisations
	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004011.International economic and financial policy 004004.Economic cooperation and international relations 004002.Development cooperation
	015.Communications	
	018.Sustainable development and environmental protection	018005.Sustainable development, international relations and activities and environmental damage 018008.Environmental monitoring, prevention and repression 018016.Programmes and actions for climate change governance, environmental management and renewable energy sources
	021.Preservation and promotion of cultural and landscape assets and activities	021010.Preservation and promotion of books and library assets, promotion and support of books and publishing

	027.Immigration, reception and guaranteed rights	027006.Migratory flows for work purposes and social integration policies for migrants
 <p>12.RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004011.International economic and financial policy 004002.Development cooperation
	018.Sustainable development and environmental protection	018005.Sustainable development, international relations and activities and environmental damage
		018015.Waste prevention and management, pollution prevention
	005.Environmental defence and security	005006.General planning of Armed Forces and military procurement
	010.Energy and diversification of energy sources	010005.Procurement security, gas and oil infrastructure and related markets, community and international relations in the energy sector
		010007.Innovation, technical regulation, management and control of underground resources
	018.Sustainable development and (environmental) protection of the territory and the environment	018003.Environmental assessments and authorisations
		018016.Programmes and actions for governing climate change, environmental management and renewable energy sources
024.Social rights, social policies and households	024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and social responsibility of businesses and organisations	
 <p>13. CLIMATE ACTION: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024002.Third sector (social, non-profit and volunteer organisations) and social responsibility of businesses and organisations
	005.Environmental defence and security	005006.General planning of Armed Forces and military procurement
	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004002.Development cooperation
		004011.International economic and financial policy 004004.Economic cooperation and international relations
	018.Sustainable development and (environmental) protection of the territory and the environment	018016.Programmes and actions for governing climate change, environmental management and renewable energy sources
		018012.Management of water supply systems, environmental protection and land remediation
	021.Protection and promotion of cultural and landscape assets and activities	021013.Promotion of the cultural heritage and coordination of the museum system
		021015.Protecting the cultural heritage

 <p>14.LIFE BELOW WATER: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	021.Protection and promotion of cultural and landscape assets and activities	021013.Promotion of the cultural heritage and coordination of the museum system
	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004011.International economic and financial policy 004002.Development cooperation
	005.Environmental defence and security	005006.General planning of Armed Forces and military procurement
	018.Sustainable development and environmental protection	018013.Protection and conservation of fauna and flora, protection of biodiversity and of the marine ecosystem
 <p>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</p>	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004002.Development cooperation 004011.International economic and financial policy 004004.Economic cooperation and international relations
	018.Sustainable development and environmental protection	018013.Protection and conservation of fauna and flora, protection of biodiversity and of the marine ecosystem 018008.Environmental supervision, prevention and repression 018012.Management of water supply systems, environmental protection and land remediation
	021.Protection and promotion of cultural and landscape assets and activities	021015.Protecting the cultural heritage
	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004002.Development cooperation

 <p>16. PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTION: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>		004006.Promotion of peace and international security
		004011.International economic and financial policy
		004004.Economic cooperation and international relations
	010.Energy and diversification of energy sources	010005.Procurement security, gas and oil infrastructure and related markets, community and international relations in the energy sector
	018.Sustainable development and (environmental) protection of the territory and the environment	018005.Sustainable development, international relations and activities and environmental damage
		018008.Environmental supervision, prevention and repression
	024.Social rights, social policies and households	024012.Grants to social security institutions, national funding, welfare spending, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and social inclusion policies
027.Immigration, reception and guaranteed rights	027002 Migration flows, interventions for developing social cohesion, guaranteeing rights, relations with religious organisations	
 <p>17.PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	004.Italy, in Europe and worldwide	004002.Development cooperation
		004004.Economic cooperation and international relations
		004011.International economic and financial policy
	018.Sustainable development and (environmental) protection of the territory and the environment	018003.Environmental assessments and authorisations
		018005.Sustainable development, international relations and activities and environmental damage
		018011.General coordination, information and communication

Source: Corte dei conti elaboration on data from the central government departments

The Court will closely monitor the actions aimed at enhancing the relevance of the budget and of the annual report of the Italian State in terms of sustainable development. In the future, by further developing the methodology and analysis, it will be possible to combine financial data to provide for a toolkit which allows to evaluate each action, within the framework of the Agenda goals.

THE "ECORENDICONTO" (GREEN BUDGETING REPORT) OF THE ITALIAN STATE

Foreword

1 Observations, definitions and classification

2. Primary spending for the environmental field

Annex

Foreword

For some years now, the General Accounting Office of the Italian State has focused on the expenses incurred by the Government Departments in the environmental field, for the purpose of representing both the economic resources used to protect the environment from pollution and degradation with a view to sustainability, and the expenses incurred to use and manage natural resources, such as inland waters, energy resources, forest resources, wild flora and fauna¹⁰.

To this end, methods and classifications have been developed to represent the forecasted and actual spending aimed at environmental protection and the use and management of natural resources, according to classification schemes consistent with the European System for the collection of economic information on the environment¹¹.

The information sent by the administrations on the results of environmental expenditures are published in a ad hoc section of the *Relazione illustrativa del conto del bilancio* (explanatory report attached to the Annual Report of the Italian State) and represented in aggregate form and, since 2010, provide an accurate overview of the final destination of the expenditure by the State for protecting and safeguarding the environment and natural heritage¹².

1. Field of study, definitions and classification

According to the guidelines, the data collected from the management plans that form the chapters of the State budget, make it possible to determine the primary environmental expenditure, where "primary" stands for "total expenditure net of interest payments, capital income and reduction of financial liabilities". This aggregate also considers the resources for the protection of the environment and the use and management of natural resources that are exclusively for the benefit of the community and not for its own consumption. Therefore, the expenses incurred by the administrations for providing environmental services for internal use (as "producers") and for the purchase thereof (as the "users" of goods and services) are excluded.

Not all the management plans, however, allow for the precise identification of the final destination of the spending - as in the case of management chapters or plans relating to transfers to other entities outside the central government departments or investment grants for businesses - as a result of which the amount of environmental expenditure may be underestimated, due to the fact that the lack of precise information provides for its exclusion from the calculation of the aggregates.

¹⁰ Article 36(6) of Law 196/2009 provides that the Annual Report of the Italian State must illustrate "the results obtained by the expenditure incurred for programmes of an environmental nature", defined as "the resources employed for the purposes of protecting the environment and concerning protection, conservation and remediation activities and the sustainable use of resources and of the natural heritage".

¹¹ Eurostat, *Environmental expenditure statistics - General government and specialized producer data collection handbook*, Luxembourg 2007.

¹² The administrations provide specific information to the Ministry of Economy and Finance on the basis of accounting schedules and according to the representation procedures defined by the *Ragioniere generale dello Stato* (State Accountant General) (see decision no. 39816 of 18 March 2011), wholly transposed into the circular by the *Ragioneria generale dello Stato* (General Accounting Office) no. 10 of 29 March 2011 relating to the guidelines for compiling the financial statement of 2010. Also, to be highlighted, even though it is not expressly provided in Law 196/2009, is the fact that the new rules concerning environmental expenditure have also been transposed, since 2011, in the document attached to the explanatory report to the draft budget law for the years from 2012 to 2014.

BOX – ENVIRONMENTAL CLASSIFICATION

The accounting methods and criteria used for the identification and classification of environmental expenditures, established with the above mentioned decision by the *Ragioniere Generale dello Stato* (State Accountant General) of 2011, refers to the European System dedicated to satellite accounts for the environmental expenditures, SERIEE (*Système Européen de Rassemblement de l'Information Economique sur l'Environnement*)¹³. The system is defined by Eurostat and is based on definitions and classifications consistent with the economic and functional classifications adopted within the framework of the EU regulations on national accounting¹⁴. Specifically, the satellite accounts of SERIEE represent the expenses incurred by the economy for the protection of the environment and for the use and sustainable management of natural resources, through a set of economic aggregates. These accounts allow the definition of the key components of the resources used in relation to the protection of the environment.

The European classification system identifies two complementary areas of environmental expenditure:

- expenses for "environmental protection" aimed at financing activities and actions primarily targeting the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution (air emissions, water discharges, waste, soil pollution, etc.), as well as other forms of environmental degradation (soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, etc.). Represented through the functional, general and multi-purpose classification system CEPA (Classification of environmental protection activities and expenditure), government expenditure on these activities serves as the basis for drawing up the accounts of expenditure on environmental protection. CEPA is also implemented within the broader functional classification of public administration COFOG (Classification of functions of Government) adopted within the EU Regulation on the European System of Accounts Sec2010;
- expenditure for "the use and management of natural resources" aimed at supporting activities and actions relating to the use and management of natural resources (inland waters, energy resources, forest resources, wild fauna and flora, etc.) and their protection. These expenses are represented through the CRUMA (Classification of Resource Use and Management Activities and Expenditures) classification system.

Below is a summary of the classifications used:

Système Européen de Rassemblement de l'Information Economique sur l'Environnement (SERIEE)

Environmental protection

Protection from pollution and degradation

CEPA 2000 *Classification of environmental protection activities and expenditure*

Use and management of natural resources

Protection from depletion of resources

CRUMA *Classification of Resource Use and Management Activities and Expenditures*

Source: *Ecorendiconto dello Stato - Ragioneria generale dello Stato*

2. Primary spending for the environmental field

The "Ecorendiconto" sets out, through an explanatory report, the results (in aggregate format) of the environmental expenditures, to which six tables of data are attached.

This first table provides data published for the financial year 2019, to appreciate the extent of primary environmental expenditure, as compared to the total primary spending, and the changes in the major components of the aggregate¹⁵.

According to the latest explanatory Report, the financial resources that the State allocated in 2019 to primary spending for the protection of the environment and the use and management of natural resources amounted to about 5.7 billion euros, equal to 0.8 percent of the total primary spending of the State budget¹⁶. In relation to the analysis, considering the defining constraints that accompany the provision of data, we have used the expression *massa spendibile a consuntivo*

¹³ United Nations, *Système Européen de Rassemblement de l'Information Economique sur l'Environnement, Central Framework*, 1994 and later editions. The system includes all the environmental accounting forms regarding which convergence has been achieved on the principal methodological issues relating to the sector.

¹⁴ Eurostat, *Environmental expenditure statistics - General government and specialized producer data collection handbook*, Luxembourg 2007.

¹⁵ Therefore, in this initial analysis, no assessment will be made of the management of the financial resources allocated for primary environmental expenditure purposes, the focus being instead on the survey carried out according to the various classification methods (SERIES and MISSIONS).

¹⁶ Cf. page 4 of the 2019 *Ecorendiconto*.

(final volume of expenditure) (defined as the sum of the residual liabilities, as determined, carried forward from the previous years and the final resources allocated in 2019).

The comparison with year 2018 shows a growth in environmental expenditure of about 970 million euros (over 20%), resulting in a rise when compared to the trend observed in recent years, which, while showing slight yet steady increases, was nevertheless rather limited.

The highest growth, in particular, is observed in the sector relating to the "Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water", where primary spending (again in terms of the so-called "volume of expenditure") grew by more than 65 per cent compared to 2018, followed by interventions in the field of "Protection of ambient air and climate", which also increased by 44.7 per cent.

Analysis of the primary environmental expenditure by sector of allocation, according to the composition by classes of intervention, leads to the observation that in 2019, more than half of the expenditure fell in the "Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water", totalling over 2.3 billion euros (Table 2).

TABLE 2

PRIMARY SPENDING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR* - 2018-2019

ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR	2018	2019	<i>(in thousands)</i>
			% change 2019/2018
1. Protection of ambient air and climate	269,119	389,306	44.7
2. Wastewater management	232,789	299,403	28.6
3. Waste management	408,980	404,816	-1.0
4. Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	1,439,117	2,379,372	65.3
5. Noise and vibration abatement	6,069	5,763	-5.0
6. Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	576,198	587,427	1.9
7. Protection against radiation	9,262	9,172	-1.0
8. Research and development for environmental protection	130,467	151,641	16.2
9. Other environmental protection activities	622,745	418,856	-32.7
10. use and management of inland waters	433,584	543,813	25.4
11. use and management of natural forest resources	74,226	72,096	-2.9
12. use and management of wild flora and fauna	147,464	139,164	-5.6
13. use and management of non-renewable energy sources (fossil fuels)	131,167	122,341	-6.7
14. use and management of raw materials	1,405	1,466	4.3
15. research and development activities for natural resource use and management	113,412	97,561	-14.0
16. other natural resource use and management activities	125,750	69,406	-44.8
Total	4,721,753	5,691,604	20.5

Source: Corte dei Conti elaboration on RGS data - "Ecorendiconto dello Stato" 2018- 2019 (*final volume of expenditure)

As already reported in the past, the average expenditure incurred between 2013 and 2018 showed values for this function of around 1.3 billion, in several cases (in 2016) even exceeding these values. Moreover, the extent and complexity of the interventions that fall within this area of expenditure can be seen from the description in the relevant CEPA (Classification of environmental protection activities and expenditure) classification guide: "all the activities and actions aimed at preventing and reducing pollution of soil and water bodies, as well as defending the soil from other forms of physical degradation (...) provided they are not carried out for economic purposes" and outside protected areas. This area also includes any administrative activities related to the described areas of intervention, besides the monitoring, control and regulation of the relevant environmental matters.

TABLE 3

PRIMARY SPENDING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT BY ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR* - 2018-2019

Environmental sector	2018	2019	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
			2018 % composition	2019 % composition
1. Protection of ambient air and climate	269,119	389,306	5.7	8.2
2. Wastewater management	232,789	299,403	4.9	6.3

3. Waste management	408,980	404,816	8.7	8.6
4. Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	1,439,117	2,379,372	30.5	50.4
5. Noise and vibration abatement	6,069	5,763	0.1	0.1
6. Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	576,198	587,427	12.2	12.4
7. Protection against radiation	9,262	9,172	0.2	0.2
8. Research and development for environmental protection	130,467	151,641	2.8	3.2
9. Other environmental protection activities	622,745	418,856	13.2	8.9
10. Use and management of inland waters	433,584	543,813	9.2	11.5
11. Use and management of natural forest resources	74,226	72,096	1.6	1.5
12. Use and management of wild flora and fauna	147,464	139,164	3.1	2.9
13. Use and management of non-renewable energy sources (fossil fuels)	131,167	122,341	2.8	2.6
14. Use and management of raw materials	1,405	1,466	0.0	0.0
15. Research and development activities for natural resource use and management	113,412	97,561	2.4	2.1
16. Other natural resource use and management activities	125,750	69,406	2.7	1.5
Total	4,721,753	5,691,604	100	100

Source: Corte dei Conti elaboration on RGS data - "Ecorendiconto dello Stato" 2018- 2019 (*final volume of expenditure)

Expenditures for the "Protection of biodiversity and landscapes" are slightly higher than in 2018 and also in terms of internal composition, representing 12.2% of total environmental expenditure in 2019. Interventions that fall within the "use and management of inland waters" sector reached 11.5 per cent of total environmental expenditure in 2019, also marking a significant growth (with over 540 million euros) compared to 2018.

There was a clear decrease (8.9 per cent compared to 13.2 in 2018) in the "Other environmental protection activities" sector (13.2 per cent of total primary environmental expenditure) which includes, according to the description of the classification, "general environmental administration and management activities not referable exclusively to one of the previous classes, all education, training and information activities for environmental protection, activities leading to indivisible expenditure and environmental protection activities not elsewhere classified". This decrease, compared to the past, points to a greater relevance and consistency of the financial data to the identification and relative classification of the intervention sector.

TABLE 4

PRIMARY SPENDING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT BY MISSION* - 2018-2019

(in thousands)

Missions	2018	2019	Change	2018 % composition	2019 % composition
Agriculture, agri food policies and fishing	300,787	295,211	-1.85	6.4	6.3
General administration and support to the general representation of the Government and the State at the local level				0.0	0.0
Housing and urban planning	19	19	0.00	0.0	0.0
International trade and internationalisation of the production system	41	39	-3.48	0.0	0.0
Business competitiveness and development	98,293	77,193	-21.47	2.1	1.6
Communications	1,497			0.0	0.0
National debt				0.0	0.0
Defence and security	78,742	97,175	23.41	1.7	2.1
Social rights, welfare policies and families				0.0	0.0
Right to mobility and development of transport systems	4,645	5,915	27.34	0.1	0.1
Energy and energy source diversification	162,900	176,313	8.23	3.4	3.7
Funds to be apportioned	307	6,132	1,900.00	0.0	0.1
Young people and sports				0.0	0.0
Justice				0.0	0.0
Immigration, reception and guaranteed rights	185	320	72.54	0.0	0.0
Public infrastructure and logistics	631,751	718,509	13.73	13.4	15.2
Primary and secondary education	2,537			0.1	0.0
Undergraduate and postgraduate university education	1,000	1,000	0.00	0.0	0.0
Italy in Europe and worldwide	5,708	37,063	549.34	0.1	0.8
Public order and security	261,617	258,014	-1.38	5.5	5.5
Constitutional bodies, institutions of constitutional relevance and Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister's Office)	19,887		-100.00	0.4	0.0
Economic and financial and budgetary policies aimed at safeguarding public finances		58,879		0.0	1.2
Labour and employment policies				0.0	0.0
Social security policies				0.0	0.0
Market regulations				0.0	0.0
Financial relations with local communities	137,739	138,201	0.34	2.9	2.9
Research and innovation	196,627	193,781	-1.45	4.2	4.1
Institutional and general services of public administrations	34,355	39,356	14.56	0.7	0.8
Civil emergency and rescue services	265,497	1,077,352	305.79	5.6	22.8
Regional development and rebalancing				0.0	0.0
Sustainable development for protecting the environment at large	2,504,799	2,500,210	-0.18	53.0	53.0
Tourism				0.0	0.0
Health protection	2,053	2,083	1.45	0.0	0.0
Protection and valorisation of cultural and landscape assets and activities	8,030	8,839	10.07	0.2	0.2
Total	4,721,753	5,691,604	20.54		

Source: Corte dei Conti elaboration on RGS data - "Ecorendiconto dello Stato" 2018- 2019 (*final volume of expenditure)

An analysis of the distribution of primary environmental expenditure by mission also confirms that, in 2019, about 53% of state resources fell within the "Sustainable development and protection of land and environment" mission, where the expenses incurred by the Ministry of Environment and Land and Sea Protection (MATTM) were allocated mainly to the programmes related to "Water resources management, land protection and remediation" and "Prevention and Waste management, pollution prevention" (Table 3).

The concentration of primary environmental expenditure in this Government Department appears, moreover, consistent with its institutional tasks and identifiable in matters related to the protection of air quality, protection of water resources, protection and conservation of the environment and biodiversity, prevention of hydrogeological hazards, remediation of polluted sites.

Compared to 2018, the primary environmental expenditure falling within the scope of the "Public infrastructure and logistics" mission increased from 13.4 to over 15 percent. These are resources concentrated in the "Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water" and "Use and management of inland waters" sectors, thus confirming what has been observed so far.

A further analysis of primary environmental expenditure can be carried out by observing the data by title and by environmental sector.

TABLE 5
PRIMARY SPENDING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT BY MISSION* - 2018-2019

(in thousands)

Environmental sector	2018			2019			% change 2019/2018		
	current expenditure	capital expenditure	Total exp.	current expenditure	capital expenditure	Total exp.	current expenditure	capital expenditure	Total exp.
1. Protection of ambient air and climate	47,948	221,171	269,119	48,337	340,969	389,306	0.8	54.2	44.7
2. Wastewater management	130,431	102,358	232,789	121,206	178,197	299,403	-7.1	74.1	28.6
3. Waste management	86,636	322,343	408,980	90,836	313,980	404,816	4.8	-2.6	-1.0
4. Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	191,471	1,247,646	1,439,117	191,251	2,188,121	2,379,372	-0.1	75.4	65.3
5. Noise and vibration abatement	5,167	902	6,069	4,809	954	5,763	-6.9	5.8	-5.0
6. Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	461,626	114,571	576,198	455,292	132,136	587,427	-1.4	15.3	1.9
7. Protection against radiation	6,759	2,502	9,262	6,670	2,502	9,172	-1.3	0.0	-1.0
8. Research and development for environmental protection	45,155	85,312	130,467	46,309	105,332	151,641	2.6	23.5	16.2
9. Other environmental protection activities	106,591	516,154	622,745	82,054	336,802	418,856	-23.0	-34.7	-32.7
10. Use and management of inland waters	20,480	413,104	433,584	27,001	516,812	543,813	31.8	25.1	25.4
11. Use and management of natural forest resources	63,751	10,474	74,226	62,129	9,967	72,096	-2.5	-4.8	-2.9
12. Use and management of wild flora and fauna	135,139	12,324	147,464	124,564	14,599	139,164	-7.8	18.5	-5.6
13. Use and management of non-renewable energy sources (fossil fuels)	34,891	96,276	131,167	33,704	88,636	122,341	-3.4	-7.9	-6.7
14. Use and management of raw materials	1,405		1,405	1,466	0	1,466	4.3		4.3
15. Research and development activities for natural resource use and management	35,492	77,921	113,412	36,155	61,406	97,561	1.9	-21.2	-14.0
16. Other natural resource use and management activities	13,796	111,954	125,750	14,539	54,867	69,406	5.4	-51.0	-44.8
Total	1,386,740	3,335,013	4,721,753	1,346,323	4,345,281	5,691,604	-2.9	30.3	20.5

Source: Corte dei Conti elaborati on RGS data - "Ecorendiconto dello Stato" 2018- 2019 (*final volume of expenditure)

It is interesting to note that total primary environmental capital expenditure between 2018 and 2019 shows a percentage change of more than 30 percent. In particular, the "Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water" class features as the most significant area of capital expenditure, with a variation in excess of 75 percent. In 2019, primary environmental expenditure for the sector exceeded 2.3 billion euros, indicating a real change in pace compared to previous years (Table 4). These are mostly other capital transfers (over 900 million euros) and contributions to investments by public administrations (about 400 million) concentrated in this specific class.

The picture that emerges from the data analysed so far confirms the analysis carried out by this Court contained in the 2020 Coordination Report, which highlighted how important 2019 had been in respect of environmental investments. The in-depth analysis of environmental infrastructure under construction by local and regional authorities - recipients of most of the transfers described so far - underlined, in this respect, that the prevalent sub-sectors, in terms of both number of projects and funding, were related to water resources (5,140 CUP for 8.6 billion) and soil protection works (9,367 CUP for 8.3 billion), which accounted for over 60% of the expenditure actually disbursed. Specifically, it was pointed out that "(...) the agencies were able not only to restart planning long-term investment policies, but also to plan a multiplicity of minor

interventions which, through intense coordination between the various levels of government and planning of priorities, economic and instrumental means, were integrated into the system. An example of this is the National Plan for the mitigation of hydrogeological hazards (*ProteggItalia*) which provides for about 16,000 projects with funding totalling 14 billion¹⁷.

The gradual expansion of the tools for the evaluation and analysis of expenditure for interventions in the environmental sector could achieve the necessary improvements for improving the quality of information, more important than ever, in this specific area (of intervention), also in view of the monitoring, provided in the Economic and Financial Document, of the BES indicators relating to "the modernisation of infrastructure" and "environmental protection" in the framework of possible compatibilities with the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

¹⁷ Corte dei conti, 2020 Public Finance Coordination Report, p. 434.

ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS IN RELATION TO THE 2030 AGENDA GOALS

Mission: "Italy in Europe and Worldwide" (no. 4)

Prg	Activities	Goals
2. Development cooperation	<p>Italian Development cooperation takes action through compulsory and voluntary contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Office for Technology and Investment Promotion (UNIDO ITPO), BIOVERSITY International, the <i>Centre International de hautes etudes agronomiques</i> (CIHEAM Bari and Paris), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Specific development and humanitarian projects aimed at alleviating poverty in developing countries are also funded.</p>	<p>1. No poverty: end poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>
	<p>The Development cooperation system funds development and humanitarian projects aimed at tackling acute malnutrition, caused by both structural economic conditions and contingent crisis situations, as well as projects to increase sustainable productivity and promote access to agro-industrial markets.</p>	<p>2. zero hunger: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>
	<p>Through Development cooperation, compulsory and voluntary contributions are made to fund the operations of the United Nations Conventions to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Global Fund of the World Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Funding is also provided to projects for building/rehabilitating health care facilities, to extend access to care for the most vulnerable sections of the population and to promote prevention and healthy practices.</p>	<p>3. good health and well-being: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>
	<p>Through Development cooperation, Italy contributes to financing the operations of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Innocenti Research Institute in Florence, the Italian-Latin American International Labour Organisation (ILLA), the <i>Centre International de hautes etudes agronomiques</i> (CIHEAM in Bari), the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Development and humanitarian projects are also funded to promote educational inclusion in countries where girls and boys face the greatest difficulties.</p>	<p>4. quality education: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>
	<p>Development cooperation takes action through compulsory and voluntary contributions to international organisations operating to achieve the Goal: the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), the United Nations International Institute for Crime and Justice Research (UNICRI), the World Food Plan (WFP) of the Italian-Latin American International Organization (ILLA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Italian Cooperation also funds development and humanitarian projects, through actions aimed at promoting the economic and social integration of women, their equal access to basic, educational and health services, and the prevention of gender-based violence. Gender equality is also the focus for furthering the method of formulation of all projects called "gender mainstreaming". Also, worth mentioning is the Conclusion of the negotiation of the Declaration on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment adopted at the G7 Summit in Biarritz.</p>	<p>5. gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>

Prg	Activities	Goals
	<p>Italy, besides contributing to the operations of international organisations that pursue objectives related to Goal 6 of the Agenda, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the <i>Centre International de hautes etudes agronomiques</i> (CIHEAM of Bari), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the WWAP (World Water Assessment programme of Perugia) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (FICROSS), also participates in projects for the rehabilitation and extension of water infrastructure aimed at ensuring access to drinking water and for the participatory management of water use in rural areas through efficient irrigation projects for agriculture.</p>	<p>6. clean water and sanitation: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>
	<p>The funding provided to international organisations, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), UNIDO ITPO, the Italian-Latin American International Organisation (IILA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Union for the Mediterranean (UPM), has been supported by the participation, through the Italian Cooperation system, in development projects aimed at supporting micro, small and medium enterprises (MPMI) of partner countries, focusing on economically profitable sectors. In particular, forms of public-private partnerships are envisaged in areas considered to be the driving force behind virtuous growth circles, such as coffee, milk or horticultural product supply chains.</p>	<p>8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>
	<p>In addition to the funding provided to UNIDO, Italy has also assisted the governments of partner countries in managing investments in infrastructure and in creating an institutional environment favourable to the growth of the infrastructure sector. Italy also promotes the introduction, both in agriculture and industry, of new technologies and innovative tools, also through regional SME incubation centres.</p>	<p>9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</p>
	<p>Development cooperation intervenes both through compulsory and voluntary contributions to the operations of IDLO, UNICRI, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM and UPM, and through the financing of development projects aimed at strengthening social cohesion and curbing inequalities. This commitment is reflected in a range of actions, from creating opportunities for economic growth and strengthening youth employment services to supporting the most vulnerable social groups (including women, young people, refugees and migrants).</p>	<p>10. reduced inequalities: reduce inequalities within and among countries</p>
	<p>Several actions have been implemented to increase the management skills of local governments and to promote access to municipal services by urban dwellers. In particular, these initiatives are part of the democratic evolution processes of some countries, both with regard to the establishment of elective local authorities and the recognition of the rights of citizens to equal access to public services.</p>	<p>11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>
	<p>For the purposes of production sustainability, all Development cooperation projects include an (environmental or other) sustainability analysis as an integral part of the decision-making process, in order to ensure that the results continue over time without negative repercussions. The Italian Cooperation system also finances projects aimed at increasing the value of production in disadvantaged areas to foster their development. This objective is also pursued through the financing granted to international bodies (FAO, UNIDO and UNIDO ITPO).</p>	<p>12. responsible consumption and production: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>
	<p>This objective is pursued through voluntary contributions to the operations of international organisations (FAO, IFAD, CIHEAM di Bari and BIOVERSITY International). The Italian Cooperation system also carries out various activities aimed at mitigating the impact of climate change on the most exposed countries, with particular attention to small developing islands and mountain areas (FAO Mountain Partnership).</p>	<p>13. climate action: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>
	<p>Italian Development cooperation promotes, through the funding of specific initiatives, the establishment of a marine economy oriented towards a sustainable use of resources and respect for the environment. Funding with compulsory and voluntary contributions to international organizations (FAO and IFAD, International Maritime Organization - IMO/IMSSEA) also contribute to the achievement of this goal.</p>	<p>14. life below water: conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>
	<p>Italian Development cooperation funds projects for the protection and strengthening of forest areas and the protection of biodiversity. Funding provided to international bodies (FAO, BIOVERSITY International, IFAD and CIHEAM of Bari) also contribute to the pursuit of this Goal.</p>	<p>15. life on land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage</p>

Prg	Activities	Goals
		forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	<p>Funding to international organisations: Italian Development cooperation takes action through compulsory and voluntary contributions to the operations of the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), the United Nations International Institute for Crime and Justice Research (UNICRI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).</p> <p>Italian Development cooperation works to promote inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue in crisis areas affected by serious ethnic-religious conflicts. In this context, several activities have been carried out, both in collaboration with international organizations and with Italian Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), in the areas of Iraq previously occupied by the Islamic State.</p>	16. peace, justice and strong institutions: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
	<p>This goal is pursued through voluntary contributions to international bodies: the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Union for the Mediterranean (UPM), the International Union for Migration (IOM), the Italian-Latin American International Organisation (ILA), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Public-private partnerships have been launched by the Development cooperation system, in accordance with the priorities outlined by the Countries of intervention, in order to promote strong, sustainable and inclusive growth through the enhancement of the contribution of different categories of actors. Italian Development cooperation also plays a role in private sector investment projects, in collaboration with the local authorities (Regions and Municipalities), in projects aimed at fostering civic commitment and the enhancement of the multifaceted skills of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). The concrete participation of diasporas in cooperation activities is also ensured.</p>	17. partnerships for the goals: strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnerships for sustainable development
4. Economic cooperation and international relations	<p>The Biarritz Declaration on Women's Entrepreneurship in Africa is being negotiated to promote equality. The "Italian-Latin American Alliance for the Promotion of Gender Equality" Forum has been organised in Rome, 11-12 April 2019.</p>	5. gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	<p>Italian Development cooperation takes action in this sector by supporting the energy transition of the Countries of intervention, promoting universal access to electricity, defining ecological and health-friendly ways of using energy in the home and promoting sustainable energy options. This is complemented by funding provided to international organisations (IFAD, CIHEAM of Bari, UNESCO, WWAP, FICROSS and CICR).</p>	7. affordable and clean energy: ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
	<p>Funding for social and health projects: OSA's FOCTALI project for rehabilitating drug addicts in Latin America.</p>	10. reduced inequalities: reduce inequalities within and among countries
	<p>International Cooperation: Organisation of the 9th Italy-Latin America and Caribbean Conference (Rome, 9-10 October 2019).</p>	11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
	<p>Italy actively participated in the activities of the ICESP (Italian Circular Economy Stakeholders Platform) by coordinating the Working Group on "Policy and Governance Tools", which in 2019 presented a report reviewing the plans, policies and tools that impact on the circular economy at EU, national and regional level and launched a pilot analysis to monitor End of Waste permits. During 2019, there was also an update of the "Italian Bioeconomy Strategy".</p>	12. responsible consumption and production: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
	<p>Organisation of preparatory and side events at the 2020 CoP26 (partnership with UK). Supporting the energy-climate link and pursuing the objectives of the Paris Agreement in multilateral fora. Regular coordination with other State Administrations.</p>	13. climate action: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Prg	Activities	Goals
	<p>Funding of international projects and protection of biodiversity: funding an inter-university cooperation programme between the Scuola Sant'Anna in Pisa and the University of Agadez in northern Niger, aimed at selecting crops best suited to the desert environment to promote sustainable land use.</p> <p>International cooperation activities: negotiation of the Action Plan on Partnership with the Sahel and negotiation of the Declaration on transparency in public procurement and the common fight against corruption adopted at the G7 Summit in Biarritz.</p> <p>Funding of various capacity-building activities for the security forces, armed forces and judiciary of the most fragile countries in the Sahel and West Africa, initiatives aimed at improving their counter-terrorism capacity.</p> <p>Inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue: Italian Development cooperation works to promote inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue in crisis areas affected by serious ethnic-religious conflicts. In this context, various activities have been carried out, both in collaboration with international bodies and with Italian Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), in the areas of Iraq previously occupied by the Islamic State. Other actions are carried out in countries such as Colombia and the Philippines, where, following the start of a peace process between the Central Government and armed military groups, Italy has funded initiatives aimed at promoting the reintegration of former guerrillas into civil society and the economic development of the most disadvantaged areas, in order to remove the causes of the conflict. Furthermore, the specific Conference on Goal 16 was co-organised with IDLO and UNDESA at the Italian Foreign Ministry on 27 and 29 May 2019.</p> <p>Funding humanitarian projects carried out by the Carabinieri and the Guardia di Finanza for strengthening the operational capacities of the security forces of the Horn of Africa Countries, in the fields of anti-terrorism, protection of human rights and cultural heritage, fight against organised crime, anti-money laundering.</p>	<p>15. life on land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>16. peace, justice and strong institutions: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>
<p>6. Promoting peace and international security</p>	<p>Funding international projects: achievement of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls through the actions promoted by the principal multilateral forums (UN, EU, NATO, Council of Europe, OSCE)</p> <p>Women, Peace and Security Agenda: the Ministry has disbursed contributions, inter alia, for the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, which includes actions and projects aimed at valorising the contribution of women to the resolution of conflicts and promoting durable peace and fostering the full and active participation of women in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts and in the post-war reconstruction efforts.</p> <p>Action to reduce inequalities: pursuit of the goal for reducing inequalities within and between nations through actions promoted in the main multilateral fora (in particular the UN, EU, Council of Europe, OSCE) and compulsory and voluntary contributions to the operations of these organisations.</p> <p>Funding of international bodies: funding for the United Nations Trust Fund to support the participation of the least developed countries and small island developing states in the activities of the UN Human Rights Council, with the aim of reducing inequalities between nations.</p> <p>Contribution to the OAS-Organisation of American States for Election Observation Missions (OAS/MOE) in several Latin American and Caribbean countries.</p> <p>Training course organized in collaboration with the Guardia di Finanza "Economic and financial police investigations and intelligence" targeting the member states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Cuba and the Dominican Republic.</p> <p>GdF training course for personnel from Argentina.</p>	<p>5. gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>10. reduced inequalities: reduce inequalities within and among countries</p> <p>16. peace, justice and strong institutions: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>

Prg	Activities	Goals
7. European integration	International project funding: contribution to the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Project "Increasing and supporting the participation of women at all levels of policing". This project, based on the observation of the under-representation of women in the police forces of OSCE countries, aims to assist the police forces of 4 OSCE-member countries, in 4 different regions, in strengthening female participation.	5. gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	Support for technological development: the goal has been pursued, albeit not directly, through calls for proposals from the Sustainable Growth Fund, which are the main instruments for promoting sustainable production and consumption models.	12. responsible consumption and production: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
8. Italian expats and migration policies	Funding international bodies: Financing of initiatives through the Africa Fund.	10. reduced inequalities: reduce inequalities within and among countries

Mission: “Homeland defence and security” (no. 5)

Programme	Activities	Goals
<p>1. Preparedness and use of Carabinieri for defence and security 2. Preparedness and deployment of land forces 3. Preparedness and deployment of maritime forces 4. Preparedness and deployment of air forces 6. General planning of the armed forces and military procurement</p>	<p>Investments in logistic modernisation and staff training: rehabilitation projects aimed not only at implementing the provisions of Legislative Decree 81/2008, but also at improving the living conditions of housing and workplaces as a Defence and Armed Forces policy. Staff training on workplace hazards. Pursuit of investment programmes that comply with the most innovative solutions to preserve staff health.</p>	<p>3. good health and well-being: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>
<p>6. General planning of the armed forces and military procurement</p>	<p>Energy efficiency initiatives: a series of initiatives in the energy efficiency sector have been launched since 2017, through the country's Investment Fund, using dedicated resources.</p>	<p>7. affordable and clean energy: ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>
	<p>Technological development actions: the goal is pursued by driving innovative production sectors. In fact, the developed technologies boast a high level of Research and Development, contributing to the most virtuous spending by companies aimed at researching cutting-edge scientific solutions and able to open up new business opportunities.</p>	<p>8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>
	<p>Expansion and modernisation investments: upgrading of networks and modernisation for the cyclical process of renewal of the Defence telecommunications satellite structures.</p>	<p>9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</p>
	<p>Technological initiatives: the implementation of programmes, such as the new class of European Multi-Mission Frigates, which continue the "green" focus by the Armed Forces, through technological solutions that achieve a responsible use of resources from non-renewable sources and a more limited environmental footprint, in the search for the best possible performance of military platforms.</p>	<p>12. responsible consumption and production: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>
	<p>Energy efficiency measures: launching a Public Private Partnership process in order to improve the efficiency of the most energy-intensive sites of the Armed Forces (with the application of a first test bed for an airbase energy efficiency project).</p>	<p>13. climate action: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>
	<p>Technical/operational interventions carried out with a view to protecting and recovering the products of the systems used by the Armed Forces. In addition, an annual clearance and decontamination programme, with regard to bullets and polluting residues, is carried out.</p>	<p>14. life below water: conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>

Mission: “Business competitiveness and development” (no. 11)

Programme	Activities	Goals
5. Promoting and implementing development, competitiveness and innovation, corporate responsibility and the cooperative movement policies	Funding for micro, small and medium enterprises: measures under the 4.0 Industry Plan (Law 145/2018). Implementing provisions relating to non-repayable grant, in the form of vouchers, for the benefit of micro, small and medium enterprises for the hiring of so-called "innovation managers" in companies. Elaboration of the draft reform of the hyper and super amortisation measures and the research and development tax credit merged into the 2020 BL.	8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
	Project financing: approval of industrial reconversion and requalification projects in areas affected by complex industrial crises (Porto Torres and Portovesme), local employment system in Turin as a new area of complex industrial crisis, opening of centres for aids and grants (Law 181/1989) in the crisis areas of Frosinone, Venice and Gela. Participation in the work of the Digital Economy Task Force (DETF) which collaborated in the drafting of the G20 Leaders' Declaration of 29 June 2019 in Osaka.	9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
7. Incentivising the production system	Initiatives to support strategic and innovative investments: the objective is pursued through the management of the relevant measures and, in particular, through the Operational Programmes (OPs) managed under the 14-20 programming, with particular reference to the National Operational Programmes (NOPs) on Enterprises and Competitiveness 2014/2020, the Complementary OP on Enterprises and Competitiveness for 2014/2020 and the Operational Plan on Enterprises and Competitiveness for 2014-2020 CDF (infrastructure).	8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
11. Coordinating administrative actions, implementing guidelines and programmes for fostering business competitiveness and development, communication services and the energy sector	Initiatives aimed at supporting workers' rights: activities to combat false cooperatives which, although not specifically described within the goals of the 2030 Agenda, can nevertheless be traced back to the PEACE area and in particular to strategic objective II.1 Eradicating all forms of exploitation of labour and guaranteeing workers' rights.	8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Mission: “Communications” (no. 15)

Programme	Activities	Goals
9. Territorial activities on communications and the supervision of markets and products	Communications development: "National Radio monitoring Network" and "Automatic National DVBT/T2/DAB/DAB+/FM Network" projects. BUL, 5G, Wi-Fi Plans. Communications development: studies, research, trials for the development of communications, information technology, quality, security and protection of networks and services. Internet governance. Activities pertaining to the national CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team) and supervisory activities.	8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

	Technical verifications and certification of products, systems and networks. Technical training and high specialization.	
	Communications : “Video-surveillance for Roma Capitale” project	11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Mission: “International trade and internationalisation of the production system” (no. 16)

Programme	Activities	Goals
5. Supporting the internationalisation of Italian businesses and promoting the "Made in Italy" brand	Funding for the promotion abroad and the internationalisation of Italian businesses: strategic guidelines for the internationalisation policies and promotion of exchanges and relations with international economic and financial institutions. Implementation of the extraordinary Plan for the "Made in Italy" brand. Support and supervision of entities, associations operating in the promotional sector. Coordination with Regions and foreign countries. Coordination of commercial diplomacy missions and public support for export credit at international level. Support for the internationalisation of businesses and relations with the Italian Society for Foreign Enterprises. Support for the Permanent Commission of the CIPE.	8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Mission: “Sustainable development and environmental protection” (no. 18).

Programme	Activities	Goals
3. Environmental assessments and authorisations	Controlling genetically modified organisms (GMOs).	2. zero hunger: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable
	Assessing conformity and issuing environmental authorisations, assessing chemical substances.	9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation 12. responsible consumption and production: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 17. partnerships for the goals: strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnerships for sustainable development
5. Sustainable development, international relations and activities and environmental degradation	Actions promoting sustainable development.	9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
		12. responsible consumption and production: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Programme	Activities	Goals
	Actions promoting sustainable development, assessments of and compensation for environmental degradation.	11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
	Assessments of and compensation for environmental degradation.	16. peace, justice and strong institutions: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
	Funding international organisations: voluntary contribution to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to finance a project aimed at identifying priority lines for the programme of the Italian Presidency of the G20 in 2021 (the initiative covers substantially all the 17 goals). Participation in the negotiations relating to the Declaration of the G20 Summit in Osaka (the initiative covers substantially all the 17 goals) and organisation of the 9th Italy-Latin America and Caribbean Conference (Rome, 9-10 October 2019) (See Goal 11).	17. partnerships for the goals: strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnerships for sustainable development
8. Surveillance, prevention, and repression in relation to environmental matters	Surveillance, prevention and environmental activities by the Carabinieri. Sustainable development, international relations and activities and environmental damage: implementation of international agreements and commitments on sustainable development.	3. good health and well-being: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
	Surveillance by the Carabinieri for environmental protection.	11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 16. peace, justice and strong institutions: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
11. General coordination, information and communication	Education, training, information and communication in environmental matters.	17. partnerships for the goals: strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnerships for sustainable development 9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
12 Management of water resources, environmental protection and land remediation	Soil protection and defence, protection of the hydrogeological system and land representation. Remediation of polluted sites and repair of environmental damage, recovery and enhancement of brownfield sites.	15. life on land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	Soil protection and defence actions, protection of the hydrogeological system and land representation.	6. clean water and sanitation: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Programme	Activities	Goals
	Actions for the efficient use of water resources, for the qualitative and quantitative protection of water and for the integrated water service.	9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation 13. climate action: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
13 Actions for the conservation of fauna and flora, protecting biodiversity and the marine ecosystem	Protection of the sea and implementing actions for preventing and combating pollution by hydrocarbons and similar substances. Protection and management of protected natural areas and the landscape. Protection of biodiversity and controlling the trade of species at risk of extinction. Protection and management of protected natural areas and the landscape. Protection and management of protected natural areas and the landscape. Bio-sustainable agriculture: Archaeological Park of the Colosseum (olive orchards and apiculture).	14. life below water: conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 15. life on land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 2. zero hunger: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable
15. Waste prevention and management, pollution prevention	Actions for reducing and preventing the production of waste, for its proper management and reuse and for contrasting illegal waste management and activities for the prevention and mitigation of noise and air pollution. Policies for reducing and preventing the production of waste, for its proper management and reuse and for contrasting illegal waste management.	3. good health and well-being: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 12. responsible consumption and production: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
16. Programmes and actions for governing climate change, environmental management and renewable energy sources	Actions for sustainable mobility and for improving energy efficiency and energy conservation.	11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 13 climate action: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Mission: “Protection and valorisation of cultural and landscape assets and activities” (no. 21)

Programme	Activities	Goals
6. Protection of archaeological assets	Initiatives for the Archaeological Park of the Colosseum: programmed monitoring and maintenance actions in the light of climate change.	13. climate action: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
9. Protection and valorisation of archival assets	Scholarship grants have been established for supporting and promoting culture.	4. quality education: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
10. Protection and valorisation of books, promotion and support of books and the publishing industry	Promotional and information initiatives: acquisition of paper/digital books, acquisition of appropriate instruments (PCs for consulting digitised newspapers and Totems) and activities for promoting information and valorisation, and for ensuring that everyone has proper access to information. Initiatives have been carried out to ensure the long-term conservation of digital resources.	4. quality education: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Libraries: implementation of the management of the National Library Service.	9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
13. Valorisation of the cultural heritage and coordination of the museum network	Archaeological parks: “Plastic Free” <i>Help the Ocean Day</i> , with awareness-raising campaigns including the artwork <i>Help</i> by M. Cristine Finucci.	14. life below water: conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
	Valorisation of the cultural heritage: protocols of understanding with charity organisations (Komen Italia against breast cancer, Parkinson and other degenerative diseases). Activities for the Archaeological Park of the Colosseum.	3. good health and well-being: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
	Initiatives aimed at enhancing the cultural and environmental heritage, as a tool for social inclusion, health and well-being. In 2019, the activities have also focused on the establishment of a nationwide “Observatory” for the collection of the best practices in the field of accessing cultural heritage. Enhancement, promotion and conservation of cultural heritage through dissemination activities, offering exhibition events, sectoral publications. Cross-sector and orientation pathways: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) <i>World Heritage Volunteers (WHV) 2019</i> .	4. quality education: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
15. Protection of the cultural heritage	Protection of cultural and natural heritage and promotion of cultural environments and landscapes	15. life on land: protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and

Programme	Activities	Goals
		reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	Energy efficiency improvement of historical buildings and cultural institutions.	13. climate action: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
18. Support, valorisation and protection of the film and audio-visual sector	Actions for supporting and valorising the film sector: extraordinary plan for upgrading cinemas. An ad hoc line has been provided for setting up cinema spaces inside hospitals.	3. good health and well-being: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
	Social support actions: a National Film Plan for showing films at schools, in collaboration with the Ministry, provides for support for projects targeting disadvantaged social environments, such as the peripheral areas of cities.	4. quality education: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Actions for supporting and valorising the film sector: call for the production of shorts on the subject of violence against women "Nonviolence: the hardest blow".	5. gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	Film funding: financial support to film and audio-visual production companies, either directly or through tax relief measures, with important job-creation effects.	8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Mission: "Education" (no. 22)

Programme	Activities	Goals
1. Programming and coordination of school education	Innovative education and training actions developed within the national digital school plan (such as "Model 2030", "WISE Lab", "Soft Mobility Hack", "Water Hack", "Forest Hack", "Millennium Food Lab", "Digital School Award", "#ZERO hackathon Oceans and Polar Connections").	4. quality education: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Education and training initiatives involving students from schools in all the Italian regions on the occasion of the celebration of Dubai 2020.	
	Training projects on sustainable development conducted with the use of new technologies (strengthening of digital citizenship skills by developing and implementing innovative solutions to achieve the sustainable development goals of the UN 2030 Agenda).	
	Signing of various agreements of understanding with charities and organisations whose mission is to raise awareness about environmental issues (e.g.: LNI - Lega Navale Italiana, Lav - Lega Anti Vivisezione, Legambiente, Fai - Fondo Ambiente Italiano, Green Cross Italia, Wwf Italia Onlus).	
8. Initiatives for developing the school system and fostering equal access to education	National Operational Programme 2014-2020 "school skills and learning environments" (activities aimed at ensuring quality education for all and supporting skills and inclusiveness).	
8. Initiatives for developing the school system and fostering equal access to education	Inclusive teaching, integration and participation targeting the protection of more vulnerable individuals.	
8. Initiatives for developing the school system and fostering equal access to education	Integration of foreign students (intercultural education through the organisation of meetings, events and study days on issues such as immigration, multiculturalism, schools in peripheral urban areas or socially fragile, complex and vulnerable environments. Disseminating best practices.	
17. First cycle education; 18. Second cycle education	Teaching aids for children with disabilities.	
19. Recruitment and refresher courses for school principals and teaching staff	Training junior and senior teaching staff about inclusion.	

Mission: “Social rights, welfare policies and families” (no. 24)

Programme	Activities	Goals
2. so-called “Third sector” (charities and volunteer, non-profit and other social organisations) and corporate responsibility in general	“Third sector” initiatives: the general objectives, priority areas of intervention and the action lines that can be financed through the Fund for financing projects and activities of general interest in the Third Sector, as well as through the other financial resources specifically allocated to support of third-sector entities (art. 73 of the Code), have been identified (by means of official guidelines issued by the Minister).	1. no poverty: end poverty in all its forms everywhere
	Within the framework of the third sector, four projects have been launched in respect of the goal aimed at "zero hunger: eradicating hunger once and for all, attaining food security, improving nutrition, promoting sustainable farming".	2 zero hunger: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable
	Within the framework of the third sector, 27 projects have been launched in respect of the goal for “good health and well-being: ensuring good health and well-being for all persons of all ages”.	3. good health and well-being: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
	Within the framework of the third sector, 21 projects have been launched in respect of the goal for “quality education: providing quality, fair and inclusive education and continuous learning opportunities for all”.	4. quality education: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
	Within the framework of the third sector, five projects have been launched in respect of the goal aimed at “gender equality: achieving gender equality and the empowerment (more strength, self-esteem and awareness) of all women and girls”.	5. gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	Within the framework of the third sector, four projects have been launched in respect of the goal for “decent work and economic growth: creating lasting, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”.	8decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
	Within the framework of the third sector, 19 projects have been launched in respect of the goal aimed at “reduced inequalities: reducing inequalities within and between nations”.	10. reduced inequalities: reduce inequalities within and among countries
	Within the framework of the third sector, 13 projects have been launched in respect of the goal aimed at “sustainable cities and communities: ensuring that human communities are inclusive, safe, lasting and sustainable”.	11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
	Within the framework of the third sector, 9 projects have been launched in respect of the goal aimed at “responsible consumption and production: ensuring sustainable models of production and consumption”.	12. responsible consumption and production: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
	Within the framework of the third sector, two projects have been launched in respect of the goal aimed at “climate action: promoting actions, at all levels, for combating climate change”.	13. climate action: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Programme	Activities	Goals
<p>12. Grants to social security entities, national funding of welfare expenditure, programming, monitoring and assessment of welfare and active inclusion policies</p>	<p>Citizenship Income (RdC): definition and approval of Guidelines for the definition of Social Inclusion Pacts, translated into the GePI Platform. The Social Inclusion Pacts provide for the activation for the beneficiaries of the Citizenship Income, transmitted to the municipal social services, of support in the areas of the fight against poverty, employment, training, health and social and health care, educational and housing policies.</p>	<p>3. good health and well-being: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>
	<p>Citizenship income (RdC): coordination activities for the implementation of the specific active labour policies and measures for combating poverty, inequality and social exclusion. Coordination of the distribution of foodstuffs and basic necessities: activities carried out using the resources of the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD). Strengthening services dedicated to people experiencing poverty: management of the National Operational Plan (NOP). Management of the National Fund for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion.</p>	<p>1. no poverty: end poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>
	<p>Citizenship income (RdC): coordination activities for the implementation of the specific active labour policies and measures for combating poverty, inequality and social exclusion. Food support for the most deprived: approximately 60% of the resources of the Operational Programme I of the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) is allocated to the implementation of Measure 1 "Food Poverty". The implementation of Measure 1 is delegated to the Intermediate Body (OI), the Agency for Agricultural Subsidies (Agea), a supervised body of the Ministry of Agriculture.</p>	<p>2. zero hunger: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable</p>
	<p>Citizenship income (RdC): coordination activities for the implementation of the measures for combating poverty and fostering the economic and social reintegration of individuals into active society, through the development of customised pathways to work integration, which include participation in community projects (PUC).</p>	<p>8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>
	<p>Citizenship income (RdC): beneficiaries will also be eligible for the energy benefits granted to economically disadvantaged households (electricity and gas supplies).</p>	<p>7. affordable and clean energy: ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>
	<p>National Fund for combating poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<p>4. quality education: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>
	<p>Programming: implementation of the Action Programme for the prevention of institutionalization (P.I.P.I.). The programme aims, inter alia, to promote rights, gender equality and the emancipation of all women and girls.</p>	<p>5. gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>
	<p>Citizenship income (Reddito di Cittadinanza): contributes to the goal of fostering suitable housing, also in terms of health and hygiene, through part of the benefit provided to supplement the income of households living in rented or owned accommodation with mortgage payments.</p>	<p>6. clean water and sanitation: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>
	<p>Citizenship income (Reddito di Cittadinanza): the measure contributes to the goal. The measure, including the part relating to the support of job integration and social inclusion, is defined as the essential level of benefits to be provided nationwide.</p>	<p>10. reduced inequalities: reduce inequalities within and among countries</p>
	<p>Citizenship income (RdC): the measure contributes to the achievement of the goal.</p>	<p>11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>

Programme	Activities	Goals
	Citizenship income (RdC): the measure contributes to the goal, in particular through the National Operational Plan (NOP) on inclusion, mainly dedicated to supporting and strengthening the community services required for the uniform implementation of the Citizenship income across the country, with particular reference to the definition and management of pacts for social inclusion.	16. peace, justice and strong institutions: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Mission: “Immigration, reception and guaranteed rights” (no. 27)

Programme	Activities	Goals
2. Migration flows, actions for developing social cohesion, guaranteed rights, relations with religious confessions	Initiatives to support repatriation centres. Expansion of CPR - Migrant Repatriation Centres. Construction, adaptation and extension of the CPRs. The location of the newly established centres is decided by favouring sites and areas outside the urban centres which are more easily accessible and where there are publicly owned buildings that can be refurbished and adapted for this purpose, taking into account the need to create facilities with a limited capacity, capable of guaranteeing detention conditions that ensure human dignity and respect.	8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
	Extension of Migrant Repatriation Centres (CPRs): Construction, adjustment and extension.	9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
	Interventions for immigration and reception: rationalisation of expenditure for the management of immigration centres (taking into account the shrinking of the migration flows) and reduction of the daily cost of migrant reception. Regulation of the protection and compensation system for victims of homicide, sexual violence, or grievous bodily harm (amendments to Law 122/2016).	10. reduced inequalities: reduce inequalities within and among countries
	System for the protection and compensation of victims of manslaughter and murder, sexual violence, or grievous bodily harm. Increase of the revolving fund for the victims of mafia-type organised crime. Plus actions in the field of international cooperation for the protection of migrants contribute to the achievement of the goal.	16. peace, justice and strong institutions: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
6. Migration flows for work and social integration policies	Social integration actions: programme agreement with the National Labour Inspectorate for the implementation of the "ALT Caporalato!" project, to strengthen actions and measures against exploitation of labour in other sectors besides agriculture (manufacturing, textile, construction, etc.).	8. decent work and economic growth: promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
	Migration and social integration policies: agreements with seven local authorities for projects aimed at the social and labour integration of third-country nationals living in areas of high social vulnerability, the creation and/or consolidation of multilevel local governance actions, the inclusion of new generations and children coming to Italy for family reunification purposes, as well as the social and labour integration of migrant women. Other actions concern the fight against the housing distress.	11. sustainable cities and communities: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Mission: "Institutional and general services of public administrations" (no. 32)

Programme	Activities	Goals
3. General services and affairs for the relevant administrations	Management and development of application systems: development of apps and portals for digitising public services and dematerialising work methods.	9. industry, innovation and infrastructure: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation