



Bundesministerium
für Umwelt, Naturschutz
und Reaktorsicherheit



Verification group
of the Alpine Convention
3rd session
28-30.06.2004, Berlin

ImplAlp/2004/3/6/1 Rev.1
7.7.2004
(or.de)

Compliance Report 2019

Implementation of the Alpine Convention and Its Protocols in
Italy

Courtesy translation

Summary

Abbreviations.....	2
Information on the Source and Drafting of the Report.....	3
B General Obligations of the Alpine Convention	15
I. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. a AC – General Obligations in the field of “Population and Culture”	15
II. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. b AC – General Obligations in the field of “Spatial Planning”	31
III. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. c AC – General Obligations in the field of “Prevention of Air Pollution”	41
IV. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. d AC – General Obligations in the field of “Soil Conservation”	52
V. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. e AC – General Obligations in the field of “Water Management”	62
VI. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. f AC – General Obligations in the field of “Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation”	81
VII. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. g AC – General Obligations in the field of “Mountain Farming”	93
VIII. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. h AC – General Obligations in the field of “Mountain Forests”	105
IX. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. i AC – General Obligations in the field of “Tourism and Recreation”	111
X. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. j AC – General Obligations in the field of “Transport”	123
XI. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. h AC – General Obligations in the field of “Energy”	142
XII. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. l AC – General Obligations in the field of “Waste Management”	150
C. Universal Obligations of the Alpine Convention and Its Protocols	155
D. Supplementary Questions	169
SECTION 2: SPECIAL SECTION REGARDING THE SPECIAL OBJECTIVES OF THE PROTOCOLS.....	170
A. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development (Adopted on 20 December 1994).....	170
B. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Soil Conservation (Adopted on 16 October 1998) Art. 2 Soil Conservation Protocol - Fundamental Obligations.....	189
C. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation (Adopted on 20 December 1994).....	209
D. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Mountain Farming (Adopted on 20 December 1994)	240
E. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Mountain Forests (Adopted on 27 February 1996).....	268
F. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Tourism (Adopted on 16 October 1998).....	289
G. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Transport (Adopted on 31 October 2000)	309
H. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Energy (Adopted on 16 October 1998)	323

Explanatory notes for filling the questionnaire

The questions to be answered are highlighted in grey. As a rule, explanatory comments for questions requiring answers in the form of a cross should be avoided. In some cases, however, it may be useful to add a more comprehensive answer to the cross to consider any regional or municipal specificities. Should you encounter any difficulties in completing the questionnaire, try to answer as best you can. It is possible to report such difficulties in the "Space for any further comments/Additional Comments" section.

The answers to the questionnaire are supposed to provide a comprehensive overview on the state of the implementation of the Alpine Convention and its protocols.

The wording of the questionnaire is based on the terminology of the Alpine Convention and its protocols.

The questions do not change the nature of obligations of the contracting parties imposed on them by the Alpine Convention and its protocols.

Confidential information contained in any answer provided by a contracting party should be specified as such. The questionnaire is designed with due consideration of a particular surveyed contracting party's territory-specific and Alpine-region-specific attributes.

The term "Alpine region" is to be considered as defined by Article 1 of the Framework Convention of the Alpine Convention. Each surveyed contracting party is referred to as "State" in the questionnaire. Labelling of the European Union was refrained from in interest of simplification. Hence, the term "State" also applies for the European Union for the purpose of the questionnaire

Abbreviations

Following abbreviations are used:

AC	Convention on the Protection of the Alps (Alpine Convention)
Mountain Farming Protocol	Protocol of the Alpine Convention on Mountain Farming (1991)
Mountain Forests Protocol	Protocol of the Alpine Convention on Mountain Forests (1991)
Soil Conservation Protocol	Protocol of the Alpine Convention on Soil Conservation (1991)
Energy Protocol	Protocol of the Alpine Convention on Energy (1991)
Nature Protection Protocol	Protocol of the Alpine Convention on Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation (1991)
Spatial Planning Protocol	Protocol of the Alpine Convention on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development (1991)
Tourism Protocol	Protocol of the Alpine Convention on Tourism (1991)
Transport Protocol	Protocol of the Alpine Convention on Transport (1991)

Information on the Source and Drafting of the Report

Name of contracting party	ITALY
---------------------------	-------

Mention the national contact institution:	
Name of the national contact institution	Ministry of Ecological Transition - MITE (formerly Ministry of The Environment and Protection of Land and Sea - MATTM)
Name and function of the responsible person	PAOLO ANGELINI
Postal address	Via C. Bavastro, 174 00147 Roma
Phone number	+39 06 57228156
Fax	+39 06 57228172
E-mail address	angelini.paolo@minambiente.it

Signature of the person responsible for submitting the report	
Date of submission of the report	

Mention the participating institutions (e.g. non-governmental organisations, local authorities, scientific institutions).
The Regions and Autonomous Provinces of the Alpine arc. UNCCEM, Union of Mountain Communities EURAC Research, v.le Druso, 1 – 39100 Bolzano

Part 1: General part

Attention: the questions of the General Part must be answered by all the Contracting Parties to the Alpine Convention.

For Protocols to which your country is a Contracting Party, indicate the date of ratification (or acceptance or approval) and the time of entry into force of the respective Protocol in your country. (Show the date as in the following example: January 01, 2003)		
Name of Protocol	Ratified ¹ on	In force since
Spatial Planning Protocol	5 April 2012 ²	6 April 2012
Soil conservation Protocol	5 April 2012	6 April 2012
Nature protection Protocol	5 April 2012	6 April 2012
Mountain Farming Protocol	5 April 2012	6 April 2012
Mountain Forest Protocol	5 April 2012	6 April 2012
Tourism Protocol	5 April 2012	6 April 2012
Transport Protocol	9 November 2012 ³	10 November 2012
Energy Protocollo	5 April 2012	6 April 2012
Protocol on the Settlement of Litigation	5 April 2012	6 April 2012

Should certain protocols not have been ratified ⁴ yet, state the reason(s) why and, if possible, provide an estimated timeframe within which the ratification of additional protocols is expected.

¹ Or adopted or approved

² L. 5 April 2012, n. 50 *Ratification and execution of the Implementation Protocols of the International Convention for the Protection of the Alps, with annexes, done in Salzburg on 7 November 1991*

³ L. 9 November 2012, n. 196 *Ratification and execution of the Protocol implementing the Convention for the protection of the Alps of 1991 in the field of transport, done in Lucerne on 31 October 2000*

⁴ Or adopted or approved

A. General information

1. What is the share (in %) of the Alpine territory in the total area of your country?	17,3%* ⁵
--	---------------------

2. What is the gross domestic product of your country in the Alpine territory?	403.057 M euro (provincial added value, for excess)
--	--

3. What is the percentage of the gross domestic product of the Alpine territory of your country compared to the entire gross domestic product of your country?	approximately 25%
--	-------------------

4. What is the role of the Alpine Convention and its protocols in your State?
<p>The Alpine Convention for the Italian territory has assumed a relevance that can be better understood after reading the answers to the questionnaire.</p> <p>A first foundation of the juridical importance of the "mountain" is found in the Constitutional Charter, in article 44: « <i>The law makes provisions in favor of mountain areas</i> »⁶.</p> <p>Regarding this article, there is a judgment of the Constitutional Court (sentence 2 febbraio 2018 n. 17):</p> <p>« <i>The national interest in favor of the protection and enhancement of mountain areas is immediately justified, for the physical characteristics of the mountain environment and the human factors associated with these (limited size of local communities, territorial dispersion, isolation) and for the fundamental need to maintain the socio-economic (and environmental) vitality of these areas. The permanence of the population on mountain areas responds to an</i></p>

⁵ * the data has been estimated on the basis of the relationship between the area expressed in square kilometers of Italian Alpine territory (source:http://www.eurac.edu/Org/AlpineEnvironment/RegionalDevelopment/Projects/conventionperimeter_5_it.htm) and the total area of the Italian national territory (source: ISTAT).

⁶ Italian Constitution article 44 "*In order to achieve the rational exploitation of the soil and to establish fair social relations, the law imposes obligations and constraints on private land ownership, sets limits on its extension according to the regions and agricultural areas, promotes and imposes the reclamation of the lands, the transformation of the large estates and the reconstitution of the productive units; helps small and medium-sized properties. The law provides for provisions in favor of mountain areas* "

essential need to protect the territory: to take care of the water heritage, to contain and mediate and "filter" the erosive processes, to prevent landslides and floods. »⁷.

5. Are there decisions of the Courts and the Public Administration that refer to the Alpine Convention and the Protocols ratified by your country (and/or the legal rules that implement its obligations)?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If you answered "yes", please list the legal field(s) in which such decisions were adopted and provide some examples of the decisions made.

Yes, is provided below by way of example (and not exhaustive) the main initiatives and legislative measures of the last 10 years, in addition to what is already stated in the previous 2009 reference.

Judgment of the Regional Court of Administrative Justice (TAR) - Autonomous Section of the Province of Bolzano, n. 330/2012

The court suspended the authorization to build the wind turbines on the Sattelberg.

The Administrative Court of Bolzano accepted the appeal lodged by various associations for the protection of the environment and suspended the authorization for the wind turbines. The motivation is because, according to a law of the Province of Bolzano, mountain areas above 1600 meters above sea level are subject to landscape restrictions. But even on the Alpine Convention: for projects with possible transboundary effects on the environment, Article 13 of the Energy Protocol states: the observations of the Contracting Parties concerned "will be adequately taken into account in the authorization process". The judgement continues observing that this consideration appears to have been carried out very partially and with questionable statements.

This judgement was reformed by Judgement 4775/2014 of the VI Section of the Council of State on wind turbines, which affirms important principles in terms of legal standing and environmental impact assessments: " environmental impact assessment, approval of the project for the construction of wind turbines "

⁷ Sentence Constitutional Court 2 february 2018, n. 17

6. Provide a summary of what has been undertaken already and what is planned for the further implementation of the objectives of the Alpine Convention and its protocols, in effect in your State?

(You may also elaborate on other activities related to the Alpine Convention on one hand but go beyond its obligations and commitments on the other; or reflect on activities and programmes, which promote the objectives of the Alpine Convention outside of your State.)

In Italy laws, administrative acts and measures have been adopted at the state, regional and local level, aimed at promoting the objectives of the Alpine Convention and the principles of its Protocols.

In addition, in Italy we participate in cross-border cooperation networks at State, Regional and Local levels, stipulate international agreements and adhere to cross-border projects.

Almost half of the national territory is considered mountain and despite being characterized by considerable diversity (geological, climatic, hydrological, ecological, historical, anthropological, social, economic and institutional), it presents many specificities and common problems that differentiate it from the rest. country, therefore these differences must be recognized appropriately.

According to art. 117 of the Italian Constitution, legislative power is exercised by the State and by the Regions in compliance with the Constitution, as well as with the constraints deriving from the EU system and international obligations.

In matters of concurrent legislation, the legislative power belongs to the Regions, except for the determination of the fundamental principles, which is reserved to the legislation of the State.

Among the subjects of concurrent legislation we also find those relating to education, territorial governance, enhancement of cultural and environmental assets and promotion and organization of cultural activities; savings banks, rural banks, regional credit companies; regional land and agricultural credit institutions. Several examples are reported later in the questionnaire.

The Alpine Convention in Italy was able to inspire most of the principles of national legislation on the environment and sustainable development, not limiting its effectiveness only to the territory included in the scope of the Convention. Furthermore, in participating in other international conventions to which Italy is a contracting party, Italy increasingly brings its own experience and the principles developed in the Alpine Convention, of which it is a contracting party.

To support the implementation of the objectives of the Alpine Convention, many research and dissemination projects have been carried out, some of the most significant and / or recent of which are reported:

Conference and "Camaldoli Manifesto for a new centrality of the Mountain"; The Manifesto was promoted by the Society of Territorialists (www.societadeiterritorialisti.it). The

"mountain commission" of the SoT, active since the meeting in Florence on January 29, 2019, coordinated by Giuseppe Dematteis and Alberto Magnaghi, is composed of Fabio Baroni, Luisa Bonesio, Aldo Bonomi, Enrico Ciccozzi, Pietro Clemente, Federica Corrado, Dimitri D'Andrea, Luciano De Bonis, Lidia Decandia, Carlo Alberto Gemignani, Marco Giovagnoli, Claudio Greppi, Giampiero Lombardini, Giancarlo Macchi Janica, Anna Marson, Diego Moreno, Daniela Poli, Rossano Pazzagli, Marco Revelli, Andrea Rossi, Massimo Rovai, Antonella Tarpino, Camilla Traldi.

They collaborated in the organization of the Conference: tsm|step School for the Government of the Territory and the Landscape, Dislivelli, Rete Montagna, SISEF, Legambiente, FAI, Symbola, CIPRA Italia, DIDA Unifi, DIST-PoliTo, Mountain Wilderness, UNCEM, Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea, Alpine Convention, Unimont - Project Italian Mountain Lab, AASTER, IAM-PoliTo, Eurac Research, AGEI, Archivio Osvaldo Piacentini, Central Scientific Committee CAI - Terre Alte, NEMO, Appennino Charter, Center of Studies Valle Imagna, Foundation Franco Demarchi, Foundation Nuto Revelli, AISRe, IRES Piemonte, SNAI Scientific Committee, Alte Terre Academy, ArIA - Research Center for Inner Areas and Appennini – University of Molise, Union Mountain Municipalities of Casentino/Ecomuseo del Casentino, Ecomuseo delle Alpi Apuane, Alleanza mondiale per il paesaggio terrazzato, Foundation Comelico Dolomiti, Order of Architects of province of Arezzo.

Conference States General of the Mountain, to identify the priorities of intervention that the Regional Council of Friuli-Venezia Giulia will adopt for the 2018-2023 legislature. Tolmezzo, 23-24 November 2018

International Conference "The Green Economy in the Apennine Region". In particular, the experience carried out in the Alpine region in the context of the Alpine Convention is considered fundamental, with the Report "The green economy in the Alpine region", which was presented at the Conference. The goal is to take stock of a model for the green economy in complex areas and to compose, by selecting methodologies and good practices, a framework for the study of a green development strategy in the Apennine region, consistent with local needs, integrated at institutional level and in line with international objectives (mitigation and adaptation to climate change, reduction of land consumption, shift towards organic production, protection of biodiversity, etc.). Camerino 22-23 May 2018

Read the Mountains 2017 "Luigi Amedeo di Savoia Duca degli Abruzzi, explorer and pioneer in modern mountaineering". The initiative was promoted by the Italian Delegation of the Alpine Convention at the Ministry of the Environment, the National Mountain Museum and the CAI National Library, the Abruzzo Regional Group and the Avezzano and Torino sections of the CAI, the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention and EURAC Research. Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi (1873-1933) is one of the most important characters in the history of mountaineering and exploration. Born in Madrid, lived for most of

his life in Torino, he died in Somalia, in the agricultural colony he created, and to which he had dedicated the last years of his life. Protagonist in his youth of important mountaineering ascents, rope partner of extraordinary characters such as the British Albert F. Mummery and the guide of Courmayeur Emile Rey, Luigi Amedeo is the protagonist of a brilliant career as a Naval officer during the Libyan War and the First World War. To make him famous in the world, however, are his exploratory and mountaineering expeditions to Mount Saint Elias (1897), to the North Pole (1899-1900), on the Ruwenzori (Uganda, 1906), in Karakorum and on K2 (1909). Alongside the mountaineering exploits, such as the absolute altitude record, 7498 meters, touched in 1909 on the Bride Peak (Chogolisa), made thanks to the presence of Joseph Pétigax and other mountain guides of Courmayeur, the Duke's expeditions make important contributions to the knowledge of the places visited through cartography, scientific research programs and the extraordinary photographs taken by Vittorio Sella. The introduction by Paolo Angelini, head of the Italian Delegation to the Alpine Convention, was followed by the institutional greetings of the Councilors Annalisa Cipollone and Domenico Di Bernardino representing the Municipality of Avezzano, Giuseppe Di Pangrazio, president of the Regional Council of Abruzzo and Mario Mazzocca, undersecretary to the Presidency of the Regional Council of Abruzzo. 9 and 11 December 2017 – Avezzano and Torino

Budoia Charter on the occasion of the International Thematic Conference of the Association "Alliance in the Alps", on 24 June 2017 the final seminar was held during which it was proposed to the municipalities to sign a commitment in favor of the climate and in particular to take an active part in the adoption of adaptation strategies to climate change. This document took the name of "Charter of Budoia", from the name of the Municipality that hosted the event and of the first Municipality signatory of the same.

The Italian section of the Network of Municipalities "Alliance in the Alps", as part of a collaboration with the Italian Ministry of the Environment and the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention, has organized a series of seminars, aimed mainly at member municipalities, on the theme of guidelines for local adaptation to climate change.

The Budoia Charter recalls the documents and strategies adopted at international, European and Alpine level. It recognises the importance and potential of voluntary action by all non-state bodies for the effective implementation of climate change adaptation measures and the creation of territorial resilience in mountain contexts.

The Alpine municipalities with the signing of the "Budoia Charter" undertake to implement local measures to adapt to climate change as part of the planning activities of the municipal administration, to implement actions aimed at assessing the potential risks and opportunities of climate change for the municipal territory, to promote public debate and increase the awareness of citizens, residents and visitors about risks and opportunities related to climate change at the local level.

Some of the signatory Italian municipalities have formally made a commitment through administrative resolutions to seek the most appropriate ways to implement specific measures to adapt to climate change in their territory and an institutional dialogue has been launched on some occasions between some municipal administrations and their respective regional governments, such as in Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Lombardia.

The signing of the Charter is open to alpine municipalities (members and not of the network of municipalities "Alliance in the Alps").

- **UNFCCC COP-22 Italian Side event: *Voluntary tools for local adaptation: the potential of river contracts*** The event was held during the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was attended by 197 delegations of Member States, in Marrakesh (Morocco) from 7 to 18 November 2016. The side event underlined the importance of all levels of government working together to achieve internationally agreed and, where possible, even more ambitious goals. In any case, multi-level governance is needed that prioritises these global objectives and can help coordinate actions carried out at different territorial levels and by different stakeholders, using more structured decision-making mechanisms.

- **The SAPA Alpine Network at the National Conference on Biodiversity Monitoring** National Conference "Towards a national biodiversity monitoring plan. The manuals of species and habitats of community interest", was proposed as a new opportunity to present the experience of the SAPA Network - System of Italian Alpine Protected Areas. The SAPA network was launched as part of the broader Coordination Table in support of the Italian Delegation in the Alpine Convention and established by a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2012 between the then incoming Italian Presidency and the local authorities interested in contributing to the implementation of the Alpine Convention. Rome 19-20 October 2016

- **International Parks Festival: presentation of the system of Alpine protected areas (SAPA)** The meeting, dedicated to the presentation of the SAPA Network, was held as part of the International Parks Festival and in collaboration with the Italian Delegation in the Convention of Alpi. In this international context, the 2016-2017 Action Plan of the SAPA Network was presented and deepened, which intends to focus on the issues of sustainable management of the resources of protected areas as a vehicle for the development of a green economy; the study of innovative management tools for protected areas and related financial instruments; the harmonization of indicators and methodologies for monitoring biodiversity and in implementation of the ecological network; the use of common databases and cartographics, the intensification of the exchange of experiences between Italian protected areas and other networks of protected areas, such as the Alpine and Carpathotic networks. Trezzo sull'Adda (MI) May 2016.

- **Event "Destination Greenitaly. Governance models from the Alps to the Mediterranean"** it was proposed to reflect on the opportunities for organization and sustainable

management of Italian tourism. The experience of the Alpine Convention on sustainable tourism, as well as countless examples from other European countries, will help to draw possible horizons for green tourism in Italy. The event is aimed at decision-makers at all political levels, tourism and environmental organizations and associations and all interested sector operators. The expected result is a summary document that allows us to contribute to a process of reorganization and development of Italian tourism based on the principles of sustainability and competitiveness, looking at the governance of the system and the potential of the products in the various regional realities. This document would like to merge into the participatory planning process of the National Tourism Plan of Pietrarsa, offering a small contribution to the definition of some strategic priorities and operational horizons. Villa Celimontana 6-8 July 2016

- **Youth Parliament of the Alpine Convention, (YPAC)** was founded by the Innsbruck International School (AT) (Akademisches Gymnasium Innsbruck) and the Alpine Convention, and the first session took place in 2006 in Innsbruck. Every year the Youth Parliament is hosted by one of the schools participating in the initiative. The Institutes involved are: Akademisches Gymnasium Innsbruck (Austria); Gymnasium Sonthofen (Germany); Karolinen Gymnasium Rosenheim (Germany); Lycée Frison Roche de Chamonix (France); Fachoberschule für Tourismus und Biotechnologie »Marie Curie« Meran (Italy); Liceo G.B. Brocchi - Bassano del Grappa (Italy); Gimnazija in srednja šola Rudolfa Maistra Kamnik (Slovenia); II. gimnazija Maribor (Slovenia); Liechtensteinisches Gymnasium Vaduz (Liechtenstein); Kantonsschule Trogen (Switzerland).

The participation of young representatives of the Carpathians and the Apennines promoted by the Italian delegation in the framework of the "Nuove Leve" project brings together young people aged between 16 and 19 from different regions of the Alpine States, who meet and operate as a real "Parliament" discussing current issues concerning the Alps. The Youth Parliament aims to provide its considerations on parliamentary structures as well as to address Alpine issues such as soil protection (2018), climate change (2019) or the Sustainable Development Goals (2020). In addition, it operates as a real platform for the exchange of knowledge and the creation of relationships between young people with different cultural backgrounds.

- **New forms of territorial cooperation: Cooperation tools: The case study of the Alpine area** seminar promoted by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure in collaboration with the Espon Program in order to facilitate and strengthen the participation of national stakeholders in territorial cooperation programs, focusing on tools and strategies for the sustainable development of urban and mountain territories. Rome, March 2016

- **Workshop “Marketing Forests and Water”** promoted by the Ministry of the Environment
- Italian Delegation in alpine convention in collaboration with the Working Party of the European Forestry Commission of FAO, has offered a contribution to the international debate,

deepening the macroeconomic, economic and financial aspects related to the management of forests and water resources for the production of SE. Rome, March 2016

- **Demographic changes in the Alps: population, employment, education and services.**

Presentation of the Fifth Report on the State of the Alps. presentation of the Fifth Report on the State of the Alps on demographic changes in the Alpine arc, drawn up as part of the implementation of the program of the Italian Presidency of the Alpine Convention 2013-2014 and recently brought to the press by the Permanent Secretariat. Through the analysis of the demographic changes taking place in the Alps and the main socio-economic phenomena that influence them, the document aims to contribute to the implementation of the Population and Culture Declaration, with which in 2006 the Contracting Parties to the Alpine Convention stressed the need to preserve the presence of the population in the Alpine region and maintain the unique characteristics of an anthropized mountain environment such as the Alpine one. Committee of the Regions - Brussels, February 2016

- **International Mountain Day: Mountain Literature in the Minor Alpine Languages,** an event promoted by the Italian delegation as part of the "Reading the Mountains" initiative of the Alpine Convention that wants to spread and make known mountain literature by emphasizing the importance of enhancing the culture of the "Mountain People", in the awareness of the primary role they play in the protection and sustainable development of the territory, also through the preservation of those traditions also understood as literary traditions (December 2015 FAO -Rome, 11 December 2015)

- **UN FCCC COP-21 italian Side event: Partnering with non-state actors for climate change adaptation: which potential in different world regions?** Among the thematic working tables organized at the Paris Conference alongside COP 21 to deepen the different aspects related to climate change policies, on Wednesday 2 December 2015, the Abruzzo Region and the Ministry of the Environment promoted the table "*Partnering with non-state actors for climate change adaptation: which potential in different world regions?*" dedicated to the initiatives of non-state actors in terms of adaptation to climate change. During the round table, the ongoing activities for local adaptation to climate change at different levels were presented, with interventions by representatives of the European Institutions, the Italian Ministry of the Environment, the Abruzzo Region and the participation of an international panel of experts. Paris December 2015

- **The network for the Mediterranean Mountains, ideas and common projects for the sustainable development of mountainous areas in the Mediterranean region** promoted by the Italian Delegation in alpine convention, at the Ministry of the Environment, in collaboration with UNEP Vienna Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention and Liguria Region. The aim of the meeting is to strengthen a network of international partnerships and to plan joint actions for sustainable development in the mountain areas of the Mediterranean region, building on the experiences made under the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention for the Development of Cross-Border Mountain Cooperation. Ventimiglia, November 2015,

- **The Mediterranean Mountains: Climate Change, Landscape and Biodiversity** the workshop was born from the collaboration between the Ministry of the Environment, in the function of Italian Delegation in the Alpine Convention, UNEP Vienna -Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, the Bio-Mediterranean Cluster and the European Academy of Bolzano -EURAC, during the EXPO 2015 which was the scene of an interesting meeting between representatives of institutions, university and scientific research bodies and civil society subjects who met in Milano to discuss sustainable development in the mountain areas of the Mediterranean. The workshop "The Mediterranean Mountains: Climate Change, Landscape, Biodiversity", promoted as part of the long-standing collaboration between the Alps and the Carpathians for the promotion of international cooperation between mountain territories, wanted to relaunch the dialogue for the Mediterranean Mountains also in order to capitalize on the work done over the years by other regional and international institutions such as, for example, the World Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). September 2015

- **Mountain Week - EXPO 2015: the events organized by the Italian Delegation as part of the mountain week promoted by the Alpine Convention for EXPO Milano 2015** Born in 2013 on the initiative of the Italian Ministry of the Environment in its capacity as rotating Presidency of the Alpine Convention, it takes place in collaboration with the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention – the two international treaties dedicated to the protection and sustainable development of mountain areas – with the FAO-Mountain Partnership and UNEP-Vienna: the United Nations Environmental Program and with the scientific support of EURAC research and the technical and organizational assistance of Earth Day Italia and other partners. The "Mountain Week" is a schedule of events (conferences, exhibitions, meetings, etc.) dedicated to sustainable development, agriculture, mountain productions around the world, promoted by mountain countries and international organizations that have joined the initiative, which will be held both inside the pavilions of the exhibiting countries and in other areas of the city of Milano, but also in the mountain territories. June 2015

- **The Alpine Convention in Lima to present the Alpine guidelines for local adaptation to Climate Change The twentieth Conference of the** Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP20 UNFCCC) was held in Lima, Peru from 1 to 12 December, a fundamental moment for the environmental future of the Planet that saw delegations from over 145 countries gathered in order to identify the conditions and a working document for a common agreement that sets national objectives for the containment of global warming within 2 degrees C. The final document approved by the Conference should lead to the adoption, next year in Paris, of a universal and binding agreement aimed at reducing CO2 emissions but also able to intervene on adaptation measures, according to procedures to be defined. The latter are often more suitable to counteract the local impacts of climate change and strengthen the resilience of some territories such as mountain areas. December 2014

Sarnano Charter: International Conference "The Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention: experiences in comparison. The Apennines, a European mountainrange".

an event supported by the Italian Presidency of the Alpine Convention as part of its mountain partnership activities, which had the first result of starting a debate on mountain cooperation for the Apennines. The working sessions of the Conference, thanks to the contribution of many experts who have been studying the Apennines from different angles for decades, have made it possible to put a first step for the recognition of the belonging of the Apennines to a European mountain system by relating it to more famous and international chains such as the Alps and the Carpathians. Sarnano, on 23 and 24 April 2014.

Space for any further comments:

B General Obligations of the Alpine Convention

I. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. a AC – General Obligations in the field of “Population and Culture”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. a AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas:

a) population and culture – the objective is to respect, preserve and promote the cultural and social independence of the indigenous population and to guarantee the basis for their living standards, in particular environmentally sound settlement and economic development, and promote mutual understanding and cooperation between Alpine and extra-Alpine populations.”

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. a AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why

As an example (and not exhaustive), the main initiatives and regulatory measures of the last 10 years are shown below, in addition to what was already stated in the previous audit of 2009.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- **Law 6 October 2017, n. 158 Measures for the support and enhancement of small municipalities, as well as provisions for the retraining and recovery of the historic centers of the same municipalities, provides for** *"measures in favor of residents in small municipalities and production activities settled there, with particular reference to the system of essential services, in order to counteract depopulation and encourage the tourist influx"*(art. 1, paragraph 1).

The motivation for the legislative intervention is the economic, social, environmental, and cultural development of small municipalities, to root the settlement of the population, in areas where *"the settlement in small municipalities is a resource to protect the territory, especially for the activities of contrast of hydrogeological instability and for the activities of small and widespread maintenance and protection of common goods"*

Interventions are also planned for mountain areas; small municipalities can benefit from a special fund if they fall into one of the types listed (settlement discomfort, unions of mountain municipalities, municipalities falling within the peripheral and ultra-peripheral areas of the National Strategy for Inner Areas).

Purpose of the law: support for sustainable, economic, social, environmental, and cultural development; promotion of demographic balance; protection and enhancement of the natural, rural, historical-cultural and architectural heritage; system of essential services

The law on small municipalities, with specific reference to rural and mountain areas, provides:

- the preparation of a Plan for education, for the connection of school complexes located in these areas, the computerization and the progressive digitization of teaching and administrative activities;

- the insertion, as part of the General Transport and Logistics Plan and in the Multiannual Planning Documents, of specific actions for the improvement of infrastructure networks, coordination between public and private services, aimed at connecting the municipalities of rural and mountain areas, and between these and the provincial capital municipalities and the region.

L. 482/99 Minority languages. *Project on the enhancement of languages, linguistic minorities*

Every year before the start of school activities, with a special document drawn up by the Ministry of School Education and University (MIUR), the criteria for the realization of national and local projects in the field of the study of languages and cultural traditions belonging to historical linguistic minorities are made known to schools.

With respect to the presentation of projects in the field of minority languages, the MIUR promotes and supports the project initiatives developed by schools, encouraging collaboration between networks of schools.

Projects are evaluated according to the following criteria:

1. teaching in curricular hours of the minority language implemented by the teachers of the school, with appropriate language skills;
2. use of the integrated method of vehicular teaching that, ensuring the achievement of the goals of skills development to all students, makes use of the CLIL methodology;
3. production of transferable pedagogical and didactic multimedia materials, also with a playful approach. Transferability must be understood, not only as diffusivity of the product but above all as methodological innovation and innovativeness of the processes;
1. multilingual collaboration in order to stimulate an exchange between different linguistic and cultural realities present in the same territory or in different territories;
2. verification of skills and assessment of skills, abilities and knowledge acquired, through the use of models such as grids, cards, class or logbooks, easily usable and transferable to other minority contexts;
3. network collaboration and representativeness in the territory through a wide and conscious synergy with local authorities, attested by memoranda of understanding or agreements with institutions, associations, research centers, universities;
4. production of music, sounds and songs that characterize our minority languages.

Annually, with a note from the MIUR, indications are provided for the presentation of projects relating to a two-year period. The projects are evaluated by a special Working Group established

by decree of the Director General. The current Working Group was established by decree of the General Manager 700 of 9 July 2015.

L. 28 December 2015, n. 221, the law introduced into the Italian legal system "Environmental provisions to promote green economy measures and to limit the excessive use of natural resources" including article 72 dedicated to the preparation of a "National Strategy for Green community", with particular attention to rural and mountainous areas.

The main purpose of the Strategy is to enhance the value of rural and mountain areas that intend to exploit in a balanced way the main resources available, including in the first-place water, woods and landscape, and to open a new subsidiary through the elaboration of a sustainable development plan from an energy point of view, environmental and economic exchange.

L. 27 December 2013, n. 147 National Strategy for Inner Areas, this strategy involves investments on the promotion and protection of the wealth of the territory and local communities, enhancing their natural and cultural resources, creating new employment circuits and new opportunities.

Fund for Inner Areas. Financial resources derive from European funds managed by the Regions, but also from national Financial Acts (Stability laws). The 2016 Stability Law for the three-year period 2016 - 2018, allocated 10 million euros for the intervention on citizenship. This intervention has allowed the development of new multilevel local governance methods aimed at addressing demographic challenges through the adoption of an integrated approach oriented towards promotion and local development and responding to the needs of territories characterized by important geographical or demographic disadvantages.

The strategy involves fragile territories, which cover a total of 60% of the entire surface of the national territory, 52% of the municipalities and 22% of the population, far from the main centers of supply of essential services and too often left to themselves.

The areas selected by the SNAI are 72; a total of 1077 municipalities for about 2,072,718 inhabitants are part of it.

Supplementary fund for mountain municipalities established by the 2013 stability law (law, No. 228/2012) intended only for municipalities classified as entirely mountain (except for provincial capitals). The Fund had an endowment of 1 million euros for 2013 and 5 million euros for the following years, to be allocated to socio-economic development projects, including multi-year, of an extraordinary nature and which cannot refer to activities carried out in ordinary way by the interested entities.

REGIONAL LAW

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

The region has created the **Professional Technical Institute of the Mountain Economy** (headed by the F. Solari school of Tolmezzo), which aims to create a network between schools, training

institutions and innovation bodies for the development of employment in mountain areas, through the creation of training courses in line with the opportunities for professional career and also by encouraging new entrepreneurship in the strategic sectors of the mountain area (such as for example: forest / wood, agri-food, tourism; furniture and green building , energy and environmental sustainability). The region supports the pole through the European Social Fund

With the “**Action plan for the development of the educational offer of public schools and equal educational institutions**” the Region also supports the implementation of the educational offer of educational institutions and the integration of the latter with the subjects of the territory. The plan includes projects such as "Projects for the enrichment of the educational offer of educational institutions", "Teaching of languages and cultures of historical linguistic minorities", "Special projects", and schools are asked to plan and implement interventions relating to specific areas of interest to the Regional Administration. The education, scholastic and professional, is the subject of various actions of the area projects defined in implementation of the National Strategy for Inner Areas. The projects defined with regional resources mainly concern the school with interventions such as:

- adaptation of schools to special needs (digital connections, rooms for the school canteen service, gyms for physical activity, etc.);
- purchase of educational equipment (in particular, IT), equipment and furnishings;
- school transport (purchase of school buses and rationalization, improvement or extension of the service);
- strengthening and integration of the training offer;
- realization of supplementary after-school activities
- extension of the opening of schools

Specifically, there were two initiatives:

Regional Law 20/2015, *program of interventions corresponding to the purpose of the National Strategy of Inner Areas*

Regional Law 45/2017, *program of interventions to improve transport, health, and education services*

LIGURIA

Regional Law 11 maggio 2009, n. 18 *Regional education system of education, training and guidance*. Article 13 provides for support for Mountain Schools.

The region supports various projects to optimize the education service in mountain schools also with innovative technologies and organizational and educational strategies.

LOMBARDIA

Regional Law 7 October 2016, n. 25 *Regional Cultural Policies* – This law governs interventions and activities related to the enhancement of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Lombardia, to the promotion and organization of cultural and entertainment activities: in particular:

- a) cultural heritage of artistic, historical, archaeological, ethno-anthropological, archival, documentary and bibliographic interest;
- b) expressions of cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage, with particular regard to the intangible cultural heritage recognized by UNESCO;
- c) cultural institutes and places and their articulations into circuits, systems and networks such as: libraries, archives, museums, ecomuseums, archaeological areas and parks, monumental complexes;
- d) sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List;
- e) itineraries and cultural routes;
- f) technological, scientific and research activities for the enhancement of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Lombardia;
- g) linguistic heritage;
- h) cultural and exhibition activities, events, live entertainment, cinema and audiovisuals, showrooms

Regional Law 8 July 2015 , n. 19 *Reform of the regional autonomy system and provisions for the recognition of the specificity of mountain areas*

Regional Law 5 October 2015 , n. 30 *Quality, innovation and internationalization in education, training and work systems in Lombardia.*

PIEMONTE

Regional Law n. 6 del 01 marzo 2019 *New rules on youth policies.*

The Region, in compliance with national and European provisions on youth policies, recognizes the younger generations as a wealth of the territory and as a fundamental resource of the communities.

Regional Law n. 11 del 01 August 2018 *Coordinated provisions on culture.*

The Region recognizes and considers culture as an essential value and fundamental instrument of human growth, of free expression, a means of social promotion and education, of communication,

of irreplaceable social and educational value, in particularly for the younger generations, and as a factor of economic and social development of the territory and the communities that inhabit it.

Regional Law 05 December 2016 n. 25 “ *Provisions relating to the guidelines for the implementation of interventions for the right to education.*”

Regional Law 11 November 2014 n. 17 “*Rules on education, right to study and free educational choice*”

Regional Law 29 September 2014 n. 10 “*Right to university study* “.

Regional Law 18 December 2012 n. 14 “*Amendments and additions to regional law no. 11 of 28 September 2012 (Organic provisions on local authorities). Amendments to regional law no. 16 of 2 July 1999 (Consolidated text of mountain laws)*”

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW of 4 December 2017, n. 1 *Amendments to the special statute for Trentino-Alto Adige / Südtirol regarding the protection of the Ladin linguistic minority*

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO

Provincial Law 13 October 2017 n. 13, *Amendments to the provincial law on cultural activities (2007), the provincial law on cultural heritage (2003) and related provisions.*

Provincial Law 11 November 2015, n. 17 *Tax relief for the promotion of cultural activities in Trentino, enhancement of the Trentino cultural heritage and landscape*

Provincial Law 17 June 2015, n. 12 *Provisions relating to music schools*

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

Provincial Law of 24 September 2019, n. 8 *Amendments to provincial laws regarding local authorities, school assistance, education, preschools, public entertainment, organization of offices and personnel, agriculture, landscape and environmental protection, use of public water, urban planning, hunting and fishing, energy saving, hygiene and health, social policies, work, crafts, public establishments, commerce, quarries and peat bogs, economy, research and innovation, mountain guides, expropriation for public utility, reimbursement of judicial, legal and expert expenses, public procurement , finances and budget.*

Provincial Law of 6 July 2017, n. 8 *Amendments to provincial laws on culture, administrative procedure, organization of offices and personnel, education, local authorities, agriculture, landscape and environmental protection, forests and hunting, health, social policies, subsidized*

housing, apprenticeships, transport, crafts, tourism and hotel industry, mountain huts, trade, public procurement, and other provisions

Provincial Law of 27 July 2016, n. 9 *Re-publication in the Ladin language (Val Gardena language) “Landeskultugesetz – Lege provinziela per l’ativiteies cultureles - Legge provinciale per le attività culturali” (Provincial Law for Cultural Activities)*

VALLE D’AOSTA

Regional law 3 August 2016, n. 18 *Provisions for the harmonization of the law 13 July 2015, n. 107 (Reform of the national education and training system and delegation for the reorganization of the laws in force), with the school system of the Aosta Valley.*

Regional law 18 July 2012, n. 22 *Regional interventions on the promotion and development of musical education and culture in the Aosta Valley and on the enhancement and dissemination of traditional musical heritage.*

VENETO

Regional Law of 16 May 2019 n. 17 *Law for culture*

Regional Law of 08 August 2014 No. 25 *Interventions in favor of mountain areas and conferral of special forms and conditions of administrative, regulatory and financial autonomy to the province of Belluno in implementation of Article 15 of the Veneto Statute*

Regional Law of 28 November 2014 n. 39 *Amendments to the regional law 7 April 1998, n. 8 “Rules for the implementation of the right to university study” and subsequent amendments.*

Regional Law of 28 June 2013 n. 15 *Amendments to the regional law 18 June 1996, n. 15 “Establishment of the regional tax for the right to university study, adjustment of the amounts of regional scholarships and determination of income limits” and subsequent amendments.*

Regional Law of 27 April 2012 n. 16 *“Amendment to the regional law 2 April 1985, n. 31 “rules and interventions to facilitate the educational tasks of families and to make the right to education effective” and subsequent amendments “*

2. What measures are in place for respecting, preserving and promoting the cultural and social independence of the indigenous Alpine population?

The main initiatives and regulatory measures of the last 10 years are reported in addition to what was already declared in the previous audit of 2009.

The Ministry of Education, University and Research has the task of managing the funding plan relating to the protection and enhancement of minority languages. Every year before the start of

school activities, with a specific document, the criteria for the implementation of national and local projects in the field of the study of languages and cultural traditions belonging to historical linguistic minorities are made known to schools, pursuant to art. 5 of Law 482.

Also at the national level, the Law on Small Municipalities contains a specific reference to rural and mountain areas, the law provides:

- the preparation of an education plan, for the connection of the schools located in these areas, the computerization and progressive digitization of educational and administrative activities
- the inclusion, as part of the General Transport and Logistics Plan and in the Multi-annual Planning Documents, of specific actions for the improvement of infrastructural networks, coordination between public and private services, aimed at connecting the municipalities of rural areas and montane, and between these and the provincial and regional capital municipalities

The Regions also move along this line, for example **Friuli Venezia Giulia** elaborates the “*Guidelines for the dimensioning of the school network and the planning of the training offer*”, within which some principles are declined such as equality for all citizens to access the various training opportunities, the harmonization of the personal growth needs with the needs and strategies of socio-economic development, respecting the history and culture of the territory, but above all the need to contain the depopulation in progress in some territories of the region.

Furthermore, the presence of cultural structures is noteworthy, which the FVG Region also supports financially. In particular, the museums deserve a mention (Civic Archaeological Museum “Iulium Carnicum” in Zuglio, Carnic Museum of Popular Arts “Michele Gortani” in Tolmezzo, Venetian Palace in Malborghetto, Museum of Blacksmith Art and Cutlery in Maniago, Gallery of Modern Art “Enrico De Cillia” by Treppo Carnico, etc.), including the ecomuseums (five in the mountain area).

In **Lombardia**, another example of cultural and social conservation and promotion of Alpine populations is the foundation of the University Center of Excellence “*University of the Mountain*”, an innovative training and research center, specialized in the study and analysis of the complexities of the mountain territory, which was born from a long process resulting from the collaboration between local authorities (Municipality of Edolo, Consortium of BIM Municipalities of Valle Camonica, Province of Brescia, Union of Municipalities of the Orobie Bresciane Alps and Mountain Community of Valle Camonica) and the University of Milano.

The Mountain University is in the heart of the Alps, in Valle Camonica, in Edolo in the province of Brescia: a small mountain town with less than 5,000 inhabitants. The degree course of the University of Milano has been active here since 1996, in “Enhancement and protection of the environment and the mountain territory” which over time has been able to gather the consent and collaboration of the most important bodies and competent bodies on the specifics montane. Also, in Edolo, the “Center for Applied Studies for Sustainable Management and Mountain Defense

(Ge.S.Di.Mont.)” Of the University of Milano was born in 2006, with the task of coordinating and developing applied scientific research relating to the mountain territory.

3. What measures are in place for guaranteeing the basis for the living standards of the indigenous Alpine population, in particular for environmentally sound settlement and economic development?

The area projects of the National Strategy for Inner Areas are envisaged throughout the national territory (**SNAI Law 28 December 2015, n.208 – 2016 stability law**) and **Local Development Strategies of measure 19- LEADER** local development of the RDP 2014- 2020. The latter is based on Community Led Local Development (CLLD) called L.E.A.D.E.R. which is the most important and innovative tool of European policies for the integrated and sustainable local development of rural areas. Area strategies and projects are developed and approved by the Regions.

For example, in the **Autonomous Province of Bolzano**, Measure 19 contributes to Priority 6 “Striving for social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas”, in relation to Focus Area 6b “Stimulating local development in rural areas”.

Through measure 19, the **Lombardia** Region also intended to encourage the establishment and strengthening of local partnerships, capable of implementing integrated socio-economic and territorial development plans and projects, built around issues related to identities, values, and the needs of businesses and companies. People and resources of each territory, which see the participation of local actors, able to make a contribution to the balanced and sustainable development of each territory.

Lombardia has also activated the *MontagnaFuturo* path for the formulation of the Guidelines for the new Regional Mountain Plan. *MontagnaFuturo* intends to look at the territory from a systemic perspective with the aim of synthesizing the many and different social, economic, and territorial dynamics that animate the mountain, through an innovative approach, of comparison and dialogue with respect to values and critical issues of this complex context.

The results of the course were presented at the final event of *MontagnaFuturo*, which was held on November 22, 2017 in Milano.

In **Friuli-Venezia Giulia**, Regional Law 25/2016 (Article 2, paragraphs 56-62) provides for funding to cooperatives and associations that carry out their business through one or more local units located in mountain municipalities included in disadvantaged socio-economic areas.

The funded activity consists in the implementation of three-year projects for the purpose of:

- social and work inclusion;
- Provision of proximity services;
- organization of neighborhood or voluntary initiatives;
- maintenance and enhancement of buildings and villages, as well as the surrounding natural environment;
- maintenance of non-professional agricultural use of small valuations adjacent to homes and built-up areas.

In **Valle D'Aosta** was developed the '*MisMi*' project (*Integrated model of health for an inclusive mountain*), which aims to encourage the development of social and health services to combat the depopulation of mountain and rural areas. The project is being developed as part of the Interreg V-A Italy-France 'Alcotra' program.

The actors of the MisMi project are community animators and family and community nurses who will work in the districts of Morgex and Aosta. Other partners: the Mario Boella Higher Institute, the Institut Formation Recherche Medicine de Montagne (Ifremmont), the Center Hospitalier Intercommunal Albertville-Moutiers, the Center Intercommunal Action Sociale Versant d'Aime and the Ehpad Bozel.

In November 2019, the first event for the return of the medium-term results of the **AdaPT Mont-Blanc** project took place in Aosta, at the headquarters of Celva (Consortium of Local Authorities of Valle d'Aosta). The latter is a strategic project of the Espace Mont-Blanc, one of the priorities defined by the "Stratégie d'avenir du Massif du Mont-Blanc" and is funded under the Alcotra Italy-France 2014-2020 European Territorial Cooperation Program.

The general objective of the project is to develop territorial planning and management tools for adaptation to climate change that can be integrated and adopted by the public institutions of the Espace Mont-Blanc at different levels (local, regional), through a participatory and an intersectoral approach.

For the occasion, the representatives of the Italian delegation in the Alpine Convention also presented the "**Budoia Charter**", a voluntary declaration of commitment to the implementation of local adaptation measures to climate change in the Alpine territories developed in the framework of the Alpine Convention, with the signing of the Charter by the first 19 Valle d'Aosta

municipalities. (on the subject of the Budoia Charter, see the answer to question no. 6 of 1. General Part – A. General Information).

The **Piemonte** Region has foreseen a series of “Actions for the mountains”, that is interventions aimed at the growth and development of the Piemonte mountain area through the implementation of a plurality of actions aimed at enhancing experiences, safeguarding, protecting and maintaining essential services for resident populations.

The Piemonte Region organized, in 1998, a first Observatory on the condition of mountain schools, in collaboration with the Mountain Communities and schools, and has allocated extraordinary contributions to initiatives aimed at finding solutions for situations of greatest suffering.

Furthermore, the **Metropolitan City of Torino** brings together metropolitan urban areas with mountain municipalities for the first time.

In the years 2015-2017, the “Dislivelli association” in Torino conducted research on the flows of people, goods, services and money resulting from exchanges between mountains and cities within the metropolitan city of Torino. This territorial body, which replaced the Province of Torino in 2016, includes 316 municipalities, has a population of 2.3 million inhabitants and an area of 6,827 Km². 60.5% of its territory belongs to 150 mountain municipalities. They form a “metropolitan mountain” or “metro-mountain” which has 276,102 inhabitants (2011 census) and which extends over 4,130 km², up to about 4000 m of altitude.

The mutually beneficial interchange between city and mountain that can be established in Alpine metropolitan systems means that the policies for the livability and usability of the metro-mountain are in fact also urban policies.

At the national level, various projects and studies have been carried out, some initiatives are mentioned below.

Project “Creiamo PA” In line with the priorities laid down by the Europe 2020 Strategy, with the Partnership Agreement (PA) which promotes the integration of the environmental component in all the Thematic Objectives (OT) provided for by Regulation (EU) No. 1303/2013 and with the PON Governance and Institutional Capacity 2014-2020, CREIAMO PA is part of Action 1.3.3 “*Interventions for the improvement of central and regional administrative capacity, for the integration of environmental sustainability*” and it is in synergy with the infrastructural interventions under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Development and Cohesion Fund (FSC).

The PA modernization process is a path based on the three pillars of sustainable development (environmental, socio-institutional, economic) and ensures that the capacity, knowledge and skills acquired are widespread and long-lasting.

Presentation of the Fifth Report on the State of the Alps. Demographic changes in the Alps: population, employment, education and services. The study on demographic changes in the alps went on to form the report on the state in the alps in 2014. The Fifth Report on the State of

the Alps on demographic changes in the Alps was presented during the Committee of the Regions which met in Brussels on 10 February 2016, drawn up as part of the implementation of the program of the Italian Presidency of the Alpine Convention 2013-2014. The document, analyzing the demographic changes underway in the Alps and the main socio-economic phenomena that affect them, aims to contribute to the implementation of the Population and Culture Declaration, with which in 2006 the Contracting Parties to the Alpine Convention underlined the need to preserve the presence of the population in the Alpine region and maintain the unique characteristics of an anthropized mountain environment such as the Alpine one. Brussels – Committee of the Regions 10 February 2016

4. What measures are in place for promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between Alpine and extra-Alpine populations?

Collaborative relations between populations are fostered through the development of cooperation projects at interregional and transnational level.

For example, the Italian regions of the Alps participate in Territorial Cooperation Groups (EGTC). The European Group of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC) was established with Regulation (EC) no. 1082/2006 and represents an absolute novelty in the implementation of the European Regional and Cohesion Policy.

EGTC EUREGIO SENZA CONFINI R.L. (FVG-VENETO-CARINZIA) It was created with the declared aim of facilitating and promoting cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation between its members for the exclusive purpose of strengthening economic and social cohesion. It is a tool that allows to increase the specific weight of the Northern Adriatic area and the neighboring Alpine area, within the broader community and European dynamics included in the concept of macro-regional strategies.

EGTC Reno-Alpi (Parc européen / Parco europeo Alpi Marittime Mercantour) was born from the thirty-year consolidated and positive collaboration between the transboundary natural parks of the Maritime Alps and Mercantour.

The Piemonte Region has become a member of the European Group of Reno-Alps Territorial Cooperation since 2017 (with a pre-accession already starting from 2015). The presence and strategy of the Piemonte Region within the Reno-Alps EGTC are constantly coordinated with the other regions of the North West Logistics system, Liguria and Lombardia, which in the control room, on the proposal of the Piemonte Region, have they also decided to join, to bring common demands.

The main objectives of the Rhine-Alps EGTC can be summarized in 3 main strands:

- 1) improve the visibility of what is the most important transport corridor in Europe;
- 2) exert pressure towards the competent institutions in favor of the construction of the corridor in the shortest possible time and in the best possible way;
- 3) implement a common strategy, also through the implementation of projects that include members of the Rhine-Alps EGTC among its participants.

EGTC GO (Municipality of Gorizia - Municipality of Nova Gorica - Municipality of Šempeter-Vrtojba) The general objective is to promote and support territorial cooperation, extended to all activities related to the regional development of the area in question and to the strengthening of economic and social cohesion between the components in the area of the three municipalities. The EGTC GO is the only innovative tool to proceed in the development path of an advanced cross-border cooperation, which allows to reach the strategic objectives of the three cities.

It was established to identify and address common challenges that can make the territory of the cross-border area stronger. Through a participatory process, which also involved citizens and experts in various sectors such as transport, energy, health, culture and training, urban planning and sport, the strategic plan of the EGTC GO was prepared, based on three pillars:

1. Promotion of heritage tourism and cross-border natural resources;
2. Sharing of health services;
3. Gorizia-Nova Gorica-Šempeter-Vrtojba railway junction.

EGTC EUREGIO TIROLO ALTO ADIGE TRENINO The Euroregion was established in 2011 on the basis of EU Regulation no. 1082 of 5 July 2006 as the second EGTC in Italy (the first in Austria) and as the twenty-first of the European Union in the awareness of the process of European integration but already in 2009 a common office was opened in Bolzano. The EGTC, as a European Group of Territorial Cooperation, has the objective of facilitating and promoting cross-border, transnational and interregional collaboration between its members. It represents a population of about 1.8 million inhabitants on a total area of 26,255 km², made up of the two provinces with special statutes of Bolzano-Alto Adige and Trento as well as the Land member of the Austrian confederation Tyrol.

Over time, the Euregio Tyrol-Alto Adige-Trentino has increasingly become a crossroads and at the same time a development platform for different cultures, languages, values and mentalities that meet, integrate and enrich each other. The influence of Europe has spread everywhere and the opportunity to embrace the principles and therefore the benefits of cross-border cooperation in a cultural, political and economic sense is grasped with conviction by the population and local institutions. Collaboration across borders between neighboring provinces ensures that surplus value is generated throughout the territory and is strengthened in view of the challenges of

economic growth and the globalization process. Specifically, the Euregio Tirolo-Alto Adige-Trentino operates on a wide range of activities that directly affect the lives of its citizens in the areas of communication, culture, education and youth, as well as research and development, economy, tourism, up to mobility, health, environment and energy.

To foster mutual understanding and collaborative relationships between Alpine and extra-Alpine populations, projects within the Alpine Space transnational cooperation program (Interreg-Alpine-Space) 2014-2020 must also be considered. There are numerous projects that see the participation of the Italian territories:

GRETA - Promotion of the use of surface geothermal energy in the Alpine area - Partner: ARPA Valle d'Aosta; Polytechnic of Torino; EURAC Research; Lombardia Region

S3-4AlpClusters - Smart specialization strategies for an innovative model for Alpine clusters - Partner: Veneto Region; Autonomous Province of Trento; Lombardia Region; Trentino Innovation Hub; PROPLAST; Cluster SCC Lombardia; Veneto Innovazione Spa

SCALE(up)Alps - Improvement of the ecosystem of start-ups in the Alpine space - Partner: Chamber of Commerce of Torino (capofila); Metropolitan City of Torino; Veneto Innovazione.

DesAlps - Development of an ecosystem favorable to the application of innovation strategies based on Design Thinking - Partner: Metropolitan City of Torino; Chamber of Commerce of Padova;

SMART-SPACE - Development of strategies to make manufacturing smart in Alpine areas - Partner: Chamber of Commerce Venezia Rovigo Delta-Lagunare (Lead Partner); AFIL - Associazione Fabbrica Intelligente Lombardia; CSP Innovazione nelle ICT;

AlpSib - Development of new investment models with social impact - Partner: Associazione Next Level; FinPiemonte

CaSCo - Reduction of carbon emissions through the development of policies for the use of wood products - Partner: Envipark; UMC della Valsesia; ARPA Piemonte

IMEAS - Development of multilevel energy models integrated in the Alpine space - Partner: ENEA Vercelli (capofila); Fondazione per l'Ambiente Fenoglio

ASTUS - Development of solutions in the transport sector and spatial planning to reduce the CO2 impacts associated with daily travel in the Alps - Partner: UNCEM Piemonte; Consorzio BIM Piave di Belluno

AlpFoodway - Development model for peripheral areas based on the enhancement of the Alpine gastronomic heritage - Partner: Regione Lombardia; Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta; Comunità Montana Valle Camonica; TSM Trentino School of Management; Associazione Dislivelli (Piemonte)

RockTheAlps - Development of a model for rockfall risk prevention and sustainable forest management - Partner: Autonomous Province of Trento; ERSAF Lombardia; University of Torino; Politecnico di Torino; Università di Padova

Links4Soils - Strengthening the links between expertise and governance at various levels and sectors for the development of sustainable soil management strategies - Partner: University of Torino

ASIS - Development and promotion of social innovation in the Alpine space - Partner: City of Torino; Chamber of Commerce of Torino

AlpBioEco - Enhancement of the innovative bioeconomic potentials of organic food and botanical extracts - Partner: Italian Chamber of Commerce of Germany (ITKAM); NOI Techpark Südtirol/Alto Adige; Envipark Spa Torino

trAILS - Development of a common and transferable strategy for the transformation of Alpine industrial landscapes - Partner: University of Verona; Polytechnic of Milano; LAMORO Piemonte

GreenRisk4Alps - Development of ecosystem risk governance applications in relation to natural risks and the impacts of climate change - Partner: European Academy of Bozen-Bolzano – EURAC Research; SFM Safe Mountain Foundation; University of Torino

CIRCULAR4.0 - strengthening of digital technologies for the transition to the circular economy - Partner: Veneto Innovazione SPA; Fondazione Torino Wireless; Confindustria Bergamo; CC Venezia Rovigo

HEALPS 2 - use of natural resources for the development of innovative tourism products - Partner: CNR STIIMA; Protected areas of Ossola; MOXOFF SpA

LinkingAlps - promoting the change from an individual transport system to a low-carbon mobility model - Partner: South Tyrolean Transport Structures; ARIA Lombardia; Fondazione LINKS; Metropolitan city of Torino

ALPTREES - sustainable use and management of non-native trees in the Alpine space - Partner: Comune di Trento; LAMORO Langhe Monferrato e Roero - Società consortile a responsabilità limitata Agenzia di sviluppo del territorio;

LUIGI - environmental infrastructure network (GIS) between rural and urban areas for sustainable economic development, based on ecosystem services - Partner: Metropolitan City of Milano; Fondazione Lombardia Ambiente; Città Metropolitana di Torino; EURAC Research.⁸

Digital Agenda of the Alps (2014) Infrastructures for Information and Communication Technology (ITC) play an important role in the new society as a means of inclusion and competitiveness for the population, for commercial activities, administration and tourism. To

⁸ <https://www.regione.piemonte.it/web/temi/fondi-progetti-europei/programmi-progetti-europei/cooperazione-territoriale-europea-piemonte/progetti-cooperazione-transnazionale-spazio-alpino-territorio-piemontese>

date, broadband connection has therefore become a necessity to avoid the exclusion of a part of the population, this is even more true in remote mountain areas, and therefore overcoming the digital divide in the Alps is considered an important goal by the Alpine Convention.

The Alpine Digital Agenda Task Force was set up with the aim of analyzing the digital divide in the Alps and promoting the development of a Digital Agenda tailored to the needs of the Alpine population, in this sense it is implementing a document that analyzes the main issues related to ITC in the Alps and proposes some solutions and best practices.

The aim of the study is to encourage the development of broadband in remote and high mountain areas in order to offer advanced services both in the social field, such as telemedicine or distance education services, and in the economic field, for example through the structuring of networks capable of supporting the development of start-ups so as to encourage the stay or return of the youth population to the mountains. The document also proposes to standardize the digital services of the public administration in order to provide innovative and useful services to populations living in isolated areas.

The priorities identified in the report form the basis of a proposal for an Alpine Digital Agenda that is proposed to be adopted at the 13th Alpine Conference in Torino.

The meetings:

Bolzano 4-8 March 2013. First edition of the Alpine Spring Week - Digital Cocktail - Information note

Domodossola 30 May 2013. Digital agenda on quality life in the Alps - Press release

Milano 8 May 2014. A Digital Agenda for the Alps: promoting Competitiveness and Social Inclusion

Additional comments:

II. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. b AC – General Obligations in the field of “Spatial Planning”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. b AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...]

b) spatial planning – the objective is to ensure the economic and rational use of land and the sound, harmonious development of the whole region, particular emphasis being placed on natural hazards, the avoidance of under and overuse and the conservation or rehabilitation of natural habitats by means of a thorough clarification and evaluation of land-use requirements, foresighted integral planning and coordination of the measures taken.”

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. b AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why.

The State law identifies a hierarchy of planning tools, based on the body that puts them in place but also based on their content. From the point of view of the competences of the bodies in charge, we can identify three main levels of planning: Under the skills profile of the relevant authorities, we can identify three main levels of planning:

- Regional level

- Provincial level

- Municipal level

In Italy there are various urban planning tools such as the Territorial Coordination Plan (PTC), the Territorial Landscape Plans (PTP), the General Town Planning Plan (PRG), the municipal plans (PUC).

Below are the main initiatives and instruments for spatial planning at regional and local level.

Decree of the President of the Republic February 13, 2017, n. 31 *Regulation identifying the interventions excluded from the landscape authorization or subject to a simplified authorization procedure*

LAW 28 December 2015, n. 221 *Environmental provisions to promote green economy measures and to limit the excessive use of natural resources*

Legislative Decree 29 June 2010, n. 128 *Amendments and additions to the legislative decree 3 April 2006, n. 152, containing environmental regulations, pursuant to article 12 of law no. 69*

Legislative Decree 16 January 2008, n. 4 "*Further corrective and supplementary provisions of Legislative Decree no. 152 of 3 April 2006, containing environmental regulations*", in Art. 3-ter inserts the "*Principle of environmental action*":

"The protection of the environment and natural ecosystems and cultural heritage must be guaranteed by all public and private bodies and by public or private natural and legal persons, through adequate action that is informed by the principles of precaution, preventive action, the correction, primarily at source, of the damage caused to the environment, as well as the "polluter pays" principle which, pursuant to article 174, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of European unions, regulate the community policy on the matter environmental."

REGIONAL LAW

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

The Region promotes the protection, management and planning of the landscape also through the involvement of local authorities, businesses, associations and citizens.

The PPR is the planning tool for the protection and management of the territory. The Plan aims to integrate the protection and enhancement of the landscape in the processes of territorial transformation also from the point of view of regional economic competitiveness.

LIGURIA

Regional law 8 July 2013, n. 19 Amendments to the regional law 5 April 2012, n. 12 (Consolidated law on the discipline of mining) and the regional law of 4 August 2006, n. 20 (New order of the Regional Agency for the Protection of the Ligurian Environment and reorganization of the activities and bodies of planning, programming, management and control in the environmental field).

LOMBARDIA

The Regional Territorial Plan (PTR) is the support tool for Lombardia's territorial governance activity. It is proposed to make the "strategic vision" of general and sector planning coherent with the physical, environmental, economic and social context; it analyzes their strengths and weaknesses, highlights potentials and opportunities for local realities and territorial systems. The PTR is updated annually through the Regional Development Program (PRS), or with the Regional Economics and Finance Document (EAER).

PIEMONTE

The urban planning process is carried out through the technical-administrative procedures associated with the approval of the General Regulatory Plans (PRG) and their variants, in implementation of the regional law on "Protection and use of the land". The subjects involved are: the Region, the provinces or the metropolitan city, the Ministry for cultural heritage and activities, where applicable, and the municipalities or their associations. The working method is that of co-planning and is based on the principles of subsidiarity, consultation and loyal collaboration between the bodies involved.

Regional law 4 October 2018, n. 16 "*Measures for reuse, redevelopment of buildings and urban regeneration*", defines new building and urban planning measures to redevelop existing buildings and thus limit the use of new land and which comes into force on 26 October 2018. Particular attention is paid to the renovation of compromised buildings, no longer functional or in a state of neglect through interventions which aim to promote environmental sustainability and the improvement of the building and urban fabric from a structural, architectural, energy, social and economic point of view.

The technical provisions for the implementation of Law 16/2018 were approved with:

D.G.R. 16 November 2018, n. 43-7891 - *Approval of the technical parameters and criteria for the application of the regional law 4 October 2018, n. 16 (Measures for reuse, redevelopment of buildings and urban regeneration).*

D.G.R. 16 November 2018, n. 42-7890 - *Approval and update of the building sustainability assessment system called "ITACA Protocol - Piemonte Region - Buildings".*

The Piemonte Region governs construction activity with legislative and regulatory provisions, actively collaborating with professionals and local authorities, through the "community" created within the "MUDE Piemonte" project to carry out simplification, uniformity and standardization of building processes. The Region also promotes and implements policies and strategies aimed at making construction activity increasingly sustainable.

With **D.C.R. n. 247-45856 of 28 November 2017**, the Regional Council approved the new Regional Building Regulations (RET) in acknowledgment of the agreement between the Government, the Regions and the Municipalities concerning the adoption of the standard building regulations pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 1 sexies, of the decree of the President of the Republic 6 June 2001, n. 380. The new regional building regulation completely replaces the building regulation approved with D.C.R. n. 548-9691 of 29 July 1999. The new RET enters into force the day after its publication in the Official Bulletin. Within 180 days of its entry into force, the Municipalities will have to adapt, according to the procedure referred to in Article 3 of the Regional Law 19/1999, and adopt a transitional rule to incorporate the new urban planning and building parameters gradually.

The Piemonte Region, aware that the protection of the landscape can be effectively pursued only through the synergy of planning and enhancement tools, has approved the Regional Landscape

Plan and undertaken active policies for the improvement of the landscape quality, also through the financing of specific interventions. As part of regional policies for the enhancement of the landscape, the Paesaggiopiemonte website is online, an editorial tool that puts knowledge and experience on landscape issues online, in search of a constructive exchange with the entire community.

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

Legislative Decree 11 January 2018, n. 9 Implementation rules of the special statute for the Trentino-Alto Adige region, containing amendments and additions to the decree of the President of the Republic March 22, 1974, n. 381, in the matter of urban planning.

Legislative Decree 7 July 2016, n. 146 Implementation rule of the special statute for the Trentino-Alto Adige Region on urban planning of the commercial sector, containing amendments and additions to the decree of the President of the Republic of 22 March 1974, n. 381, on urban planning and public works.

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

Territorial planning analyzes and coordinates the transformation processes of the provincial territory in the medium - long term at a strategic level; initially linked to the scale of intervention of the city, with the term "urban planning", territorial planning now includes both forms of urban planning and the broader ones at a district and regional scale.

The principles that inspire territorial planning are based on sustainable development, environmental protection and territorial cohesion, with the aim of improving the quality of life of present and future populations and saving non-renewable resources.

Important elements in the management of territorial transformations are:

- particular attention to soil consumption,
- the effects of climate change and the resilience of territories,
- the relationship between urban centers and rural areas,
- mobility management,
- the correct allocation of resources and the planning of infrastructure networks as well
- the safeguarding of local specificities and the protection of biodiversity.

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO

Provincial Law 4 August 2015, n. 15 Provincial law for the government of the territory, With this law the Autonomous Province of Trento, in the exercise of its primary competence in the field of urban planning, regulatory plans and landscape protection provided for by the Special Statute and in accordance with the principles of the law provincial June 16, 2006, n. 3 (Rules on the

governance of the autonomy of Trentino), dictates provisions for the governance and enhancement of the provincial territory, defining, in particular :

a) the type, objectives, contents, training procedures and effects of territorial planning tools and implementation plans;

b) the regulation of the protection and enhancement of the landscape, with the indication of the specific competences of the Province, communities and municipalities and with the identification of tools aimed at guaranteeing high quality levels of the urbanized, agricultural and natural landscape;

c) the building regulations.

VALLE D'AOSTA

Regional Law 5/2018 - L.R. which reforms the text of the L.R. 11/1998 with particular reference to the provisions regarding variations to municipal regulatory plans (Title III Municipal Planning), to the procedure for issuing the building permit (Articles 60 and 60bis), to the reorganization of the rules concerning historic centers (Articles 52, 52bis, 52ter, 52quater), to the health and hygiene requirements (art. 95) and to provisions concerning other regulations in the urban planning and building fields. Mediated protection is implemented pursuant to the L.R. 6 April 1998, n. 11 on urban planning and territorial planning through the consultation with the municipal administrations of those planning tools that define building development strategies.

Regional Law 5/2014 - amendments to regional laws n. 18/1994 (Delegations to the Municipalities of the Aosta Valley for administrative functions in the field of landscape protection), no. 11/1998 (town planning and territorial planning regulations of the Aosta Valley) and no. 27/1999.

Regional Law 11/1998 - urban planning and territorial planning in VDA (coordinated text with subsequent amendments).

Regional Law 13/1998 - Territorial Landscape Plan, a tool for governing the regional territory to direct and coordinate the actions of Public Administration. It is the reference framework for all activities, public and private, which affect the territorial structure, urban developments, the protection and enhancement of the landscape, the environment and the historical heritage, as established by regional law n. 1 of 1993 and subsequent amendments.

VENETO

The main discipline in the field of spatial planning consists of:

Regional law 4 April 2019, n. 14 Veneto 2050: policies for urban redevelopment and the renaturalization of the territory and amendments to LR 11/2004

Regional Law 6 June 2017, n. 14 Containment of Land Consumption and amendments to Regional Law 11/2004

Regional law 23 April 2004, n. 11 Rules for the government of the territory and in the field of landscape – Guidelines

Landscape territorial planning is used to "protect and regulate the territory to improve the quality of life with a view to sustainable development and in line with the integration and development processes of the European space, implementing the European Landscape Convention, combating climate change and increasing competitiveness".

2. Are there any plans and/or spatial planning programmes or sustainable development programmes respectively set in place that contain guidelines for sustainable development and spatial planning for contiguous areas?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is no, then explain how to proceed. If the answer is yes, give some examples.

Yes, here are some of the main initiatives of the last 10 years.

In Italy, directives are established for sustainable development and sustainable territorial planning for contiguous areas through plans and / or programs for territorial planning and respectively for sustainable development mainly through the General Regional Territorial Plans and the Provincial Territorial Coordination Plans.

There are several examples of plans or programs that set guidelines for land use planning. The issue of land consumption for the implementation of infrastructural and civil interventions by public administrations or private entities is highly topical and it is connected to the need to contain the consumption of an exhaustible and non-renewable resource and to move to a new model of territorial development mainly focused on the requalification and reuse of the existing building heritage.

At the regional level, there are numerous provisions aimed at containing land consumption and also urban redevelopment: many Regions envisage them as objectives or fundamental principles in the context of the laws on territorial governance.

For example, in **Liguria** the LR 36/1997 “Regional urban planning law” as amended by LR 11/2015 “Amendments to the Regional Law 4 September 1997, n. 36. Territorial planning pursues purposes of environmental and functional qualification of the territory of the region and territorial planning is inspired by the principle of minimum consumption of the territorial and landscape-environmental resources available.

In **Piemonte**, Regional Law 56/1977 "Protection and use of the land" modified by LR 3/2013 and most recently by LR 3/2015, the planning tools ensure the sustainable development of the territory through:

- the redevelopment of already urbanized areas;
- the containment of land consumption

In **Veneto**, the regional law 11/2004 and the amendments to Regional Law 4/2015 "Amendments to regional laws and provisions on the governance of the territory and regional protected natural areas" and Regional Law 14/2017 on land consumption limits, establishes criteria, guidelines, methods and contents of planning tools to achieve the following purposes:

- promotion and implementation of sustainable and lasting development
- protection of the quality of urban and extra-urban settlements, through building and environmental recovery
- use of new territorial resources only when there are no alternatives

For the **Autonomous Province of Bolzano**, the principles that inspire territorial planning are based on sustainable development, environmental protection and territorial cohesion with the aim of improving the quality of life of present and future populations and saving non-renewable resources. Important elements in the management of territorial transformations are: particular attention to land consumption, the effects of climate change and the resilience of the territories, the relationship between urban centers and rural areas, the management of mobility, the correct allocation of resources and the planning of infrastructure networks as well as the safeguarding of local specificities and the protection of biodiversity.

3. Do spatial planning agendas, programmes, or other measures for ensuring economic and rational use of land and facilitating a sound, harmonious development of the whole region feature the following?	Yes	No
A thorough clarification and evaluation of land-use requirements	X	
Foresighted integral planning	X	
Coordination of the measures taken	X	

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

At the state and regional government level, the plans and / or programs for spatial planning or other measures adopted in favor of the contained and rational use of land and of healthy and harmonious development contain adequate clarifications and assessments on the interests of land use, a integrated and long-term planning and the harmonization of consequent measures.

The territorial planning is in itself integrated as it involves all aspects related to a specific area: geological, environmental, architectural, engineering, production.

The purpose of good territorial planning is to organize a correct interaction between human activities and the territory on which they are carried out, to create a safe territorial development and a sustainable use of resources.

4. Are spatial planning activities in border areas undertaken as joint and collaborative efforts between neighbouring contracting parties?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, during which planning phase and on which government level?

In border areas there is an attempt to harmonize spatial planning, in fact this can play an important role both in reducing vulnerability and increasing the resilience of the territory as well as in ensuring sustainable “climate-proof” development in mountain regions.

An example of this are the **Flood Risk Management Plans (PGRA)** in implementation of Directive 2007/60 / EC. Directive 2007/60 / EC so-called "Floods Directive", which entered into force on November 26, 2007, established "a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks aimed at reducing the negative consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activities connected with floods”.

According to the Directive, all Member States must have flood risk management plans that cover all aspects of risk management and in particular "prevention, protection, and preparedness, including flood forecasting and flood management systems. In addition, Member States must coordinate their flood risk management activities in shared river basins with other countries.

Furthermore, in the border areas there is a search for harmonization of territorial planning, economic development and environmental needs with other Contracting Parties mainly in the context of European programs: both the process linked to the EUSALP macro-regional strategy and the financial programs affecting the Alpine territory, such as the Alpine Space Program and other cross-border cooperation programs.

Interreg- Alpine Space- TRAILS The project aims to generate meaningful knowledge of Alpine Industrial Landscapes (AILs) and to develop and test sustainable transformation strategies applicable and replicable throughout the Alpine space. In a multidisciplinary and transnational approach, the project combines expertise in the fields of spatial and landscape planning, socioeconomic sciences and ecological restoration, cooperating directly with local communities in four pilot sites in Austria (Eisenerz), Italy (Borgo San Dalmazzo), France (L'Argentière-la-Bessée) and Slovenia (Tržič).

Through this process, the project will generate the following results: (a) AIL webGIS database covering the entire Alpine region, (b) evaluation tool to evaluate the actual conditions of AIL, (c) test-design tool to evaluate AIL's potential and transformational impacts, (d) AIL's knowledge exchange, information, and decision support platform, (e) AIL's learning module for training activities.

Interreg – Alpine Space- OpenSpaceAlps - Sustainable development of Alpine open spaces by improving the governance of spatial planning - was approved in the fourth INTERREG VB call of the Alpine Space Program. Spatially refers to the Alpine region and the area covered by EUSALP - EU Strategy for the Alpine Space Region. Six institutions from Austria, France, Italy, Germany, and Slovenia are involved in the implementation of the project.

The aim of the project is to promote the sustainable development of the Alpine Space by maintaining open spaces as part of the Alpine green infrastructure through an interconnected and multilevel transnational spatial governance that considers the integration of ecosystem functions and needs into policies.

Soil4Life is a European project that aims to promote the sustainable use of land as a strategic, limited and non-renewable resource, co-funded by the European Commission through the Life program, it involves Italian, French and Croatian partners, in particular associations and research bodies.

The project includes a series of training and information activities aimed at public administrations, citizens, farmers, and professionals and intends to promote a permanent consultation table of the bodies involved in soil governance at national level (MIPAAF, MATTM, SNPA, CREA, ANCI, etc.) and 21 regional observatories on land consumption (with the full involvement of the ARPA / APPA). Among the objectives is the drafting of a White Paper for sustainable management and the Charter of principles for sustainable land use.

--

5. Are there special programmes in place, dedicated to the protection against natural hazards (particularly floods, rockfalls avalanches, mudflows) in the Alpine regions?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Local and territorial authorities throughout the Alps provide for the realization of reforestation works, improvement of the flow conditions in the riverbeds, protection of the sward, stabilization of hillsides, defense against avalanches, riverbed consolidation and slope stabilization defense of inhabited centers, productive settlements and linear infrastructures, rainwater control, naturalistic engineering, construction of bridges, delimitation of areas at hydraulic and hydrogeological risk, land improvements.

The Ministry of the Environment, within the framework of its competences, in the Soil and Water Safety Division, coordinates the activities related to the defense of the soil in the context of regulations, directives, projects and initiatives of the European Union and of Bodies and / or International Conventions.

On the matter, reference is also made to Legislative Decree 152/2006 (Environmental Code), which is dealt with in more detail in the rest of the questionnaire.

Space for any further comments:

III. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. c AC – General Obligations in the field of “Prevention of Air Pollution”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. c AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...]

c) prevention of air pollution – the objective is to drastically reduce the emission of pollutants and pollution problems in the Alpine region, together with inputs of harmful substances from outside the region, to a level which is not harmful to man, animals and plants.”

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. c AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why.

The **Part V of Legislative Decree 152/2006**, with its annexes and subsequent amendments, summarizes all the legislation concerning emissions into the atmosphere.

The subjects responsible for the assessment and management of air quality in Italy are the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces. These therefore have the obligation to prepare an Air Quality Plan, in cases where the levels in the ambient air of the pollutants sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, benzene, carbon monoxide, lead and particulate matter PM10 and PM2, 5 exceed the respective limit or target values set at European level. The purpose of the Plan is to ensure compliance with the limit values within the shortest possible time.

The main initiatives carried out in the last few years are listed below.

In December 2015, the 21st Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention for the Fight against Climate Change - COP21 was held in Paris. The Conference ended with the adoption of an international agreement, aimed at regulating greenhouse gas emissions, now identified with certainty by science as the main culprits for the increase in the planet's temperature. The agreement, which runs alongside the Montreal Protocol for the elimination of ozone-depleting substances, represented an exceptional opportunity to steer energy and economic policies towards a model of sustainable growth.

In December 2016, the leaders gathered at COP22 in Marrakech, agreed to develop a plan to implement the Paris climate agreement. The plan must be defined by 31 December 2018. A commitment that will bring together 200 nations, signatories of a document in which the fight against climate change is once again deemed urgent and priority.

The commitment of the European Union - EU, and therefore of Italy, is represented by the objectives set with the new Climate-Energy Package to 2030. In particular, we must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% compared to 1990, increase up to 27% the weight of

renewable sources on final energy consumption, generating savings of 27% compared to the expected trend consumption of energy. To achieve these objectives and tackle climate change it is necessary to combine "adaptation" and "mitigation" measures.

In June 2015, the Ministry of the Environment approved the **National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change - SNAC**. The Strategy provides an overall view of climate change and the paths to be taken to mitigate its impacts, with reference to the exceptional rise in temperatures, especially in summer, to the increase in the frequency of extreme weather events - heat waves, droughts, episodes of heavy rainfall - and the reduction of average annual rainfall and annual river flows. The SNAC will be implemented through the development of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, which will identify both the areas and methods of intervention and their possible declination in national, sectoral, district and local programs.

The measures to mitigate climate change first envisage the strengthening of the European Emission Trading System - ETS, which limits greenhouse gas emissions from the industrial sector. An overall review of the mechanism is underway, in order to make it more efficient and correct the distortions that have contributed to depressing the market price of CO₂, ultimately giving a wrong "signal" to the investment choices of the private sector. To reduce emissions from sectors not covered by the ETS - mainly construction, transport and agriculture - measures for energy efficiency, renewables and sustainable mobility will instead be strengthened. On the energy saving front, the potential to be exploited is large and can have important positive effects on employment in various production sectors.

There are many solutions for efficiency, both on the electrical and thermal fronts, which have a high degree of economic sustainability, but are still scarcely widespread due to critical issues, such as the not always immediate payback times or the lack of information. / expertise for the evaluation of interventions. To overcome these obstacles, in addition to confirming the already operational support measures, such as tax deductions or White Certificates, targeted programs and tools will be activated, such as the Redevelopment Plan for Central Public Administration buildings or the National Energy Efficiency Fund, provided for by Legislative Decree 102/2014.

On the renewables front, it being understood that today we cover a share of final consumption of more than 17%, in line with the target to be achieved by 2020, a complex transition must be managed. In fact, an "economic-cultural" change is underway in this sector in which renewables "give up" the role of "beneficiaries of public support" and fully enter the market, competing and with other production energy methods.

The point is how to manage the change taking place, hitting the established environmental goals, and defending a precious sector that has grown a lot in recent years. In this perspective, in designing the support and incentive policies for renewables, precise strategies and priorities must be defined, which will imply support for widespread generation, self-consumption, technological

evolution of existing plants and innovation, with particular regarding those sectors where the national expertise is more consolidated.

On the sustainable mobility front, the intervention measures are characterized by a strong interaction and need for coordination with local authorities. The actions are aimed, on the one hand, at promoting alternative modes of travel to the private car, such as collective transport and supplementary services, such as shared mobility, on the other hand, at supporting the spread of low-emission vehicles, starting with from electric ones. In this perspective, on 30 December 2015, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of the Environment, the Conference of Regions, the Autonomous Provinces and the National Association of Italian Municipalities - ANCI, aimed at defining and implementing homogeneous measures. improvement and protection of air quality with priority interventions in metropolitan cities. The Protocol includes specific measures, such as the national experimental program of sustainable home-school and home-work mobility provided for by the Environmental Link (Law 221/2015) and support for electric mobility through the Kyoto Revolving Fund (Ministerial Decree no. February 2, 2016).

NATIONAL LAW

Climate Decree Law n.111 / 2019 *"Urgent measures for compliance with the obligations established by the Directive 2008/50 / EC on air quality "*

Memorandum of Understanding establishing the "action plan for improving air quality" between the Government, Regions and Autonomous Provinces. The Plan is divided into 5 areas of intervention: one transversal and four thematic. For each area of intervention, specific operational actions are identified as part of a single and comprehensive strategy.

The definition of the areas of intervention and actions, which constitute their specification from an operational point of view, are based on the awareness that the factors affecting air quality are manifold and require a transversal and rational activity aimed at understanding and identifying the problems and their solution, through specific interventions that both directly and indirectly can ensure healthier air for citizens by reducing polluting atmospheric emissions.

The Parties operate on this situation, together with the Regions, on the basis of their specific and respective functions, in compliance with the competences of each.

The Actions include the adoption of agreements between the State, Regions and Autonomous Provinces for the improvement of air quality.

In all the regions and in the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, the ARPAs and the APAs manage the air quality monitoring networks that provide official data, on the basis of which the measures required by European regulations are adopted by national, regional and local authorities to combat situations of atmospheric pollution.

According to current legislation, the data of the air quality assessments (consolidated and in real time) must be transmitted through Eionet's Central Data Repository (CDR) structure according to the specifications provided by the EC (Decision 2011/850 / EU).

ISPRA, through the InfoAria system, takes care of the collection of regional datasets, and in agreement with the Ministry of the Environment, verifies the completeness and correctness of the data and information received and compliance with the required formats.

It then aggregates the regional air quality monitoring datasets and the regional and autonomous provincial plans / programs for air quality remediation, generating the national envelope and collaborates with the Ministry of the Environment in the phases of official transmission of the various datasets.

It guarantees the evolutionary maintenance activities of the InfoAria system to support the reporting activity and prepares annual reports on the monitoring and assessment of air quality in Italy, making them available to the public.

Legislative Decree, 30/05/2018 n ° 81, implementing decree of the EU directive 2016/2284 which promotes the achievement of air quality levels that "*do not cause significant negative impacts and significant risks for human health and the environment*".

In particular, the decree pursues the following objectives:

- reduce the total annual anthropogenic national emissions of a series of substances to meet specific levels by 2020 and 2030;
- activate the monitoring of emissions of a series of substances for which there are no obligations to reduce emissions;
- obtain, through a monitoring system, data relating to the impacts of atmospheric pollution on ecosystems.

The recipients of the provision include both public and private subjects.

Ministerial Decree of 26 January 2017 "*Implementation of Directive (EU) 2015/1480 of 28 August 2015, which amends certain annexes of Directives 2004/107 / EC and 2008/50 / EC in the parts relating to reference methods, data validation and the location of the sampling points for assessing the quality of the ambient air*"

Ministerial Decree of 5 May 2015 "*Methods for assessing air quality measurement stations referred to in Article 6 of Legislative Decree 13 August 2010, n. 155*"

Legislative Decree 24 December 2012, n. 250 "*Amendments and additions to the legislative decree 13 August 2010, n. 155, implementing Directive 2008/50 / EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air in Europe.*"

Ministerial Decree of 29 November 2012 *“Identification of the special air quality measurement stations provided for by article 6, paragraph 1, and by article 8, paragraphs 6 and 7 of the legislative decree 13 August 2010, n. 155 ”*

Legislative Decree 13 August 2010, n. 155 *"Implementation of Directive 2008/50 / EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air in Europe"*

Legislative Decree 3 April 2006, n. 152 "Environmental regulations" - Part V

REGIONAL LAW

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

Regional Law FVG 17 April 2014, n.7 - Provisions on open data and their reuse.

Regional law FVG 28 March 2014, n.5 Urgent provisions on GMOs and amendments to the regional law 23 April 2007, n. 9 (Regulations on forest resources).

Clarifications: FVG Region - System of Local Autonomies: Lighting fires and L.R. 5/2014. Clarifications.

Presidential Decree of the Region 15 March 2013, n.47 Lr 16/2007 - Legislative Decree 152/2006 - approval of the paper bearing "Update of the regional plan for improving air quality", an integral part of the approved regional plan for improving air quality

Regional Council Resolution No. 288 of 27 February 2013 - Lr 16/2007 - Legislative Decree 152/2006 - approval of the update of the regional air quality improvement plan. Annex 1 to Resolution 288/2013.

Regional Council Resolution no.36 of 16 January 2013 - Legislative Decree 152/2006 - update of the regional plan for improving air quality

Regional Council Resolution 30 August 2012, n. 1487 - Lr 16/2007 - Dlgs 152/2006 - start of the procedure for verifying the subjection to SEA of the updating of the regional air quality improvement plan. Annex 1 to Resolution 1487/2012. Annex 2 to Resolution 1487/2012.

Regional Law FVG 13 February 2012, n.1 - Urgent regulations for the containment of polluting emissions from benzo (a) pyrene, arsenic, cadmium and nickel on the regional territory.

Decree President of the Region January 16, 2012, n.010 - Law 16/2007, art. 2, paragraph 1. Definitive approval of the documents " Regional Action Plan " (Annex 1), " Environmental report - strategic environmental assessment of the Regional Action Plan " (Annex 2), " Synthesis not Environmental Report Technique - Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Regional Action Plan " (Annex 3) and "Summary statement relating to the strategic environmental assessment path of the Regional Action Plan (pursuant to art. 1, letter b), of Legislative Decree 152/2006 "(Annex 4).

Regional Council Resolution 24 November 2011, n. 2271 - Legislative Decree 152/2006, art 17, paragraph 1. regional action plan, environmental report, non-technical summary of the environmental report and summary declaration. acquisition of local autonomy council opinion. preliminary approval.

Presidential Decree of the Region of 31 May 2010, n. 0124 - The Regional Air Quality Improvement Plan (PRMQA) was definitively approved by decree of the President.

Regional Council Resolution 12 May 2010, n. 913 - Lr 16/2007, art 2, paragraph 1. final approval of the "regional plan for improving air quality" (annex 1), "environmental report" (annex 2), "non-technical summary of the report environmental "(annex 3)," the air quality of the city of Trieste with particular reference to the Servola area "(annex 4) and the summary declaration art17, paragraph 1, Legislative Decree 152/2006 (annex 5)

Regional Law FVG 18 June 2007, n.16 - Rules on the protection of atmospheric pollution and noise pollution.

Regional Council Resolution 04 March 2005, n. 421 - Action plan for the containment and prevention of acute episodes of atmospheric pollution

LIGURIA

Resolution of the Regional Council n.941 of November 16, 2018 attached to the resolution of the Regional Council n.941 of 2018 "Approval of urgent measures for the reduction of concentrations of pollutants in ambient air in the Liguria Region"

Regional law 6 June 2017, n. 12 "Rules on air quality and environmental authorizations"

Resolution of the Regional Council n. 536 of 10 June 2016 Review of the classification of areas and agglomerations pursuant to art. 4 of Legislative Decree no.155 of 2010 implementing Directive 2008/50 / EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air in Europe and annexed to the resolution of the Regional Council no. 536 of 10 June 2016

Resolution of the Regional Council No. 1613 of 19 December 2014 Approval of the air quality assessment program pursuant to art. 5 of the Legislative Decree. 155/10

Resolution of the Regional Council n.44 of 24 January 2014 Adoption of zoning pursuant to Article 3 of Legislative Decree n.155 of 2010 implementing Directive 2008/50 / EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air in Europe

Resolution of the Regional Council n.1011 of 5 August 2013 Approval of an excerpt of the plan for the adaptation of the actions to improve air quality in the "Bormida" area

Resolution of the Regional Council n.1196 of 26 September 2008 Monitoring and implementation of the plan for the rehabilitation and protection of air quality and for the reduction of greenhouse gases - Air quality assessment 2007

Resolution of the Regional Council n.946 of 3 August 2007 Revision of the zoning and adaptation of the provisions of the plan for the rehabilitation and protection of air quality and for the reduction of greenhouse gases referred to in the resolution of the Regional Council no.4 of 2006

Regional Council Resolution No. 4 of 21 February 2006 Regional plan for the rehabilitation and protection of air quality and for the reduction of greenhouse gases

Regional Council Resolution No. 1175 of 7 October 2005 Approval, pursuant to Article 6 of Legislative Decree No. 183 of 2004, of the zoning of the regional territory for ozone and actions aimed at assessing its concentrations in air

Regional Council Resolution No. 1144 of October 15, 2004 Approval of the zoning of the territory pursuant to Ministerial Decree No. 60 of 2002 and adaptation of the air quality monitoring system

LOMBARDIA

With the resolution of the **Regional Council n. 2055 of 31-07-2019** starting from 1 October 2019, the MoVe-In project (Polluting Vehicle Monitoring) was launched, which provides for the possibility of monitoring the mileage of vehicles by installing a device on board (so-called “black box”) able to provide the Lombardia Region with real mileage data, in order to introduce new control methods to limit the actual emissions produced by the vehicles themselves.

All information and the procedure for joining are available on the web application www.movein.regione.lombardia.it With resolution no. 3606 of 28 September 2020, the possibility of joining Move-In also extends to petrol euro 1 and diesel euro 4 vehicles (NB: following the suspension of the circulation restrictions, the adhesion to Move-in for euro vehicles has been suspended 4 diesel).

Regional law 11 December 2006 - n. 24 "Regulations for the prevention and reduction of atmospheric emissions to protect health and the environment".

This law lays down the rules to reduce emissions into the atmosphere and to improve air quality for the purposes of protecting health and the environment, in implementation of the Council's framework directive 96/62 / EC of 27 September 1996 (Evaluation and ambient air quality management), as well as the derived Council Directives 1999/30 / EC of 22 April 1999 (Ambient air quality limit values for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particles and lead), 2000/69 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2000 (Limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air) and 2002/3 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of February 12, 2002 (Ozone in the air), in application of the state rules of transposition and taking as reference the legislative decree 3 April 2006, n. 152 (Environmental regulations).

PIEMONTE

D.G.R 57-7628 of 28 September 2018, the integration to the D.G.R. 42-5805 of 20 October 2017, "implementation of the Program Agreement for the coordinated and joint adoption of air quality remediation measures in the Padano Basin", which establishes emergency anti-smog measures in the Piemonte Region with traffic restrictions, to domestic heating with wood and pellets.

The Region has drawn up the **Regional Air Quality Plan (PRQA)**, the programmatic document that defines the principles and objectives on which all the measures that will have a direct or indirect impact on emissions into the atmosphere must converge. There are forty-seven measures affecting the agriculture, energy and industry, transport, urban regeneration and communication sectors. The goal is to drastically reduce atmospheric emissions of the main pollutants, first of all fine dust (PM 10 and PM 2.5) and nitrogen dioxide.

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO

Resolution no.1904 of 11/16/2017 and subsequently Resolution no. 1387/2018, the provincial plan for the protection of air quality which contains a series of strategies and measures to consolidate the results obtained and to address critical issues more effectively.

The Plan aims to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health by pursuing the following objectives:

- a) generalized improvement of the environment and quality of life, avoiding the transfer of pollution between different environmental sectors;
- b) integration of environmental needs into sectoral policies, in order to ensure sustainable social and economic development;
- c) rationalization of planning for air quality management and for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
- d) modification of public and private production and consumption patterns which negatively affect air quality;
- e) joint use of prescriptive, economic and market measures, also through the promotion of eco-management and environmental audit systems;
- f) participation and involvement of the social partners and the public;
- g) provision of adequate authorization, inspection and monitoring procedures, in order to ensure the best application of the measures identified.

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

Resolution of the Provincial Council of 31 July 2018, n. 749 Program for the reduction of NO₂ pollution 2018 - 2023. The program was approved by the provincial government on 31 July 2018 and provides for a series of measures, to be implemented at the provincial level and by the municipalities of Bolzano, Merano, Bressanone and Laives in order to ensure compliance with the NO₂ limit value. The program also includes measures to be implemented in order to reduce emissions caused by traffic on the A22.

Resolution of the Provincial Council of 10 April 2018, n. 320 Approval of the provisions on emissions from thermal plants

Decree of the President of the Province 6 June 2012, n. 19 Authorization procedure for atmospheric emissions.

Decree of the President of the Province 15 September 2011, n. 37 Regulation on air quality.

VALLE D'AOSTA

At the regional level, the legislation for air quality is constituted by the **Regional Plan for the Remediation, Improvement and Maintenance of Air Quality**:

L.R. 25 November 2016, n. 23, approving the update of the regional plan for the rehabilitation, improvement, and maintenance of air quality for the nine-year period 2016/2024.

The reference legislation on atmospheric emissions is currently contained in the fifth part of the legislative decree 3 April 2006, n. 152 and in the resolution of the regional council no. 1430 of 30 August 2013.

For the exercise of some activities that can generate emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, prior authorization must be requested from the Region. A similar request must be submitted by those who intend to transfer the business to another Municipality or make substantial changes to the plants already authorized.

VENETO

Resolution no. 90 of 19 April 2016 with which the Regional Council approved the update of the Regional Plan for the Protection and Restoration of the Atmosphere. With **Resolution no. 1909 of 11/29/2016**, specific guidelines were adopted on the basis of proposals made by municipalities and provinces of the Veneto area, with the aim of providing an effective response to the problems associated with local PM₁₀ pollution with the implementation of structural measures and measures that can be activated when the daily limit value of 50 micrograms / mc of PM₁₀ is exceeded continuously for at least 7 days and for 3 consecutive days the daily average of 100 micrograms / mc of PM₁₀ is exceeded.

2. Have specific measures been taken to drastically reduce the emission of pollutants and pollution problems in the Alpine region to a level, which is not harmful to man, animals and plants?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

As already mentioned, the Ministry of the Environment has promoted the signing of specific program agreements with the Regions and other Ministries aimed at activating common actions and initiatives for the improvement of air quality.

National legislation on air quality aims to gradually reduce the concentrations of atmospheric pollutants, to protect the environment and human health. In fact, concentration limit values are set for a series of pollutants which must be respected within specific dates; compliance must be ensured through the planning and adoption of remediation measures and interventions.

The Regions have primary competence around air quality assessment and management and are required to draw up regional recovery plans and the adoption of intervention measures for the improvement of air quality at the local level.

The subjects responsible for the assessment and management of air quality in Italy are the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces. These therefore have the obligation to prepare an Air Quality Plan, in cases where the levels in the ambient air of the pollutants sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, benzene, carbon monoxide, lead and particulate matter PM10 and PM2, 5 exceed the respective limit or target values set at European level. The purpose of the Plan is to ensure compliance with the limit values within the shortest possible time.

3. Have specific measures been taken to reduce inputs of harmful substances from outside of the region to a level, which is not harmful to man, animals and plants?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Currently the emission trends are decreasing and the reduction in concentrations is evident throughout the national territory, but this improvement is not yet sufficient to ensure compliance

with the limit values; failure to comply with these values is localized in small areas, mostly belonging to the main urban centers, for example in the Padano Basin the exceedances are widespread throughout the territory also due to particularly unfavorable weather and climatic conditions.

On 19 December 2013, the *Agreement for the coordinated and joint adoption of measures for the rehabilitation of air quality in the Padano Basin* was signed by the Ministers of the environment, infrastructure and transport, economic development, health, agricultural policies and by eight Regions and Autonomous Provinces of the Po Basin and provides for specific commitments for the undersigned parties, to be implemented through the preparation of regulatory and programmatic measures to combat atmospheric pollution.

The national action is aimed at ensuring constant support to local administrations and in particular, in recent years, coordination has been strengthened aimed at the adoption of shared actions in the Regions that administer the areas sharing similar environmental criticalities. The measures adopted with the regional air quality plans and the interregional agreements promoted at national level mainly concern the following sectors: - the production of electricity and industrial activities; - the management of mobility and the control of road transport emissions, mainly in urban areas; - domestic combustion of wood; - ammonia emissions deriving from the fertilization of agricultural land and livestock.

The aforementioned **Legislative Decree 30 May 2018, no. 81** Implementation of Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 concerning the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants also intervenes on the subject.

Additional comments:

IV. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. d AC – General Obligations in the field of “Soil Conservation”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. d AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...]

d) soil conservation – the objective is to reduce quantitative and qualitative soil damage, in particular by applying agricultural and forestry methods which do not harm the soil, through minimum interference with soil and land, control of erosion and the restriction of soil sealing.”.

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. d AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why.

The national legislation on soil protection is contained in Legislative Decree 152/2006 (Environmental Code), the Third Part of which is dedicated to the rules on soil protection and the fight against desertification, the protection of water from pollution and resource management.

Soil conservation is defined in Article 54, letter u) *as the set of actions and activities relating to the protection and safeguarding of the territory, rivers, canals and collectors, lakes, lagoons, the coastal strip, of groundwater, as well as of the territory connected to these, with the purpose of reducing the hydraulic risk, stabilizing the phenomena of geological instability, optimizing the use and management of the water heritage, enhancing the environmental and landscape characteristics connected.*

Soil consumption is monitored by the National System for the Protection of the Environment which every year produces the national report "Soil consumption, territorial dynamics and ecosystem services" It is a phenomenon associated with the loss of a fundamental environmental resource, due to the occupation of originally agricultural, natural or semi-natural surface. The phenomenon therefore refers to an increase in artificial ground cover, linked to settlement dynamics. A process mainly due to the construction of new buildings and infrastructures, the expansion of cities, the densification or conversion of land within an urban area, the infrastructure of the territory.

The issue of land consumption limits has been under the attention of Parliament for some time, in a complex regulatory framework that sees the need to identify, first, unitary definitions, and then coordinate the different levels of government on the matter.

There is still no national legislation, which is being approved by Parliament, the framework of regional legislation is rather heterogeneous, including provisions, regulations or principles included in laws aimed at containing land consumption and urban regeneration.

REGIONAL LEGISLATION

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

Regional Law 6/2019, which repeals Regional Law 21/2015, with the aim of simplifying the Building Code referred to in Regional Law 19/2009. Its focal point remains the urban planning and construction sector, while preserving, however, the reduction of land consumption and the goal of promoting and increasing the recovery and renovation of the existing building stock.

LR 29/2017 has among its objectives the recovery and redevelopment of the existing real estate assets, favoring solutions aimed at limiting land consumption and which, in particular, provides for measures to contain the consumption of new land, through measures for the improvement of energy or hygienic-functional quality of buildings and limits to interventions in derogation of distances, surfaces or volumes provided for by urban planning tools.

LR 21/2015, subsequently repealed, represented an evolution in planning: in fact, the principles of sustainable development and the paradigm of urban regeneration were introduced, through the containment of land consumption, through the recovery of non-industrial and commercial areas. used and the reuse of existing buildings. The same principles and objectives of sustainable development were recalled in the Regional Law 3/2015 and traced by the Regional Law 19/2009, later modified by the Regional Law **13/2014**.

LR 5/2007, subject to frequent changes over time, provides (Article 36 paragraph 1) that "the Region publishes the Report on the state of the Territory annually" with which its condition is accounted for in the previous year. This device has been integrated and modified with Regional Law 12/2008, by which "non-building restrictions" are introduced as guidelines for planning (art. 1 paragraph 1).

LIGURIA

L.R. 23/2018 on Urban regeneration and recovery of agricultural land, introduced an organic legislation that identifies urban regeneration as a strategic alternative to the consumption of new land and sets the construction target on new areas equal to zero, to be achieved by 2050 , with the identification of urban areas in conditions of urban and building decay entrusted to the Municipalities.

DGR n.321 of 11 May 2018 *Guidelines containing criteria and methods for the preparation of the municipal urban plan PUC and the simplified PUC.*

LR 1/2017 changes are made both to the regional urban planning law and to LR 13/14, the consolidated text on landscape matters.

LR 22/2015 stabilizes the house plan previously introduced by LR 49/2009

LR 16/2008 governs building activity by regulating interventions on the building stock.

LR 36/1997 *Regional urban planning law* pursues the objectives of environmental and functional qualification of the territory based on the principle of minimum consumption of the territorial and landscape-environmental resources available. The urban planning law has been updated several times with various interventions, including LR 11/2015, LR 29/2015 and LR 29/2016.

LOMBARDIA

Regional Law 17/2018 amends art. 5 of the Regional Law 31/2014 to allow the Municipalities that have the PGT Plan Document to extend it until the publication in the Official Bulletin of the Lombardia Region (BURL) of the integration of the PTR.

Regional Law 31/2014 deals with the need for soil protection and introduces rules aimed at limiting land consumption and promoting the regeneration of already urbanized areas, also through simplified procedures and the provision of specific incentives. The Regional Law 31/2014 also modifies the Regional Law 12/2005 in several points, providing for the adaptation of all the territorial planning tools, in accordance with the strategy of "realizing in the territory the target set by the European Commission of reaching by 2050 to a net occupation of land equal to zero ". Monitoring (Article 3 paragraph 1) is the responsibility of the Permanent Regional Observatory.

Regional Law 4/2012 is mainly aimed at the redevelopment of existing buildings: in art. 3 paragraph 2, in fact, it is expected - also in derogation to the provisions of the municipal planning instruments in force and adopted - an additional volume of 5% bonus compared to the pre-existing one for interventions aimed at improving energy efficiency. The provision also establishes (Article 8 paragraph 1) the monitoring activity, for the Region, for which the municipalities communicate to the Region which measures have been taken and which interventions have been approved.

Law 12/2005 definition of new tools for planning and land management, is proposed the priority objective of reducing land consumption and urban regeneration.

PIEMONTE

LR 16/2018, in art. 2 paragraph 1, defines as land consumption the "change of the soil through land cover interventions with the use of paving or other permanent structures, inside or above ground, which prevent rainwater from reaching the aquifer naturally".

The 2017 Regional Landscape Plan pays attention to areas of high agronomic interest and sets out the principle of reuse and containment of land consumption for multiple landforms.

LR 3/2013, created to address urban regeneration processes according to the dictates of environmental and social sustainability, on the one hand (Article 13 paragraph 9) provides for the institution of equalization, for a more coherent territorial reorganization of the intended uses ; on

the other hand, it introduces ecological compensation measures to mitigate the effects of land consumption, also by reason of the provision of maximum waterproofing thresholds possible for categories of municipalities (Article 34, paragraph 5).

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

Provincial Law. 9/2018 "Provincial territory and landscape law", which replaces the provincial urban planning law 13/1997 and will come into force from 1/1/2020, provides for a reduction in land consumption through the identification by the Municipalities of the settlement area , outside of which construction will be allowed only in a few exceptional cases defined by law.

D.P.P. 31/2018 Application criteria for the containment of land consumption, a system is introduced for the delimitation of the "settlement area" by the Municipalities on the basis of the existing survey, the determination of the needs, the identification of non-building areas within settling areas (urban green areas or areas subject to restrictions and protections). In the municipal development program, the municipalities define the maximum allowable land use quota in the planning period for future settlement areas and transport infrastructures, taking into account the total needs of the areas. The detection and monitoring of land consumption are carried out by the Municipality, together with the distinction of permeable and impermeable areas and surfaces whose permeability can be restored, as well as areas destined for permanent renaturalization, such as compensation areas.

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO

LP 15/2015 favors the realization of a sustainable development of the territory through the limitation of land consumption, the encouragement of redevelopment techniques and defines land consumption as the phenomenon of progressive artificialization of soils, generated by the dynamics of urbanization of the territory , to be monitored through specific indices.

VALLE D'AOSTA

Regional Law 5/2018 amending the urban planning law mainly dedicated to the definition of procedures for the formation and adoption of urban plans and related SEA, introduces for the PRG the objective of containing land consumption by means of the conservation and redevelopment of existing housing settlements.

Regional Law 11/1998 The urban and regional territorial planning legislation promotes sustainable development aimed at pursuing the full recovery of the building heritage avoiding sparse construction and favoring a balanced distribution of the population on the territory.

VENETO

Regional Law 14/2019 promotes measures aimed at improving the quality of life of people within cities and urban reorganization through the implementation of interventions aimed at social cohesion, sustainability and environmental efficiency with particular attention to the circular economy and green building, the enhancement of the landscape, the renaturalization of the Veneto area, the implementation of urban centralities, as well as the safety of areas declared to be of hydraulic or hydrogeological hazard (Article 1 paragraph 1).

DGR 668/2018, the Regional Council approved the definition of the maximum amount of land consumption allowed in the regional territory and its breakdown by homogeneous municipal or supra-municipal areas

Regional Law 14/2017 proposes to review in depth the urban planning discipline on the basis of the new ecological awareness and in relation to the European provision to eliminate land consumption by 2050. The law sets the objectives of urban regeneration and redevelopment of the building heritage existing, in the development of urban building types with low energy and environmental impact.

2. Is the economical use of the soil promoted?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is “yes”, please provide concrete examples.

The reference to land consumption concerns the matter of "territorial governance", to which the urban planning and construction profiles refer, included in the category of concurrent legislation (article 117, third paragraph, of the Constitution) for which " *the regions have legislative power, except for the determination of the fundamental principles, reserved to the exclusive legislation of the State* "; in these matters, therefore, the Regions have regulatory power.

Within this framework of principles and structures dictated by the Constitution, the Italian Regions have adopted various regional laws.

3. Is soil sealing restricted?

Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>The national projects concerning the regulation of land use are still under discussion. By way of non-exhaustive example, some measures adopted at regional level are reported below.</p> <p>Among the regional regulations is that of Piemonte, the Regional Law 3/2013, created to address urban regeneration processes according to the dictates of environmental and social sustainability, on the one hand (Article 13 paragraph 9) provides for the institution of equalization, for a more coherent territorial reorganization of the intended uses; on the other hand, it introduces ecological compensation measures to mitigate the effects of land consumption, also by reason of the provision of maximum waterproofing thresholds possible for categories of municipalities (Article 34, paragraph 5). The 2017 Regional Landscape Plan pays attention to areas of high agronomic interest and sets out the principle of reuse and containment of land consumption for multiple landforms.</p> <p>The Lombardia Region, with the Regional Law 4 of 03/15/2016, has implemented a revision of the current legislation on soil protection, trying to start a correct management of the hydrogeological risk; specifically, in order to prevent hydrogeological instability phenomena (caused by the increase in soil waterproofing) and to ensure high levels of environmental and hydraulic protection, this standard has established a regulation that contains criteria and methods for implementing the principle of hydraulic and hydrological invariance.</p> <p>In Veneto (LR 14/2017): it is the regional council that defines the maximum soil consumption threshold (with a provision revised at least every two years). Until the provision is issued, the Municipalities may provide for new land use only for public works and of public interest. Until the adaptation of urban planning and territorial instruments in the municipalities, the limits defined by the provision of the regional council will prevail, if more stringent, over the municipal ones.</p>			

4. Are agricultural and forestry methods, which do not harm the soil, promoted properly?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>The knowledge of the factors that regulate the set of processes and phenomena that act in the soil and on the territory has a strategic importance for the elaboration of territorial planning policies implemented with a view to sustainable development and, therefore, aimed at combining needs and requirements of the community (socio-economic factors), also in terms</p>			

of safety, with careful and respectful management of the natural heritage and associated resources (environmental factors).

The DDL164, presented in 2018 and still under discussion, previously mentioned, defines Land Consumption for the first time in the Italian legal system.

For the first time, the definitions of:

- land consumption, the variation between the land not consumed and that consumed;
- waterproofing, the change in the nature or soil cover through interventions that are not related to agricultural activity such as to eliminate its permeability;
- agricultural area, natural or semi-natural, or agricultural land according to urban planning instruments and other non-waterproofed surfaces;
- urbanized area, the part of the territory formed by historic centers, areas built with continuity for residential, industrial and artisanal, commercial, office, service, tourist-accommodation, urban parks, lots and interclosed unbuildable spaces equipped with primary urbanization works;
- urban regeneration, the set of urban and building interventions in urbanized areas, including interventions aimed at favoring the establishment of urban agriculture activities such as urban gardens and educational gardens.

Prohibition of Land Consumption in the presence of alternatives

Land consumption is allowed only in cases where there are no alternatives for reuse and regeneration of already urbanized areas.

MIPAAF register of virtuous local authorities

The establishment, at the Ministry of Agricultural Policies, of a register is foreseen where the Municipalities that have adapted their urban planning instruments to the provisions of the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano are registered with regard to the quantitative reduction of land consumption and the criteria and methods to be respected in municipal urban planning and in which agricultural land consumption is not envisaged or a reduction in land consumption is envisaged exceeding the quantity defined by the Region to which it belongs.

Moratorium

The suspension of the transformations involving new land consumption has been ensured, while waiting for the mechanisms designed by the bill to come into full operation. The transitional discipline must be applied from the date of entry into force of the law and up to the adoption of the measures to implement the reduction of land consumption, no later than the term of 3 years.

State and regional funding for municipalities

Priority was given to the Municipalities, registered in the register of local authorities, in the granting of state and regional funding aimed at urban regeneration and remediation of contaminated sites and interventions aimed at favoring the establishment of urban agriculture activities and the restoration of crops on uncultivated, abandoned, unused agricultural land or in any case exploited for agricultural purposes.

Prohibition of change of use for land receiving European subsidies

The agricultural areas that have received European funding linked to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the rural development policy cannot, for a period of 5 years from the last disbursement, be destined for use other than agricultural use; be subject to building transformation interventions that are not functional to agricultural activity, with the exception of public works.

Protection and promotion of agricultural activity

Regional and national territorial development policies must favor agricultural use and the exercise of agricultural practices, thus pursuing the protection and enhancement of agricultural activity through the reduction of soil consumption.

Regeneration of degraded urbanized areas

Simplification of the procedures for the regeneration interventions of the urbanized areas degraded from the urbanistic, socio-economic, landscape and environmental point of view to guarantee forms of intervention through organic projects based on the reuse of the soil, the redevelopment, demolition, reconstruction and replacement of existing buildings, creation of green areas, pedestrianized areas and cycle paths.

Unused building stock database

Municipalities are called upon to draw up a census of existing unused or abandoned buildings and brownfields. The census in question will be used by municipal authorities to verify whether urban planning forecasts involving land consumption can be met through regeneration interventions. All information will be published on the institutional websites of the municipalities concerned.

Below are some examples of measures adopted at regional and provincial level.

For example, the **Autonomous Province of Bolzano** has adopted a law on the “*Maso chiuso*” (*Closed Farm*) (**Provincial law 28 November 2001, n. 171**, amended by Provincial Law 19 April 2018, n. 51 Amendments to the provincial law on closed farms and the provincial town planning law). A “maso chiuso” indicates an agricultural area with a housing unit characterized by indivisibility. The maso chiuso represents a unit that ensures the livelihoods of a single peasant family. The local commission for maso chiuso supervises the indivisibility of the

property, and any changes to the structure must be authorized by this body. The maso chiuso law therefore avoids the fragmentation of farms in the hereditary succession. The survival of farms in South Tyrol is also due to this law.

For example, in **Veneto**, precisely in the Dolomites in Cortina d'Ampezzo, there are the “*Regole d'Ampezzo*” (*Rules of Ampezzo*), a mountain family communion. Collective ownership survives in many European locations. Neighborhoods, rules, participations, factions are some of the names that distinguish them. Here woods and pastures have been the collective property of the original community for centuries. The ownership and collective use of forest and pasture resources represented for many centuries the essential source of the means of survival for the Ampezzo population; it also regulated the relationship between man and the environment and allowed a sustainable use of the natural territory of the valley.

This system of ancient origins establishes collective rights to enjoy and manage the territory. The lands cannot be sold, nor are they subject to change of destination: it is a natural, cultural and economic heritage. A jointly owned heritage, to be passed on to children where conservative and productive use coincide.

5. Are any measures for erosion control in place?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

In addition to the various Bills already mentioned and being examined, territorial participatory governance tools are adopted at national level for soil protection and erosion containment.

First of all, the **River Contracts**, which as a far-reaching instrument are dealt with in more detail in the rest of the questionnaire, are inspired in their basic elements by the Framework Directive 2000/60 / EC, which prefigures systemic policies for the requalification of surface and groundwater, creating common objectives with other European regulations that promote the use of governance and subsidiarity tools to implement environmental policies, such as: the Habitat Directive 92/42 / EEC, which provides for the creation of a European ecological network; Directive 2007/60 / EC, relating to flood risk management, and the Proposed Framework Directive for Soil Protection, SFD - Soil Framework Directive, with the aim of "protecting the soil from erosion and pollution" .

At national level, the references are made up of Legislative Decree 152/2006, which is configured as a framework legislation on the Environment, and the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape (Legislative Decree 42/2004 and subsequent amendments).

In Legislative Decree 42/2004, the concept of protection finds an adequate place in the provision that the Landscape Plan can safeguard the landscape both in terms of its naturalistic and environmental relevance, and as an artificial landscape, the work of man; it also provides that the Regions can identify the river areas of basins / sub-basins as areas / areas to be subjected to specific safeguarding and utilization measures.

In part III of Legislative Decree 152/2006 concerning "hydrographic districts and water services for civil use", the integration between soil defense and water protection is restored, taking up a key concept of law no. 183 (Rules for the organizational and functional reorganization of soil defense); the basic inspiration is that of "coordinating, within a functional territorial unit, the hydrographic basin understood as a unitary system, the many sectorial functions of soil defense, recovering contributions typical of other public intervention skills for environmental protection . "

River Contracts can be identified as negotiated and participatory planning processes aimed at containing eco-landscape degradation and redeveloping the territories of the hydrographic basins / sub-basins.

These processes are developed in a differentiated manner in the various administrative and geographical contexts in line with the different regulatory systems, in harmony with the peculiarities of the basins, in correlation with the needs of the territories, in response to the needs and expectations of citizens.

In a multilevel governance system, therefore, the River Contracts are configured as continuous processes of negotiation between the Public Administrations and the private entities involved at different territorial levels and are substantiated in multisectoral and multiscale agreements characterized by the voluntariness and flexibility typical of these processes decision-making.

The River Contracts do not have a fixed time limit but remain in place as long as the willingness of the actors to adhere to the agreement remains alive. The driving force behind such processes is the reconstruction of a shared vision of the hydrographic basin. This representation must be capable of guiding the signatories of the contract to develop a project consistent with the real potential that the territory expresses.

The community is called to develop a shared vision by bringing out conflicts, interests, but also territorial vocations and the ability to "create a system", promoting dialogue between stakeholders in various capacities and the integration of the various tools planning, territorial planning, and environmental protection.

Additional comments:

V. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. e AC – General Obligations in the field of “Water Management”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. e AC states:

..“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...] e) water management – the objective is to preserve or re-establish healthy water systems, in particular by keeping lakes and rivers free of pollution, by applying natural hydraulic engineering techniques and by using water power, which serves the interests of both the indigenous population and the environment alike.”.

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. e AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why.

The alpine environment has peculiar features due to its morphological, climatic and geomorphological characteristics, so even the application of the directives would require specific treatment.

The combined implementation of the **Water Framework Directive (2000/60 / EC or WFD)** and the **Flood Risk Management Directive (Dir. 2007/60 / EC or FD)** should be the practice for any watercourse planning intervention, to implement win-win measures beneficial to both directives. The objectives of both directives, water protection for WFD and flood risk mitigation for FD, are in fact closely related (Flood Directive (2007/60 / CE) and Water Framework Directive (2000/60 / CE) in the Alpine context, 2014).

It is also of great importance to establish a common commitment between the contracting parties of the Alpine arc which also concerns the implementation of art. 8 of the Directive in question, which provides that for cross-border river basins, shared with other Member States or foreign countries, international coordination is carried out to prepare a single flood risk management plan.

At this point it is necessary to find solutions rooted in the territories and accepted by the local populations in the management of hydrographic basins; in this regard, governance tools defined as “soft law” that foster cooperation between the various stakeholders, local authorities, citizens and experts should also be looked at with particular attention.

The River Contracts, already mentioned above in the part relating to the risk of soil erosion, are an example of this, in fact they contribute to the pursuit of the objectives set by current legislation, with particular reference to Directives 2000/60 / EC (framework directive on water - and the regulatory instruments deriving from this), 2007/60 / EC (floods directive), 42/93 / EEC (habitats directive) and 2008/56 / EC (framework directive on marine strategy), thus becoming a useful tool aimed at the prevention and reduction of pollution, the sustainable use of water, the protection of the environment and aquatic ecosystems, the reduction of the risk of floods and droughts. They

also have the purpose of coordinating the actions and interventions relating to the implementation of the aforementioned regulations and to ensure their mutual coherence.

The national legislation on water is for the most part governed by part III of Legislative Decree 152/2006 (environmental code): the water asset is understood as a strategic resource for the overall protection of the environment and sustainable development.

The national legislation provides for the constitution of River Basin Districts (in total 8) and in each River Basin Authority the District Basin Authority has been established, whose main task is to prepare and approve the District Basin Plan: this document establishes the actions and planned rules of use aimed at the conservation, defense and enhancement of the soil and the correct use of water.

Before being approved, the Basin Plan is subjected to approval by the Council of Ministers and to a strategic assessment in the state and its provisions are immediately binding. In addition, tools for the implementation of basin plans, or three-year intervention plans, are envisaged. The district plans also have the function of delineating the areas at risk, subjecting them to safeguard measures and use requirements.

The quality of water intended for human consumption is governed by Legislative Decree no.31 of 2001, which transposes Directive 98/83 / EC and which applies to all water intended for drinking, for the preparation of food and drinks, both at home and in food businesses, regardless of their origin and type of supply.

The term "quality of water intended for human consumption" implies, in addition to drinking water, also the contact of water with the human body during the various washing practices, taking into account both the average adult and healthy population, and the sensitive groups such as children, the elderly and the sick.

The implementation, therefore, of all the provisions described in the standard and compliance with the parameter values of Annex I, at the point where the waters are made available to the consumer, determine the assessment of "suitability" of the water for consumption. human in conditions of safety for the whole span of life. The parameters and maximum values allowed, as per Annex I, are generally based on the guidelines established by the World Health Organization and on the opinion of the scientific committee of the European Commission, while more restrictive values and additional parameters, for example "chlorite "and" vanadium ", are determined by the Higher Institute of Health, after consulting the Superior Council of Health.

For the sake of completeness of the regulatory framework, Ministerial Decree 174 of 6 April 2004, relating to the materials that can be used in water distribution systems and, lastly, the regulation governing equipment intended for changes in the organoleptic characteristics of the drinking water.

The Legislative Decree 15 February 2016, n. 28, which establishes the requirements for the protection of the health of the population in relation to radioactive substances present in water

intended for human consumption. The Ministry is currently preparing the guidelines containing operational indications of a technical-scientific nature pursuant to art. 8 of the same legislative decree, aimed at facilitating uniform application on the national territory.

In February 2016, the Ministry of the Environment and the Civil Protection Department promoted the establishment of a system of "permanent observatories in all river basin districts as technical-specialist support for political decisions on the problem of drought affecting lakes and water courses. Italian water".

Starting from July 2016, with appropriate Memoranda of Understanding, permanent observatories for water uses have been established for each of the seven Hydrographic Districts identified by Law 221/2015 (in force since February 2, 2016) of the District, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, the DPC, ISPRA, ISTAT, the Council for research in agriculture and the analysis of agricultural economics, the National Research Council, the Regions, the National Association for Land Reclamation, Irrigation and Land Improvement, lake regulation consortia, water, energy and environmental companies and electricity companies.

As specified in the protocols accompanying its institution, the Observatory constitutes a permanent operational structure of a voluntary and subsidiary type to support the integrated management of water which, in particular, takes care of the collection, updating and dissemination of related data. the availability and use of water resources in the Hydrographic District. The purpose of the Observatory is to provide guidelines for the regulation of withdrawals and uses and possible compensations, especially in the event of drought and / or water scarcity, in compliance with the objectives of the Management Plan of the Hydrographic District and the control of the balance of the Water Balance, also taking into consideration the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (SNACC).

The work of the seven Observers is flanked by that of the National Coordination Technical Committee, set up at the Ministry of Environment in October 2016, with the specific task of "promoting the harmonization, throughout the national territory, of the criteria for determining the levels of severity of scarcity phenomena, for the identification of the reference parameters (hydrological, hydraulic, agronomic, environmental drought and economic impact) necessary for the monitoring and evaluation of the environmental conditions and the effects of the measures adopted and for the definition of data transmission and validation". The Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Environment, sees the participation of the representatives of the District Authorities, as well as that of the DPC, ISPRA, ISTAT, CREA, ANBI and CNR and has defined as its first activities:

- the identification of the data necessary for the management of water resources, in particular with regard to those relating to withdrawals and uses, of the methods of transferring them between the Observatories and the subjects who must acquire and store them. This activity

is coordinated by ISTAT, in collaboration with ISPRA, CREA and ANBI and with the participation of all the Authorities that make up the Committee;

- identification of indicators useful for monitoring drought and water scarcity events, with particular regard to the definition of a common protocol / set of indicators to be adopted in each Observatory. This activity is coordinated by ISPRA, in collaboration with DPC, CREA, ANBI and IRSA-CNR and with the participation of all the Authorities that make up the Committee.

The Guidelines on the indicators of drought and water scarcity to be used in the activities of the Permanent Observatories for water uses have been prepared by ISPRA and IRSA-CNR, with the support of the members of the Technical Committee. The Guidelines have been developed taking into consideration what has already been analyzed, developed and used for the monitoring of drought and water scarcity events at European level (see EC Communication on drought and water scarcity COM / 2007/0414; and related activities in within the Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive 2000/60 / EC and the Floods Directive 2007/60 / EC), at national level (e.g., ISPRA activities in the field of meteorology, hydrology, hydromorphology, IRSA-CNR activities in area of support to the Hydrographic Districts) and at a local level (activities of the Functional Centers of Civil Protection that deal with hydro-meteorological monitoring and the Hydrographic Districts).

Although at the level of each Hydrographic District there are physical-environmental peculiarities that have led over the years to the adoption of specific monitoring indicators and tools for the relative territory, which are also illustrated in the Guidelines, with the creation of Observatories and through the support and coordination work of the Ministry of Environment within the National Coordination Technical Committee, a common set of indicators was identified to be added, if not already present, to those already populated in order to have a vision and homogeneous monitoring at national level of the situation regarding drought and water scarcity.

The presentation of the Guidelines took place during the Workshop "*Permanent district observatories on water uses: prevention and management of water scarcity events*", which was held in Rome on June 28, 2018 as part of the activities of the CREIAMO PA Project of the Ministry of Environment, funded by the PON Governance and Institutional Capacity 2014-2020.

The national activity on drought monitoring was also the subject of several presentations. Recent ones include the presentation "*Drought monitoring in Italy: Focus on the network of River Basin District Observatories for water resource uses*", held during the "Water and Land Conference 2019" of the IMPEL – European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law, and the presentation "*The indicators for monitoring drought and water scarcity in the activities of the Permanent Observatories for water uses*", held on the occasion of the "Information day on the management of the district resource" organized at the Ministry of

Environment as part of the CREIAMO PA Project, in collaboration with the District Basin Authority of the Central Apennines.

The issue of monitoring drought and water scarcity events and managing water crises within the Observatories was also the subject of a specific publication by UTILITALIA, to which, among others, the national members of the Technical Committee contributed. national coordination of the Observatories, namely the Minister of Environment, ISPRA, DPC, Istat and IRSA-CNR. The publication, entitled “*Technical notes on water crises, drought and integrated water service*”, was officially presented during the "Emergency management in the water service" session of the Water Festival held in Venezia on 10-11 October 2019.

An overview of the activities carried out by ISPRA in the context of the District Observatories and the Technical Coordination Committee was recently presented during the meeting of the Major Risks Commission - Environmental Risk and Forest Fire Sector, held on 8 May 2020, together with the presentations of the activities conducted by the DPC and IRSA-CNR.

The Regions identify the water bodies, for each type class, taking into account in the analysis of the pressures and impacts (Ministerial Decree 131/2008), they designate the artificial and heavily modified water bodies, based on the technical criteria issued by the Ministerial Decree 156/2013.... implement water monitoring programs, based on the technical criteria issued by the Ministry of Environment with decree no. 56/2009, provide for the classification of the state of surface water bodies, according to the criteria of the Ministerial Decree 260/2010, provide for the assessment of the chemical state and the quantitative state of groundwater (Legislative Decree 30/2009).

REGIONAL LAW

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

The **Regional Water Protection Plan (PRTA)** is the instrument envisaged in article 121 of the legislative decree 3 April 2006, n. 152 through which the Regions identify the interventions aimed at guaranteeing the protection of water resources and the sustainability of their exploitation in order to achieve the objectives set by the European Directive 2000/60 / EC.

The PRTA aims to describe the state of water quality in the Region (Knowledge Analysis) and to define the measures for achieving the quality objectives, through an approach that wisely integrates the quantitative aspects of the resource, such as the minimum flow vitality and water saving, with those more typically of a qualitative nature.

In particular, the PRTA identifies the surface and underground water bodies that represent the basic unit to refer to for compliance with the environmental objectives set by the Water Framework Directive.

The Regional Water Protection Plan was approved on March 20, 2018 with Presidential Decree no. 074, subject to the resolution of the Regional Council n. 591/2018.

The D.P.Reg 74/2018 was published in the Ordinary Supplement n. 22 of 4 April 2018 at BUR n. 14 of 4 April 2018

LIGURIA

Water Protection Plan 2016-2021 The update of the Water Protection Plan, referred to in the resolution of the Regional Council n.11 of 29 March 2016, consists of:

- Identification of water bodies
- Monitoring networks
- Assessment of significant pressures
- Classification of surface water bodies
- Classification of underground water bodies
- Criteria for the delimitation of the safeguard areas
- Summary of quantitative analyzes and criteria for determining the DMV
- Monographs of water bodies
- General Report
- Economic analysis
- Plan objectives
- Summary of the Program of Measures
- Individual measurements
- Implementation Rules
- Environmental Report
- Regulatory framework (annex A to the Environmental Report)
- Socio-economic and environmental context of reference (Annex B to the Environmental report)
- Incidence study (attachment C to the Environmental Report)
- SEA environmental monitoring plan (annex D to the Environmental Report)
- Non-technical summary (Annex E to the Environmental Report)
- Statement of Summary

- Cartographies
- Collection of measures to implement and update the Water Protection Plan

LOMBARDIA

The Water Protection Plan (PTA) is the tool for regulating water resources in Lombardia, through the planning of the qualitative and quantitative protection of water. The regional law n. 26 of 12 December 2003 identifies the methods of approval of the PTA envisaged by national legislation.

The PTA is made up of:

- Act of Guidance, approved by the Regional Council, which contains the regional strategic guidelines on the subject of water resources planning
- Water Protection and Use Program (PTUA), approved by the Regional Council, which is, in fact, the planning and programming document of the measures necessary to achieve the environmental quality objectives

The PTA 2016 was approved with d.g.r. n. 6990 of 31 July 2017, published in the Official Bulletin of the Lombardia Region n. 36, Ordinary Series, of 4 September 2017. The 2016 PTA constitutes the revision of the 2006 PTA, approved with d.g.r. n. 2244 of 29 March 2006.

PIEMONTE

D.G.R. n. 14 June 2018, n. 28-7049 – Provisions relating to the “Directive for the determination of ecological flows in support of the maintenance / achievement of the environmental objectives set by the Management Plan of the hydrographic district and subsequent amendments

D.D. n. 582 of 23 December 2015 Approval of the classification of the quantitative criticalities of the Piemontese irrigation areas.

D.G.R. n. 39-1625 of 23 June 2015 Guidelines on the homogenization of the procedures for carrying out controls on industrial discharges and deriving from the collection and purification systems of urban wastewater.

D.G.R. n. 28-1194 of 16 March 2015 Guidelines for the assessment and monitoring of the environmental compatibility of hydroelectric plants with the river ecosystem.

Regional regulation 9 March 2015, n. 2 / R Repeal of the regional regulation no. 1 / R and revision of the discipline of the procedures for the concession of derivation of public water as per the regional regulation of 29 July 2003, n. 10 / R. (Regional Law 29 December 2000, n.61)

D.G.R. n. 35-6747 of 25 November 2013 Method of sending the forms relating to the flow rates and volumes withdrawn and returned pursuant to article 13 of regulation no. 7 / R of 25/06/2007.

First definition of the obligations concerning the measurement of withdrawals and returns of public water. Regional law 29/12/2000, n. 61.

D.G.R. n. 80-1651 of 28 February 2011 Guidelines for the preparation of the release program of the minimum vital outflow pursuant to article 7 of regional regulation no. 8 / R.

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

With **Resolution no. 1174 of 30.12.2019** the Provincial Government approved the Water Protection Plan Project. The Draft Plan contains provisions aimed at the protection and improvement of water, in order to maintain good quality in the future and ensure the achievement of environmental objectives.

Decree of the President of the Province 13 December 2019, n. 34- Amendment of the implementing regulation relating to tariffs for drinking water

Decree of the President of the Province of 18 October 2018, n. 28- Minimum standards of safety measures for the protection of public drinking water supply systems

Decree of the President of the Province 6 November 2017, n. 40- Amendments to the implementing regulations relating to tariffs for drinking water

Decree of the President of the Province of 16 August 2017, n. 29- Implementing regulation relating to tariffs for drinking water

Provincial Law 13 February 2013, n. 1- Properties of the Bronzolo treatment plant

Decree of the President of the Province of 21 January 2008, n. 6- Implementation regulation of the provincial law of 18 June 2002, n. 8 containing “Provisions on water” regarding water protection

Decree of the President of the Province of 24 July 2006, n. 35- Regulation on areas for the protection of drinking water

Decree of the President of the Province of 20 March 2006, n. 12 – Regulation on drinking water service

Provincial Law 18 June 2002, n. 8- Provisions on waters

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO

Resolution n ° 891 of 14/6/2019 Recognition of the qualitative status of the waters in the three-year period 2014-2016 pursuant to Article 11 c.3 of the implementing rules of the Water Protection Plan.

Resolution n ° 890 of 14/6/2019 Classification of surface fresh waters intended for the life of salmonid and cyprinid fish: review of sampling and alignment with monitoring pursuant to Article 77 of Legislative Decree 152/06.

Resolution No. 736 of 12/5/2017 Implementation of the measures for the protection of the aquatic environment referred to in sheet no. 5 of the annex "Provisions for the implementation of the National Plan for the sustainable use of plant protection products (PAN)" - resolution of the Provincial Government no. 369 dated March 9, 2015.

Water protection plan 2015 The water protection plan was approved with Provincial Council Resolution no. 233 dated February 16, 2015

Provincial consolidated act on the protection of the environment from pollution - Presidential Decree of the Provincial Council of 26 January 1987, n. 1-41 / Leg. Approval of the consolidated act of provincial laws on environmental protection from pollution "part I - title III (articles 13 to 30bis)" Discipline regulations "part I - title IV (articles 31 to 34)" Coordination provisions "Part I - title V (articles 35 to 45)" Organization of interventions "part I - title VI article 48" Administrative sanctions inherent to title III "part II (articles 54 to 62)" Provincial water remediation plan "

Provincial Council Resolution no. 546 Directives and prescriptions for the adaptation of the methods of control and self-control of discharges from urban waste water treatment plants. Modification of table 1 attached to the provincial consolidated act on the protection of the environment from pollution, approved by decree of the President of the Provincial Government no. 1-41 / Leg. " "

Provincial Council Resolution 3 February 2012, n. 132 Art. 14, paragraph 5 ter, of the d.P.G.P. January 26, 1987, n. 1-41 / Leg. (Consolidated act of provincial laws on environmental protection from pollution): assimilation of wastewater discharges deriving from laundries and treatment plants serving drinking water aqueducts to domestic wastewater "

Provincial Council Resolution no. 81 Amendment of the disciplinary for the conferment and treatment of wastewater at the purification plants of the Autonomous Province of Trento pursuant to Article 95, paragraph 5, and 96, paragraph 2, of the Consolidated Law on the protection of environment from pollution. Directives and requirements for the management of liquid waste pre-treatment plants pursuant to art. 95, paragraph 5, of the Consolidated Law on provincial laws on the protection of the environment from pollution.

VALLE D'AOSTA

Regional law 14 April 2015, n. 8 Amendments to regional laws 24 August 1982, n. 59 (Regulations for the protection of waters from pollution), and 6 April 1998, n. 11 (Town planning and territorial planning legislation of the Aosta Valley).

Legislative Decree n. 31/2001 implementation of Directive 98/83 / EC relating to water intended for human consumption as amended and supplemented by Legislative Decree 2 February 2002, n. 27.

Resolution of the Regional Council 29/12/2006 n. 4172 Approval, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 1, letter a, of the legislative decree 2 February 2001, n. 31, of the regional directive for the emergency supply of water for human consumption.

Resolution of the Regional Council n. 581 of 11 March 2011

VENETO

DGR 1023 of 17/07/2018 "Modification of the Water Protection Plan of the Veneto Region regarding areas for the protection of water intended for human consumption, adaptation of terminology, updating of time references and adaptation of some provisions relating to discharges. Art. 4 paragraph 3 of the Technical Regulations of the Water Protection Plan approved with DCR n. 107 of 5/11/2009 and subsequent amendments and additions. DGR / CR n. 22 of 13/3/2018 ".

DGR 1023 of 17/07/2018 "Modification of the Water Protection Plan of the Veneto Region regarding areas for the protection of water intended for human consumption, adaptation of terminology, updating of time references and adaptation of some provisions relating to discharges. Art. 4 paragraph 3 of the Technical Regulations of the Water Protection Plan approved with DCR n. 107 of 5/11/2009 and subsequent amendments and additions. DGR / CR n. 22 of 13/3/2018 ".

DGR 360 of 22/03/2017 "Modification of the Water Protection Plan of the Veneto Region (Article 121 of Legislative Decree 152/2006) approved with DCR no. 107 of 5/11/2009 and subsequent amendments and additions. Addition of a paragraph in art. 11. DGR n. 3 / CR of 27/01/2017 ".

DGR 225 of 03 March 2016 "Guidelines and guidelines for the correct application of art. 40 of the Water Protection Plan (PCR n. 107 of 5/11/2009) as amended with DGR n. 1534 of 3/11 / 2015 ".

DGR 1534 of 03 November 2015 "Amendments and adjustments to the Regional Water Protection Plan (PTA) art. 121 Legislative Decree 152/2006. Articles 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44 and Annexes E, F. DGR n. 51 / CR of 20/7/2015 ".

DGR 691 of May 13, 2014 "Amendments to Article 34 of the Regional Water Protection Plan (PTA), relating to the assimilation of domestic wastewater from discharges from hospitals and nursing homes"

DGR 1770 of 28 August 2012 "Clarifications on the Water Protection Plan"

DGR 80 of 27 January 2011 "Guidelines for the application of some technical standards for the implementation of the Water Protection Plan"

2 Are appropriate measures – including comprehensive waste disposal measures – for keeping lakes and rivers free of pollution in place?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, the main regulatory references and measures envisaged throughout the national territory are listed below.

Legislative Decree 4/2008 amending **Legislative Decree 152/2006 (Environmental Code)**

Legislative Decree 49/2010 transposes the directive on the assessment and management of flood risks

Legislative Decree 219/2010 *"Implementation of Directive 2008/105 / EC relating to environmental quality standards in the water policy sector, amending and subsequently repealing Directives 82/176 / EEC, 83/513 / EEC, 84/156 / EEC, 84/491 / EEC, 86/280 / EEC, as well as the amendment of Directive 2000/60 / EC and implementation of Directive 2009/90 / EC which establishes, in accordance with Directive 2000/60 / EC, technical specifications for 'chemical analysis and monitoring of the state of water "*

In Italy, the reference legislation on wastewater is the **Legislative Decree 152 issued on 11 May 1999** *"Provisions on the protection of water from pollution and implementation of Directive 91/271 / EEC concerning the treatment of urban wastewater and the 91/676 / EEC relating to the protection of waters from pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources. "* In addition to regulating the discharges by setting the concentration limit values for the various substances contained therein, the Legislative Decree 152/99, is dedicated to the quality of the water body intended to incorporate them, providing for the development of monitoring activities and possibly quantifying the environmental damage exerted by man.

It should also be remembered the Ministerial Decree 198 entered into force on 18 September 2002, *"Methods of implementation on the state of water quality, pursuant to art. 3, paragraph 7, of Legislative Decree 11 May 1999, n. 152 "*. It provides for the transmission to APAT from the Regions and Autonomous Provinces of the cognitive data, all the information and reports regarding the state of water quality.

The **Legislative Decree 152/06 "Consolidated Environmental Law"**, taking up what was already introduced with the previous Legislative Decree 152/99, modifies the regulatory landscape on the subject of water pollution, in particular as regards concerns the definitions of:

DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATER: (art.74 letter ff, Legislative Decree 152/06)

"Any input made exclusively through a stable collection system that seamlessly connects the wastewater production cycle with the surface water receiving body, on the ground, in the subsoil

and in the sewer system, regardless of their polluting nature, also subject to preventive purification treatment. The releases of water provided for in art. 114 ".

URBAN WASTEWATER: (art.74 letter i, Legislative Decree 152/06)

"Domestic wastewater or the mixture of domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater, or meteoric run-off conveyed into sewer networks, even separate ones, and coming from agglomeration".

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER: (Article 74, letter g, Legislative Decree 152/06)

"Wastewater from residential settlements and services and deriving mainly from human metabolism and domestic activities".

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER: (art.74, letter h, Legislative Decree 152/06)

"Any type of wastewater discharged from buildings or installations in which commercial activities or the production of goods take place, other than domestic waste water and run-off rainwater".

3. Do regulations exist and are proper measures taken in order to protect the sources of drinking water?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples

The **Legislative Decree 152/2006**, to preserve the qualitative characteristics of water intended for human consumption, establishes that the regions identify distinct safeguard areas in absolute protection zones and buffer zones, protection zones, within the catchment areas and the groundwater recharge areas.

The **absolute protection zone** is the area immediately surrounding the intakes or derivations and must:

- have a radius of at least ten meters from the collection point
- be adequately protected
- be used exclusively for collection works and service infrastructures.

The **zone of respect** or **buffer zone** is the portion of the territory surrounding the zone of absolute protection to be subjected to restrictions and destinations of use such as to qualitatively and

quantitatively protect the water resource captured; it can be divided into a restricted zone of respect and an enlarged zone of respect, in relation to the typology of the intake or capture work and to the local situation of vulnerability and risk for the resource. In particular, in the buffer zone, the following are prohibited:

- the dispersion of sludge and waste water, even if purified;
- the accumulation of chemical fertilizers, fertilizers or pesticides;
- the spreading of chemical fertilizers, fertilizers or pesticides, unless the use of these substances is carried out on the basis of the indications of a specific use plan that takes into account the nature of the soils, compatible crops, agronomic techniques used and vulnerability water resources;
- the dispersion in the subsoil of rainwater coming from squares and roads;
- the cemetery areas;
- the opening of caves that can be in connection with the water table;
- the opening of wells, with the exception of those that extract water intended for human consumption;
- waste management;
- the storage of dangerous chemicals and radioactive substances;
- centers for the collection, demolition and scrapping of motor vehicles;
- the losing pits;
- grazing and livestock housing.

For pre-existing settlements or activities, except for cemetery areas, measures are adopted for their removal, and, in any case, their safety must be guaranteed.

These structures and activities are regulated in the buffer zones:

- sewers;
- residential construction and urbanization works;
- road works, railways and service infrastructures;
- agronomic practices and contents of the use plans.

In case of inertia on the part of the regions regarding the identification of the buffer zone, the same retains an extension of 200 meters of radius with respect to the point of collection or derivation.

The **protection zones** must be delimited by the regions and autonomous provinces to ensure the protection of the water heritage. Measures may be adopted relating to the destination of the

territory concerned, to the limitations and prescriptions for civil, productive, tourist, agro-forestry and livestock settlements to be included in the territorial urban planning instruments.

For the purposes of the protection of groundwater, the regions and autonomous provinces identify and regulate, within the protection zones, the areas:

- refill of the water table;
- natural and artificial groundwater emergencies;
- reserve areas.

Within each Region and Autonomous Province, the Regional Guidelines for the implementation of Legislative Decree 31/2001 are drawn up and approved by the regional authorities. The guidelines relating to the quality of water intended for human consumption, generally adopted with regional resolutions and published in official bulletins, define in application terms the functions that the decree (Article 13) assigns to the Regions, specifically including the aspects:

- provision of measures that make an emergency water supply possible to supply drinking water that meets the requirements of Annex I, for the minimum quantity and period necessary to meet contingent local needs;
- exercise of substitute powers in cases of inaction by the competent local authorities in adopting the measures necessary for the protection of human health in the drinking-water supply sector;
- granting of the exceptions to the parameter values and the further obligations referred to in article 13 of the decree;
- obligations relating to non-compliance with the parameter values or specifications contained in Annex 1, Part C for the indicator parameters;
- adoption of action plans to improve the quality of water intended for human consumption;
- definition of the competences of the local health unit companies.

The regional guidelines constitute, in the different specific territorial and institutional connotations in which they are developed and applied, fundamental guidelines for defining the competences, interventions and procedures to pursue the objectives and actions established by Legislative Decree 31 of 2001.

Depending on the site-specific contexts and local structures, the guidelines regulate, among other things, the surveillance and control programs of water quality throughout the region, providing for checks on the water introduced and distributed in the aqueduct systems, used in food businesses, supplied by tankers and packaged in bottles or containers.

The regional guidelines, drawn up in any case based on the requirements of the national decree, may recall the roles of the various parties involved in the surveillance and control and in the management of non-compliance, such as mayor, ASL, local government body, manager; technical

aspects dealt with in the guidelines concern in many cases the sampling and analysis procedures, the requirements of laboratories and methods.

Various actions in the regional guidelines are also oriented towards the prevention of potential hazards, the criteria and procedures for controlling water quality, in some cases transposing the principles of water safety plans developed at national level.

Aspects of discussion of the regional guidelines may also refer to the judgment of suitability for water consumption and the controls on the water used in food businesses.

For areas that cannot be served by the public aqueduct, the guidelines define the ways in which the water supply can take place independently.

For example, in **Liguria** there is the **Regional Council Resolution 505 of 13/05/2011 Legislative Decree 2 February 2001, n. 31** "Implementation of Directive 98/83 / EC relating to the quality of water intended for human consumption" - Approval of behavioral guidelines for the organization of external controls.

In **Lombardia** there is the **Organizational unit executive decree 9 July 2001 - no. 16544** Guidelines of the Lombardia Region for the organization of control over the quality of water intended for human consumption and the management of cases of non-compliance

In **Piemonte** there is the **Regional decree February 2, 2002, n. 27** Guidelines for the implementation of the Legislative Decree 2 February 2001, n. 31, supplemented by Legislative Decree.

4. Does your State apply natural hydraulic engineering techniques?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.

In addition to what has already been specified elsewhere in this questionnaire, one of the main examples is that of **Friuli-Venezia Giulia**, where the protection and safeguarding of public safety from hydrogeological risks and damage deriving from disasters is ensured through the implementation of interventions aimed at risk mitigation. The Region plans, finances and carries out hydraulic, hydraulic-forestry and landslide defense works. In cases of imminent risk and in emergency situations, it intervenes through the Civil Protection. (**Regional Law 28 August 1982, n. 68** "*Regional interventions on the occasion of the occurrence of calamitous events and exceptional atmospheric adversities.*" And subsequent amendments).

For defense interventions we mean the realization and ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of works. This activity includes hydraulic works (thresholds, bridles, groynes, bank defenses and embankments), hydraulic artifacts aimed at the prevention of floods (spillways, rolling basins) and landslide defense works (rockfall barriers, valleys, tie rods and nails, selective bridles and storage tanks).

The regional structures competent in the protection of the territory have created a Cadastre of defense works aimed at having a large database that, through computerized management, allows to arrive at a correct and careful planning of the systematic activity, to program a rational and timely maintenance of existing works, as well as to develop applied research on particularly significant aspects of the regional hydrographic network and on the effectiveness of the defense works for risk mitigation.

For example, in the **Veneto** Region, the **LIFE + "Colli Berici Natura 2000"** project, co-financed by the European Union, develops actions that significantly contribute to conserving or restoring habitats and protecting threatened species, contributing to the maintenance of biodiversity. A large area of the Berici Hills is part of the Site of Community Importance (SIC) called "Berici Hills", cod. IT3220037, belonging to the European Natura 2000 Network. The reason for the designation of the area as a Site of Community Importance is motivated both by the presence of habitats, whose protection is considered a priority by the "Habitat" Directive (92/43 / EEC), and by the fact that, inside, there are numerous rare or threatened fauna and flora species and, for this reason, of community interest. This richness in terms of biodiversity derives from the combined action of natural and anthropogenic factors, in particular agricultural activities, especially traditional ones.

The Action C8 of the LIFE project aims to constitute a small but significant concrete example of the creation and management of water bodies in an agricultural environment characterized by monoculture and ecosystem simplification. For this reason, the action was conceived, designed and implemented with the agreement of several entities such as the Consortium of Reclamation of the Upper Venetian Plain, Veneto Agriculture and the Municipality of Orgiano. The project area is located in the municipality of Orgiano, in an area outside the "Colli Berici" SCI for which, by virtue of the interventions carried out, it was proposed to be included in the Natura 2000 site. intervention for action C.8 fell into an area owned by the Municipality of Orgiano located in the locality of Palù. The action concerns the renaturalization of a stretch of about 2 km of the "Middle Pit" and the construction of a wetland. The works, carried out by the Consorzio di Bonifica Alta Pianura Veneta, began in the fourth quarter of 2011 and ended in February 2013.

For example, in the **Autonomous Province of Trento** as part of the **Life + T.E.N. "Trentino Ecological Network"** (LIFE11 / NAT / IT / 000187) has developed guidelines. The project aims to create a multipurpose ecological network in the provincial territory. This Network will be based on the "Reserves Networks" envisaged by the Provincial Law 11/2007 so as to enhance Trentino biodiversity through its decentralized management that involves local communities according to the principle of so-called "responsible subsidiarity".

The multipurpose ecological network will also be "open" to the territories surrounding Trentino and will thus become an important part of the continental, alpine and national ecological networks. In summary T.E.N. aims to implement a new management model at regional level for the Natura 2000 Network based on a long-term strategic vision that is economically sustainable and socially well accepted, based on the three key concepts of responsible subsidiarity, participation and integration. A specific action within the Life + T.E.N. concerns the definition of provincial guidelines for the management of wet forests referred to in priority Habitat 91E0 * "Alluvial forests of *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*" and vegetation along the waterways.

This need arises from the observation of the general poor state of conservation of the riparian formations in Trentino, a situation shared with many other territories, and caused in the first place by the occupation by anthropic activities of the spaces naturally destined for the development of these plant formations and the consequent simplification and artificialization of river systems.

This fundamental primary impact, which has drastically reduced the space available for the entire river ecosystem, of which vegetation is only one of the components, is superimposed on cutting interventions aimed at reducing hydraulic risk. The impulse to draft these guidelines as part of the Life + T.E.N. is the conservation of habitats and species within the framework of the European Habitats and Birds Directives (92/43 / EEC and 2009/147 / EC respectively).

From this perspective, waterways can be seen both in themselves, as the site of important and significant habitats, which host animal and plant species of great value, and as a fundamental backbone of the ecological network of the territory, therefore at the service of the conservation of species that find their habitat of choice even outside the watercourses. The management of vegetation, however, also involves the parallel but not coincident issue of the achievement of "good ecological status" referred to in the Water Framework Directive (2000/60 / EC). The assessment of the ecological status of a watercourse refers directly to the evaluation of the functionality of all the processes and functions that characterize it both of an ecological and hydromorphological type.

5. Are the interests of the indigenous population considered during the decision-making processes?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.

Yes, for example in the **River Contracts** the coordination between institutional actors develops in two different forms, one of a horizontal nature, or between institutional subjects of the same level, but which operate in different territorial areas and / or in heterogeneous areas of competence; one of a vertical nature, that is, between authorities that exercise their powers on territorial scales of different size. Horizontal coordination presupposes first of all that, on a local scale, effective

forms of collaboration are spread between administrations and citizens, their associations or categories; vertical coordination is based on the principle of subsidiarity between institutions (Municipalities, Mountain Communities, Parks, Provinces, Regions, Basin / District Authorities, State, European Union), also in ways that simultaneously involve more territorial levels, overcoming the difficulties sometimes induced by fragmentation of institutional and territorial competences.

6. Are there any regulations and incentives for facilitating environmentally friendly (compatible) use of hydroelectric power?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, the main examples of the measures envisaged at national level in recent years are given below.

With the changes introduced by the **FER 1 Decree - Renewable Energy Sources**, in force since 10 August 2019, requirements are envisaged for access to incentive mechanisms to support the production of energy from renewable sources. In particular, it facilitates small production plants of energy from renewable sources (up to one megawatt of energy produced) such as photovoltaic, wind, hydroelectric and purification gas systems.

The incentive rates reach up to 150 euros per MWh for wind power, 155 euros for hydroelectric power, 110 euros for gases produced by purification processes and 90 euros for small solar photovoltaic plants. For facilitating applications, there will be thirty days from the date of publication of the notice. The ranking will be published on the website of the GSE - Energy Services Manager within ninety days from the closing date of the calls.

National Energy Efficiency Fund Established at the Ministry of Economic Development, the National Energy Efficiency Fund is regulated by the Interministerial Decree of 22 December 2017. It economically supports the energy efficiency interventions carried out by companies - including Energy Service Companies - and by the Public Administration, on buildings, plants and production processes.

The financial resources disbursed amounted to 310 million euros, divided as follows: 30% guarantees, 70% subsidized loans. The concessions granted to companies can be combined with contributory or financial concessions provided for by other community, national and regional regulations. While, the concessions granted to the Public Administration can be combined with other incentives, within the limits of a maximum overall loan equal to 100 percent of the eligible costs.

For example, in the Alta Valtellina the hydroelectric plants underlie a catchment area of about 990 km², or the whole territory of the province of Sondrio, from Sernio to the borders of the province itself (Switzerland, the provinces of Bolzano, Trento and Brescia).

The total head available, used on 10 plants, extends from an altitude of approximately 2,100 m above sea level (Gavia-Forni-Braulio canal), up to the Stazzona power station, at an altitude of 394 m, which is the lowest point of the entire hydroelectric system. The overall jump is therefore equal to over 1700 m.

The efficient power of the entire system is approximately 800 MW. The Premadio, Grosio and Lovero plants total more than 90% of the entire installed power.

The plants are characterized by a very high value of the reservoir capacity at high altitudes (S. Giacomo and Cancano reservoirs with a total useful capacity of over 180 Mm³ corresponding to 620 GWh of stored energy).

The high value of the A2A assets of Valtellina is evident from the high value of the stored energy / production ratio.

Another example is **CIP6**, a resolution of the Interministerial Price Committee of 29 April 1992. It establishes the incentive prices for electricity from renewable sources (which have a modest weight) and above all "assimilated" (in particular, large plants built in refineries). Thanks to Cip6, those who produce energy from renewable or similar sources are entitled to a price higher than the market price. The costs are financed with a surcharge on the electricity bills.

Additional comments:

VI. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. f AC – General Obligations in the field of “Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. f AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...]

f) nature protection and landscape conservation – the objective is to protect, conserve and, where necessary, rehabilitate the natural environment and the countryside, so that ecosystems are able to function, animal and plants species, including their habitats, are preserved, nature’s capacity for regeneration and sustained productivity is maintained, and the variety, uniqueness and beauty of nature and the countryside as a whole are preserved on a permanent basis.”

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. f AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why.

The State and the Regions have equipped themselves with management tools for the protection and conservation of the natural heritage in line with the most recent European and United Nations principles.

These protection rules are necessary to guarantee everyone the right to use the territory and the principles underlying the framework law on protected areas are inspired by the protection, conservation, enhancement and promotion of the naturalistic and geological territory and underline the importance of individual responsibility, respecting and, where possible, improving these territories and the ecological balance, which represent an irreplaceable legacy to be preserved for future generations.

Today there are 871 protected areas in Italy for a total equal to 10.5% of the surface of our country and 8.82% of the Italian coastal development.

Law 394/1991 “Framework law on protected areas” ss. Amendments (see Cultural Heritage Code) represents the fundamental law for the establishment of protected areas in Italy and classifies the protected areas by defining in Article 2 the founding principles of a legal nature and determining the powers attributed to the State and Regions. It can be said that this law is inspired by the principle of loyal cooperation and coordination between the State, regions and local authorities, understood as the affirmation of the global interest of a community for the protection of areas of enormous naturalistic and landscape value, balanced and not in conflict with the interests, including economic and employment ones, of the local populations.

Currently, the list and establishment of national parks and state, terrestrial, river and lake nature reserves is carried out in agreement with the Regions (see Article 2, paragraph 7, Law no.

394/1991), while the classification and establishment of parks and natural reserves of regional and local interest remain the responsibility of the region.

The classification of Law no. 394/1991 was subsequently integrated with a Resolution of the Ministry of the Environment of 2 December 1996 which included ZPS ("Special Protection Areas" pursuant to Directive 79/409 / EEC on the conservation of wild birds) and SACs (" Conservation Specials "pursuant to the Habitat Directive 92/43 / EEC).

The sanctions contained in Law 394/91 are of a criminal nature and aim to ensure maximum protection of protected areas, preventing or limiting activities that, even if only potentially, may represent a danger to their integrity.

The **EUAP (Official List of Protected Areas)** is periodically updated by the Ministry of the Environment and gathers all the protected natural areas, marine and terrestrial, officially recognized. Currently, the system is divided into national parks and state nature reserves established by the state to which are added protected areas established at the regional level through the creation of regional parks and nature reserves with autonomous regulatory statutes and marine protected areas. The Provinces are now also approaching this scenario with the creation of additional protected areas. Art. 2 of the aforementioned Law, defines national, regional and interregional parks as "consisting of terrestrial, river, lake or marine areas that contain one or more intact ecosystems [...], one or more physical, geological, geomorphological, biological, significant national or international for naturalistic, scientific, aesthetic, cultural, educational and recreational values such as to require State intervention for the purpose of their conservation for present and future generations "and establishes that these can only be established by decree of the President of the Republic and they are real entities with legal personality

Currently the system of protected areas is classified as follows:

National Park

Today, on the Italian territory, 24 national parks are registered that extend in total for over one and a half million hectares, covering about 5% of the national territory. The parks are established to ensure the protection of unique species or environments throughout the national territory and access to the public is permitted with prior authorization, for recreational, educational and cultural purposes.

Regional Park

There are currently 134 regional parks in Italy and cover an area of about one million hectares. The conceptual difference between national park and regional park, according to what can be seen from Article 2 of Law 394/91, should essentially lie in the fact that in the latter protected area, greater emphasis is placed on the strictly connected anthropic use, and experienced with intimate adherence to the values that the territory and local populations express.

State Nature Reserve and Nature Reserve of the regions with special status

They are areas of limited extension of significant importance from the scientific point of view, representative of particular aspects of certain territories. They are divided into different categories according to the levels of protection granted to them, in fact a distinction is made between: integral nature reserves, in which access to visitors is prohibited and human presence is limited to purely scientific and surveillance purposes; oriented nature reserves, in which human presence is limited to a controlled use; special nature reserves and finally biogenetic nature reserves, established mainly to preserve the genetic characteristics of some living beings considered in danger of extinction. Unlike parks, therefore, the establishment of reserves is based exclusively on protectionist needs that are not interested in anthropogenic activities.

Wetlands

These are swamps, peat bogs, sea water areas and the like, which due to their characteristics can be considered of international importance as established by the Ramsar Convention. Most of the wetlands recognized by the Convention are classified as nature reserves.

Marine protected areas

Among these there is a further subdivision into three types of areas characterized by different degrees of protection. These are stretches of sea, coastal and otherwise, in which human activities are partially or totally limited. Today there are 32 marine protected areas, covering an area of about 222 thousand hectares and to these must be added two submerged parks and the International Marine Mammal Sanctuary, with another 2.5 million hectares protected. It is recalled that within the objectives of the UN Agenda 2030, objective 14 envisages the conservation of the sea and marine resources, contemplating the objective of protecting the marine and coastal ecosystem to avoid particularly harmful impacts and strengthen their resilience, in order to obtain healthy and productive oceans. We therefore refer to a more sustainable use of marine resources, including the management of fishing, aquaculture and tourism.

Other protected areas

They are part of the Regional Protected Natural Areas and are generally natural monuments, suburban or provincial parks, oases of environmental associations such as WWF or Legambiente. They can be publicly or privately managed (as in the case of the system of protected areas managed by the WWF), they are oases of significant importance for their purpose of conservation of representative samples of ecosystems considered particularly rare or areas of exceptional naturalistic value because habitat of endangered species.

Natura 2000 network

It is an ecological network spread throughout the European Union, established pursuant to Directive 92/43 / EEC "Habitat" to ensure the long-term maintenance of natural habitats and species at risk of flora and fauna at the European level. In Italy, SCIs, SACs and SPAs cover a total of about 19% of the national terrestrial territory and more than 7% of the marine one. Their

identification is the work of the individual Regions and Autonomous Provinces, in a coordinated process at central level.

Ministerial Decree of 27 November 2020 Support for Environmental Economic Zones (ZEA)

The Environmental Economic Zones (ZEA) correspond to national parks and provide tax concessions and advantages for municipalities falling within the park areas and for those wishing to open entrepreneurial activities within them, clearly eco-sustainable . The decree establishes a fund at the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of the Territory and the Sea, for the recognition of an extraordinary contribution to economic activities operating in the ZEA, which carry out eco-compatible economic activities.

Decree of the President of the Republic 5 July 2019, n. 102 Regulation containing further amendments to article 12 of the decree of the President of the Republic 8 September 1997, n. 357, concerning the implementation of Directive 92/43 / EEC relating to the conservation of natural and semi-natural habitats, as well as wild flora and fauna.

The decree of the President of the Republic n.357 of 1997 (and subsequent amendments) also attributes to the Regions powers in the matter of:

conservation measures (art. 4): the Region has the responsibility of ensuring appropriate conservation measures, which, if necessary, involve management plans for the sites of the Natura 2000 Network, "to avoid the degradation of natural habitats and habitats of species , as well as the disturbance of the species for which the areas have been designated ";

assessment of impact (art. 5): the Region, for the purposes of the assessment of impact and to the extent of its competence, defines the methods of drafting studies for plans and interventions; is responsible for assessing the impact of plans of regional, interregional, provincial, municipal significance and the projects it authorizes or on which it expresses opinions;

monitoring of species and habitats of community interest (Article 7): the Region regulates the adoption of measures for monitoring the conservation status of species and habitats on the basis of guidelines issued by the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Territory and the Sea;

regulation of withdrawals (art. 10): the Region establishes measures for the removal of species of wild flora and fauna;

immissions (art. 12): the Region authorizes the reintroduction or repopulation of indigenous species on the basis of the criteria identified by decree of the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea.

REGIONAL LAW

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

Regional law 30 September 1996, n. 42 – Regulations on regional parks and nature reserves.

The parks and reserves are established by regional law which, in particular, defines their provisional perimeter and, limited to the parks, establishes the relative managing body.

The instituting law contains the safeguard regulations in force until the approval of the Conservation and Development Plans.

The natural biotopes are identified, in areas outside the parks and reserves, by decree of the President of the Region, which specifies the perimeter of the biotopes and the rules necessary for the protection of the identified natural values. The same decree identifies any methods of management of the biotopes, which usually takes place through an agreement between the regional administration and the municipality concerned.

LIGURIA

The Liguria Region has identified the habitats and species to be protected on its territory with the establishment of 7 SPAs and 126 SACs, of which 99 terrestrial and 27 marine.

D.G.R. 626/2013 Approval of the guidelines for the ten-year review of the park plans

D.G.R. n. 304 of 09/02/2010 (Criteria for the organization and operation of the Regional Observatory for Biodiversity - Article 14 of Regional Law 28/2009)

L.R. 10 July 2009, n. 28 "Provisions on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity"

LOMBARDIA

Regional Law 17 November 2016, n. 28 Reorganization of the Lombard system of management and protection of regional protected areas and other forms of protection present in the territory

In Lombardia about 22.83% of the territory is enclosed in protected areas (national parks, regional parks, nature reserves, natural monuments and local parks of supra-municipal interest) which safeguard its enormous natural heritage, rich in various types of habitats and of plant and animal biodiversity, which includes numerous species of community interest and / or included in attention lists (IUCN, national red lists, etc.) as well as a high number of endemics. It is with the regional law 30 November 1983 n. 86 that a "Lombard Protected Areas System" was established, which currently includes 24 regional parks, 105 supra-municipal parks, 3 state nature reserves and 66 regional nature reserves, 33 natural monuments and 242 Natura 2000 sites.

PIEMONTE

Regional law 27 March 2019, n. 11. Regulatory and cartographic changes to the regional law no. 19 (Consolidated law on the protection of natural areas and biodiversity).

Regional law n. 19 of 29 June 2009 "Consolidated act on the protection of natural areas and biodiversity"

Area Plans:

For protected natural areas classified as a natural park, an area plan is drawn up which has the value of a regional territorial plan and replaces the different rules of territorial or urban planning of any level, with the exception of the landscape plan, referred to in article 135 of the decree legislative of 22 January 2004 n. 42 (Code of cultural heritage and landscape).

The area plan is drawn up taking into account the ecosystemic, socio-economic, landscape, cultural and tourist relationships that link the area to the territorial

Naturalistic plan:

Protected natural areas of any management level are subject to the naturalistic plan which contains the geological and biological analyzes as well as the indications and regulations for the conservation and management of the naturalistic aspects of the individual protected areas.

The naturalistic plans are adopted by the manager of the protected areas concerned and are approved by the regional government following consultation with the local authorities involved and the environmental and category associations concerned.

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO

Decree of the president of the province of 21 January 2010, n. 3-35 Regulations concerning the organization and functioning of the provincial natural parks, as well as the procedure for the approval of the park plan (articles 42, 43 and 44 of the provincial law 23 May 2007, n.11)

Provincial Law on Forests and Nature Protection

Provincial Law 23 May 2007, n. 11 Government of the forest and mountain territory, of waterways and protected areas

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

Provincial Law n. 9/2018 "Territory and landscape" in South Tyrol and implementing provisions

VALLE D'AOSTA

Resolution of the Regional Council of 16 December 2011, n. 3061 Conservation measures for sites of Community importance of the Natura 2000 European ecological network

Resolution of the Regional Council 18 April 2008, n. 1087 Classification of special protection areas (SPAs)

Resolution of the Regional Council of 6 July 2007, n. 1815 Approval of the rules for the application of the impact assessment procedure

Regional Law 21 May 2007, n. 8 Rules concerning the conservation of wild birds

Regional Law 30 July 1991, n. 30 Rules for the establishment of protected natural areas

VENETO

The Region attaches great importance to parks and nature reserves, their presence and protection not only favors an important condition for the conservation of biodiversity but becomes an essential element of social well-being and solidarity economic growth.

The enhancement of these areas leads to an increase in the competitiveness of territories that are often marginal in terms of location with respect to the organized fabric of the Region, guaranteeing sustainable development and well-being balanced with nature for the people who live there.

The special condition of these territories was desired and sanctioned with regional laws, which allowed the establishment of parks and protected areas.

In particular, in Veneto there are five regional parks, in addition to the National Park of the Belluno Dolomites, numerous nature reserves and Parks of Local Interest established by local administrations pursuant to the L.R. 40/1984.

Decree of the President of the Regional Council n. 58 of 24 April 2019 Appointment of the Regional Parks Councils. Regional law n. 23 of 26 June 2018.

Regional Law n. 23 of 26 June 2018 Rules for the reorganization and rationalization of regional parks.

Regional Law n. 20 of 17 July 2014 Establishment of the regional natural reserves of Monte Baldo called "Lastoni-Selva Pezzi" and "Gardesana Orientale".

2. Which of the following measures have been taken in order to protect, conserve and, where necessary, rehabilitate the natural environment and the countryside? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)

Restoration of natural and semi-natural landscape features, biotopes, ecosystems, and landscapes, traditionally cultivated by man to the greatest degree possible.	X
--	---

Targeted utilisation of promotion and support measures for agricultural, forestry-related and other users of lands.	X
---	---

Establishment of areas, in which nature and landscape protection are more important than other other goods.	X
Establishing habitat networks (habitat connectivity)	X
Other	
Describe the adopted measures.	
<p>For example, the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region, in implementation of the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape and of the European Landscape Convention, has approved the Regional Landscape Plan (PPR-FVG).</p> <p>The landscape plan of the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia was approved with the Decree of the President of the Region of 24 April 2018, n. 0111 / Pres. The Plan aims to integrate the protection and enhancement of the landscape in the processes of territorial transformation also from the point of view of regional economic competitiveness.</p> <p>For example, the Autonomous Province of Trento with the Life + i T.E.N. "Trentino Ecological Network" aims to implement a new management model at regional level for the Natura 2000 Network based on a long-term strategic vision that is economically sustainable and socially well accepted, based on the three key concepts of responsible subsidiarity, participation and integration. A specific action within the Life + T.E.N. concerns the definition of provincial guidelines for the management of wet forests referred to in priority Habitat 91E0 * "Alluvial forests of <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>" and vegetation along the waterways.</p> <p>For example, in Veneto, precisely in the Dolomites in Cortina d'Ampezzo, there are the <i>Regole d'Ampezzo</i>, a mountain family communion. This system of ancient origins establishes collective rights to enjoy and manage the territory. The lands cannot be sold, nor are they subject to change of destination: it is a natural, cultural and economic heritage. A jointly owned heritage, to be passed on to children where conservative and productive use coincide.</p> <p>Furthermore, in the Alps there are Integral Nature Reserves, such as the Integral Nature Reserve of Monte Faverghera, which extends on the north-eastern side of Monte Faverghera which belongs to the Venetian Prealps chain within the Nevegal ski area in common. of Belluno.</p>	

3. Which of the following measures have been taken in order to preserve animal and plants species, including their habitats? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	
Adoption of regulations, which sanction audits of measures and projects that could potentially cause severe or irreversible harm to animals and plants.	X
Prohibitions (bans) and rules concerning avoidable causes for disturbance or impairment of wildlife or plant habitats	X
Establishment of national parks and/or other protected areas.	X
Establishment of preservation zones and quiet areas for wildlife and plants	X
Renaturalisation of impaired habitats.	X
Bans on extraction and trade of protected wildlife and plant species.	X
Reintroduction of indigenous species	X
Prohibitions on introducing (wildlife and plant) species that were not previously present naturally in regions concerned for a verifiable historic period	X
Assessment of potential risks prior to the release of genetically modified organisms into the environment	X
Other	X
Describe the adopted measures.	
<p>As previously pointed out, in the Italian Alps there are some Integral Natural Reserves in which anthropic activities of any kind are not allowed, with the exception of scientific research. Therefore, there are no interventions of any kind. Compared to the establishment of quiet areas in which priority is guaranteed to animal and plant species, an example is the Rocca San Giovanni - Saben Nature Reserve which is located in the Alpi Marittime Park in the Piemonte Region, in which the access ban to protect the various animal and plant species present, many of which are rare and particularly fragile and sensitive to human disturbance.</p> <p>Another example is the Bosco Nordio Integral Nature Reserve in Veneto, an ancient forest more than a thousand years old, which is distinguished by the strong presence of holm oaks, inherited from the forests spread in the past in the upper Adriatic coast and from the oak woods, which are located between the dunes that characterize the area. The Bosco Nordio integral nature reserve, in Legnaro, hosts other Mediterranean species such as holly or the Etruscan Lonicera, and other specimens included in the "Regional red lists of plants of Italy", of rare or very rare plants of the Italian flora (lilatro, Osyris alba , marsh helleborine). Several owls live in the nature reserve (the common one and the swamp one).</p>	

As for the reintroduction of native species, in Italy there are guidelines for the reintroduction of species and there have been several projects, including cooperation, for the reintroduction and renaturalization of some species that have become rare and at risk of extinction.

For example, the Bearded Vulture, one of the largest and rarest birds of prey in Europe, which until the beginning of the twentieth century, was present in almost all the mountainous areas of southern Europe, from which it later disappeared due to anthropogenic pressure. The international reintroduction project in the Alps was launched in 1978, in which the Parks of the Maritime Alps and Mercantour are the southernmost release sites: every other year, one of the two protected areas hosts a couple of reintroduced bearded vultures. Since 1993, 41 birds have been released: in 2012 the operation took place in the Park of Maritime Alps and takes place in the Mercantour in 2013. In recent years, a stable couple has formed in the upper Ubaye Valley, which managed to reproduce for the first time in 2008.

Another example is that of the Ibex, whose first reintroduction took place in 1920 in the Maritime Alps. The 2017 **Interreg-ALCOTRA Lemed-ibex** project provides for the dissemination of knowledge acquired on the Alpine ibex through the publication of scientific works aimed at operators in protected areas. Awareness-raising actions are also implemented among the citizens and children of the schools in the partner areas. These include conferences, an animated short film, a 25min documentary, an exhibition (bilingual Italian-French) held at the Maison du parc de Briançon and an app that allows citizens to follow the movements of ibexes equipped with GPS collars. Finally, awareness-raising tools expressly dedicated to interactions with human activities are intended for professionals in the tourism and agricultural sector.

In Italy, the brown bear is present with the Marsican subspecies in the Apennines, while the Alpine population has always recently related to the populations of the Carpathians and the Dinaric Alps and the Balkans. In the face of a reduction in numbers in the 1990s, the complete disappearance of this species from our Alpine territory came close to, plans for the introduction and conservation of the brown bear were established: currently there are about 100 specimens in the Alps and their range. distribution in the Italian Alps includes Trentino, Alto Adige, Lombardia, Veneto and Friuli. In 1999, to save the small nucleus of bears that survived from an inevitable extinction, the Adamello Brenta Park with the Autonomous Province of Trento and the National Institute of Wild Fauna, benefiting from funding from the European Union, launched the **LIFE Ursus** project, aimed at the reconstitution of a vital nucleus of bears in the Central Alps through the release of some individuals from Slovenia.

Based on the results of the genetic monitoring of the population of the Dinaric mountains and the south-eastern Alps, management choices were made that involve the introduction of new animals from the Carpathians: in 2019, the **LIFE Lynx** project moved the first two lynxes Carpathians from Romania to the Dinaric population. At least 12 other individuals should follow this process in order to restore a sufficiently large genetic variability. Lynx monitoring is therefore very extensive. The data thus collected become the basis for all management choices and conservation measures. In

addition to this, it should be remembered that the monitoring activity is an institutional mandate, that is, it must be done by law.

Another project, **LIFE WolfAlps EU**, concerns coordinated actions to improve the coexistence between wolf and human activities at the level of the Alpine population. The wolf population has been naturally expanding in the Alps since the 1990s. Today it has reached every Alpine country and the first low-altitude areas, in the hills and in the plains. To address the problems triggered by the presence of the wolf for some activities, a coordinated approach is needed, capable of overcoming national and regional borders. Where adequate prevention tools are not used, wolf damage to livestock is important and creates tension. Ancient prejudices and misinformation further contribute to making the wolf a subject of social conflict. Improving the coexistence between the wolf and the people who live and work in the Alps by building and implementing shared solutions together with the stakeholders is the challenge and the main objective of the project, to ensure the long-term conservation of the wolf in the Alps.

As part of the cross-border cooperation **Interreg V-A Italy-France Alcotra 2014-2020** there are several projects on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in alpine systems, such as those listed below:

The **Integrated Thematic Plan (PITEM) "BIODIVALP - Protect and enhance biodiversity and alpine ecosystems through a partnership and a network of cross-border ecological connectivity"** is dedicated to the protection, management and enhancement of Alpine biodiversity and was launched in 2019 (its conclusion is expected by 2023).

The partnership brings together the five Regions of the Alcotra Program, two national parks, two regional agencies for the protection of the environment and a management body of natural areas, as well as numerous Franco-Italian implementing bodies and beneficiaries. The Italian participants included the Piemonte Region, the Liguria Region and the Valle d'Aosta Region.

The participants undertake to create a cross-border partnership aimed at sharing strategies, methodologies and concrete actions, useful for the conservation of habitats and species, also through the involvement of economic subjects present in the territory.

For example, the Autonomous Region of **Valle d'Aosta** actively participates, through the Biodiversity Structure and protected natural areas, in 3 of the 5 projects that make up the Plan: COBIODIV, PROBIODIV and BIODIV'CONNECT

COBIODIV "*Knowing biodiversity and ecosystems to better protect them together*". It was launched in 2019 and its conclusion is expected in 2022. The goal of the project is to improve knowledge on biodiversity and alpine ecosystems in a cross-border context in order to create common working tools and shared action plans. The main actions are aimed at defining a common list of species and habitats, sharing common protocols for the monitoring of fauna, flora and habitats, making inventories of hidden biodiversity and structuring the databases in a logic of interoperability. The regional administration participates in thematic working groups on flora,

habitat and fauna and, thanks to the support of experienced professionals, will experiment with the application of the ISPRA monitoring methods for habitats and plant and animal species included in the annexes of the Habitats Directive, which are significant for the regional territory. Some wildlife monitoring actions in the Mont Avic-Mont Emilius SPA are implemented by the Mont Avic Natural Park as the implementing body.

PROBIODIV “*Promote biodiversity and habitats as a factor for sustainable development of the territories: implementation of a governance for the enhancement and active and participatory protection of transalpine biodiversity*”. The project, launched in 2019, intends to contribute to the enhancement of biodiversity and alpine ecosystems through an integrated cross-border governance for active protection, the experimentation of sustainable economic models, based on the added value brought by high environmental quality and the implementation of networks. to improve integration between public-private entities. Several actions are planned by the regional administration, some of which are entrusted to the Safe Mountain Foundation as the implementing body. Training events will be organized, aimed at technicians and managers of the Natura 2000 network, on conservation measures and the value of biodiversity and, others, addressed to mountain guides and hiking guides, on sustainable use in the mountains. Another area of investigation will be that of ecosystem services, with the creation of the cartography of ecosystem services in the Mont Blanc area and specific training interventions for professionals in the sector.

BIODIV'CONNECT “*Protecting species and ecosystems through a dynamic and innovative transalpine ecological connectivity*”, was launched at the end of 2019 and its conclusion is expected in 2022. The project intends to acquire methodological and strategic tools, shared on a cross-border scale, to preserve and strengthen ecological continuity in the western Alps. Actions are envisaged, at regional and local level, to acquire knowledge (characterization, mapping) or restore ecological continuity in identified areas of cross-border interest. The main activities concern the definition of the state of the art on ecological connectivity and the experiences of regional ecological networks, the exchange of good practices, the study of concrete cases and the implementation of interventions to improve ecological continuity. As part of BIODIV'CONNECT, the regional administration has provided specific actions functional to the identification of the ecological network on a regional scale and its cartographic representation, through the involvement of working groups of naturalists and various local stakeholders. In addition, some interventions to improve local ecological connectivity will be identified and communication and awareness-raising initiatives will be carried out on the issue.

Additional comments:

VII. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. g AC – General Obligations in the field of “Mountain Farming”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. g AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...] g) mountain farming – the objective is, in the public interest, to maintain the management of land traditionally cultivated by man and to preserve and promote a system of farming which suits local conditions and is environmentally compatible, taking into account the less favourable economic conditions “

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. g AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why.

Considering the Italian territory, the agriculture practiced in the mountain areas is significantly different from that of the hilly and flat areas, as the production activities that best adapt to the contexts have developed, due to the peculiarities and features of the different territories.

The mountains, more than any other territory, are linked to agriculture and forestation and the continuation of agriculture and its development are crucial: consequently, they are also essential for the management and supply of water, for the biodiversity reserve and landscape, for adaptation and contrast to climate change.

The 2014 **National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (SNACC)** provides a vision for addressing adaptation, actions and guidelines for building adaptation capacity, and concrete proposals for cost-effective adaptation measures and priorities.

In Italy, six macroclimatic regions are identified that are consistent with the expected variations in terms of temperature and physical phenomena, as well as with the impacts of climate change classified as threats and opportunities (i.e. negative and positive) for each of the macro-regions and sectors. Each impact was assigned an intensity level (low to high). In line with EU and international practice, adaptation measures are divided into three types (soft, gray and green).

National adaptation measures for the forest and agriculture sectors include providing support for ecosystem services-based solutions, promoting forest planning to prevent and manage risks, simplifying and harmonizing forest laws and planning, improving resilience to different types of forest stress or impacts that can increase due to climate change, and invest in facilities and infrastructure (e.g. forest roads) that can facilitate the implementation of sustainable forest management, production and consumption in the sector (PNACC).

As part of the agricultural policy implemented at national level, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies coordinates planning and programming activities based on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The Ministry adopts the National Rural Development Program

(PSRN), which was approved in 2015, while the Regions and autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano are called upon to adopt their own Rural Development Programs (PSR). However, agricultural planning is mainly oriented towards production and quality policies, as well as promoting the conservation and characterization of plant, animal and microbial biodiversity of interest to agriculture.

At the local level, some regions and provinces have adopted measures, guidelines or planning acts, aimed at regulating the rural development of the territory, often coordinated with forest planning. These acts are often included within the territorial urban planning, also in consideration of the fact that in many Italian areas agricultural crops, or in any case food production, are considered part of the local landscape composition and its environmental characteristics. In addition, within the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), rural development programs - national and regional - must consider risk management as one of the guidelines of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change. The risks to be managed include the risk linked to climate change for which prevention and adaptation activities are required.

The adaptation measures envisaged in the Strategy are part of national environmental policies of protection, prevention of natural disasters, sustainable management of natural resources and health protection, as well as in the context of greening and rural conditionality of development programs (RDP) of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

The purpose is the protection of the soil through the reduction of erosive phenomena, the conservation of its organic substances, the protection of the structure and the maintenance of the soil in conditions suitable for cultivation, environmental quality in general, management and protection of water resources and their quality. In addition, improved education and training on new agricultural techniques in the sector (including the selection of climate resistant genotypes and breeds) as well as some significant business-oriented measures have been indicated.

To be mentioned: the improvement of company efficiency, their economic and environmental sustainability and territorial integration also through multifunctionality, the enhancement of insurance and investments to improve the prevention and management of risks in agriculture, regional economic evaluation of benefits and costs the adaptation measures implemented (PNACC 2017).

These are measures adopted at a local scale and diversified from a technical point of view according to the context in which they are applied. Currently, the adaptation options fall within the national policies of environmental protection, prevention of natural disasters, sustainable management of natural resources and health protection, as well as within the conditionality of greening and Rural Development Programs. (PSR) of the Common Agricultural Policy. Overall, they are aimed at safeguarding the soil through the reduction of erosive phenomena, the conservation of the organic substance of the soil, the protection of the structure and the

maintenance of the complex soil in conditions suitable for cultivation and the environment in general, and also for management and the protection of water resources and their quality.

Agriculture and animal husbandry represent significant sources of greenhouse gas production, consisting mainly of methane, ammonia and nitrous oxide. Ammonia emissions are mainly determined by the management of animal waste and the use of fertilizers. Nitrous oxide emissions originate from the nitrification and partial denitrification reactions of the ammonia present in the manure, from the storage of manure, from the use of fertilizers, from the cultivation of organic soils, from agricultural management residues and from micro-aerophilic conditions typical of permanent litter.

Methane emissions are caused by manure management, biomass combustion, rice crops, enteric (rumen) fermentations and fermentations of the undigested organic substance excreted in the manure. On the sectoral level, in the case of the livestock sector, the management of effluents (cattle, pigs and poultry) is the company phase in which about 50% of total agricultural emissions are generated. More specifically, in the zootechnical field, ammonia emissions are generated by microbial fermentations by the nitrogen present in the manure (faeces and urine) and occur in all phases of management, from the moment of excretion in the shelter to distribution in the field. . For the agricultural sector, however, ammonia emissions are generated by the use of organic and synthetic fertilizers.

As regards the agricultural and livestock sectors, the following actions have been identified:

- National code indicative of good agricultural practices for the control of ammonia emissions

The code, which will be included in the national air pollution control program, takes into account the following aspects for the reduction of ammonia emissions:

- nitrogen management, taking into account the entire nitrogen cycle;
- livestock feeding strategies;
- manure storage and spreading techniques that lead to low emissions;
- housing systems which result in low emissions;
- possibility of limiting ammonia emissions deriving from the use of mineral fertilizers.

The code provides for mandatory measures for mitigation and ammonia abatement through: different use of fertilizers; techniques for spreading manure and storage. Optional mitigation measures can be financed through European funds attributable to rural development policies.

- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 2021-2027 The measures indicated in the aforementioned national code find a financial and applicative response in the instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which, compared to the CAP 2014-2020, is more oriented towards improving the environment. These measures will be feasible in the period 2021-2027 and provide for:

- the strengthening of cross compliance which will see direct payments subject to more stringent environmental requirements;
- the obligation for Member States to introduce ecological schemes that have a positive impact on the climate and the environment, but whose use is optional for individual farms, in the first pillar (direct income support for farmers and market measures);
- payments for environmental, climate and other management commitments, in the second pillar (rural development).

• Program agreement for the coordinated and joint adoption of measures to improve air quality in the Po Valley The 2017 Po Valley Agreement identifies common interventions and actions to combat emissions, including greenhouse effects, and fine particles .

In the agricultural and zootechnical field, measures are envisaged for which the Regions are obliged, as part of the air quality plans, to apply practices aimed at reducing the emissions produced by agricultural activities, such as covering the storage facilities of sewage, the application of correct methods of spreading sewage and the burying of soil surfaces subject to the application of fertilizers, where such practices are technically feasible and economically sustainable.

For biogas of agricultural origin, the zootechnical waste management system and the intended use of the digestate must be considered, particularly in areas vulnerable to nitrates and affected by air quality problems due to the formation of secondary pollutants from from the recombination of ammonia released mainly into the atmosphere from agriculture.

• Promotion of measures for the sequestration of CO2 in agricultural soils and forest systems - In line with the findings of the public consultation, possible actions will be evaluated for the promotion of initiatives aimed at sequestration of CO2 in agricultural soils and forest systems (soils , underground, epigeal biomass, wood, etc.), also considering potential payment measures for ecosystem services for forestry and connected to agricultural soils and crop systems, both herbaceous (arable, etc.) and arboreal.

With the Decree of 20 July 2018, published in the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic no. 181 of 6 August 2018, the Ministry provided guidelines on the verification of the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the decree of 26 July 2017, concerning national provisions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) no. 1151/2012 and of the delegated regulation (EU) n. 665/2014 on the conditions of use of the optional "mountain product" quality indication regarding the **origin of foods intended for animal feed**.

With the Decree of 2 August 2018, published in the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic no. 227 of 29 September 2018, the Ministry finally established the **identification logo** for the optional indication of "mountain product" quality in implementation of Ministerial Decree no. 57167 of 26 July 2017.

Mipaaf Decree of 26 July 2017, allows the use of the optional quality indication "**mountain product**" and allows the entry of this type into the large family of quality products for which Italy continues to maintain a strong leadership in Europe .

This represents a further interesting opportunity for mountain producers, but also for the community, since relaunching and enhancing a typical local product often favors the enhancement of native biodiversity or the recovery of forgotten breeds or varieties, which risk extinction. Today we see the success among consumers of quality food from these areas, with significant benefits also for the environment and the conservation of the indigenous genetic heritage. In the mountains, the percentage of companies with related activities is higher than in other areas of the country and this indicates the greater propensity for diversification of the companies that transform, also offer services to tourists, manage the territory.

In the Italian Alps we are faced with the challenge of creating forms of production, distribution and use that are efficient and compatible with the protection of natural resources and the Alpine agricultural landscape.

In this context, organic farming is now an expanding sector: the same Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council, governed in Italy by the Ministerial Decree on organic 6793 of 18 July 2018 - relating to organic production and labeling of organic products, underlines how "organic production is a global system of farm management and food production based on the interaction between best practices in the field of environment and climate action, a high level of biodiversity, the protection of natural resources and the application of strict criteria for animal welfare and strict production standards suited to the preferences of a growing number of consumers for products obtained with natural substances and processes.

Organic production is understood here as a tool with a dual social function: that of responding to the growing demand from consumers and at the same time of distributing goods that contribute to environmental protection, animal welfare and rural development.

Therefore more space for organic linked to mountain areas and good Italian realities. With this objective, the Organic Districts were born, an innovative tool to promote the quality of production and the protection of the mountain territory and its inhabitants.

REGIONAL LAW

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

In order to counteract the abandonment of mountain areas in accordance with the provisions of regional law 24/2019, the Region grants contributions to support initiatives for the enhancement of agricultural production carried out by companies in a joint and integrated form located in the mountain areas, for the realization of investment projects aimed at promoting continuity of supply,

improving logistics and concentrating, conserving, transforming and marketing agricultural products.

The beneficiaries of the aid are the subjects, such as by way of example business associations, companies, consortia or business networks, consisting of companies operating in at least one of the following activities:

- a) production of agricultural products, breeding and related activities;
- b) transformation of agricultural products also into non-agricultural products.

The beneficiaries must be made up of at least ten agricultural enterprises with a technical-economic unit in the mountain area, that is, located in the municipalities or inhabited centers classified as zones A, B or C in the annex to the resolution of the Regional Council no. 3303/2000, of which at least six must have a technical-economic unit in zones B and C.

Grants are granted on a “de minimis” basis, according to the chronological order of submission of applications, for the following eligible expenses: a) purchase, construction, adaptation, extraordinary maintenance, renovation or expansion of real estate; b) purchase of machinery and equipment; c) promotion expenses up to a maximum limit of 10% of the expenses referred to in letters a) and b); d) technical, general and administrative expenses, up to a maximum limit of 10% of the expenses referred to in letter a); e) cost of value added tax (VAT) relating to the expenses referred to in letters a) to d), in the event that the same is not recoverable under current legislation.

LIGURIA

To promote the **productive recovery of abandoned, uncultivated or underused agricultural and forest areas**, whose state of degradation constitutes a risk factor for the integrity of the territory, the Liguria Region with DGR n.1456 of 21 November 2014 has activated, at the Mountain Policies structure, the **Regional Ground Bank (BRT)**. In this way, the provisions of Article 6 of Regional Law no. 4 of 11 March 2014 (Rules for the relaunch of agriculture and forestry, for the protection of the rural territory and establishment of the Regional Bank of the Ground).

Through the BRT, the Region aims to **increase the agricultural and forest area used, through land recomposition and reorganization processes** useful for increasing the growth of agricultural and forestry companies operating in Liguria.

The BRT consists of a **computerized database** in which the cadastral coordinates and further information regarding the land located in Liguria, whose owners, or successors in title, declare themselves willing to transfer the possession or possession to third parties or to adhere to forms of consortium or associated management of funds.

LOMBARDIA

To increase the value and recognition of mountain agri-food products, ERSAF – in collaboration with the Agriculture DG of the Lombardia Region – proposed to some regional mountain pastures to concretely experiment with the use of the optional quality indication “mountain product”, established by the European Commission and specified at national level by MIPAAF, in order to evaluate its effectiveness.

The Lombardia Regional Government has approved the expression of interest aimed at implementing the strategy of economic revitalization and support for the rural and environmental system for mountain areas, to be implemented through the instrument of the Economic, Social and Territorial Re-launch Agreement (Arest).

The path allows integrated and coordinated action between the Region and an institutional public-private partnership useful for bringing out the potential for economic, social and territorial revitalization present in the regional ecosystem.

PIEMONTE

The Piemonte Region, within the RDP 2014-2020, with the implementation of measure M13 - operation 13.1.1 "Compensatory allowance", aims to encourage the continuous use of agricultural land, the care of the natural space, the maintenance and the promotion of sustainable agricultural production systems and, consequently, to counteract the abandonment of the mountain territory. The allowances in favor of farmers operating in mountain areas are paid annually per hectare of agricultural area to compensate, in whole or in part, the additional costs and loss of income due to the constraints to which agricultural production is subject in the area concerned.

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO

Fruit-growing and viticulture are the most representative sectors for Trentino from a production point of view, while animal husbandry has a very important role in the management of the territory through the maintenance of meadows and the practice of mountain pastures. Although minor from an economic point of view, the other agricultural activities present, however, have the common characteristic of providing quality products that are the expression of a unique natural environment. A production specification is drawn up annually by the Manager of the Agriculture Service.

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

Provincial Law 22 June 2018, n. 81 *Social agriculture*. The Autonomous Province of Bolzano supports and strengthens the social structure of the rural territory and therefore promotes social agriculture, aimed at promoting socio-economic development and the permanence of farmers in

rural areas, as well as the multifunctionality and diversification of agriculture, in accordance with the rural development programs of the European Union.

Social agriculture is intended as a support and integration of the offer of assistance by the Province and as an intervention to prevent or promote the health of people through the use of animals, plants and nature in order to support or improve their social, physical, mental and / or pedagogical well-being.

VALLE D'AOSTA

Regional Law 3 August 2016, No. 17 "New regulation of regional aid in the field of agriculture and rural development" The regional law 17/2016 provides, in compliance with the new European reference legislation, a single and organic discipline of regional aid in the field of agriculture and rural development, replacing Title III (Discipline of regional interventions in the field of agriculture and of rural development) of the regional law 12 December 2007, n. 32 and of the regional laws of 4 September 2001, n. 21, and 2 April 2002, n. 3, bearing, respectively, "Provisions on livestock breeding and related products" and "Regional incentives for the implementation of health interventions in favor of livestock of zootechnical interest".

Specifically, the law provides for aid, in the form of low-interest loans, for investments in the sector of primary production, processing and marketing of agricultural products (articles 5 and 6); as an alternative to mortgages, it will be possible to stipulate leasing contracts at a subsidized rate. In the same forms, investment aid is also provided for the aquaculture sector (Article 7).

Also in the form of a loan, local authorities and their associations, land improvement consortia, consortia and private entities will be granted aid for the protection and redevelopment of villages and rural heritage, the start-up and development of tourist activities. (articles 14 and 15).

VENETO

DGRV 931 of 23.06.2017 Guidelines and directives for the Venetian Agency for innovation in the primary sector pursuant to Article 4 of Regional Law no. 37 of 28 November 2014

Regional Law n. 37 of 28 November 2014 Establishment of the Venetian Agency for innovation in the primary sector.

2. What measures are in place for maintaining the management of land, traditionally cultivated by man?

In addition to what has already been pointed out above, examples of conservation of the traditional cultural landscape are reported.

Following the approval by the Ministry for Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies of Decree no. 17070 of November 19, 2012, relating to the establishment of the National **Observatory of Rural Landscape, of agricultural practices and traditional knowledge (ONPR)**, the rural landscape and the traditional practices associated with it, have found a right place in the field of rural development.

The Observatory has begun to elaborate the general principles and guidelines for the protection and enhancement of the rural landscape as regards the interventions envisaged by the common agricultural policy with particular reference to Rural Development.

The ONPR has the task of taking a census of landscapes, the conservation and enhancement of agricultural practices and traditional knowledge, understood as complex systems based on ingenious and diversified techniques, on the local knowledge expressed by rural civilization that have provided an important contribution to the construction and to the maintenance of the traditional landscapes associated with them and to promote research activities that deepen the values connected with the rural landscape, its protection, its management and its planning, also in order to preserve bio-cultural diversity.

The Observatory:

- Identifies and catalogs in the Register traditional rural landscapes or of historical interest, related traditional practices and knowledge present on the national territory, defining their significance, integrity and vulnerability, taking into account both scientific assessments and the values attributed to them by the communities, subjects and populations concerned;
- Organizes and manages the collection, analysis and classification of data ensuring their conservation for future generations and accessibility, also through a specific website, to potential users;
- Select from the Register any applications of rural landscapes for inclusion in the Representative List of the UNESCO World Heritage Site as well as the agricultural practices and traditional knowledge to be nominated in the Representative List of the Intangible Heritage of UNESCO. Where the conditions exist, the Observatory selects from the Register the rural landscapes to be included in the UNESCO Network of Biosphere Reserves as part of the MAB Program, in compliance with the international procedures in force.

3. Which of the following measures have been taken in order to preserve and promote a system of farming, which suits local conditions and is environmentally compatible, taking into account less favourable production conditions? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	
Providing support to farms, ensuring a minimum of agricultural activity in extreme locations	X
Promoting livestock farming suited to local conditions and to the available land	X
Promoting traditional livestock farming and the traditional diversity of livestock breeds	X
Promoting and supporting the preservation of the diversity of cultivated crops	X
Supporting campaigns for marketing generic mountain farming products and preserving the quality of the distinguishing characteristics of such products	X
Promoting the inception and development of additional sources of income in areas, where such action is needed in order to sustain traditional agriculture	X
Enabling access to services necessary for overcoming adverse conditions in mountain regions.	X
Other	
Describe the adopted measures.	
<p>The so-called "compensatory payment" for farmers operating in mountain areas were previously mentioned, paid annually per hectare of agricultural area to compensate in whole or in part the additional costs and loss of earnings due to the constraints to which agricultural production is subject in Mountain.</p> <p>In addition, with respect to the encouragement and support of mountain agriculture in the Alpine areas, the so-called Distretti Bio should be mentioned, an innovative tool for promoting the quality of production and the protection of the mountain territory and its inhabitants. The <i>Distretti Bio</i> are the result of the memorandum of understanding signed, within the Alpine Convention, by the Ministry of the Environment and the "<i>Città del Bio</i>" association, an association of Municipalities, which unites those who share the choice to promote biological agriculture.</p> <p>Thanks to the new agreement, the realities on which to define the most suitable model for mountain areas will be identified on the Italian territory with the aim of launching supply chain projects dedicated to bio; according to the latest agricultural census, in fact, organic farms are mainly located in the hilly (61%) and mountain (21%) territories, demonstrating the fact that the apparently less favorable areas are today those most likely to enhance its products.</p>	

The initiatives will therefore include agricultural production, product processing, specialized trade up to catering and hospitality. At the same time, the agreement provides for the promotion of "**Adopt a Bio Valley**", a project aimed at fostering an alliance between urban and mountain areas through a different relationship between producers and consumers. From the Protocol: *"The goal is to support the realities that are committed to the recovery and environmental protection of the areas, the defense of plant and animal varieties at risk of extinction, the conservation of historical production systems of particular value, favoring the birth of 'food communities' shared by co-producers"*. The strength will be the reinforcement of the combination "*organic agriculture - responsible tourism*", defined in the text of the agreement as "the key to sustainable local economic growth". *"A tourism - the parties observe - that is not just land consumption, a temporary and illusory alternative to metropolitan decay, but that is closely linked to local cultures"*

There are numerous cooperation projects that see the Italian Regions of the Alpine arc among the participants and which aim to preserve an agriculture suitable for the sites and compatible with the environment, taking into account the most difficult production conditions. Two examples are cited below in the context of interregional cooperation in the field of agriculture and production chains:

ARGE ALP project "*Food heritage, supply chains and production landscapes*" The aim of the project is to make the platform for the Inventory of the Intangible Heritage of the Alpine Regions www.intangiblesearch.eu available to all the Arge Alp Regions www.intangiblesearch.eu, a tool for safeguarding and enhancement, which directly involves communities for the storytelling of their intangible heritage. The inventory is managed by the Lombardia Region - D.G. Autonomy and Culture - Archive of Ethnography and Social History which has developed this platform through European projects.

The methodology that it proposes to adopt for the project activities is in line with the UNESCO Directives and will relate, on a common theme, the policies of the Arge Alp Regions, at the center of an innovative and multisectoral participatory process.

The project provides for the organization of workshops with communities and policy makers to identify a production chain common to all the Arge Alp regions involved. The project therefore aims to tell and enhance peculiar Alpine production chains, not only for type and identity culture, but also for a relaunch in terms of economic and social resources, as factors of resilience in periods of emergency and post-emergency Covid- 19, and new employment sectors for young people. Video materials will be produced for the story of the identified supply chain.

Interreg ALCOTRA - FINNOVER provides support to the green supply chains of the cross-border territory and proposes a technical-economic path aimed at the production and use of substances of natural origin obtained from the biodiversity of the ALCOTRA territory and usable in the nutraceutical field (nutrients contained in foods that have health benefits), therapeutic and phytopharmaceutical. FINNOVER brings together a public-private partnership

that fosters a process of knowledge and skills transfer between the world of research and small-medium enterprises (SMEs).

For example, the **Autonomous Province of Bolzano** has adopted a law on MASO CHIUSO (Closed Farm) Provincial law 28 November 2001, n. 171 Law on closed farms, amended by Provincial Law 19 April 2018, n. 51 *Amendments to the provincial law on closed farms and the provincial town planning law*.

A closed farm indicates an agricultural area with a housing unit characterized by indivisibility. The closed farm represents a unit that ensures the livelihoods of a single peasant family. The local commission for closed farms supervises the indivisibility of the property, and any changes to the structure must be authorized by this body. The closed farm law therefore avoids the fragmentation of farms in the hereditary succession. The survival of farms in South Tyrol is also due to the closed farm law.

Additional comments:

VIII. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. h AC – General Obligations in the field of “Mountain Forests”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. h AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...]

h) mountain forests – the objective is to preserve, reinforce and restore the role of forests, in particular their protective role, by improving the resistance of forest ecosystems mainly by applying natural forestry techniques and preventing any utilization detrimental to forests, taking into account the less favourable economic conditions in the Alpine region.”.

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. h AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why

As regards the forestry sector, the following actions have been identified:

- **Preparation of the Annual Report on Italian Forests (RAF)** The report provides for the strengthening of precise knowledge of Italian forests in all their aspects: naturalistic, productive, economic, etc. In addition, the collection of information from all stakeholders involved is envisaged, including the Regions, local authorities, Istat, as well as the economic and scientific sector.

The 1st National Report on the state of the Forests and the Forest Sector was presented on 21 March 2019, on the occasion of the International Day of Forests by the Ministry of Agricultural, Food, Forestry and Tourism.

The report involved 214 experts from national and regional Bodies, Institutions, Administrations and Associations, producing 105 news items, 8 focuses, 109 indicators and 8 good practices. The purpose of RaF Italia is to collect in a single container the knowledge and information concerning the forests and its national forestry chains, starting a new updating process for statistical surveys on the subject, with specific attention to European and international knowledge needs.

- **Consolidated Law on Forests and Forestry Supply Chains (TUFF)** On 3 April 2018, the new Consolidated Law on Forests and Forestry Supply Chains (TUFF) was promulgated with Legislative Decree no.34 / 2018, which repeals Legislative Decree 227 / 2001 on "orientation and modernization of the forestry sector".

The TUFF provides guidelines and guidelines to support regional administrations in the field of forest management. The TUFF updates the national coordination and policy provisions on Sustainable Forest Management (GSF) and the development of forestry chains.

- **White Paper of the Italian Woods** In order to support the drafting process of the new national forest strategy, the White Book of the Italian Woods, drawn up between 2017 and 2019, was

published and put into consultation with the aim of providing support for the definition of the new National Forest Strategy (SFN). The white paper collects and summarizes the perceptions, needs and needs of civil and entrepreneurial society, of the scientific and institutional world on the role of the forestry sector.

- **Transposition of Directive (EU) 2016/2284** The Legislative Decree 81/2018 transposing Directive (EU) no. 2016/2284 provides for the reduction of some atmospheric pollutants (sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, ammonia and fine particles) through: - the development, adoption and implementation of national air pollution control program in coordination with the policies adopted in the field of climate change; - the creation of national inventories and projections of emissions; - monitoring of emissions not subject to reduction obligations; - monitoring the impacts on ecosystems.

On 5 May 2018, **Legislative Decree 3 April 2018 n. 34, entitled Consolidated Law on Forests and Forestry Supply Chains (Tuff)**, published in the Official Gazette - General Series n. 92 of 20 April 2018. In an increasingly global socio-economic and environmental context, the Italian forest heritage remains the richest in Europe for biological, ecological and bio-cultural diversity and takes on together with its production chains (wood and non-wood products) , environmental and recreational tourism play a strategic and transversal role between the environmental and development policies of our country.

Woods in Italy and throughout Europe, in contrast to the rest of the planet, are in a phase of strong expansion after having represented for centuries the main source of energy, industrial and infrastructural supply. Over time, their use and exploitation has known different types and intensities, reaching a historical minimum between the 19th and 20th centuries (12% woodiness coefficient). The general picture has changed profoundly today.

The progressive increase of the national forest area (tripled in the last 60 years reaching 39% of the national land area - Iuti data, 2017) has mainly occurred to the detriment of agricultural and pasture areas abandoned for the first time in centuries, (the forest area has almost exceeded that used for arable land - Iuti data, 2017). At the same time, the demand for goods and services has increased but also the vulnerability and risks to which the woods and the Italian forest sector - whose responsibilities for protection and sustainable use are ever greater - are increasingly exposed.

The TUFF represents the new national framework law on forestry and forestry chains, defining the unitary regulatory guidelines and sector coordination for the competent Regions and Ministries. In the Italian legislation, the forest matter is at the same time subject to the competence of different administrations: Ministry of agricultural, food, forestry and tourism policies (MIPAAFT) and of the Regions for aspects concerning the management of the territory and the production and transformation of goods; of the Ministry of the Environment (MITE), with primary responsibility for the protection and conservation of the environment and biodiversity; and the

Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (MIBAC) for the primary part concerning landscape conservation.

REGIONAL LAW

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

Regional law 7 November 2019, n. 17 Provisions for the defense of forests from fires

Regional law 16 June 2010, n. 10 Promotion interventions for the care and conservation aimed at the rehabilitation and recovery of uncultivated and / or abandoned land in mountain areas

Regional law 23 April 2007, n. 9 Regulations on forest resources

PIEMONTE

Forest planning in Piemonte is now articulated on several levels.

- REGIONAL: Regional Forest Plan (PFR), a multi-year planning document of the Region, drawn up based on the data contained in the Forest Information System, in particular the inventory and thematic maps where the sectoral objectives to be pursued, the interventions and the resources are identified necessary to reach them.
- FOREST AREA: Territorial Forest Plan (PFT), document foreseen and already prepared at the study level for the multifunctional enhancement of the forest and pastoral heritage. It concerns each of the 47 homogeneous areas, called Forest Areas (AF), into which the regional territory has been divided.
- LOCAL: Corporate Forest Plan (PFA), an instrument similar to a forest management plan, detailed and coordinated with the PFT, of which the most significant individual properties, public, private, consortium, single or associated, can be equipped to ensure greater detail knowledge and management continuity of its assets. The PFA is entrusted by the property to forestry technicians who, following the methodological guidelines prepared by the regional forestry offices, frame the report within the scope of destinations, objectives and requirements contained in the PFT. Even the Forest Plans of Protected Areas and Sites of the Natura-2000 Network are similar to particular PFAs.

2. Which of the following measures have been taken in order to improve the resistance of forest ecosystems through applying natural forestry techniques? (Please check the appropriate option(s))

Application of natural forest regeneration procedures

X

Implementation/maintenance of a properly structured multi-level inventory of tree species that suit local conditions	X
Considering protection as paramount	X
Implementation of projects focused on protection forests and protection forest improvement	X
Designation of natural forest reserves	X
Other	
Describe the adopted measures.	
<p>The importance of the recent national forest reorganization legislation, Legislative Decree 3 April 2018, n. 34 Consolidated Law on Forests and Forestry Supply Chains (TUFF) constitutes the framework law of guidance and coordination in the field of silviculture and forestry supply chains whose purpose is to update the national legislation of the sector (repealing the legislative decree 18 May 2001, no. 227) and, in particular, to: "<i>improve the protective and productive potential of the country's forest resources and the development of local supply chains connected to it, enhancing the fundamental role of forestry and placing the public interest as a limit to 'private interest'</i>".</p> <p>In this perspective, forest management is understood as an expression of conscious strategic and operational choices, which find appropriate articulation and implementation through forest planning. Forest planning is essential in order to protect and enhance the ecosystem functions of each forest in a long-term perspective (Ciancio et al., 2002; Ciancio, 2005; Nocentini et al., 2017), as well as to sustainably feed the production chains of goods and utilities.⁹</p> <p>The ARGE ALP working group developed the "Economy and Ecology in the protection forest" project which was launched in 2009 on the initiative of the canton of St. Gallen (Switzerland) and is part of the numerous activities carried out by the Arge Alp Alpine Regions Working Community.</p> <p>The project has the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transfer of know-how on the operations of cultivation of the protection forest, with particular reference to the economy and ecology - Best practice for use with cableways in mountain woods - Public awareness of the protective forest 	

⁹ Fonte Elementi orientamento pianificazione forestale Rete Rurale Nazionale <https://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/21957>

The **ROCKTHEALPS** project was funded under the **EU Alpine Space Program Interreg-AlpineSpace**, which deals with forests that protect human settlements and infrastructure from rockfall and avalanches.

The project brings together 15 partners from the Alpine regions of 6 European nations (Italy, France, Austria, Germany, Slovenia and Switzerland): these are universities, research bodies, regional administrations in charge of forest management and the prevention of natural risks, including which precisely the Forestry and Fauna Service of the PAT.

By comparing and harmonizing the data and knowledge of the 15 partner subjects (universities, research bodies, regional administrations responsible for forest management and the prevention of natural risks), and further developing the most recent methodologies for modeling natural rockfall phenomena, it will develop a specific cartography of the rockfall protection forests of the Alpine arc.

3. Have specific measures been taken in order to prevent any utilization detrimental to forests by also considering the less favourable economic conditions in the Alpine region?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.

Yes, for example, the **Friuli-Venezia Giulia** Region has entered into a *Study Agreement with the Department of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences of the University of Udine*. The collaboration between the Forestry Management and Wood Production Service and the University of Udine has made it possible to develop a software tool, based on GIS, capable of quantitatively defining the specific role that vegetation, in its various forms, exercises on the protection of the territory in terms of slope stabilization and flow regulation, in relation to the different weight that the morphological, geological and climatic components assume locally and territorially.

The use of this tool allows a classification of the territory based on a "fragility" parameter, quantifying, point by point, the active function of the existing vegetation on the protection of the territory. A map thus obtained constitutes an objective basis for a possible re-perimeter of the areas to be subjected to hydrogeological constraints and is, in any case, an aid in the authorization procedures for land use changes.

Additional comments:

IX. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. i AC – General Obligations in the field of “Tourism and Recreation”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. i AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...]

i) tourism and recreation – the objective is, by restricting activities harmful to the environment, to harmonize tourism and recreational activities with ecological and social requirements, in particular by setting aside quiet areas.”.

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. i AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why.

The tourism phenomenon at a national level is considered and analyzed by evaluating its economic, social and environmental impacts, paying particular attention to the possibility and capacity of managing and enhancing natural and environmental resources, through sustainable tourism.

From a legislative point of view for the tourism sector there are a multiplicity of rules of a different nature that prevent a precise definition of the discipline: both tourism sector and of the professionals operating in this area.

State intervention, in the field of tourism, must comply with three conditions: be justified, proportionate and be implemented in agreement with the Regions. (Judgment of the Constitutional Court 24 June 2005, n.242).

Full regulatory competence belongs to the Regions (pursuant to art.117 co. 6 of the Constitution), as well as the administrative functions conferred or transferred, by state law or by regional law, and, in any case, attributed on the basis of the principles of subsidiarity, differentiation and adequacy. The legislative competence of the regions is mainly of an administrative nature. In this regard, as already mentioned, the Constitutional Court with the sentence of 5 April 2012 n. 80 declared, among others, the constitutional illegitimacy of art. 2 of Annex 1 of Legislative Decree no. 79 of 2011, for violation of articles 76 and 77, first paragraph, in relation to art. 117, fourth paragraph of the Constitutional Charter, in relation to the device: "necessary for the unitary exercise of administrative functions" and "and other relevant regulations".

The diffusion and permanence of tourist activity in Alpine resorts must be followed carefully and with the indication of very clear guidelines, which translate into action the locally best strategies to achieve a balance between the different components of both the local community and the 'tourist offer. Alpine tourism contributes both to the economy of the area but also to the enhancement of the historical, cultural, social and environmental identities of the specific destination.

The Alpine destination model characterized by a pre-existing life (Community Model) is a very strong competitive factor of the Alps compared to other contexts. The system of "relational networks" between public and private, between the various tour operators and more generally economic operators, between them and the residents and finally between the entire local community and tourists, assumes a fundamental role, which must be encouraged and supported.

During the 2016-2019 mandate, the Sustainable Tourism Working Group focused on two main themes: the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Alps, with particular attention to initiatives aimed at reducing carbon dioxide emissions in the tourism sector, and the identification of strategies for the development of innovative tourism products in Alpine destinations.

In particular, the activities developed were:

- Collect and share knowledge and experiences regarding the sustainable management of destinations, with a specific focus on reducing CO2 emissions
- Identify the main challenges and future scenarios for Alpine destinations with the aim of developing strategies for the competitiveness and sustainable management of Alpine resources and landscape
- Establish a network of Alpine tourist destinations for the exchange of information and good practices
- Explore the feasibility of an innovation award in sustainable Alpine tourism destinations

On 22 August 2018 the Ministry of the Environment, in collaboration with the Cortina 2021 body and the Municipality of Cortina d'Ampezzo, organized the Workshop "" The role of women for the development of sustainable tourism in mountain areas - Sport & Tourism in the Cortina Charter "in Cortina d'Ampezzo (Italy).

In fact, in 2016 a voluntary declaration concerning the sustainable management of a mountain sporting event with potentially significant environmental, social and economic impact in the Alpine region was drawn up by a composite group of stakeholders: the **Cortina Charter on the sustainability of Winter Sports**.

It stems from the desire of various Alpine resorts to intervene to reduce the impact that winter sports have on territories rich in biodiversity and which constitute an important natural and cultural heritage, starting from the occasion represented by the Alpine World Ski Championships of 2021, international event that will take place in some locations in the Dolomites - an area recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, implementing body of the Alpine Convention.

The bodies involved are: Ministry of the Environment, Municipality of Cortina, Veneto Region, ANCI (National Association of Italian Municipalities), ANEF (National Association of Cable Car Operators), FIS (Italian Federation of Winter Sports), CONI, UNESCO Dolomites Foundation and sprecozero.net.

The goal is to strengthen a green-oriented tourism development model based on the efficiency in the use of resources such as water and soil, on the limitation of greenhouse gas emissions and energy costs.

In concrete terms, the Cortina Charter undertakes to act on several fronts: it places environmental sustainability and the conscious enhancement of the territory at the center of the programming of the 2021 World Cup (which were assigned to the city in June 2016); initiates a participatory process with local institutions and communities to identify the main causes of the environmental impacts associated with winter sports, possible solutions and areas of intervention; promotes the establishment of National Programs aimed at the theme of winter sports, supported by awareness campaigns and education for sustainable development aimed at citizens.

The Cortina Charter insists on the involvement of citizens, reiterating the need for a shared commitment that concerns not only the bodies and institutions, but also the inhabitants and businesses of the area.

Decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Policies of 13 February 2013.
Determination of the homogeneous classification criteria of agritourism companies.

Legislative Decree of 23 May 2011 n. 79 Code of state legislation on tourism organization and market, pursuant to article 14 of law no. 246, as well as implementation of Directive 2008/122 / EC, relating to timeshare contracts, contracts relating to long-term holiday products, resale and exchange contracts. - The Constitutional Court, with sentence no. 80 of 5 April 2012, declared the constitutional illegitimacy of some articles of the legislative decree of 23 May 2011, n. 79 (Tourism Code), following appeals filed by the Regions of Tuscany, Puglia, Umbria and Veneto, notified on 29 July-3 August 2011, 4-12 August 2011 and 5 August 2011, filed with the registry on 5, the 9 and 11 August 2011, and registered, respectively, under nos. 75, 76, 80 and 82 of the 2011 appeals register.

Legislative Decree 6 November 2007, n. 206 "Implementation of Directive 2005/36 / EC relating to the recognition of professional qualifications, as well as Directive 2006/100 / EC which adapts certain directives on the free movement of persons following the accession of Bulgaria and Romania"

REGIONAL LEGISLATION

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

Regional Law 9 December 2016, 21 Discipline of regional policies in the tourism sector and the attractiveness of the regional territory, as well as changes to regional laws on tourism and production activities.

With this law, the Region recognizes the strategic role of tourism by promoting the attractiveness of the regional territory through the implementation of policies to improve the organizational

standards of tourism services and the level of training and qualification of operators in the sector, of the offer of services. tourism by tourist accommodation facilities, the regional tourism organization and the quality of facilities and services.

Resolution of the Regional Council of 30 May 2014, n. 993 Tourism Plan 2014-2018 of the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia

This is the strategic planning document for the entire territory and for the overall tourism sector of the Region, in a system logic that allows to combine tourism, agri-food, culture, transport, crafts and industry.

The objective of the Plan is to make Friuli-Venezia Giulia a slow tourist destination able to offer thematic tourism with high added value. The important goal of the Plan is to transform the area into an integrated tourism system, facilitating the enjoyment of the holiday experience and building, together with the operators, differentiated tourism products.

The tourism model to be achieved is based on three key concepts: competitiveness, attractiveness, and sustainability.

Regional law n. 2 of January 16, 2002 "Organic discipline of tourism". Modified by: L. R. 13/2002; L. R. 18/2003, L. R. 18/2004; L. R. 1/2005, until modification of the aforementioned article by art. 6, paragraph 84, L. R. 15/2005; L. R. 29/2005; L. R. 7; L. R. 30/2007.

The **Presidential Decree of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region 0173 of 1 July 2009** amended Annex A - Having regard to the decree of 21 October 2008 of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and L.R. n. 2 of 2010. From article 112 to article 151

Decree of the President of the Region 9 August 2002, n. 0241 / Pres. Implementation regulation of the provisions contained in Title VIII of regional law no. 2, concerning the tourism professions, pursuant to article 138 of regional law 2/2002.

Decree of the President of the Region 23 April 2004, n. 0132 / Pres. Implementation regulation of the provisions referred to in articles 147 and 148 of regional law no. 2 (Organic regulation of tourism) and subsequent amendments, regarding operators for prevention, rescue and safety on the ski slopes. Tourist guide - tour guide and naturalistic or environmental hiking guide - mountaineering guide mountaineering master and aspiring mountain guide - speleological guide - speleology instructor and aspiring speleological guide - ski instructor

LOMBARDIA

Regional law 25 January 2018, n. 7. Integration to the regional law 1 October 2015, n. 27 (Regional policies on tourism and the attractiveness of Lombardia). Establishment of the identification code to be assigned to holiday homes and apartments.

Regional Law of 1 October 2015, n.27, "Regional policies on tourism and the attractiveness of the Lombardia region" reformed the regulations on tourism.

The Region has set itself the goal of activating policies for the development and enhancement of the supply chain to promote the Lombardia destination through initiatives capable of promoting the unified image of tourism in Lombardia.

The main priorities are:

- qualify Lombard accommodation;
- make communication more effective and modern through territorial marketing actions;
- build innovative, experiential and quality tourism products and services;
- attract new investments and major events in the area;
- promote human capital and continuous updating of operators;
- support innovation and digitization of the tourism supply chain.

VENETO

In addition to the Consolidated Law on regional tourism laws, we report the special discipline of the sectors: tourist airports; membership of the CISET; interventions in favor of tourism businesses in the province of BL; educational-didactic campsites; agritourism activity.

Regional law n. 11 of 14 June 2013 "Development and sustainability of Veneto tourism" Article 50 "Final and transitional provisions" indicates what remains confirmed and remains valid with reference to the regional law. n. 33/2002. Article 51 "Repeals" indicates both the rules that have been abrogated since 3 July 2013, and those that will be abrogated with subsequent provisions of the Regional Council.

Regional regulation 10 September 2019, n. 2 (BUR n.105 / 2019 - Current text (updated with Regulation n.7 / 2020) Discipline of the information obligations regarding the accommodation given in tourist leases (art. 27 bis, paragraph 4, of the regional law 14 June 2013, n. 11)

Regional law n. 34 of 22 October 2014 "Discipline of Pro Loco Associations"

Regional law n. 28 of 10 August 2012 "Discipline of agritourism, fish tourism and fishing tourism"

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO

Provincial Law 4 October 2012, n. 19 Discipline of outdoor tourist reception and amendments to the provincial law of 28 May 2009, n. 6, in the matter of socio-educational stays

Regulation: Decree of the president of the province 15 July 2013, n. 12-114 / Leg and Decree of the president of the province 20 October 2015, n. 16-30 / Leg

Deliberation of the Provincial Council n. 2008 of 23 September 2011

The guidelines for the provincial tourism policy are provided for by art. 2 of the L.p. 8/2002 and the subsequent law of 17 June 2010 n. 14, entrust to the Provincial Government for the period of the legislature the task of indicating the general guidelines of the provincial tourism policy and informing the planning tools of the Province, on the basis of the trends in tourist demand and offer and in relation to the characteristics of the social reality. -economic and environmental of Trentino, after consulting the most representative trade associations in the tourism sector. The proposal for guidelines is sent to the competent permanent commission of the provincial council, which can send its observations.

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

Resolution 20 March 2018, n. 240 "Quality criteria for tourism organizations"

Provincial Law 19 September 2017, n. 15 "Organization of tourism organizations"

Provincial Law 16 May 2012, n. 9 "Financing in the field of tourism"

Decree of the President of the Province 1 February 2013, n. 4 "Implementing regulation on the municipal tourist tax"

Decree of the President of the Province of 28 December 2018, n. 39 "Regulations for the implementation of the order of tourism organizations"

PIEMONTE

LR 14/2016 Promotion, reception and tourist information activities in Piemonte - The law regulates the exercise of promotion, reception and tourist information activities in Piemonte and the organization of the technical-operational structures responsible for carrying out the same.

As part of the promotion, hospitality and tourist information activities governed by this law, the Region:

- favors the economic and social development of the territory through the growth of sustainable and responsible tourism, promoting initiatives aimed at strengthening and improving the quality of the tourist reception system;
- handles relations with the Government and the European Union as regards the subject of tourism;
- carries out functions of direction and coordination of the activities and supervises the tourist organization;
- prepares the annual programs referred to in article 3;

- monitors, also through the Tourism Observatory referred to in article 4, the development of the information, reception and tourism promotion system, in line with the guidelines of the regional programs;
- promotes the establishment of the regional agency for the development and promotion of tourism and quality agri-food products in Piemonte, called "Destination Management Organization Turismo Piemonte" (DMO Turismo Piemonte), referred to in article 5;
- recognizes local tourist reception and promotion agencies (ATL) and monitors their work;
- o ga) promotes the widest involvement of private subjects in ATLs, in compliance with the principles of publicity, transparency and equal treatment;
- carries out support measures for the tourism organization, for the promotion and marketing of the tourism product.

LR 24/2015 Establishment of the figure of a mid-mountain guide - To complete the professions at the service of mountain users, the figure of the mid-mountain guide is instituted

Mid-mountain guide

- A mid-mountain guide is someone who carries out professionally, even in a non-exclusive and non-continuous way, the activity of accompanying excursions on mountain terrain, with the exclusion of rocky areas, glaciers, snow-covered areas and all the itineraries that they require the use of mountaineering techniques and materials for the progression and illustrates to the people accompanied the characteristics of the mountain environment covered.
- Alpine guides, masters of mountaineering and aspiring guides can carry out the activities of mid-mountain guides.

LR 21/2015 and Implementing Regulation 7/2017 Discipline of naturist tourism -

The Region promotes the necessary conditions to guarantee the practice of naturist tourism, as a practice of nudity in common, in harmony with nature and in respect for oneself, others and the environment.

In the LR 21 of 21 September 2015 - Discipline of naturist tourism The areas that can be used for naturist practice and the related structures are identified.

The regional regulation n. 7 of 02 May 2017 - "Technical characteristics and management methods of the structures intended for the practice of naturist tourism ..." Defines the technical-functional characteristics and the methods of management of the accommodation facilities and outdoor areas intended for the practice of naturist tourism, as well as the criteria for issuing concessions for public areas and the distinctive logo for identifying naturist structures and areas.

L.R 5/2019 Discipline of outdoor accommodation complexes and itinerant tourism. The Region, in harmony with EU and national legislation, promotes and regulates outdoor accommodation facilities and itinerant tourism in order to:

- recognize the strategic role of outdoor tourism for the economic, social and employment development of the Region;
- favor the competitive growth of the offer of the regional tourism system, also for the purpose of implementing the territorial rebalancing of tourist flows and in relation to the opportunity to direct the presences towards the less congested areas and the small representative villages of the Piemontese territory;
- enhance environmental resources, cultural heritage, landscape assets and values and local traditions for sustainable tourism development, with the aim of expanding the integrated offer of services regarding art, nature, environment, landscape, culture and food and wine;
- support the role of companies operating in the outdoor tourism sector, with particular regard to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and improve the quality of their organization and related services;
- promote processes of urban, landscape and territorial redevelopment of the centers that are of particular importance under the tourist-receptive profile;
- to encourage itinerant tourism to experience the holiday in close contact with the nature and culture of the places visited, far from mass destinations and sedentary tourism;
- propose shared actions to facilitate the use of tourist services, with particular regard to persons with reduced or impaired motor and sensory skills, in line with the principles of domestic and international law on accessibility, with specific reference to the United Nations Convention on rights of persons with disabilities, signed in New York on December 13, 2006, ratified and enforced by law March 3, 2009, n.18 (Ratification and execution of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with Optional Protocol, made in New York on 13 December 2006 and establishment of the National Observatory on the condition of people with disabilities);
- regulate the outdoor tourist offer in private areas and spaces with a view to shared economy of the services offered.

VALLE D'AOSTA

DGR 462/2017 Application provisions for tourism-accommodation companies and Application provisions for commercial, service and public businesses

2. Which of the following measures have been taken in order to restrict activities, harmful to the environment? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	
Measures for limiting individual motorised traffic	X
Restrictions imposed on terrain adjustments for the purposes of developing and maintaining ski slopes	X
Bans on motor sport activities.	X
Restriction of motor sport activities to designated zones.	X
Bans on light-sport aircraft landing outside of designated landing areas.	X
Restricted permission for light-sport aircraft landing outside of designated landing areas.	X
Promotion of initiatives to improve the accessibility of resorts and tourist centers by public transport	X

Other	
Describe the adopted measures.	
<p>In the regions of the Alps, various measures are adopted in order to limit the activities that damage and endanger the environment.</p> <p>An example is a recent regional law of Piemonte, <u>Regional Law 7 February 2017, n. 1</u>. Revision of the regional discipline on safety in the practice of winter and summer mountain sports and regulation of flying activities in mountain areas. Amendments to the regional law 26 January 2009, n. 2.</p> <p>For example, heli-skiing activities have been locally regulated in Italy. Heliskiing is prohibited on the territory of the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano.</p> <p>An agreement was recently reached between Mountain Wilderness and the Marmolada cable car company (Veneto) which will stop the heli-skiing activity in that area. It is regulated in the Aosta Valley where flights, despite being concentrated in four locations, affect all the side valleys with the exception of the Gran Paradiso as a National Park.</p> <p>In Lombardia, the Municipality of Val Masino, in the province of Sondrio, has ordered a special ordinance to prohibit heliskiing, that is, the ascent of the mountain slopes with helicopters and then ski descents. The reasons behind the decision are therefore of an environmental nature. Val Merdarola is located next to a Sic (Site of Community Interest from an environmental and naturalistic point of view) and a Zps (Special Protection Area located along the avifauna migration routes, aimed at maintaining and arranging suitable habitats for</p>	

the conservation and management of populations of migratory wild birds), within the Natura 2000 network. It is also located in front of the Val di Mello nature reserve, established in 2009.

As indicated in the municipal provision, the practice of heliskiing would be "invasive for the disturbance of animals, as well as for other visitors to the mountains; favors the disposable consumption of the territory, demeans fatigue and therefore the philosophy of a natural mountain practice; it constitutes a tourism of waste of environmental resources without bringing any benefit to the valley; and represents an extremely dangerous activity, involving off-piste skiing with the risk of avalanches and avalanches ".

For these reasons, the Municipality has opted for a choice to protect the natural environment and the landscape, ensuring the conservation of the precious alpine ecosystems.

3. Are social needs taken into account in the development of tourism and leisure activities?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.

Some examples of implemented projects are cited below.

Montagna Futuro: Young and digital strategies for the development of Lombardia's mountains.

An interesting project carried out by the Lombardia Region, aimed at the realization of a strategy for the development and tourism promotion of mountain areas.

The Montagna Futuro project is mainly concerned with defining a strategy created ad hoc for the promotion of its mountains through the enhancement of hiking and mountaineering activities in Lombardia, the development of rural activities, the dissemination of eco-compatible forms of tourism and the enhancement of mountain and sports activities in natural environments.

Advanced training course on tourism management in mountain resorts and tourism in alpine resorts. This type of tourism has its own characteristics and specificities and above all it is going through a phase of important change, the signs of which are felt, without the future prospects being equally clearly defined. promoted by SdM School of Management of the University of Bergamo and by UNIMONT - University of the Mountain, pole of excellence of the University of Milano, in collaboration with ANEF - National Association of Cable Car Operators and CAI - Italian

Alpine Club. The course aims to offer an updating / training opportunity to current mountain operators, with the aim of:

- favor the identification of strategic perspectives for the tourist destination;
- plan and effectively manage the offer of the tourist destination, which tends to diversify more and more in relation to new demand expectations;
- orient communication and promotion in the light of the potential that current technology offers and suggests;
- to favor a management of winter tourism that is effective in terms of profitability and innovative in the introduction of new fruition proposals.

4. Has the ecological aspect been considered throughout process of designating quiet areas, where tourism activities do not take place?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please list the criteria for their designation as well as the size and location of existing quiet areas

As already illustrated previously, in the Alpine area there are integral Nature Reserves, places destined to remain uncontaminated where no activity concerning the exploitation of resources is permitted.

For example, the **integral nature reserve of the Tre Cime del Monte Bondone** extends for 223 hectares in the territory of the state-owned forest of Monte Bondone, in the **Autonomous Province of Trento**; it is located at an altitude between 1580 and 2179 meters above sea level and is a valley that in the past was shaped by the change of glaciers. It has a very rich flora, as well as fauna which includes animals that naturally live in the mountain habitat. The management of the Nature Reserve is entrusted to the Nature Conservation and Environmental Enhancement Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento.

The **Piemonte** Region hosts three integral nature reserves. The **Madonna della Neve Reserve on Monte Lera** was established in 1982, with the aim of protecting and conserving one of the very few known areas that host *Euphorbia gibelliana*, a herbaceous species that grows on rocky soils with scarce tree cover and which needs due to its flowering a high rainfall and a certain humidity. The **Garzaia di Valenza Po integral nature reserve**, on the other hand, was created to protect the only Piemontese colony of purple heron, but it also hosts specimens of egret, night heron, squacco heron and marsh harrier. In Piemonte there is also the Val Grande Nature Reserve, the largest wild area in Italy, a sanctuary of the environment a stone's throw from Lake Maggiore.

Another example is the **Rocca San Giovanni - Saben Nature Reserve** which is located in the Alpi Marittime Park in the Piemonte Region.

The Reserve is accessible via the Vallone Scumbes path that climbs to Chiot la Crava and Cima Saben, while access is prohibited throughout the rest of the protected territory to protect the various animal and plant species present, many of which are rare and particularly fragile and sensitive to human disturbance.

Additional comments:

X. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. j AC – General Obligations in the field of “Transport”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. j AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...]

j) transport – the objective is to reduce the volume and dangers of inter-Alpine and transAlpine traffic to a level which is not harmful to humans, animals and plants and their habitats, by switching more traffic, in particular freight traffic, to the railways in particular by providing appropriate infrastructure and incentives complying with market principles, without discrimination on grounds of nationality.

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. j AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why.

National transport policies of the XVII Legislature were characterized by the centrality of interventions and investments for "**sustainable**" transport and transport safety.

Alongside the issue of **road safety**, numerous interventions have been put in place to encourage, on the one hand, the **renewal of local public transport vehicles**, in order to improve both the quality of the service and the environmental matrices, and on the other hand the consolidation funding for regions and local authorities as well as, with reference to urban mobility, interventions relating to the **development of cycling** and the **infrastructure for recharging alternative powered vehicles**.

In particular, the amount of the National Fund for the financial contribution of the State to the costs of local public transport, including railways, in the regions with ordinary statute was established by law, adjusting the criteria for assigning loans for the future. With the annual competition law, the government was then given the power to reorganize the non-scheduled public transport sector (taxi, chauffeur-driven hire and new forms of shared transport). The Commission has also carried out an intense activity aimed at reforming the Highway Code which has not, however, been completed.

With reference to the **railway system**, in addition to the initiatives to transpose the rules on the constitution of a single railway area and, in particular, concerning the transposition of the fourth railway package, a policy of major infrastructural investments was adopted (the so-called "ferro") addressed both to the completion of high-speed networks, with particular reference to cross-border connections, and to nodes. Resources have also been allocated to strengthen rail safety, with particular reference to safety on regional networks that are interconnected and not interconnected with the national network. Finally, the privatization process of a minority stake in the Ferrovie dello Stato Group (up to 40 per cent) was started, which, however, did not find any

developments during the legislature, while the transfer to Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane S.p.A. was ordered. of the shares of ANAS.

With reference to the **airport sector**, the National Airport Plan was approved, which among other things defined the airports of national interest. Further regulatory provisions concerned the affair relating to the Alitalia crisis.

In the **port sector**, a reorganization of governance was carried out: in particular, on the basis of the national port and logistics plan, the port system authorities were established. A further reform intervention, which characterized the legislature, concerned the pleasure boating sector. Among other things, by reforming the recreational boating code, new provisions have been introduced regarding the classification of recreational craft, boating licenses and administrative documentation and the establishment of the central telematic system for recreational boating has been envisaged. .

With the presentation of the Annex to the Economic and Financial Document DEF (April 2016) with the "Strategy for Transport and Logistics Infrastructures", transport planning was envisaged, integrating policies, rules, incentives, selection and construction of infrastructures, as a single design to reset.

Infrastructure planning is delegated to two fundamental tools:

- the **General Transport and Logistics Plan** which must indicate the policies, objectives and tools that motivate the choice of the works, which must be revised and then updated every three years;
- the **Multianual Programming Document (DPP)** which must integrate all existing programs in public works - RFI, ANAS, Ports, Airports, urban networks, Motorway Concessionaries - with consistency according to the principles of Legislative Decree 228 of 2011. the project review, to review the works not yet started but already decided with the procedures of the Objective Law.

In the second chapter of the Annex to the DEF, four priority objectives of the strategy for infrastructure and transport are indicated:

- Accessibility to territories, Europe and the Mediterranean
- Quality of life and competitiveness of urban areas
- Sustainable and safe mobility
- Support for industrial and supply chain policies

For accessibility, a goal is indicated, a target: 30% of the population will have to be served by High Speed by 2030, and a maximum of two hours to access ports and airports.

For the policy of crossing points, the Document is closely linked to the European strategy of the TEN-T networks, the trans-European transport networks already known, with a set of linear and punctual intervention infrastructures. The four priority corridors affecting Italy are listed: East-

West Torino-Trieste-Ravenna Mediterranean Corridor; Reno Alpi Corridor (passes through the Domodossola and Chiasso passes, passes through Milano and connects to the port of Genova); Baltic Adriatic Corridor (from Austria and Slovenia to the Tarvisio pass with Trieste Venezia Ravenna); Scandinavian Mediterranean Corridor (crosses all of Italy starting from the Brenner pass, towards Verona, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples, Reggio Calabria, Messina and Palermo.

There are four major Italian railway corridors which, albeit in different ways, could offer effective alternatives to the expected growth in road traffic: the one with the new Lötschberg and Gotthard base tunnels and the traditional Brenner, Montgenèvre and Tarvisio corridors. It should be remembered that the Italian and Slovenian railways have officially renounced the high-speed cross-border connection project in the tunnel (Trieste) -Aurisina-Divača, officially approved and financed by the European Union, which had reached the stage of an EEIG (Group of Common interest).

The Budget Law for 2017 provided for the establishment of a fund, with an endowment of € 1,900 million for the year 2017, of € 3,150 million for the year 2018, of € 3,500 million for the year 2019 and of 3,000 million € for each of the years from 2020 to 2032, to ensure the financing of investments and infrastructural development of the country in the areas of expenditure relating, among other things, to transport, roads, sustainable mobility, road safety, requalification and accessibility of railway stations.

The fund was refinanced by the Stability Law for 2018, for € 800 million for the year 2018, for € 1,615 million for the year 2019, for € 2,180 million for each of the years from 2020 to 2023, for € 2,480 million for the year 2024 and for € 2,500 million for each of the years from 2025 to 2033. The Ministerial Decree 360 of 2018 provided for the allotment of the fund for the completion of interventions for rapid mass transport, assigning € 1.4 billion for this purpose.

For the development of regional railways, the Government will then promote close collaboration with the Regions in monitoring the network, providing, after consultation with them, the possibility of entrusting some sections currently managed by the Regions to the Italian Railway Network (RFI). For the development of the Electric Road Systems (ERS), the Government, based on the results of the experimental projects, will evaluate the promotion of initiatives for possible electrification of the motorway network that allow the traction of hybrid vehicles for the transport of goods and / or passengers with power with conductive or inductive systems (eHighway).

With Legislative Decree 257/2016 transposing Directive 94/14 (DAFI), measures were introduced in favor of the development and dissemination of LNG or electric mobility, and in particular: - measures aimed at favoring the spread of recharging in buildings (Article 15, paragraphs 1 and 2); - simplification of building permits through the unambiguous identification of declarations, attestations, sworn translations, as well as the technical documents to be submitted for the authorization request required for the installation of charging infrastructures (Article 15, paragraph 4); - introduction of the obligation for public administrations, entities and institutions dependent on or controlled by them, the Regions, local authorities and the managers of public utility services

controlled by them, when replacing the respective fleet of cars, buses and vehicles the collection of urban waste for the purchase of at least 25% of CNG, LNG and electric vehicles (Article 18, paragraph 10); - modification of the Highway Code on the regulation of dedicated parking and stopping areas (Article 17, paragraph 1); - provision of the stipulation of an agreement to ensure the realization of unitary positions in terms of parking regulation, access to internal areas of the cities, incentive measures and the harmonization of interventions and common objectives in the national territory regarding infrastructural networks charging for vehicles powered by electricity (Article 17, paragraph 2); - measures aimed at stimulating the installation of infrastructure for alternative fuels at new and renovated fuel distribution systems (Article 18); - national map of recharging or refueling points for alternative fuels, electricity and hydrogen for road transport accessible to the public, which can be consulted on the institutional website of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport. The map is prepared thanks to the information acquired through the single national platform (PUN), provided for under the PNIRE (Article 8, paragraph 5).

The Law Decree of 18 April 2019 establishes the methods and times for the realization of the PUN. In this regard, the Ministerial Decree which establishes the procedures for implementing the PUN and the first interventions for the implementation of the National Electric Recharging Infrastructure Plan (PNIRE) is being finalized. Minimum information will be made available in the PUN to better assess the top-up prices offered by operators. To this end, a Ministerial Decree concerning the comparability of electric vehicle charging prices is being defined. In summary, the Legislative Decree no. 257/2016 provides for the growth of: - recharging points (public and private) for electric vehicles from the current approximately 2,900 up to at least 6,500 in 2020; - points of sale supplying CNG from the current approximately 1,100 to approximately 2,400 in 2030; - LNG supplying points of sale from the current few dozen to about 800 in 2030. In order to incentivize the use and diffusion of electric vehicles, the introduction of favorable pricing tools for electricity will also be considered, such as exemption from the payment of system charges for the withdrawal of electricity used for recharging vehicles.

DECREE 4 August 2017 Identification of the Guidelines for Urban Sustainable Mobility Plans, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 7, of legislative decree no. 257, has the purpose of favoring the homogeneous and coordinated application of guidelines for the drafting of urban sustainable mobility plans, hereinafter PUMS, throughout the national territory. In line with what is defined in the attachment to the 2017 Economy and Finance Document and without prejudice to the provisions of art. 3, paragraph 1, the metropolitan cities proceed, making use of the guidelines adopted with this decree, to define the PUMS in order to access state funding of infrastructures for new interventions for rapid mass transport, such as metropolitan railway systems, metro and tram.

The following are, by way of non-exhaustive example, some initiatives in which Italy took part:

Meeting "*Cooperation tools: The case study of the Alpine area*", Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Sala del Parlamentino, 2.03.2016;

National conference of the P4 project "*ESPON on the Road*" and presentation of the book "*ESPON Italian evidence in changing Europe*", ESPON Project, Parliament of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Rome 21.05.2014

"*Report on Urban Mobility in the Alps*", Transport Working Group of the Alpine Convention, Alpine Urban Mobility subgroup, Ed. Ministry of the Environment and Land and Sea Protection, 2010, Angelini P. (preface and RPE);

"*The true costs of transport on the transalpine corridors*", Ed. EURAC - Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea, Transport Costs Subgroup of the Alpine Convention, 2007, Angelini P. (preface and RPE)

REGIONAL LEGISLATION

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

The introduction and development of new transport systems that make it possible to relieve the pressure of our motorways are directly connected with the need to improve the characteristics of life and the quality of the environment around us, as well as with the aim of making the entrepreneurial reality operating in the regional territory is more competitive from an economic point of view.

To achieve effective modal integration of the various transport systems and thus transfer increasing shares of freight traffic from road to alternative modes (rail and sea), the Region is supporting the establishment, start-up and implementation of maritime transport services. and rail, with the following articulation:

a) intermodal rail transport services departing and / or arriving from the logistic and port nodes located in the regional territory, on the national and international transit routes; the aid is aimed at compensating for the different external costs and costs of using the infrastructure between road and rail modes, as well as reducing the extra costs deriving from the presence of natural and structural penalties such as physical barriers, borders of different Member States and non-members, interchange of traction, lack of interoperability of the railway material used, restrictions on the use of rolling stock and non-homogeneous conditions in the costs of access to the railway infrastructure between the different countries;

b) new maritime services for the combined transport of goods arriving and / or departing from ports located in the regional territory, in compliance with the guidelines specified in the new European guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network.

In addition to the intermodal services illustrated above and in line with the indications contained in the EU Transport White Paper, the Region is also activating the following projects:

- promotion of new rolling motorway services on rail;

- incentives for combined transport;

- innovation initiatives: modernization and computerization of the transport and logistics sectors

Regional law 23 February 2018, n. 8 “Interventions for the promotion of new safe and widespread cycling”.

It is a system law that, in the context of policies for sustainable mobility, in environmental and health terms, promotes urban and extra-urban cycling and the creation of a system of cycling throughout the territory, with the aim of increasing use of the bicycle as a means of transport.

The increase in the already substantial cycling flows affecting the region can be achieved through the completion of the regional cycle network (ReciR), the new and qualifying objective introduced by the law is to encourage the transfer by bicycle of commuter journeys that take place particularly in urban and peri-urban areas and between capitals and hamlets, through interventions and actions aimed at encouraging daily travel, home-school and home-work, thus limiting the environmental impact and promoting new lifestyles and active mobility, also with a view to prevention of community health and better use of the territory.

The incentive for cycling is implemented both through awareness-raising actions aimed at increasing demand, to be activated at school institutions, as well as at any other association or body that may be considered useful for the dissemination of a new culture of mobility, and through interventions infrastructural, such as those of new construction, recovery and redevelopment, traffic moderation, safety of intersections, aimed at improving and increasing the offer in favor of cycling with a safe use of the network and for a effective modal split of travel.

The law introduces the system of widespread cycling (SICID) and in particular defines the SICID as an integral part of the regional system of mobility of people which therefore contributes to the achievement of the efficiency objectives of the transport systems and the system of cycling mobility plans consisting of Regional plan of cycling mobility (PREMOCI) and the municipal Biciplan and that of the UTI.

The law introduces the municipal Biciplan and the Biciplan of the UTI as planning tools for subordinate bodies, an indispensable tool for obtaining funding to create infrastructure for cycling and support and dissemination actions for the use of what is the means of transport. more contemporary and more suitable to face the complexity of the territory

The **ICARUS project**, acronym for Intermodal Connections in the Adriatic-Ionian Region to Upgrowth Seamless solutions for passenger, is funded by the Interreg VA Italy - Croatia CBC program (<http://italy-croatia.eu/>) and aims to promote intermodal connections in the Adriatic-Ionian region. Indeed, it intends to stimulate a change of mentality in mobility based on the concept of “Mobility as a Service”, where the individual needs of users are at the center of transport services. In fact, the project partners will implement pilot activities and case studies offering solutions such as harmonization of timetables, car / bike sharing, ICT solutions for a greater flow of information, integrated and multimodal payment systems, dynamic travel planning and cross-

border intermodal services. . The pilot activities will take place in the regions of Emilia - Romagna, Abruzzo, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Primorsko-Goranska, Istarska, Sibensko-Kninska and Splitsko-Dalmatinska.

Specifically, the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia aims to improve the intermodal bike-train connection through the construction of new channels to transport bicycles from the station to the train track and vice versa along the AlpeAdria CAAR cycle path and to strengthen the bike-bus connections between the FVG Region and Istria to connect the AlpeAdria CAAR cycle path and the Parenzana cycle path.

EMOTIONWay, acronym of Eco & soft MObility Through Innovative and Optimized network of cross-border Natural and cultural Ways, has as its main objective the conservation, protection, promotion and development of the natural and cultural heritage through the creation of a cross-border network of cycle paths and paths.

The project, approved and funded under the 2nd call for standard projects of the CT Interreg VA Italy-Austria 2014-2020 Program, is implemented within Priority Axis 2 (Nature and Culture) and is closely linked to the Objective Specific 4 (making the natural and cultural heritage a lever for the sustainable and more balanced development of the territory) as it contributes to the enhancement of cultural and natural sites. It is also consistent with the EU 2020 Strategy, as it contributes to reducing emissions by developing new intermodal models and increasing the employment rate by supporting the creation of new businesses for sustainable heritage tourism.

In particular, pursuing the objective of creating a cross-border network of cycle paths and paths by improving their connection through the bike-bus bike-train intermodality, it envisages the activation of new cross-border local public transport services and, once the connections have been identified missing, pilot interventions of intermodal bike-bus and bike-train connection to create the Eastern Alps Cycle Paths Network.

The **BIKE NAT Project**, approved as part of the Interreg VA Italy-Austria 2014-2020 Territorial Cooperation Program, Priority Axis 2 - "Nature and culture", Specific Objective 4.2 - "Protection, conservation and soft enhancement of the common natural and cultural heritage "has as its objective the promotion, conservation and protection of the natural and cultural heritage through the identification and application of targeted measures of an intermodal, infrastructural and promotional nature, providing positive results both in terms of cross-border environmental impact and tourism enhancement .

The initiative will contribute to enhancing the cross-border territory through specific tourism promotion actions, improving accessibility to places of tourist and cultural interest, thanks to the implementation of pilot projects dedicated to the elimination of architectural barriers along the Alpe Adria - CAAR cycle path and " launch of new intermodal and "bike friendly" services.

Specifically, the Project aims at integrating accessibility to the cycle path itself and improving intermodal connections. With this in mind, supplementary intermodal services dedicated to

cyclists will be experimentally launched and activities will be implemented in connection with the business realities of the area.

In light of these expected results, the Project also sets itself the objective of designing information tools on site and online, improving the quality of services and developing new products, also through the implementation of communication strategies specific to the start-up activities and targeted and public events.

The project, lasting 30 months, sees the involvement of the following project partners: Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Salzburger Land Tourismus GmbH, PromoTurismo FVG, Kärnten Werbung Marketing & Innovationsmanagement GmbH, Tourism Promotion Consortium of Tarvisio, Sella Nevea and Passo Pramollo, IAM - Institut für alternative Mobilität und Technologie (Klagenfurt-Austria)

LIGURIA

The tasks of the Region can be summarized in the **planning, direction, promotion, coordination and control** of local public transport, and in particular in the planning of the overall regional transport system and in the direct management of railway services of regional and local interest.

The Region, in fact, has the task of defining the priority strategic guidelines, through the programming tools of its competence which are:

- the guidelines and criteria for local transport planning and for the preparation of basin plans by government bodies and the program of regional and local public transport services
- the regional transport program (PRT) within the integrated regional infrastructure, mobility and transport plan (Priimit) currently being prepared
- the guidelines for planning the regional and local rail transport service under the responsibility of the Liguria Region, currently being defined

Regional law n. 24/2015 Amendments to the regional law 7 November 2013, n. 33 (Reform of the regional and local public transport system) and the regional law no. 18 (Urgent provisions of first application of the regional law 7 November 2013, n.33).

Regional law n.33 / 2013 Reform of the regional and local public transport system Amended and integrated by: Regional law n.18 / 2014 urgent provisions of first application of the regional law 7 November 2013, n. 33 (reform of the regional and local public transport system)

TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

The Autonomous Province of Bolzano has set itself the goal of limiting the ever-increasing transit traffic on the road along the Brenner corridor in South Tyrol.

Freight transport needs to be shifted from road to rail with the support of concrete accompanying measures.

In this sense, the Province grants contributions to encourage intermodal transport.

To promote the transfer of traffic from road to rail, the Province grants contributions for combined transport in the Province of Bolzano. The grants are aimed at compensating for the different external costs of road and rail freight transport and are granted for the provision of rail freight services in favor of MTO (Multimodal Transport Operator) and railway companies. A contribution will be granted for each transport unit transported in accompanied and unaccompanied combined transport on the Brenner-Salorno route. No contributions are granted for empty journeys of railway material.

Furthermore, the Autonomous Province of Bolzano, through close collaboration with the Autostrada del Brennero SpA and thanks to the support of the ERDF - the European Regional Development Fund, has chosen to focus on Hydrogen. Research and Development in the hydrogen sector are currently sectors in constant growth that require more and more know-how and highly qualified workers.

Since 2014, the various fuel cell vehicles, which circulate on South Tyrolean roads thanks to the various EU projects, can be refueled with this "green" (ie zero-emission) hydrogen.

The "green" hydrogen produced in Bolzano is 100% zero-emission; this means that the current involved in the electrolysis process comes from renewable sources.

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO

The Provincial Development Program is the general planning document of the Autonomous Province, a reference framework for the preparation of all provincial planning tools.

In the premises of the Provincial Development Program of the XVI Legislature it is mentioned how the project "will allow better and faster connections with Europe, while generating a profound change in the way of being and producing of our social and economic reality. Given the impact it will generate, we will need to be able to intervene with adequate strategies and means, even if we are aware of the complexity of the game. As we are aware that the Tunnel issue cannot be dealt with separately from what is happening in Autobrennero, as an infrastructure and as a corporate structure, and from the creation of the fundamental connection with the Veneto through the Valdstico. These are therefore three major infrastructural and management operations that must be considered globally, carefully evaluating the interconnections and taking into account that the resulting activities are already operating and must be able to involve and involve both our economy and our society. "

The objectives of the Provincial Development Program are organized in strategic areas and strategic area 6 consists of "For a Trentino of quality, functional, interconnected internally and externally". It is recognized that "*A management of the Trentino area, internally and in relations with neighboring areas, which intends to enhance the quality of the territory, making it more accessible and liveable, implies both favoring and facilitating mobility and interconnection, making them more agile and more safe, and consequently allow economic and residential activities to be less marginalized or marginalized due to less accessibility. This also favors the elimination of inequality and existing or potential forms of poverty.*"

The quadrupling of the Brenner railway, aimed at optimal use of the high-capacity line guaranteed by the new Brenner base tunnel, directly affects the province of Trento, which is crossed by the current Brenner railway along the Adige valley. The project is divided into functional lots: the priority lot that affects the urban centers of Trento and Rovereto (called priority lot 3 "Circonvallazione di Trento e Rovereto") and the completion lots, which connect to the north with the province of Bolzano and towards south from Rovereto towards the southern border of Trentino. Rete Ferroviaria italiana (RFI) SpA is the person in charge of the design, in agreement with the Autonomous Province of Trento and local authorities.

The project of quadrupling the Brenner railway is strategic for Trentino because it contributes to the reduction of the impact of freight transport that crosses the territory in a north-south direction and at the same time allows to benefit from the positive economic effects linked to a more efficient transport. , sustainable and economical. The Autonomous Province of Trento promotes a vision of transport: intermodal, which provides for the transfer of important quotas of goods from road to rail, or from truck to train; environmentally, economically and socially sustainable; less impacting on the populations concerned, with a reduction in environmental impacts thanks to the reduction of road traffic.

intermodal, with the transfer of important portions of road freight traffic to rail and greater enhancement of the Trento Nord Interport (Roncafort)

sustainable, from an environmental point of view (lower emissions), economic (more efficient and faster) and social (capable of connecting all territories)

less impact on the population, with less environmental impact (atmospheric and acoustic pollution) thanks to the reduction of road traffic

LOMBARDIA

D.C.R. n. 1245 on 20 September 2016 Regional Mobility and Transport Program (PRMT) is a tool that outlines the reference framework for the future development of infrastructures and services for the mobility of people and goods in Lombardia, approved by the Lombardia Region with In particular, the document guides the infrastructural choices and strengthens the integrated planning

of all services (rail and road transport, navigation, cycling) to improve the quality of the offer and the efficiency of spending, for a Lombardia "connected to the world" , competitive and accessible.

The Regional Mobility and Transport Program was built starting from a significant analysis of the demand for mobility which also produced a database, such as the 2014 Origin / Destination Regional Matrix, online on the Open Data portal.

It is the result of an articulated process of confrontation with local and sector stakeholders, which took place as part of a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

The choices made in the Program consider its complexity and the articulated extended territorial context with which Lombardia is confronted.

With the support of specific forecasting models, the benefits that will derive from the interventions planned by 2020 have been estimated:

- reduce road congestion, mainly in areas and along the busiest routes;
- improve collective transport services;
- increase the offer of intermodal transport;
- help reduce the impact on the environment;
- favor the reduction of road accidents while respecting the objectives set by the EU.

The integrated approach that characterizes the Program makes it an instrument sensitive to the existing relationships between mobility and territory, environment and economic system. This approach led to the choice of two interrelated levels of objectives: general objectives (which include intersectoral aspects) and specific objectives (more specifically related to the transport sector). Strategies and actions derive from specific objectives.

Conceived as a dynamic work tool, which lives and updates over time, the Program defines transversal tools and monitoring activities useful for achieving the set objectives: it has as a reference time horizon the short-medium term (indicatively 5 years), with a horizon of analysis and medium-long term perspective.

Instruments previously prepared by the Region are also important support for the implementation of the provisions of the PRMT, especially in the context of the new national procurement legislation. In particular, the reference is to the Guidelines for the preparation of Feasibility Studies for infrastructural interventions.

2. Are any measures in place in order to reduce the volume and dangers of inter-Alpine and trans-Alpine traffic?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, here are some examples of measures taken over the past 10 years.

The first directive on national emission limits, directive 2001/81 / EC had been implemented in Italy by legislative decree no. 171. This decree provided for compliance, for 2010 and subsequent years, with national emission limits in relation to nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, non-methane volatile organic compounds and ammonia, to be obtained by implementing a program national emission reduction. The same decree also introduced the obligation to process inventories and national projections of emissions, an activity attributed, under different profiles, to ISPRA and ENEA respectively, identified as the main support bodies for the Ministry of the environment on the subject.

The new NEC directive, National Emission Ceiling 2016/2284 / EU, was transposed into national law by Legislative Decree 30 May 2018, no. 81 which repeals the previous legislation and assumes as a general purpose the improvement of air quality and the protection of human health and the environment, aiming to provide a significant contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the legislative decree 13 August 2010, n. 155, implementing Directive 2008/50 / EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air in Europe.

The legislative decree provides, in compliance with directive 2016/2284, the objectives listed below. 1) Reduce annual national anthropogenic emissions of pollutants sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, ammonia and PM2.5 particulate matter to meet specific reduction targets by 2020 and 2030, ensuring the achievement of intermediate levels by 2025; verification of compliance with these commitments is carried out by drawing up and analyzing national inventories and projections of emissions to be sent on a predefined basis to the European Commission. 2) Activate the monitoring of emissions of a series of substances for which there are no reduction obligations. Also for the verification of this fulfillment, the preparation of national inventories and projections of emissions to be sent on a predefined basis to the European Commission is envisaged. 3) Obtain, with a monitoring system, data relating to the impacts of air pollution on ecosystems. To verify this fulfillment, the monitoring data is collected and sent to the European Commission, on a predefined basis.

The reduction of emissions is pursued through the adoption of a control program and the decree scheme regulates in a timely manner all procedural and institutional aspects related to the development, adoption and implementation of the first and subsequent national programs. Particular importance is given to the definition of an institutional framework capable of ensuring

coordinated and homogeneous action of several state, regional and local authorities which arises from the need, expressly provided for by the directive, to ensure coherence between the national program, the policies in climate and energy matters and all the instruments affecting the different emission sources sectors. As reiterated several times, the decree aims to contribute, as far as possible, to the achievement of air quality objectives and to pursue a progressive reduction in concentrations to favor long-term alignment with the guidelines published by the World Health Organization. It also aims to contribute to the achievement of the European Union objectives in terms of biodiversity and ecosystems and to promote the synergy between policies on air quality and those relating to the sectors responsible for emissions affected by national reduction commitments, including climate and energy policies.

The PUMS (Urban Sustainable Mobility Plan) is a strategic plan that is based on existing planning tools and takes into due consideration the principles of integration, participation and evaluation to meet, today and tomorrow, the mobility needs of people and goods with the aim of improving the quality of life in cities and their surroundings.

The policies and measures defined in a SUMP must cover all modes and forms of transport across the entire urban agglomeration, public and private, passengers and goods, motorized and non-motorized, circulation and parking.

Municipalities should not consider it as an additional plan. It is essential to point out that an Urban Sustainable Mobility Plan is built on existing plans by extending their contents.

DECREE 4 August 2017 Identification of guidelines for urban sustainable mobility plans, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 7, of legislative decree no. 257

Purpose

1. Pursuant to legislative decree no. 257, art. 3, paragraph 7, this decree has the purpose of favoring the homogeneous and coordinated application of guidelines for the drafting of urban sustainable mobility plans, hereinafter PUMS, throughout the national territory.

2. In line with what is defined in the attachment to the 2017 Economy and Finance Document and without prejudice to the provisions of art. 3, paragraph 1, the metropolitan cities proceed, making use of the guidelines adopted with this decree, to define the PUMS in order to access state funding of infrastructures for new interventions for rapid mass transport, such as metropolitan railway systems, metro and tram.

Piemonte Region: the situation in the Po Valley is critical: for Piemonte and Torino, the regional data of the Regional Air Quality Plan are anything but comforting. The 2019 Regional Air Quality Plan shows that road traffic, in the transport sector, is the main responsible for emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for particulate emissions (PM_x) into the atmosphere; emissions of nitrogen oxides are attributable in particular to heavy vehicles and, to a lesser extent, to cars and

light vehicles; On the other hand, the responsibilities of diesel fuels for road transport emissions of both nitrogen oxides and PM10 particulate matter are evident.

As regards the latter pollutant, the resuspension of fine dust deposited on the ground generated by the passage of vehicles plays a fundamental role. Once the emission framework linked to the road transport sector was defined, the latest available version of the Regional Emissions Inventory (IREA) was used to prepare the Assessment of the impact of Transport on Air Quality in the transport sector, which collects on municipal scale the polluting emissions produced by about 200 types of anthropogenic and biogenic activities present on the regional territory.

As far as traffic is concerned, the distribution of nitrogen oxide emissions (NO_x expressed as NO₂) coincides with the road network (motorways, suburban roads and urban roads). Primary particulate emissions (PM10) are concentrated in the main inhabited centers, as they are linked not only to exhausted vehicular emissions, but also to non-exhausted ones (resuspension, dustiness resulting from brake and tire wear).

3. Are there any measures in place for reducing emissions caused by Inner-Alpine traffic?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples. Refer to existing case studies that allow qualitative statements

The continuous growth of the fleet of vehicles involves critical issues especially with reference to the management of mobility in urban areas, where the negative effects of traffic congestion, pollution and accidents are felt to a greater extent. In cities, over 66% of journeys are made by private car, 15% on foot and only 10% by public transport. In large cities, journeys by private car are reduced by 47%, compared to a greater use of public transport, which rises to 23% 10. The same survey shows, in general, a propensity of citizens to make greater use of collective transport, in the presence of a better quality of the existing service.

The data on the average distance of individual journeys show that over 50% of them take place within a radius of 5 km, within which it would be desirable to enhance the use of alternative means to private cars, such as bicycles or collective transport services or shared, such as the forms of mobility of car and scooter sharing, car pooling and bike sharing. Furthermore, the impact of road transport on freight traffic should not be overlooked. On a national scale, road transport absorbs, in fact, almost entirely short-distance transport, and on the other hand completes and integrates maritime, rail and air transport activities. If we consider travel over distances not exceeding 50

km, it can be stated that road transport of goods in the urban / local area absorbed 49% of the tons of goods handled by the entire national road haulage in 2013. This percentage reaches 66% if we consider the goods transported within a radius of 100 km, thus highlighting that more than half of the goods handled by road cover urban / metropolitan routes.

On 30 December 2015 an important Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of the Environment, the Conference of Regions and Autonomous Provinces and the National Association of Italian Municipalities to define and implement homogeneous measures on a basin scale for the improvement and protection of air quality and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, with priority interventions in metropolitan cities. As part of the protocol, the Ministry has provided for the use of resources for the implementation of interventions in the field of mobility (plans for moving home to school) and energy (energy efficiency of buildings), and instituted a tender for the financing of urgent interventions on quality of the air coinciding with situations of acute pollution (more than 5 consecutive days of exceeding the daily limit value of PM10).

In consideration of the persistence of an extremely critical situation on air quality in the Regions of the Padano Basin, starting from 2016 a close discussion was carried out between the Ministry and the Councilors and Presidents of these Regions, from which the preparation and sharing of a new agreement which provides for a series of further measures to mitigate air pollution to be adopted jointly and in a coordinated manner in these territorial realities. The agreement was signed in Bologna on 9 June 2017. The interventions identified, as desirable, concern the three sectors that currently contribute most to pollution and therefore transport, biomass heating and agriculture.

In particular, with regard to the transport sector, the agreement provides for the commitment by the Regions to jointly adopt progressive traffic bans in urban centers with populations above a certain threshold and equipped with local public transport, passenger vehicles and commercial diesel engines up to the Euro 5 engine. In particular, this engine will be prohibited starting from 2025. On the other hand, no bans have been envisaged to date for Euro 6 diesel vehicles, given the impossibility of assessing the effective capacity to reduce emissions that such vehicles will have from 2021, following the introduction of the new homologation driving cycles. In order to support this measure, the Regions have undertaken to provide specific incentive programs for the replacement of diesel vehicles with low environmental impact vehicles and to favor sustainable mobility systems, also through the diffusion of infrastructures for alternative fuels, of cycle and pedestrian mobility and car sharing. The Ministry of the Environment, for its part, is committed to contributing with dedicated resources.

4. Have any specific measures, adjusted to the topography of Alps, been taken in order to decrease the levels of noise caused by traffic?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

At European Union level, the reference legislation is represented by Directive 2002/49 / EC, dedicated to the determination and management of environmental noise, implemented in our legal system with Legislative Decree no. 194/2005. At the national level, this legislation is to be coordinated with law no. 447/1995, defined as a "framework law", in turn preceded by the d.p.c.m. 1 March 1991, which set the maximum limits for noise exposure in residential environments and in the external environment. The framework law was followed by the d.p.c.m. November 14, 1997, for the determination of the limit values of sound sources. In function of protection, art. 659 of the Criminal Code, which concerns the disturbance of occupations and the rest of people.

The instruments identified by the framework law are of different types, including, in addition to the setting of limit values, procedures for the acoustic certification of products; active and passive interventions to reduce noise emissions; urban planning activities or, more specifically, related to urban and extra-urban mobility (urban transport plans, urban traffic plans, provincial or regional transport plans, traffic plans for extra-urban mobility) and the transport (road, rail, airport and sea). On the other hand, the specific planning activity is expressed in the **Noise Remediation Plan**, which the Municipalities are required to adopt, ensuring its coordination with the Urban Traffic Plan and with the planned environmental plans, in case of exceeding the values of attention or if it is not possible, due to pre-existing uses, to establish prohibitions of direct contact of areas whose sound values differ significantly. The noise reduction plans have as their content the identification of the type, the extent of the noises present, the subjects who must intervene, as well as the methods of interventions and precautionary measures necessary for health and environmental protection purposes. Municipalities with populations exceeding fifty thousand inhabitants are also required to submit a biennial report on the acoustic status (articles 6 and 7, law no. 447/1995).

The framework law also provides for an integration of acoustic problems in the environmental impact assessment, providing that projects subject to EIA must be accompanied by noise impact documentation when they concern airports, roads, railways, discos, sports facilities and recreational facilities, private clubs and public establishments where noisy systems are installed. It is also mandatory to produce a forecast assessment of the acoustic climate of the areas involved in the location of schools and kindergartens, hospitals and nursing homes, public parks. The noise impact forecast documentation, with any indication of the measures adopted to reduce noise

emissions, must be included in the applications for the issue of building permits relating to plants used for production, multifunctional commercial, sports and recreational activities, as well as in applications for authorization for the exercise of productive activities (art. 8, law n. 447/1995).

Contingent and urgent motivated orders can be adopted, at different levels, if there are exceptional needs for the protection of public health or the environment, providing for the temporary use of special forms of containment or reduction of noise emissions, including partial inhibition or total of certain activities (Article 9, Law No. 447/1995).

The framework law also provides for the issuing of regulations, divided by sound source, relating to vehicular, rail, sea and air traffic. In this sense, the d.p.r. n. 459/1998 (railway traffic), the d.p.r. n. 304/2001 (motor activities) and the d.p.r. n. 142/2004 (vehicular traffic)

For example, the **Autonomous Province of Bolzano** is the managing body of the state and provincial roads of the South Tyrolean territory and as such has drawn up the noise mapping and developed an action plan for the road axes on which more than 3,000,000 vehicles pass. /year. The acoustic mapping is the graphic representation of the noise levels on the basis of which the planning of future remediation works takes place. In addition to providing citizens with rapid and clear information, it represents a valuable tool for planners, urban planners and municipalities in order to properly plan the development of the territory and in particular to identify future areas for residential construction. The action plan contains the criteria for the preparation of noise abatement projects and the technical intervention methods. The Air and Noise office is among the first European companies to have created an information system capable of giving citizens immediate information on their exposure to noise.

In addition, anyone who wants can calculate the approximate sound exposure of their building. By inserting some parameters concerning the characteristics of the road (type of road, road surface, type of traffic), the permitted speed and the distance of the road from the receiver, the theoretical road noise is calculated. The result is obviously only indicative as it does not take into account any shielding of other buildings or topographical surveys and the possible reflection caused by the presence of buildings or retaining walls on the opposite roadway. Reference legislation on noise from vehicular traffic in the Autonomous Province of Bolzano:

Provincial Law 05.12.2012, n. 20: "Provisions on noise pollution"

Legislative Decree 19.08.2005, n. 194: "Implementation of Directive 2002/49 / EC relating to the determination and management of environmental noise, whose objective is to avoid, prevent and reduce the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise"

Decree of the President of the Republic 03.30.2004, n. 142: "Provisions for the containment and prevention of noise pollution deriving from vehicular traffic", in which the limit values for sound emission are also established "

5. Have appropriate infrastructural measures been taken in order to shift more traffic, in particular freight traffic, to the railways?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, in particular some examples are cited below.

Scientific Workshop on Mountain Mobility and Transport, "Beyond infrastructure for a new culture of mobility" March 6, 2015. For years, the Italian Ministry of the Environment has been promoting sustainable mobility in the Alps and in mountain areas in general. This is also made possible thanks to the fruitful participation of Italy in numerous European projects: Alpine Space Program, Central Europe Program, South East Europe Program, Italy-Slovenia Cross-border Cooperation Program.

With respect to regional rail transport, for regional railways, after a joint assessment of the real efficiency of the management change, it is intended to promote the electrification of even minor regional railway sections and the doubling of the tracks of the major single-track sections, in order to increase the safety and speeding up travel times, thus making mobility on iron more attractive. the Government will promote close collaboration with the Regions in monitoring the network, providing - after consultation with them - the possibility of entrusting the Italian Railway Network (RFI) with some sections currently managed by the Regions. The Budget Law for 2017 provided for the establishment of a fund, with an endowment of € 1,900 million for the year 2017, of € 3,150 million for the year 2018, of € 3,500 million for the year 2019 and of € 3,000 million for each of the years from 2020 to 2032, to ensure the financing of investments and infrastructure development in the country in the areas of expenditure relating, inter alia, to transport, roads, sustainable mobility, road safety, requalification and accessibility of railway stations. Modal shift in the field of freight transport: In general, it emerges that it is useful to promote the integration between the medium and long distances that must be carried out by rail and ship and the local distribution to companies, distribution centers, commercial areas and cities that it must be carried out on rubber with clean and low environmental impact vehicles. An efficient distribution of the logistics chain is needed, where public and private hubs (ports, interports, railway stations, large-scale distribution, industrial districts) are connected to the railway, motorway and local network.

- Marebonus Marebonus provides for the provision of incentives to road freight transport companies for the adoption of combined road-sea transport modes.
- Ferrobonus The Ferrobonus provides for the provision of incentives to road freight transport companies for the adoption of combined road-rail transport modes.
- National Logistics Platform (PLN) The development of the National Logistics Platform (PLN) will continue, aimed at providing services to all logistics and transport operators, with the aim of optimizing processes by increasing interconnection and facilitating data management.

6. Have appropriate incentives, complying with market principles, been provided in order to switch more traffic, in particular freight traffic, to the railways?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.

In the Integrated National Plan for Energy and Climate (PNIEC) with regard to transport, priority is given to policies for limiting the need for mobility and increasing collective mobility, in particular by rail, including the movement of freight transport from road to rail. In fact, it is necessary to integrate the so-called "improve" measures (relating to vehicle efficiency and emissions) with tools aimed at reducing the need for mobility ("avoid" measures) and travel efficiency ("shift" measures) . For the residual need for private mobility and goods, it is intended to promote the use of alternative fuels and in particular the electricity carrier, increasing the share of renewables through economic and regulatory instruments, coordinated with local authorities

Space for any further comments:

XI. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. h AC – General Obligations in the field of “Energy”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. k AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...]

k) energy – the objective is to introduce methods for the production, distribution and use of energy which preserve the countryside and are environmentally compatible, and to promote energy-saving measures.”

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. k AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why

The framework that regulates the production and use of energy from renewable sources is part of a broader plan of environmental sustainability and decarbonisation. A complex picture, marked by EU plans and directives, implemented in Italy.

In 2014, the gross energy requirement in Italy was 166.43 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe). While in some cases there has been a reduction in energy demand, the buildings sector, which also includes residential homes, has increased its energy demand year after year (+ 36% from 2000 to 2013). Agriculture and transport have suffered a decline of 6%, while in the industrial sector the decrease in energy demand has exceeded 28%. Faced with these negative changes in the production sectors, strictly linked to the changing economic situation, the buildings sector now occupies the first place in the country's energy demand. However, since 2005, the trend in energy demand appears to be decreasing overall, with lows reached in 2014. Since there is a close relationship between energy consumption and the level of economic growth, this trend can largely be attributed to the impact of economic crisis that has generated a persistent slowdown in GDP growth. The factors that influence the level of environmental pressure, due to the energy component, are many and, over time, the country has tried to contain the impacts, implementing a series of policies and strategies, which ultimately rely on the variation of the energy mix, on the variation of the energy trade balance and on the containment of final consumption. Thanks to the introduction of new production technologies based on the exploitation of renewable sources, such as photovoltaics, biomass and wind power, Italy has managed to reduce the levels of greenhouse gas emissions while satisfying the country's energy demand. Renewable sources, which also include hydroelectricity, have consolidated their role in the national energy production strategy over the years, both for the production of electricity and for the production of heat (heating).

Legislative Decree 3 March 2011 n. 28 - "Implementation of Directive 2009/28 / EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77 / EC and 2003/30 / EC".

The provision defines, for the first time, the tools, mechanisms, incentives and institutional, financial and legal framework, necessary to achieve the objectives, up to 2020, in the field of energy from renewable sources.

Legislative Decree 4 July 2014, n. 102 Implementation of Directive 2012/27 / EU on energy efficiency, which amends Directives 2009/125 / EC and 2010/30 / EU and repeals Directives 2004/8 / EC and 2006/32 / EC Art. 1. Purpose 1 . This decree, in implementation of directive 2012/27 / EU, as amended by directive (EU) 2018/2002, and in compliance with the criteria established by law no. 96, establishes a framework of measures for the promotion and improvement of energy efficiency that contribute to the achievement of the national energy saving target indicated in Article 3 and which contribute to the implementation of the European principle that places energy efficiency "at the first place". Furthermore, this decree lays down rules aimed at removing obstacles on the energy market and overcoming the shortcomings of the market that hinder efficiency in the supply and final uses of energy.

In 2018, Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union, amending the Directive 2010/31 / EU on the energy performance of buildings and the Directive 2012 / 27 / EU on energy efficiency.

The objective of the Directive, which entered into force on 9 July 2018, is to achieve, by 2050, the construction of public and private buildings with near zero energy consumption (NZEB - Nearly Zero Energy Building), to ensure the reduction of gas emissions to greenhouse effect of at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 and, importantly, increase the share of energy consumption from renewable sources and improve energy savings.

By 2030, 30% of the energy consumed in Italy must come from renewable sources: it is one of the objectives of the **Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan - PNIEC**, presented by the Ministry of Economic Development to the European Commission in January 2019.

The document - the final text of which was published on 21 January 2020 - collects the guidelines to be followed and the objectives to be achieved in our country in terms of energy and environmental protection, for the period 2021-2030.

It marks the beginning of a strategic change in Italy's energy and environmental policy, which is thus heading towards decarbonisation. Specifically, the lines of action include decarbonisation, energy efficiency and security, the development of the internal energy market, research, innovation and competitiveness.

Another example is that of **BLS - Business Location Sudtirolo**, the South Tyrolean territory promotion company, the company for the establishment of businesses and territorial promotion of the Autonomous Province of Bolzano. BLS offers complete and free services to those interested in starting a business in South Tyrol. Provides advice on the location of settlement (search for land, production, industrial buildings, offices, warehouses, laboratories), information on the potential market, assistance in the search for partners, information on concessions, authorities,

permits, financing and all aspects of management of business, assistance in the search for managers and personnel.

BLS promotes good practices to guide investments that go in the direction of development that the province itself imagines for its territory.

2. What measures has your State taken in order to introduce methods for the production, distribution and use of energy, which also preserve the countryside and are environmentally compatible?

The measures for the **electricity sector** will be aimed at supporting the construction of new plants and the safeguarding and strengthening of the existing plant fleet. The measures of an economic, regulatory, planning, information and administrative nature are calibrated on the basis of the type of intervention (new construction or reconstruction), the size of the plants and the state of development of the technologies.

Now, offshore wind, solar thermodynamic, geothermal with reduced environmental impact and oceanic are considered innovative in the national context; more mature technologies are considered on shore wind, solar photovoltaic, hydroelectric, residual gases from purification processes.

The most mature technologies include biomass and biogas, which however still suffer from high production costs, mainly attributable to the costs of the raw material. Moreover, the considerations made in chapter 2 on objectives are valid for biomasses.

To achieve the binding national target on renewable energy, the contribution of the **thermal sector** is essential.

Gross final thermal consumption at national level for heating and cooling is in fact around 56 Mtoe, equal to just under 50% of total final energy consumption.

The main tools that are planned to be used to promote the use of thermal renewable sources are often integrated with those for energy efficiency and are already operational. It is about:

- tax deductions for energy efficiency interventions and the building recovery of existing buildings, both also intended for thermal renewables;
- Thermal Account;
- mechanism of White Certificates, including the promotion of High Yield Cogeneration;

- obligation to integrate renewable sources into buildings;
- contributions to municipalities for investments in the field of energy efficiency and sustainable territorial development.

Contributions to municipalities for investments in the field of energy efficiency and sustainable territorial development The Decree-Law of 30 April 2019, n.34 (DL Crescita),

established a contribution in favor of municipalities, up to a maximum limit of € 500 million for the " year 2019 under the Development and Cohesion Fund (FSC) for interventions related to investments in the field of energy efficiency and sustainable territorial development. The contribution is assigned to each municipality on the basis of the resident population as of January 1, 2018

We also recall the aforementioned CIP6, a resolution of the Interministerial Price Committee of 29 April 1992, which establishes the incentive prices for electricity from renewable and similar sources.

CASACLIMA, CasaClima energy certification system, born in 2002 from the initiative of the then director of the Air and Noise Office of the province of Bolzano, Norbert Lantschner, concerned the construction quality of the building envelope. The efficiency of the building envelope is essential, because it allows you to maintain the quality of living comfort you want, ensuring a high degree of thermal insulation.

However, today, with the advent of the national energy certification obligation, even the plant systems have assumed particular importance in the CasaClima certification.

Therefore, the materials used must have precise characteristics, which allow to maintain uniform temperatures at home, but not only. Even the materials of the windows, the construction techniques, with which they are installed, and the systems, play a decisive role.

The advantages of an energy-saving home are not limited to guaranteeing a reduction in running costs. They also concern the absence of thermal bridges and molds on the walls, a phenomenon that distresses millions of people, forced to spend time and resources to plug and restore the home environment.

3. Have specific measures been taken in order to reduce energy consumption and increase the level of energy efficiency?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Italy, in order to achieve the cumulative final energy savings to be achieved in the period 2021-2030 pursuant to article 7 of the EED Directive, confirmed as equal to 51.4 Mtoe compared to 50.98 Mtoe calculated on the basis of the consumption of final average energy in the three-year period 2016-2018, will make use of the mandatory scheme based on White Certificates and a set of alternative measures already active today, which will be revised and strengthened in the coming years in order to guarantee the achievement of the objectives fixed. As emerged from the consultation of the PNIEC proposal, in order to achieve an improvement in the effectiveness of the existing support schemes, the aim was to promote greater specialization of instruments by sectors and by interventions, in order to eliminate overlaps and competitiveness between measures, resources, facilitate access, and maximize savings.

In particular, the tools expressly dedicated to the promotion of energy efficiency in force and monitored for the purpose of achieving the savings target referred to in Article 7 of the EED Directive are the following:

- the obligation scheme for White Certificates;
- tax deductions for energy efficiency interventions and the recovery of existing buildings;
- the Thermal Account;
- the National Fund for Energy Efficiency (FNEE);
- the 4.0 Business Plan;
- the Program for the Energy Redevelopment of the buildings of the Central Public Administration (PREPAC);
- the program of energy efficiency interventions promoted by the 2021-2027 cohesion policies;
- the National Information and Training Plan for energy efficiency (PIF);
- a set of measures for sustainable mobility including:
 - the renewal of the local public transport vehicle fleet;
 - modal shift interventions in freight transport;

- other measures still to be exploited in terms of savings in the transport sector (renewal of the fleet of private vehicles and goods, modal shift for people and development of transport infrastructures).

All the aforementioned measures, already operational at national level or in the start-up phase. , in Italy numerous measures to promote energy efficiency are active or planned, particularly in the transport sector, which may be subject to monitoring and reporting following the in-depth studies currently underway.

4. Are any measures for paying attention to cost transparency in place?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

--

5. Does your State promote the environmentally-friendly use of renewable energy sources?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please list which renewable energy sources and explain how.

Currently, the incentive for renewable energy sources in Italy is mainly based on the following mechanisms: Green Certificates (CV) and all-inclusive tariff, Energy Account, Thermal Account, Community, national and regional contributions.

In 1999, an incentive system for electricity produced from renewable sources was established in Italy, defined with the name of Green Certificates. Technically, these are tradable / negotiable securities on the market, corresponding to a certain amount of CO2 emissions, which are given free of charge by the GSE to the operator of a plant (powered by renewable sources) that produces energy, emitting less CO2 than it would do. a plant fueled with fossil sources.

This is a rather complex mechanism deriving from the provisions of Legislative Decree 16 March 1999, n. 79, the so-called Bersani decree, which imposed the obligation on operators who inject more than 100 GWh / year into the grid, that at least 2% of the electricity came from renewable

source plants that came into operation or repowered, to a limited extent to the additional producibility, after 1/4/99. (This obligation was increased by 0.35% from 2004 to 2006 and by 0.75% from 2007 to 2012 and with Law 99/09 it was transferred to subjects who conclude dispatching contracts for electricity withdrawn with Terna, then to electricity distributors).

Faced with these obligations imposed on producers and importers from fossil sources, benefits have been foreseen for producers from renewable sources. Like this,

- Producers from fossil sources who are unable to transform a percentage of their production from fossil to renewable each year must buy Green Certificates in a quantity corresponding to the unprocessed quota and deliver it to GSE;
- producers from renewable sources are granted, every year, a Green Certificate for each MWh produced, which they can market, ie sell to producers from fossil sources who have not achieved the required result.

This incentive system is also defined as a quota, the single CV is an annual security with a value equal to or multiple of 1 MWh, relating to the production of the reference year and is used the following year by depositing it with the grid operator to be canceled. as proof of the green fee by the operator who deposits it. It is a bearer certificate awarded based on net electricity generation for all electricity technologies connected to the distribution network from 1 April 1999, which can also be exchanged several times between individuals or placed on the Energy Exchange. The first negotiable CVs were those issued in relation to 2002 production.

Alternative to Green Certificates and reserved for IAFR qualified plants (qualification as a plant powered by renewable sources) with an average annual nominal power not exceeding 1 MW, or 0.2 MW for wind farms, there is the so-called All-inclusive Tariff, recognized for a period 15 years, during which it remains fixed, depending on the amount of energy fed into the grid, for all plants (excluding photovoltaics), according to values differentiated by source, which came into operation by 31 December 2012. The all-inclusive tariff the Ministerial Decree was introduced with the 2008 Finance Act (Law 24 December 2007, no. 244) 18/12/08 and regulated by law 23/7/09 n ° 99, is called "all-inclusive" as its value includes an incentive component and a component for enhancing the electricity fed into the network, therefore until the expiry of the 15 years for operators who choose it, the tariff is the only source of remuneration for the energy produced. The application of the all-inclusive fixed rate determines a charge for the system equal to the difference between the costs incurred by the GSE for the withdrawal of electricity, according to the methods and prices defined by law no. 244, and the revenues obtained by the GSE for the resale of the same energy on the market.

Since 2013, two mechanisms have been operational for RES-E (renewable electricity) that feed the distribution network (except for photovoltaics): a FIT scheme for plants up to 1 MW of power and a FIP scheme (Feed in Premium) for plants with power greater than 1 MW.

Additional comments:

XII. Art. 2 par. 2 lit. 1 AC – General Obligations in the field of “Waste Management”

Art. 2 par. 2 lit. 1 AC states:

“(2) In order to achieve the objective referred to in paragraph 1, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas: [...]

1) waste management – the objective is to develop a system of waste collection, utilization and disposal which meets the special topographic, geological and climatic requirements of the Alpine region, paying particular attention to waste avoidance.”

1. List the laws and regulations that implement the guidelines of Art. 2 par. 2 lit. 1 AC. Should no laws or regulations of such kind exist in your State, elaborate why

Below are the main initiatives, by way of non-exhaustive example, carried out at national and local level over the past 10 years.

The reduction of emissions in the waste sector is mainly linked to the increase in separate collection and the consequent recycling of the fractions collected separately. In fact, the secondary raw materials generated by the collection and transformation of waste into new resources allow for significant savings in emissions compared to the use of virgin materials.

The net gain depends on the type of material (higher for aluminum and metals) and on the quantities collected. As regards the organic fraction of separate waste collection, the subsequent aerobic / anaerobic treatment for the production of compost allows the transformation of waste that would otherwise be disposed of in landfills into a fertilizer rich in organic matter, with consequent emission of methane into the atmosphere. In terms of quantity, the treatment of the organic fraction of municipal waste from separate collection has gone from 2.4 Mt in 2006 to 5.9 Mt in 2017. Therefore, in the last 10 years, 3.5 Mt of organic waste have been intercepted with separate and treated collections, avoiding the transfer of the same to landfills. In the future, an increase in separate collections is expected, also following the new community obligation to collect the aforementioned fraction, with consequent recycling of the same.

The development of nearby organic waste treatment systems will also further contribute to reducing emissions by decreasing long-distance transport of waste to centralized plants. In this context, on a quantitative level, in compliance with current legislation, there is a progressive increase in the number of treatment plants. The treatment of residual waste fractions that are sent to selection and stabilization plants further contributes to reducing emissions into the atmosphere. Compared to 2003 (the year in which the decree transposing the Landfill Directive was issued), Italy has taken steps to create a capacity for the treatment of residual fractions to cover almost total national needs. In this way, the residual waste is stabilized before being disposed of in landfills, reducing biogas emissions from the same.

The improvement of the overall management of waste in relation to the composition (increase in differentiated waste) and the quantity of waste disposed of in landfills, following the implementation of the European Directive 1999/31 / EC on landfills, with Legislative Decree 13/1/2003 36, led to a reduction in the impacts related to the waste sector. This dynamic can be encouraged by new measures to encourage the recycling of organic waste (Prime Ministerial Decree of 7 March 2016) and not (End of Waste decrees) in line with the updating of the relevant legislation. As for the future, the approval of the "waste package" will determine the need to further increase national waste collection and recycling performance, while decreasing the quantities disposed of in landfills. The new legislation that is being prepared for the implementation of the "waste package" provides for important measures in terms of skills, responsibilities and incentives in order to fully implement the new objectives.

With this in mind, Decree Law 34 of 30 April 2019 (DL Crescita) and Law 12 December 2019, No. 141, which converted the Decree Law 14 October 2019, 11, were approved, which represent a first step for the promotion of the circular economy. In particular, Law no.141 of 12 December 2019 introduced the following measures:

- in order to reduce waste production and contain GHGs reductions, an economic contribution of 40 million € is foreseen for the years 2020-2021 for the experimentation of "green corners" for the sale of bulk or draft products in shops in the cities, starting with small ones and shops, as well as to promote the opening of new entirely "green" shops;
- in order to contain the production of plastic waste, the establishment of the experimental "plastic eater" program is envisaged with an endowment of € 27 million for the period 2019-2024 to be provided to municipalities and large-scale retail businesses that want to equip themselves with machines so-called "plastic eaters", which collect plastic bottles and in return give a bonus to the citizen;
- in order to launch information, training and awareness campaigns on environmental issues in schools, a specific fund called "Io sono Ambiente" has been set up with an endowment of € 6 million for the period 2020-2022.

The D.L. Crescita has established provisions on waste and packaging. In particular, a company that sells a specific commodity can recognize to the buyer a rebate on the price of subsequent purchases, equal to 25% of the price of the packaging containing the goods, recognized at the time of return of the packaging in question. . The selling company that reuses used packaging or that differentiates them in order to send them for recycling is granted a tax credit equal to double the amount recognized to buyers as a rebate. The credit is recognized up to the maximum annual amount of € 10,000 for each beneficiary within the overall limit of € 10 million for the year 2020. Furthermore, the D.L. Growth recognizes, for the year 2020, a contribution equal to 25% of the purchase cost:

a) of semi-finished and finished products deriving at least for 75% of their composition from the recycling of waste and scrap;

b) quality compost deriving from the treatment of the differentiated organic fraction of waste.

If the buyers are holders of self-employment income or are businesses and use the asset in the exercise of economic or professional activity, the contribution due to them is recognized in the form of a tax credit up to the maximum annual amount of 10,000 euros for each beneficiary within the overall limit of € 10 million for the year 2020.

If the buyers do not allocate the asset to economic or professional activity, the maximum annual contribution due to them is € 5,000 for each beneficiary within the overall limit of € 10 million for the year 2020. In this case, the contribution is advanced by the seller of the goods, as a discount on the sale price and reimbursed to it in the form of a tax credit of the same amount.

By way of example, the D.M. 62 of 15 May 2019, "Regulation governing the termination of the qualification of waste from absorbent products for the person (PAP)" establishes the specific criteria in compliance with which heterogeneous polyolefin-based plastics, SAP and cellulose deriving from recovery of waste of absorbent products for the person (PAP), cease to be classified as waste pursuant to and for the purposes of article 184-ter of Legislative Decree 3/4/2006, n.152. It is an innovative technological process capable of recycling used absorbent products for the person, obtaining precious secondary raw materials, avoiding landfill disposal, incineration and the consequent emissions into the atmosphere.

2. How is waste disposed of in remote Alpine areas?

By way of example, some of the main initiatives and projects carried out in recent years are reported below.

ARGE ALP PROJECT Guide for waste management in shelters and high-altitude structures The main objective of the project was to identify good waste management practices to be adopted in high-altitude businesses in order to reduce waste production and other to facilitate its management by the merchants.

Alpine refuges assume the function of bodies for the protection of the mountain territory with the obligation to take care of the collection, transport and disposal of waste found or produced in the immediate vicinity. The project therefore aimed to develop a plan for the management of waste in alpine refuges and high-altitude structures, which took into account their important role in protecting the mountain environment.

The results were summarized in a study. For the purposes of the study, some product analyzes were carried out on different types of high-altitude structures, both in the summer and winter seasons and a statistical survey was also carried out by administering an online questionnaire.

Particular attention was paid to the structures that were the subject of testing (for example those which had been granted in derogation the possibility of conferring the staff to the treatment plant through the sewage collection), in order to verify, in addition to the production of waste connected to the different types of operations, the effectiveness and potential of the disposal practices in use.

The results of the study show that most of the waste produced is made up of organic waste, followed by glass and plastic. In order to further reduce waste, the report suggests the use of under-sink shredders, the use of organic material such as pet food, composting techniques, the use of "draft" drinks, the use of water drinking water and water dispensers instead of plastic bottles, avoiding waste of paper through the use of cloth napkins and plastic tablecloths and the installation of special bins for recycling clearly visible in the alpine huts

INTERREG ALCOTRA Project In.Te.Se. responds to the challenge of defining innovative services for the management of urban waste in dispersed tourist and mountain areas, in line with European policy, to achieve the objective of the law on recycling and respond to organizational problems.

The general objective is to define an innovative and flexible service model, with the help of information technology, and transferable to similar contexts. The project has focused its attention where waste management is more difficult due to logistical-organizational (and therefore economic) conditions and is therefore strongly linked to the quality of life of the people who live in those dispersed areas subject to "peaks" demographic in tourist periods.

The project partners involve local stakeholders and research centers in monitoring and supporting the search for innovative solutions. The data is analyzed to provide innovative elements for services in similar areas. The partnership has complementary previous experiences that make it possible to have an internal reference of good practices to be put into a system. The innovation of the project consists in providing the partnership with a common and cross-border IT platform that allows constant dialogue between administrations, the territory and local stakeholders.

The In.Te.Se. intends to define an innovative model for the management of urban waste in the Alpine area and in general in dispersed areas in response to the needs of the resident and non-resident population.

A new service for dispersed areas and in particular for the hamlets of mountain municipalities, through the construction of manned houses with containers for separate waste collection inside, equipped with badges / transponders for residents and tourists, is being tested.

The project also provides for the creation of an innovative on-call service for the collection and emptying of bins for users reached by a door-to-door service.

An innovative service for structures in mountain areas such as shelters, restaurants, markets or ski resorts for the on-site composting of organic waste is created with also electromechanical

composters. At least an experimental area per territory is identified in which the organic fraction of the waste will be totally treated on site with individual or collective composters.

The project involves the construction of a new reuse center in the Municipality of Bra (CN), the functional expansion of the reuse center of the Communauté de Commune du Parc des Ecrins (and at the service of the 3 Communities of French Municipalities) in order to collect construction / demolition materials. This center will also be usable by citizens through an application (traceability of flows).

In.Te.Se wants to promote the concept of Reuse in the territory of the Ecology and Environment Service Consortium through annual weekly reuse temporary centers.

The project would like these innovative services to improve the quality of life of residents, the attractiveness of the area for tourists, and to pave the way for similar areas to replicate these innovative good practices in waste management.

Additional comments:

C. Universal Obligations of the Alpine Convention and Its Protocols

Consideration of the objectives of all fields, listed in Art. 2 par. 2 AC

1. Are policies of all fields, featured in Art. 2 par. 2 AC, considered with regard to actions concerning the following special areas?	Yes	No
Population and Culture	X	
Spatial Planning	X	
Prevention of Air Pollution	X	
Soil Conservation	X	
Water Management	X	
Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation	X	
Mountain Farming	X	
Mountain Forests	X	
Tourism and recreational activities	X	
Tranports	X	
Energy	X	
Waste Management	X	

Please describe some exemplary cases:

Regarding the topic, please refer to what is described in the General Part

Cooperation between the contracting parties

2. Have cross-border and transnational exchange and international cooperation activities concerning the following special areas been reinforced and broadened from a territorial and technical standpoint?	Yes	No
Population and culture	X	
Spatial Planning	X	
Prevention of Air Pollution	X	
Soil Conservation	X	
Water Management	X	
Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation	X	
Mountain Farming	X	
Mountain Forests	X	
Tourism and Recreation	X	
Transport	X	
Energy	X	
Waste Management	X	

3. Have lingering barriers, hindering international cooperation between regional administrations and authorities in the Alpine region in the past been removed?			
Yes		No	

4. Are approaches towards finding solutions for common problems based on international cooperation activities promoted at the most suitable territorial level?			
Yes	X	No	

5. Is stronger international cooperation between the relevant competent bodies being encouraged and promoted?			
Yes	X	No	

6. Are local and regional authorities, when they are unable to implement measures because they are a matter of national or international competence, given the opportunity to effectively represent the interests of the population?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please list the relevant regulations and state their content.

Yes, the experience of the "*Task Force Water-Food-Energy Ecosystems Nexus*" is reported as an example.

In 2009, an exchange of experiences was initiated between the Alpine Convention and the UNECE Transfrontier Water Convention.

The Conference of the Parties to the UNECE Convention, as part of the 2013-2015 activities, established the "*Water-Food-Energy Ecosystems Nexus*" Task Force in order to deepen the links between the management of water resources, the management of floods and ecosystem services in a context of increasing uses of the resource and in the light of the impacts of climate change.

The activities of the task force focus on 8 transboundary basins in the world. One of the reasons for setting up a task force is also to meet the common development needs in a sustainable way, without compromising the functioning of ecosystems. Indeed, in a cross-border context, trade-offs can cause friction between neighboring countries, which may have different interests. The objective of the work of the Task Force is to address, through a wider knowledge, the problems linked to a complex integration between sectoral policies, which often end up determining negative impacts on the state of shared waters. An intersectoral approach to resource management can lead to improvements in various sectors, starting with water, energy and food security, increasing their efficiency and leading to the construction of synergies and the improvement of governance in all sectors.

The concrete objective of the Nexus task force is to stimulate a wider cross-border dialogue and improve decision-making coherence between the various sectors with the involvement of the institutional actors involved.

1st meeting of the Nexus Task Force (04/2013): the proposal to work on an Alpine cross-border basin was generally appreciated. The Italian Presidency of the Alpine Convention has proposed the possibility of a UNECE case study for a mountain or rather alpine river basin to the working groups of the Convention.

Among the various proposals presented to the UNECE Water Convention, the Isonzo / Soča was evaluated as the most interesting.

2nd meeting of the Nexus Task Force, Geneva: confirmation of the interest in working on an Alpine cross-border basin, the Isonzo / Soča

25-26 September 2014 (5th Water Conference Alpina-Trento): strategic moment to strengthen cross-border dialogue

Entities involved: Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region; Territorially competent District Basin Authority; Water Platform and Summits of the Slovenian Delegation in the Alpine Convention; Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia and the Ministry of the Environment of Slovenia; Bilateral Italian-Slovenian Commission for Hydroeconomics

[https://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/export/sites/default/RAFG/ambiente-territorio/tutela-ambiente-gestione-risorse-naturali/FOGLIA211/allegati/PARIS_Presentazione_AlConv-Isonzo_Nexus - Gorizia_pdf.pdf](https://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/export/sites/default/RAFG/ambiente-territorio/tutela-ambiente-gestione-risorse-naturali/FOGLIA211/allegati/PARIS_Presentazione_AlConv-Isonzo_Nexus_-_Gorizia_pdf.pdf)

Space for any further comments:

Participation of regional authorities

7. Has the best level of coordination and cooperation between the institutions and regional authorities directly concerned been defined so as to encourage solidarity of responsibility, in particular to exploit and develop synergies when applying policies; relevant for each of the special areas mentioned below; and implementing measures under them?	Yes	No
Population and culture	X	
Spatial Planning	X	
Prevention of air pollution	X	
Soil Conservation	X	
Water Management	X	
Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation	X	
Mountain Farming	X	
Mountain Forests	X	
Tourism and Recreational activities	X	
Transport	X	
Energy	X	
Waste management	X	

8. Are the regional and local authorities directly concerned parties to the various stages of preparing and implementing policies and measures for the special areas mentioned below within the framework of their competence, within the existing institutional framework?	Yes	No
Population and Culture	X	
Spatial Planning	X	
Prevention of Air Pollution	X	
Soil Conservation	X	
Water Management	X	
Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation	X	
Mountain Farming	X	

Mountain Forests	X	
Tourism and Recreational activities	X	
Transports	X	
Energy	X	
Waste Management	X	

Space for any further comments:

Regarding the topic, please refer to what is described in the General Part

Art. 3 AC – Research activities, scientific assessments, and systematic monitoring

9. Is research and systematic observation relevant to improving the understanding of the relationship between the special areas mentioned below and the environment in the Alps being conducted in accordance with Art. 3 AC?	Yes	No
Population and Culture	X	
Spatial Planning	X	
Prevention of Air Pollution	X	
Soil Conservation	X	
Water Management	X	
Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation	X	
Mountain Farming	X	
Mountain Forests	X	
Tourism and Recreational activities	X	
Transports	X	
Energy	X	

Waste Management	X	
------------------	---	--

10. Have common or mutually complementing programmes for systematic observation concerning the special areas mentioned below been established in cooperation with other contracting parties?	Yes	No
Population and Culture	X	
Spatial Planning	X	
Prevention of Air Pollution	X	
Soil Conservation	X	
Water Management	X	
Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation	X	
Mountain Farming	X	
Mountain Forests	X	
Tourism and Recreation	X	
Transport	X	
Energy	X	
Waste Management	X	

11. Are the national results of the research and systematic observation concerning the special areas mentioned below included in a common permanent observation and information system?	Yes	No
Population and Culture	X	
Spatial Planning	X	
Prevention of Air Pollution	X	
Soil Conservation	X	
Water Management	X	
Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation	X	
Mountain Farming	X	
Mountain Forests	X	

Tourism and Recreation	X	
Transport	X	
Energy	X	
Waste Management	X	

12. Provide details on collaborations concerning research activities and systematic monitoring. Should one or several protocols of the AC be in effect in your State, please elaborate on how national research activities and systematic monitoring comply with the guidelines of the relevant protocol(s)?.

Please see what is illustrated in the general section

Art. 4 AC - Legal, scientific, economic, and technical cooperation and exchange of information

13. Is the exchange of legal, scientific, economic, and technical information – paramount for the Alpine Convention – between the contracting parties promoted and facilitated?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, please refer to the general section and to what has already been described for each Protocol.

14. Are the other contracting parties regularly informed about planned legal or economic measures, which are expected to have particular effects on the Alpine region or parts thereof, in order to give the utmost consideration to cross-border and regional requirements?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, see for example the Isonzo / Soča case described above.

15. Are the other contracting parties regularly informed in an appropriate manner about the results of research, monitoring and actions that may potentially have particular effects on the Alpine region or parts thereof ?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

16. Are the other contracting parties regularly informing your State in an appropriate manner about the results of research, monitoring and actions that may potentially have particular effects on the Alpine region or parts thereof?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples. If the answer is “No”, please elaborate on the case(s), in which your State was not informed and state: a) the name of the contracting party that did not fulfil its obligation in the relevant case(s); and b) the approximate timeline during which the project(s) in question was/were implemented.

Yes, although not always. For example, the **Regio Insubrica** working community promotes cross-border cooperation in the Italian-Swiss region of the Prealpine Lakes and fosters awareness of belonging to a territory that is inscribed, beyond institutional borders, in geography, in history, in culture and language.

17. Is your State co-operating with other national governmental and/or non-governmental organisation on fulfilling the obligations, imposed on the contracting parties by the Alpine Convention and its protocols?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please mark the relevant special areas. (Please check the appropriate option(s))			
Population and Culture			X
Spatial Planning			X
Prevention of Air Pollution			X
Soil Conservation			X
Water Management			X
Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation			X
Mountain Farming			X
Mountain Forests			X
Tourism and Recreation			X
Transport			X
Energy			X
Waste Management			X
If your State is co-operating with other national governmental and/or non-governmental organisations, please list the organisations concerned and state the purpose and scope o			
<p>Yes, for example, we report the Coordination Unit for International Mountain Agreements (UdCIMA) of EURAC Research, established by agreement between MATTM, the Autonomous Province of Bolzano and EURAC, with the aim of organizing and directing the development of joint activities between the Ministry of Environment and the Autonomous Province of Bolzano, the Municipality of Bolzano and the EURAC, in implementation of the provisions deriving from the decisions of the VII Alpine Conference (pursuant to law 403/1999).</p> <p>The establishment of long-term bilateral and multilateral partnerships, based on the joint development of research and cooperation projects with international organizations such as:</p> <p>FAO-Mountain Partnership, with the joint development of mountain partnership projects. These projects led to EURAC joining the Mountain Partnership and assuming the leadership of the</p>			

Europe section of the MP's "Policy & Law Initiative." Among the projects developed, for example AlpCheck2;

UNEP-ROE, with "capacity building" actions and sharing of experiences between the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention in order to provide institutional and managerial assistance to the competent Ministries of the countries of the Carpathian region and with the establishment of a EURAC office in Vienna

Art. 4 AC – Informing the public about research activities and systematic monitoring

18. Is the the public informed about research activities and systematic monitoring on a regular basis?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how. State the details.			
Yes, see for example the various conferences and meetings listed in the general section			

19. Are research and monitoring data treated confidentially and is access to such data limited in accordance with the relevant regulations?			
Yes		No	

20. Are appropriate measures in place for the purpose of sharing information with the public?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			

Additional comments:

Decisions of the Alpine Conference

21. Provide information on the implementation of decisions adopted and identified as obligatory by the Alpine Conference in your State.

Please see the general section

D. Supplementary Questions

Difficulties in implementing the AC

Note: In case of difficulties in implementing a particular Protocol of the Alpine Convention, the contracting parties may refer to answers to the relevant question in the Special Section of this Compliance Report.

1. Has your state encountered or is it still encountering difficulties in implementing the objectives of the Alpine Convention?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			

Problems with completing the survey

2. Have you encountered any problems when filling in the questionnaire? This question refers to all (general and special) parts and sections of the questionnaire.			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples. Do you have any improvement suggestions?			

Section 2: Special Section Regarding the Special Objectives of the Protocols

Note: The questions in the Special Section are mandatory only for the contracting parties, for which the Protocols are binding under international law. The order of the surveyed protocols corresponds to the order of special areas as listed according to Art. 2 par. 2 AC.

A. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development (Adopted on 20 December 1994)

Art. 4 Spatial Planning Protocol – International cooperation

1. Is greater international cooperation pursued between the respective competent institutions, particularly when drawing up territorial plans and/or programmes for spatial planning and sustainable development (in accordance with Article 8 of the Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development Protocol), at a national and regional level?			
Yes	X	No	

2. Is your State pursuing greater international cooperation between the respective competent institutions when defining sectoral plans of territorial relevance?			
Yes	X	No	

3. Is this cooperation primarily aimed at coordinating territorial planning with economic development and environmental requirements in the border areas?			
Yes	X	No	

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how. Provide concrete examples.

Yes, examples are given below.

Law 3 May 2016, n. 79 on the ratification and execution of environmental agreements. Ratification of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, done in Kiev on 21 May 2003.

Specifically, the objectives of the protocol are: 1) to ensure that environmental and health considerations are taken into account in the preparation of plans and programs, 2) to contribute to the consideration of environmental and health issues in planning and legislative drafting, 3) to establish clear procedures, transparent and effective for strategic environmental assessment, 4) provide for public participation in strategic environmental assessment and 5) thus integrate environmental and health issues into measures and tools for sustainable development.

Funds to border territories: Law no. 191 of 23 December 2009 (financial law 2010) law no. 147 of 27 December 2013, article 1, paragraph 519 (2014 stability law) establishes a Committee for the management of funds in border territories. The Joint Committee for the Management of Financial Resources of the agreement signed on November 30, 2017, which supplements and modifies that of September 19, 2014, identifies and guarantees forms of consultation and participation of local authorities and representatives concerned for the management of funds to be assigned to the border territories of the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano. The Agreement aims to promote cohesive development between the neighboring territories of the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano and the Lombardia and Veneto Regions, achieving objectives of equalization and solidarity between the territories.

The Committee is made up of the pro tempore Presidents of the Lombardia and Veneto Regions, the Minister for Regional Affairs and Autonomies and the Presidents of the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano or their respective delegates. The Presidents of the provinces of Belluno and Sondrio with the right to vote participate in the work of the Committee. Three representatives of the mayors of the 48 neighboring municipalities without voting rights are invited to participate in the Committee's work.

The presidency functions are carried out by the Minister for Regional Affairs and Autonomies or by his delegate. The administrative functions supporting the Committee are carried out by the offices belonging to the presidency.

The Committee:

- defines, starting from 2013, the annual breakdown of financial resources based on specific indications and forecasts;
- defines the procedures for managing the projects approved and financed in the years 2010-2011 and 2012 and the related resources;
- identify the interventions;
- adopts, on the proposal of the Technical Secretariat, the program of interventions, including multi-year ones, with the identification, for each intervention, of the implementing body, of the costs with relative coverage and of the implementation times;
- defines the criteria, the implementation and operational methods of the annual notice concerning local priorities, and approves the notice and the related rankings;
- periodically assesses the effectiveness of the actions activated on the basis of a report from the Technical Secretariat which highlights the progress of the interventions, the critical issues in place, the actual effects produced on neighboring territories;

- takes all the necessary actions to ensure the full implementation of the interventions.

Italy also participates in inter-territorial cooperation programs such as Alpine Space 2014-2020, INTERREG 2014-2020

4. Which of the following forms of cooperation are in place? Please check the appropriate option(s).	
Bilateral agreement	X
Multilateral agreement	X
Financial support	X
Education/training	X
Joint projects	X
Other	X
If you checked “Yes” under “Other”, please elaborate on the form(s) of cooperation taking place.	
For example, the Consultation of Third Countries is envisaged in the Strategic Environmental Assessment in the case of plans or programs having an allegedly significant cross-border impact and of projects.	
Describe, which form(s) of cooperation work(s) best and explain why.	
The common cooperation projects guarantee the sharing and uniform application of common criteria and rules, also allowing a wide participation of public and private stakeholders of the individual territories.	

Art. 6 Spatial Planning Protocol - Coordination of the sector policies

5. Are instruments for coordinating sector policies in order to promote the sustainable development of the Alpine territory and its regions in place?			
Yes	X	No	

6. Are existing instruments suitable for preventing the risks of unilateral utilization of space connected to single-sector economies?			
Yes	X	No	

If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.

For example, in the Water Management Plan, River Contracts constitute an additional measure that contributes to the achievement of environmental quality objectives.

In the Risk Management Plan of the Risk Management Plan of the CdF are a voluntary strategic planning tool that pursues the strategic implementation that pursues the implementation of the objectives of the Plan (Art. 22 of the objectives of the Plan (Art. 22 Implementation rules)

Since they contribute to the achievement of the objectives set by various plans, the CdF are considered WIN-WIN measures.

For example, the district river basin planning (established with Legislative Decree 152/2006) was created specifically to avoid unilateral uses of the water resource. The Territorial Coordination Plans (PTC) carry out a general planning function that coordinates the General Regulatory Plans of the municipalities. The PTCs, in fact, are not essentially urban plans because they constitute instruments for coordinating all forms of activity (thus governing transport, communications, industries, businesses, public services, cultural activities, etc.). With regard to the Alpine area in particular, there are the Mountain Community Urban Plans (established with Legislative Decree 1102/1972) which govern urban planning, territory, environment, development and regional landscape territorial plans.

Art. 8 Spatial Planning Protocol – Spatial plans and/or programmes and sustainable development

7. Please answer the following questions by checking either „Yes“ or „No“.	Yes	No
Are there any plans and/or spatial planning programmes or sustainable development programmes respectively set in place that contain guidelines for sustainable development and spatial planning for contiguous areas?	X	

Are plans and/or spatial planning programmes or sustainable development programmes respectively for the entire Alpine territory defined by the competent local and regional authorities?	X	
Are bordering territorial authorities included in the process of defining relevant plans and/or programmes, possibly at a cross-border level?	X	
Are plans and/or spatial planning programmes or sustainable development programmes respectively coordinated between the various territorial levels?	X	
Is the preparation and implementation of plans and/or spatial planning programmes or sustainable development programmes respectively based on surveys and preliminary studies, by which the characteristics of the territory in question are defined?	X	
Are the needs and demands of the defining characteristics of a territory in question considered and met during the preparation and implementation of plans and/or spatial planning programmes or sustainable development programmes respectively based on surveys and preliminary studies?	X	
Are the plans and/or spatial planning programmes or sustainable development programmes respectively reviewed on a regular basis?	X	

8. If the relevant plans and/or programmes are subject to regular reviews, how frequently are these reviews conducted and what are reasons for a review to performed?
<p>Land use plans and programs generally last for ten years.</p> <p>They are different depending on the competent territorial body: Municipal General Development Plan; Urban Plan of the Mountain Communities; Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan; Territorial Plan of Regional Coordination; Regional Landscape Plan; Regional landscape plan; District Basin Plan. Natura 2000 management plan, National Park Plans.</p> <p>The competent planning bodies have concurrent competence: ministries, basin authorities, regions, provinces, municipalities and associations between them</p> <p>For example, in the Veneto Region, landscape territorial planning is committed to "protecting and regulating the territory to improve the quality of life with a view to sustainable development and in line with the integration and development processes of the European space, implementing the European Convention of Landscape, fighting climate change and increasing competitiveness".</p>

Art. 9 Spatial Planning Protocol – Contents of spatial and sustainable development plans and/or programmes

9. Do the plans and/or spatial planning programmes or sustainable development programmes respectively include the following at the most appropriate territorial level and taking account of the specific territorial conditions?	Yes	No
<u>Regional economic development:</u>		
Measures for ensuring that there is a sufficient level of employment for the local population and that there are the means and services necessary for economic, social and cultural development and to ensure equal opportunities	X	
measures for encouraging economic diversification in order to remove structural failings and the risk of unilateral utilization of space connected to single sector economie	X	
measures for reinforcing the cooperation between farming and forestry economies, tourism and manufacturing, particularly through the combination of work creation activities	X	
<u>Rural areas:</u>		
Reserving lands for agriculture, forestry and pasture farming	X	
Defining measures for the maintenance and development of mountain agriculture and forestry	X	
Conservation and reclaiming of territories of major ecological and cultural value	X	
Determining the areas and installations necessary for leisure activities, complying with other uses of la	X	
Determining the areas subject to natural hazards, where building of structures and installations should be avoided as much as possible.	X	
<u>Urbanised areas:</u>		
Proper and contained delimiting of the areas for urbanising, and also measures for ensuring that the areas so defined are actually built upon	X	
Reserving the lands necessary for economic and cultural activities, for supply services, and also for leisure activities	X	
Determining the areas subject to natural hazards, where building of structures and installations should be avoided as much as possible.	X	
Conservation and creation of green areas in the town centres and suburban areas for leisure time	X	

Limiting of holiday homes	X	
Urbanisation directed and concentrated along the routes served by transport infrastructures and/or continuing on from the existing constructions	X	
Conservation of the characteristic urban sites	X	
Conservation and restoration of the characteristic architectural heritage	X	
<u>Protection of nature and the landscape:</u>		
Delimiting of the areas for protecting nature and the landscape, and also for safeguarding the water courses and other vital natural resources	X	
Delimiting of tranquil areas (quiet zones) and areas, in which construction of buildings and infrastructures is restrained or prohibited, as are other damaging activities	X	
<u>Transport:</u>		
Measures for improving regional and super-regional connections	X	
Measures for encouraging the use of means of transport compatible with the environment	X	
Measures for reinforcing the coordination and cooperation between the various means of transport	X	
Measures for limiting traffic, which may also include limitations for motorised traffic	X	
Measures for improving the offer of public transport for the local population and visitors	X	

Space for any further comments on question 9:

Art. 10 Spatial Planning Protocol - Compatibility of the projects

10. Have the necessary conditions been created for examining the direct and indirect effects of the projects, which could significantly and permanently compromise nature, the landscape, the architectural heritage and the territory?			
Sì	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			
<p>For example, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (Directive 2001/42 / EC, implemented in Italy with Legislative Decree 03 April 2006, No. 152) provides for consultation with third countries in the event that the plan or program being assessed could have significant cross-border effects.</p> <p>For example, before adopting the Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan, a phase of consultation takes place between the provincial administration and the municipal administrations.</p> <p>For example, for the elaboration of the PRG it is mandatory to create and present the Environmental or Knowledge Reference Framework (previous PRG, landscape constraints, geological, hydrogeological and seismic structure, wooded areas, SIC and Natura 2000 network, land use map, primary infrastructures, road infrastructures, superordinate planning).</p> <p>For the development of the Landscape Plan, it is necessary to "survey the territory subject to planning, through the analysis of its landscape characteristics, impressed by nature, history and their interrelations", pursuant to article 143 of Legislative Decree 22 January 2004, n. 42, as amended by Legislative Decree 26 March 2008, n. 63.</p>			

11. Are the living conditions of the local population, particularly of its interests in relation to economic, social and cultural development taken into account during such examinations?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			
<p>Territorial planning procedures are usually characterized by an investigation that is formed in contradiction with the interested parties: that is, private individuals are encouraged to participate as subjects external to the proceeding administration. Their deductions take the name of "observations and oppositions" and are seen as forms of intervention that take the form of written</p>			

memories, which have a guarantee function, or a purpose of collaboration. For the administration there would only be an obligation to take them into consideration and to indicate, even in summary and cumulative form, the reasons for their possible non-acceptance.

For example, the VAS, the VIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) and the AIA are participatory processes involving different actors:

competent authority: The public administration responsible for the adoption of the measure to verify the eligibility of VIA, the elaboration of the reasoned opinion, in the case of evaluation of plans and programs, and the adoption of the VIA measures, in the case of projects or the issue of the integrated environmental authorization or of the provision, however called, authorizing the exercise

proponent: the public or private entity that draws up the plan, program or project and submits it to the evaluation (VAS for plans and programs, VIA for projects) by the competent authority to obtain the relevant opinion or final measure

proceeding authority: the public administration that transposes, adopts or approves the plan / program; the proceeding authority coincides with the proposer in the event that it also carries out the activities of elaboration of the plan / program

manager: whoever owns or manages all or part of the installation subject to the integrated environmental authorization

competent environmental subjects: public administrations and public bodies which, due to their specific competences or responsibilities in the environmental field, may be interested in the impacts on the environment due to the implementation of plans, programs or projects

public: one or more natural or legal persons as well as associations, organizations or groups of such persons

public concerned: the public that undergoes or may suffer the effects of decision-making procedures relating to the environment or that has an interest in such procedures (non-governmental organizations that promote environmental protection and that meet the requirements of current state legislation, most representative trade union organizations)

The direct involvement of citizens in participatory processes is also envisaged.

An example is represented by LEADER / CLLD: Transnational and inter-territorial cooperation has become increasingly important for interest groups in rural areas. The significant experiences acquired during the previous generations of LEADER demonstrate how cooperation is an effective mechanism to support rural territories for joint development and the sharing of new solutions to common problems.

LEADER cooperation involves networking, albeit at a different, more dynamic level. It encourages and supports local action groups (LAGs) to carry out joint actions with other LEADER groups or with groups that take a similar approach in another region or Member State,

with an urban area or a fishing area and even with a rural group from a third country. The general objective of LEADER cooperation is to assist local actors to improve the potential of their respective territories.

12. Are the results of examinations of the direct and indirect impacts of both public and private projects taken into account when deciding on authorising or implementing projects?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how.

Environmental Assessments (VAS and VIA) ensure that plans, programs and projects are carried out in compliance with the principles of environmental protection, quality of life and sustainable development; The Integrated Environmental Authorization (AIA) authorizes the operation of an installation under certain conditions that ensure compliance with IPPC requirements (integrated pollution prevention and reduction).

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (VAS) is applied to plans and programs that cover various sectors of activity such as energy, transport, land use planning and waste management.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) applies to individual projects, such as, for example, roads, power lines, airports and industrial plants.

The Integrated Environmental Authorization (AIA) of state competence, applies to the installations referred to in Annex XII to the second part of Legislative Decree 152/06 such as combustion plants with power ≥ 300 MWt, gas pumping stations, refineries, integrated steel mills, large chemical plants, plants located in the sea.

13. When a project has an impact on spatial planning, sustainable development and environmental conditions of a neighboring Contracting Party, they are promptly informed the relevant bodies? (Information is considered timely only if it is provided in time to allow the Contracting Party concerned to be considered and taken into account integrated into the decision-making process).

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please elaborate on the case(s), in which your State was informed by other contracting parties promptly. In addition, please also state if and how a possibly provided point of view (statement) had been taken into consideration.

Yes, for example by giving 90 days notice before starting a procedure

Within the Consolidated Environmental Text (Legislative Decree no. 152/2006), the Cross-border Strategic Environmental Assessment is governed, in Articles 32 and 32-bis; these regulations reflect the discipline of the Espoo Convention (Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context) adopted on February 25, 1991, ratified with Law no. 640/1994 "Ratification and execution of the convention on environmental impact assessment in a cross-border context, with annexes, done in Espoo on 25 February 1991". Art. 2 of the law attributes full and entire execution to the Espoo Convention from the date of effective entry into force of law no. 640 published in the Official Gazette with effect from 22 November 1994.

As envisaged for the Environmental Impact Assessment, in the case of plans and programs subject to VAS that may generate significant impacts on the territory of another State, or in some cases at the request of the foreign State, the Ministry of the Environment, in agreement with the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, notifies the documentation relating to the related plan or program, while setting a deadline not exceeding 60 days for the event of interest to participate in this procedure. Of course, such communication must be entered on the website of the competent authority.

Should a subject express interest in participating, the States concerned will provide - within a further 90 days from the express expression of interest in participating - the opinions of the competent authorities and the observations of the public or according to methods and procedures previously agreed by the States concerned.

Pursuant to art. 32, paragraph IV of the Consolidated Environmental Law, the costs relating to the procedure in question will be fully borne by the proposer or the manager or the proceeding authority, without new or greater charges to be borne by public finance.

In the case of projects of regional competence that impact on other countries, the competent regions and autonomous provinces, without prejudice to the provisions of any international agreements, collaborate and assist the Ministry of Environment in carrying out the entire procedural process.

Art. 17 of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006 establishes the modalities of information on the decision.

Due to the complexity and importance of cross-border VAS procedures, pursuant to paragraph IV of art. 32 mentioned above, the regions and autonomous provinces concerned may enter into agreements with the countries adhering to the Espoo Convention aimed at regulating the stages

of the procedure in order to simplify and make the implementation of the Convention more effective.

In the overall reading of the rules on cross-border VAS, one can grasp the intention of the European legislator first, and then of the national one, to regulate the activities incident in several territories on the one hand, and on the other hand the desire to protect and conserve the natural heritage territorial risk of the Community in the face of dangers of compromising the environment which are of a transboundary nature.

The Espoo Convention has undergone two amendments which entered into force the first from 26 August 2014 and the second from 23 October 2017.

Examples:

Strategic Environmental Assessment of the "Slovenia 2050 Spatial Development Strategy" - cross-border consultation (under the SEA protocol to the Espoo Convention and Directive 2011/42 / EU) - Republic of Slovenia.

Proposer: Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Slovenia

Programming sector: Natural, cultural and tourism resources

Regions: Friuli Venezia Giulia

Provinces: Gorizia, Trieste

Municipalities: Trieste, Gorizia

Strategic Environmental Assessment: cross-border consultation with the Republic of Slovenia "National program for the development of transport infrastructures of the Republic of Slovenia"

The Ministry of the Environment, Directorate General for Environmental Assessments and Authorizations, has restarted the public consultation of the "Strategy for the development of transport of the Republic of Slovenia".

National Radioactive Waste Management Program of the Republic of Austria

Proponent: Republic of Austria

Programming sector: Waste

Regions: all regions of Italy

Provinces: all the provinces of all the regions of Italy

Municipalities: all municipalities of all regions of Italy

Transport development strategy of the Republic of Croatia (2017-2030)

Proposer: Republic of Croatia

Planning sector: Transport

Regions: all regions of Italy

Provinces: all the provinces of all the regions of Italy

Municipalities: all municipalities of all regions of Italy

River Basin Management Plan of the Republic of Croatia

Proposer: Republic of Croatia

Planning sector: Water

Regions: Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto

Provinces: Gorizia, Udine, Rovigo, Trieste, Venezia

Flood risk management plan of the Po River hydrographic district

Proposer: Po river basin authority

Planning sector: Soil

Description: The hydrographic district of the Po extends in Valle D'Aosta, Piemonte, Lombardia, Liguria, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, in the Autonomous Province of Trento and in Tuscany and also affects the territories of Switzerland and France. The plan aims to reduce the potential negative consequences of floods on human health, on the territory, on assets, on the environment, on cultural heritage and on economic and social activities.

14. Other contracting parties promptly informed your State about a project potentially being linked to repercussions on spatial planning, sustainable development and on the environmental conditions of your State? (In this regard, “having had been promptly informed” means to have received information in reasonable time that permitted examination and facilitated a clear point of view that could be included in and influential for the decision-making process.)

Yes	X	Not always		No	
-----	---	------------	--	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide an example. If the answers is “No” or “Not always”, please elaborate on the case(s), in which your State was not informed and state: a) the name of the contracting party that did not fulfil its obligation in the relevant case(s); and b) the approximate timeline during which the project(s) in question was/were implemented.

We are not aware of any projects that we have not been informed of in advance

Art. 11 Spatial Planning Protocol - Use of resources, services of general interest, natural obstacles to production and limitations on the use of resources

15. Were examinations conducted on to what extent it would be possible, in compliance with the respective national laws, to ascribe market prices to the users of Alpine resources that include the cost of making these resources available in their economic value?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please elaborate on the results.			
<p>Yes, for example with the publication on the truth of costs in the transport sector "The true costs of transport on the transalpine corridors", in order to influence the modal split of transport by means of a better consideration of the real costs of the different carriers, the Contracting parties agree to apply the causation principle and support the application of a calculation system that allows for the identification of infrastructure and external costs.</p> <p>The goal is to gradually introduce taxation systems that make it possible to fairly cover these real costs and that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) encourage the use of the most environmentally friendly carriers and means of transport; b) lead to a more balanced use of transport infrastructures; c) offer incentives that allow a reduction of the ecological and socio-economic impact through structural and territorial measures that affect transport 			

16. Were examinations conducted on to what extent it would be possible, in compliance with the respective national laws, to compensate (remunerate) the services provided in the general interest?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please elaborate on the results.			
Please, see the answer to question 15.			

17. Were examinations conducted on to what extent it would be possible, in compliance with the respective national laws, to provide a fair compensation for the economic activities, particularly in the areas of agriculture and forestry that are disadvantaged by the natural difficulties of production?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please elaborate on the findings.

Subsidies for mountain agriculture and forestry are foreseen as part of the Rural Development Plans. The rural development policy of the European Union for the seven-year period 2014-2020 is governed by a series of legislative acts which include:

- the framework of the common strategic approach for the European Structural and Investment Funds
- the framework of the reformed Common Agricultural Policy

18. Were examinations conducted on to what extent it would be possible, in compliance with the respective national laws, to ensure a provide a fair compensation (remuneration), defined by means of legal regulations or contracts, for the further limitations compatible with obtaining an economic exploitation commensurate with the environment of the potential natural territory?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please elaborate on the findings.

Measures to encourage green agriculture and enforce environmental standards are a core element of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): cross compliance rules link financial support to EU environmental and human health standards, vegetable and animal.

Art. 12 Spatial Planning Protocol - Economic and financial measures

19. Was possibility to support a sustainable development of the Alpine territory – an objective pursued by this Protocol – through economic and financial measures examined?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please elaborate on the results.			
Yes, for example through the Regional Development Strategies and within the RDP.			

20. Was the possibility examined, to what extent a sustainable development of the Alpine territory could be supported by means of re-directing policies for traditional sectors and rational usage of the existing incentives?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please elaborate on the results.			
Please, see the answer to question 19 above.			

21. Was the possibility examined, to what extent a sustainable development of the Alpine territory could be supported by providing aid to cross-border projects?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please elaborate on the findings.			
<p>Yes, it has already been illustrated how Italy participates in numerous cross-border cooperation projects, some examples are given below:</p> <p>Interreg ALCOTRA, Latin Alps Cross-border Cooperation, is one of the European cross-border cooperation programs. It covers the Alpine territory between France and Italy. Overall goal is to improve the quality of life of populations and the sustainable development of territories and cross-border economic and social systems through cooperation that involves the economy, the environment and services to citizens.</p> <p>Interreg Alpine Space European transnational cooperation program for the Alpine region. It provides a framework to facilitate cooperation between key economic, social and environmental actors in seven Alpine countries, as well as between various institutional</p>			

levels such as: academia, administration, business and the innovation and decision-making sector.

The program is financed through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and through the national public and private co-financing of the partner states.

EGTC Alpi Marittime-Mercantour European Group of Territorial Cooperation: cross-border legal structure provided for by a European regulation (No. 1082/2006, amended with No. 1302/1913) and intended for public bodies and local authorities of different states to create a structure supranational law.

A tool that Europe has conceived to facilitate the management of structural funds, to implement strategic collaboration and to provide common services. The EGTC can be the subject for the operational implementation of cooperation projects, not necessarily financed by European funds.

With their thirty-year, consolidated and positive collaboration, the transboundary natural parks of the Maritime Alps and national du Mercantour could not fail to seize the great opportunity offered by Europe and in 2013 they established the EGTC Parc européen / European Park Alpi Marittime Mercantour.

The registered office (at the Municipality) has been identified in Tenda (France). Based on this choice, the EGTC between Maritime and Mercantour observes the rules of French law.

The EGTC Parc européen / European Park Alpes Maritimes Mercantour "is currently involved in the elaboration of the candidacy for UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Mediterranean Alps.

22. Has the (potential) impact of economic and financial provisions on the environment and the territory been examined?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, are measures, compatible with environmental protection principles and sustainable development objectives, assigned priority status?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Eg. national level, the Ministry of the Environment, in 2013 outlined a National Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production. These strategies lay the foundations for an

effective industrial policy that integrates with the territory through the application of governance processes that also involve local authorities in order to create a "system" and promote synergies that can be activated both between groups of companies and between the public and private sectors. The study of sustainable production and consumption models identifies the tools applied on the territory that lead to economic savings, lower impacts and the maintenance of ecosystem functions.

In Italy, the APEA (ecologically equipped production area) represent an application similar to eco-industrial parks, but with significant differences. In fact, they do not arise from an agreement between companies for commercial purposes but have environmental repercussions and are determined by a governance and planning path that sees strong public-private collaboration. These structures are regulated autonomously by the Regions. In fact, Legislative Decree 112/98 introduces the APEA in Italy and establishes, in art. 26, which "The regions and autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano regulate, with their own laws. industrial areas and ecologically equipped areas, equipped with the infrastructures and systems necessary to guarantee the protection of health, safety and the environment "

See "Innovative tools for sustainable economic growth" ISPRA 2015

https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/pubblicazioni/documenti-tecnici/Scenari_impatto_ambientale.pdf

Another recent example is the provisions on the Zea (Economic and Environmental Zones) to facilitate the economy of the territories that fall within the parks. Supported with a call for funding for micro and small businesses by encouraging them to live, work and invest in parks with the natural capital to protect and enhance, or to encourage environmental protection and economic development that can and must coexist.

Art. 13 Spatial Planning Protocol – Further Measures

23. Has further action been taken or have further measures been adopted compared to what has been envisaged by this Protocol?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			

Difficulties in implementing the Spatial Planning Protocol

24. Have you encountered any difficulties in implementing the Spatial Planning Protocol and/or are you still encountering them?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			

Assessment of the effectiveness of adopted measures

25. Assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted!

Additional comments:

B. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Soil Conservation (Adopted on 16 October 1998) Art. 2 Soil Conservation Protocol - Fundamental Obligations

Art. 2 Protocollo Difesa del suolo - Impegni fondamentali

1. If there is a risk of serious and sustained damage to the functionality of soils, are protective aspects, as a matter of principle, given priority over aspects of utilisation?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", how is this ensured? List the relevant laws and regulations.			
According to the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 152 of 3 April 2006, in particular Article 65 and through prevention tools such as Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Integrated Environmental Authorization (VIA, VAS, AIA)			

2. Was the possibility of supporting actions for soil conservation in the Alpine region (targeted by this Protocol) through fiscal and/or financial measures examined?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please elaborate on the results.			

3. Are measures, compatible with soil conservation and with the objectives of a prudent and environmentally sound utilisation of soils granted special support?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			
In territorial planning and economic development, what concerns the need for soil protection is considered. For further details in this regard, please refer to the General Part			

Art. 5 Soil Conservation Protocol – International Cooperation

4. In which of the following areas is international cooperation between the relevant competent institutions supported and promoted?	
Drawing up soil registers	X
Soil monitoring	X
Designation and monitoring of protected and impaired areas	X
Designation and monitoring of danger zones	X
Provision and harmonisation of databases	X
Coordination of Alpine specific-soil conservation research	X
Mutual reporting	X

5. Which of the following forms of cooperation are in place? Please check the appropriate option(s).	
Bilateral agreement	X
Multilateral agreement	X
Financial support	X
Education/training	
Joint projects	X
Other	

If you checked “Yes” under “Other”, please elaborate on the form(s) of cooperation taking place
<p>ARGE ALP - Working Community of the Alpine Regions</p> <p>The Interreg "Alpe Adria Trail's Tal" project in the VA Italy-Austria program (acronym: AATT IT-AT 2029) with investment priority 6c (conservation, protection, promotion and enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage) has been officially approved by the beginning of 2017 and will be active until 30 September 2020. In cooperation with PromoTurismo FVG (leading partner) and the project partners Consorzio di Promotion Turistica del Tarvisiano, Sella Nevea and Passo Pramollo and Kärnten Werbung GmbH</p> <p>The Interreg Alpine Space - Alpes Project Alpine ecosystem services: mapping, maintenance, management.</p>

Several key actors from the Alpine Space will be involved in the development of the project. In close cooperation with stakeholders, AlpeES:

1. develop a concept of Alpine ecosystem services
2. will carry out a mapping and assessment of ecosystem services for the Alpine space area, including experimentation in selected study regions throughout the Alpine space
3. will provide the interested parties with the results through an interactive web GIS e
4. ensure a multilevel and cross-sectoral transfer of AlpeES results to a maximum number of stakeholders through a suite of innovative, personalized and transferable learning tools and targeted activities.

Italy has strongly supported the birth of the European strategy for the Alpine macro-region, called EUSALP, which has been working with extensive consultation since 2014.

Alpine regions are therefore working on joint projects in the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) to make the Alpine Space resilient and fit for the future. To do this in the most sustainable way possible, they now count on the support of the next generation.

Young people between 18 and 29 years old living in one of the 48 EUSALP regions in Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Slovenia, Switzerland or Liechtenstein can apply to join the EUSALP Youth Council now and until May 16, 2021. Four young people for each of the seven Alpine countries - and therefore a total of 28 young people - will have the opportunity to participate in the implementation of the EUSALP for one year.

Describe, which form(s) of cooperation work(s) best and explain why.

Common projects guarantee homogeneity and uniform application of common criteria and shared rules, and they also allow for a wider participation of institutional actors and stakeholders, while at the same time guaranteeing close contact with the territory.

For example, between Italy and Switzerland for the birth of the Locarnese Park - which would have been the second in Switzerland after that of the Engadine - national agreements had already been signed between Italy and Switzerland but unfortunately the operation was not completed. by a few votes in the referendum envisaged by Switzerland for the institution.

Art. 6 Soil Conservation Protocol - Designation of Protected Areas

6. Are soils worthy of protection included in the designation of protected areas?			
Yes	X	No	
Are soil and rock formations, which have particularly characteristic features or a particular significance for the documentation of Earth's history preserved specifically?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			
<p>In 2009, UNESCO registered the Dolomites as a Natural World Heritage Site. It is a complex asset both from a geographical and administrative point of view, made up of nine systems and spread over 142 thousand hectares in 5 provinces and 3 regions. In 2010, in agreement with UNESCO, the Foundation was born, whose task is to ensure effective management of the serial property, promote its sustainable development and promote collaboration between the territorial bodies that administer their territory according to different regulations.</p>			

Art. 7 Soil Conservation Protocol - Economical and Prudent Use of Soils

7. Are matters regarding soil conservation, especially the economical use of soil and land, taken into account when drawing up and implementing plans and/or programmes?			
Yes	X	No	

8. Is the development of human settlements kept within existing boundaries in order to limit settlement growth outside of these boundaries?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please list the relevant laws and regulations and/or procedures.			
<p>Throughout the Italian Alpine territory and in the regions, attention is paid to the processes that limit the waterproofing of the soil, favoring interventions for the recovery of abandoned and degraded areas and protecting agricultural and natural areas, including through a revision of urban planning and territorial tools.</p> <p>In addition, it has even come to plan that the installation of photovoltaic panels is done on the roofs so as not to consume additional soil (for example, 10,000 photovoltaic roofs)</p> <p>See the general part in detail.</p>			

9. Is soil conservation and the scarcity of space in the Alpine region be taken into account within the framework of the national procedures when assessing the spatial and environmental compatibility of large-scale projects in the domains of trade and industry, construction and infrastructure (especially in the transport, energy and tourism sectors)?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please list the relevant laws and regulations and/or procedures.			
<p>Please, see Legislative Decree No. 152 of April 3, 2006, provides for Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment; this decree in Article 24 places the defense of the soil as one of the purposes of the EIA.</p>			

10. Are disused or impaired soils, especially landfills, slag heaps, infrastructures, or ski runs being either restored to their original state or re-cultivated where natural conditions allow it?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please list the relevant laws and regulations and/or procedures.			
<p>National legislation on the remediation of contaminated sites, introduced with the <u>Ministerial Decree 471/99</u>, has been profoundly updated by Legislative Decree 152/06 and subsequent amendments. "Environmental regulations" which, in Part Four, Title V "Remediation of contaminated sites", governs the environmental remediation and restoration of contaminated sites and defines the procedures, criteria and methods for carrying out the operations necessary for the elimination of the sources of pollution and in any case for the reduction of the concentrations of pollutants, in harmony with European principles and standards, with particular reference to the "polluter pays" principle.</p> <p>ISPRA, as a technical support body to the Ministry of the Environment, has among its institutional activities the task of drawing up and updating, also in collaboration with other bodies and institutes involved, the lines guide for the activities of characterization and remediation of contaminated sites.</p>			

Art. 8 Soil Conservation Protocol - Economical Use and Prudent Extraction of Mineral Resources

11. Are mineral sources used economically and extracted prudently?			
Yes	X	No	

12. Is preference given to the utilisation of substitute materials in order to preserve mineral sources?			
Yes	X	No	

13. Are recycling options being applied and developed further in order to preserve mineral sources?			
Yes	X	No	

If the answer is “Yes”, please list the materials and substances that are added to the recycling or to the re-utilization process respectively

Please see the previous answer to question 10

14. Are appropriate measures taken in order to reduce impairments of other soil functions when extracting, processing, and utilising mineral resources?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how.

The European discipline subjects to V.I.A. (Environmental Impact Assessment) open-cast quarries and mining activities, with a site surface greater than 25 hectares, leaving the possibility of subjecting to V.I.A. to the discretion of the Member States all other quarries and open-cast mining activities.

With regard to EIA, the provisions of Directive 85/337 / EEC in the text in force prior to the amendments made by Directive 97/11 / EC must be applied to requests for extension of the extraction basin submitted before 14 March 1999.

15. Is extraction of mineral resources foregone in areas, which are particularly important for the protection of soil functions and in areas, which are specifically designated as sources of drinking water?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how. List the relevant laws and regulations.

Please see the answer to the previous question 14.

Art. 9 Soil Conservation Protocol - Conservation of Soils in Wetlands and Moors

16. Are high moors (bogs) and lowland moors (bogs) being preserved?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			
<p>The high and low peat bogs are included in the "types of natural habitats of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of special conservation areas", as required by the Decree of the President of the Republic of 8 September 1997, n ° 357, which implements Directive 92 / 43 / EEC "Habitat".</p> <p>In addition, peatlands are also protected under the Decree of the President of the Republic March 13, 1976, No. 448, for the execution of the Convention relating to Wetlands signed in Ramsar on February 2, 1971.</p>			

17. Is peat extracted?			
Yes		No	X

18. Are there concrete plans in place to discontinue the use of peat?			
Yes		No	X
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			

19. Are drainage schemes in wetlands and moors limited to the upkeep of existing networks unless there are sound reasons for exceptions?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", what constitutes a sound reason for allowing drainage schemes in wetlands and moors?			
Wetlands and peatlands are protected areas; peatlands are also protected under the Decree of the President of the Republic March 13, 1976, No. 448, for the execution of the Convention relating to Wetlands signed in Ramsar on February 2, 1971.			

20. Are remedial measures conducted?			
Yes	X	No	

21. Are moor soils utilised?			
Yes		No	X
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			

Art. 10 & 11 Soil Conservation Protocol - Designation and Management of Endangered Areas and of Alpine Areas Threatened by Erosion

22. Have appropriate maps of Alpine areas – which are endangered by geological, hydrogeological, and hydrological risks, in particular by land movement (mass slides, mudslides, landslides), avalanches and floods – been drawn up in order to register such areas?			
Yes	X	No	
Are danger zones designated when necessary?			
Yes	X	No	
Are seismic risks considered and highlighted?			
Yes	X	No	

23. Are Alpine areas, threatened by extensive erosion on the basis of comparable criteria for quantifying soil erosion, mapped and registered whenever this is necessary for the protection of material goods?			
Yes	X	No	
Which authorities/institutions store and manage the maps?			
At the ISPRA, the Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research.			

24. Are the engineering techniques used in endangered areas as compatible with nature as possible?			
Yes	X	No	
25. Are local and traditional building materials, which suit the local countryside used in endangered areas?			
Yes	X	No	

26. Are appropriate silvicultural measures taken for the protection and preservation of endangered areas?			
Yes	X	No	

27. Are areas damaged by erosion and land movement being rehabilitated when this is necessary for the protection of human beings and material goods?			
Yes	X	No	

28. Are measures to control water erosion as well as measures to reduce surface run-off supported by hydraulic, engineering, and silvicultural techniques that have minimal environmental impact?			
Yes	X	No	

Art. 12 Soil Conservation Protocol - Agriculture, Pasture Farming and Forestry

29. Is legislation in place that mandates the use of sound practices – adapted to suit local conditions – in agriculture, pasture farming, and forestry in order to ensure protection against erosion and harmful soil compaction?			
Yes	X	No	

30. Have shared standards for sound expert practices for the use of fertilisers, herbicides, and pesticides on agricultural land, pastures, and forest land been elaborated and implemented together with other contracting parties?			
Yes	X	No	

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Italy has very restrictive legislation on the authorization and use of pesticides, characterized above all by rules that impose their use limited to what is strictly necessary to guarantee food safety and high quantitative and qualitative standards of agri-food production; With regard to official controls on the marketing and use of plant protection products, the department of the central inspectorate for the protection of the quality and repression of fraud of agri-food products (Icqrf) also operates.

The inspectorate, in fact, systematically carries out checks aimed at the correct marketing of the technical means used in agriculture (fertilizers, seeds and pesticides), through inspections and the examination of labeling devices and related traceability systems, as well as through the collection of samples that are subjected to chemical-physical analyzes to verify the commodity compliance of the products with the legal standards;

The **National Action Plan for the sustainable use of plant protection products (Pan)**, adopted by inter-ministerial decree of 22 January 2014 in implementation of the legislative decree of 14 August 2012, n. 150, which transposes Directive 2009/128 / EC, highlights significant critical issues in relation to the need for a more careful identification of the quantitative objectives, the times for reducing risks and the impact of pesticides on human health and the environment;

The regions and autonomous provinces, in order to detect the presence and any effects deriving from the use of plant protection products in the aquatic environment, monitor the residues of plant protection products in the water, also taking into account the specific guidelines that have been provided from Ispra;

The National Action Plan for the sustainable use of plant protection products (PAN) referred to in the Interministerial Decree of 22 January 2014, is periodically updated in accordance

with the provisions of Directive 2009/128 / EC and Legislative Decree no. 150 of 14 August 2012.

Therefore, taking into account the results of the first application cycle of the Plan and what was reported by the stakeholders, with the support of the Scientific Technical Council, established pursuant to article 5 of Legislative Decree no. 150/2012, a new proposal for a five-year action plan has been prepared which fully replaces the previous one.

For the purposes of the envisaged public consultation phase, the draft Plan was made available on the institutional sites of the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Health, to allow participation in the consultation (associations, stakeholders, institutions, research, businesses and individuals) to submit any comments on the draft NAP. The consultation phase ended in 2019.

In the agricultural sector, the emissions reflect the trend of factors such as the number and type of farm animals, the variation of the cultivated areas and the type of crops as well as the use of fertilizers containing nitrogen. These variables are sensitive to changes in agricultural practices as outlined in the Common Agricultural Policy and Rural Development Plans. In the last ten years this sector, in terms of emissions, has however remained relatively stable, only marginally influenced by the production of biogas and the reduction / change in the use of fertilizers. The sector expects an overall reduction of around 2 MtCO₂eq. With reference to the forestry sector, the contribution is limited by the provisions of the LULUCF flexibility of the ESR Regulation (11.5 MtCO₂eq for the entire period 2021-2030) and by the so-called "no-debit" rule of the LULUCF Regulation (EU Regulation 2018 / 841).

In the last 25 years, changes in land use in Italy have led to an increase in forest area (+ 23%), wetlands (+ 2%) and settlement area (+ 42%); there is also a reduction in the grazing area (- 5%) and in the cultivated area (-18%) compared to 1990. Italy has a rich biological forest heritage with different types of landscape (from continental to Mediterranean). The Italian land area belonging to the "Forest" category was about 7,590 kha in 1990; 8,369 kha in 2000; 9,032 kha in 2010; and 9.305 kha in 2015, equal to 31% of the national area.

31. Is the use of light agricultural machinery for the purpose of preventing soil compaction encouraged?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

32. Which of the following agents/substances are used on Alpine arable land and pastures? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)			
Mineral fertilisers			X
Synthetic pesticides			X
Sludge			X
If any or all of the agents/substances have been used, has their use decreased during the reporting period?			
Yes	X	No	

Art. 13 Soil Conservation Protocol - Silvicultural and Other Measures

33. Are mountain forests, which offer a high degree of protection to their own location, or above all to human settlements, transport infrastructures, crop lands and similar areas being preserved in their original locations?			
Yes	X	No	

34. Is the protective function of mountain forests given priority and is the silvicultural management of mountain forests geared towards preserving this function?			
Yes	X	No	

35. Are forests used and maintained in such a way that soil erosion and harmful soil compaction are avoided?			
Yes	X	No	

36. Are the applied silvicultural measures adapted to local conditions and is natural forest rejuvenation promoted as a means of preserving the protective function of forests?			
Yes	X	No	

Art. 14 Soil Conservation Protocol - Effects of Tourism Infrastructures

37. Have permits for the construction and levelling of ski runs in forests with a protective function ever been granted?			
Yes		No	X

If the answer is “Yes”, were the permits granted with the provision that compensatory action was to be taken?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please list examples of permits granted and highlight the compensatory			

38. Have permits ever been granted for the construction and levelling of ski runs in fragile areas?			
Yes		No	X
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>For example, it is not allowed to build slopes in hydrogeological risk areas.</p> <p>For example <u>Veneto Regional Law n. 21 of 21 November 2008</u> in art. 9 "Territorial compatibility criteria" states that "the areas affected by the plants and slopes must be suitable from the hydrogeological and geotechnical point of view; if they are affected by the danger of landslides and avalanches, the safety of people and the stability of the structures are safeguarded by means of appropriate structural and managerial defense measures ".</p>			

39. Has the use of chemical and biological additives for the grooming of ski runs been permitted after the Soil Conservation Protocol entered into force?			
Yes		No	X
Has proof of the ecological harmlessness of the chemical and biological additives applied been furnished?			
Yes		No	X
If the answer is “Yes”, please name the institution(s), which provided proof of the ecological harmlessness of the chemical and biological additives applied.			

See Cortina Charter general part (**IX. Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter i of the CA General obligations in the field of tourism and leisure activities**)

40. Has significant damage to soils and vegetation been detected in ski runs areas?

Yes		No	X
-----	--	----	---

If the answer is “Yes”, have remedial measures been taken at the earliest possible point in time?

Yes		No	X
-----	--	----	---

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide examples of damage detected and remedial measures taken.

Art. 15 & 16 Soil Conservation Protocol - Limiting Inputs of Harmful Substances and Environmentally Compatible Utilisation of Gritting Materials

41. What preventive action has been taken in order to minimise inputs of harmful substances into the soils through water, air, waste, and other substances, harmful to the environment?

Please refer to the General Part, concerning the Defense and Soil Protocol, whose main reference at national level is the Environmental Code Legislative Decree 152/2006

42. Have binding technical regulations been issued to provide for checks, carry out research programmes, and engage in educational work for the purpose of avoiding soil contamination when using dangerous substances?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

For example, the Law of 28 June 2016, n. 132 "Establishment of the national network system for environmental protection and regulations of the Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research". The network of the National System for Environmental Protection works through the Regional Agencies and the Autonomous Provinces (ARPA and APPA) perform monitoring and control functions.

The law assigns to the new subject fundamental tasks such as:

- inspection activities in the context of environmental control functions
- monitoring of the state of the environment
- control of sources and factors of pollution
- research activity aimed at supporting its functions
- technical-scientific support to the activities of state, regional and local bodies which have active administration tasks in the environmental field
- collection, organization and dissemination of environmental data which, together with the statistical information deriving from the aforementioned activities, will constitute an official technical reference to be used for the purposes of the activities pertaining to the public administration.

Through the SNPA Council, the System expresses its binding opinion on the Government's measures of a technical nature in environmental matters and reports to the Ministry of the Environment and the Permanent Conference for relations between the State, the regions and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano the opportunities for interventions, including legislative ones, for the purpose of pursuing the objectives of sustainable development, the reduction of soil consumption, the safeguarding and promotion of the quality of the environment and the protection of natural resources.

To ensure homogeneity and effectiveness in the exercise of public awareness and control of the quality of the environment in support of environmental sustainability and health prevention policies to protect public health, the LEPTAs, the essential levels of environmental technical performance, have been established. , which constitute the minimum homogeneous level throughout the national territory of the activities that the national system is required to guarantee, also for the purpose of pursuing the objectives of collective prevention envisaged by the essential levels of health care. The new System intends to favor cooperation, collaboration and the homogeneous development of the themes of common interest of the twenty-two subjects that compose it, creating spaces for comparison, discussion and common action.

In addition, the Higher Institute for Environmental Protection (ISPRA) periodically draws up the Land Consumption Report (the latest report is from 2019)

43. Has the use of gritting salt been permitted for slippage-preventing purposes after the Soil Conservation Protocol entered into force?

Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, are there plans to replace it with less contaminating materials such as gravel and sand?			
Yes	X	No	
Please provide details.			
<p>In general and indirectly, a sparing use of chlorides as anti-slip is recommended, however the relative provisions are practiced on a territorial level.</p> <p>In fact, in the face of a proven increase in road safety, the limits to the distribution of the quantities of salt that can be spread on the road surface - and the relative repercussions on the various components involved (plants, runoff water, soil, etc.) - are difficult to quantify. Similarly, it is impossible to generalize and extrapolate from the entire system the concentrations measured in the soil or inside the leaves and needles.</p> <p>At the same time, even leaves that do not show visible external symptoms of damage can have very high salt levels. Moreover, the concentrations found are not directly correlated with the quantities of salt scattered on the surrounding roads during the previous winter. However, exhaust gases, dust, acid rain, drought and the first signs of global warming are all further cumulative stress factors for trees, to which salt is also added.</p> <p>For the purposes of environmental prevention both at a general and local level, there are numerous recommendations on the main measures that make it possible to reduce the quantities of anti-ice salt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a differentiated road maintenance service, adapted to each category of roads, based on a "winter service concept"; • optimization of the salt dispersion technique and of the appropriate dosages for each situation, a solution that implies an adequate equipment of the machinery, as well as training and education of the appropriate personnel, which include the use of salt in a wet state and processes that use compounds saline minerals mixed with water; • spreading salt on the streets for preventive purposes, at the right time and with the correct methods; • the choice of products other than salt for the little-frequented roads, for the cycle paths, for the footpaths, or even the refusal to clear the snow on duly marked sections; • a change in the way of assigning the tasks for the execution of winter services to private companies, no longer remunerated on the basis of the quantity of product used, but on a global level, according to the improvements obtained in terms of viability and practicability (compared to the concept adopted) , with the sparing use of anti-ice salt. 			

Art. 17 Soil Conservation Protocol - Contaminated Soils, Environmental Liabilities, Waste Management Concepts

44. Are there any known case of existing environmental liabilities and suspicious landfills?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, have they been surveyed and documented in an environmental liabilities register?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answers is “Yes”, which authorities/institutions store and manage the environmental liabilities registers?			
Please refer to Law no. 132 "Establishment of the national network system for environmental protection and regulations of the Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research" (see SNPA, ARPA and APPA above)			

45. If cases of environmental liabilities and suspicious landfills exist, has the condition of such areas been analysed and has the hazard potential thereof been assessed using methods, comparable to methods applied by other contracting parties?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please list the methods and States, which use comparable approaches.			
<p>Yes, for example the Environmental Code, <u>Legislative Decree 03 April 2006, n. 152</u>, Part IV, Title V, "governs the environmental remediation and restoration of contaminated sites and defines the procedures, criteria and methods for carrying out the operations necessary for the elimination of the sources of pollution and in any case for the reduction of the concentrations of pollutants, in harmony with European principles and standards, with particular reference to the "polluter pays" principle.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Ministerial Decree of 1 March 2019, n. 46 "Regulation relating to reclamation, environmental restoration and safety, emergency, operational and permanent interventions, of the areas intended for agricultural production and breeding, pursuant to article 241 of the legislative decree of 3 April 2006, n. 152 ”which governs, in compliance with part four, title V, of the legislative decree 3 April 2006, n. 152, and to the European principle "who pollutes pays", the interventions of insecurity, reclamation and environmental restoration of the areas addressed to agricultural production and breeding subject to events that may have caused, even potentially, the contamination.</p>			

46. Have waste management concepts been drawn up and implemented for the purpose of avoiding soil contamination and to ensure the environmentally compatible pretreatment, treatment, and disposal of waste and residual materials?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please list and outline the concept(s).			
Waste management is governed by the Environmental Code, Legislative Decree 03 April 2006, no. 152, "Environmental regulations" in its fourth part.			

47. Have permanent monitoring areas been established in the Alpine region and have they been integrated in an Alpine-wide soil monitoring network?			
Yes	X	No	

48. Are national soil monitoring programmes coordinated with the environmental monitoring programmes for air, water, flora, and fauna?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			
Yes, see for example the National Geoportal of the Ministry of the Environment, access point to environmental and territorial information http://www.pcn.minambiente.it/mattm/			

Art. 18 Soil Conservation Protocol – Further measures

49. Has further action been taken or have further measures been adopted compared to what has been envisaged by this Protocol?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			

Difficulties in implementing the Soil Conservation Protocol

50. Have you encountered any difficulties in implementing the Soil Conservation Protocol and/or are you still encountering them?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			

Assessment of the effectiveness of adopted measures

51. Assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted!
The trend of recent years is positive, however there is still work to be done

Additional Comments:

C. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation (Adopted on 20 December 1994)

Art. 3 Nature Protection Protocol - International cooperation

1. In which of the following fields is international cooperation between the relevant competent institutions supported and promoted? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	
Mapping	X
Designation, maintenance, and monitoring of protected areas and other natural and cultural landscape elements, worthy of protection	X
Connectivity of biotopes	X
Establishment of landscape planning concepts and programs/schemes	X
Prevention/balancing impairments undermining nature and landscape	X
Systematic monitoring of nature and landscape	X
Research	X
Establishing comparable criteria and compatible measures for the protection of wildlife and plants as well as for the preservation of their diversity and habitats.	

2. Which of the following forms of cooperation are in place? Please check the appropriate option(s).	
Bilateral agreement	X
Multilateral agreement	X
Financial support	X
Education/training	
Joint projects	X
Other	X
If you checked “Yes” under “Other”, please elaborate on the form(s) of cooperation taking place.	
As previously pointed out, Italy participates in cooperation programs and provides mutual consultations before important decisions for the implementation of this protocol.	

Describe, which form(s) of cooperation work(s) best and explain why.

3. Have transboundary protected areas (TBPA) been established?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			

Large cross-border complexes include:

National Park of Gran Paradiso (I) – National Park of Vanoise (F) – Nature Reserve della Baillettaz (F), La Grande Sassiere (F), Plan de Tueda (F), Hauts de Villaroger (F), Tignes - Champagne (F) (272.541 ha)

Natural Park Vedrette di Ries - Aurina (I) – Natural Park of Zillertaler Hauptkamm (A) – Nature Reserve Valsertal (A) – National Park Hohe Tauern (A) – Nature Reserve Kleinfragant (A), Wurten West (A), Bretterlich (A), Inneres Pöllatal (A), Paarseen – Schuhflicker – Heukareck (A), Zeller See (A), Sieben – Möser – Gerlosplatte (A), Rotmoos – Käfertal (A) – Special Nature Reserve del Piffkar (A)- National Park Nockberge (A) (265.827 ha)

Swiss National Park (CH) – National Park of Stelvio (I) – Natural Park Adamello (I) – Natural Park Adamello Brenta (I) (264.720 ha)

National Park Mercantour (F) – Natural Park of Alps Maritimes (I) – Natural Park Alta Valle Pesio e Tanaro (I) – Nature Reserve del Bosco e dei Laghi di Palanfré (I) (250.275 ha)

Natural Park of Prealpi Giulie (I) – National Park and Biosphere Reserve Triglav (SI) (205.125 ha)

Natural Park Gruppo di Tessa (I) – Quiet Area Ötztaler Alpen (A) – Quiet Area Stubaiier Alpen (A) – Biosphere Reserve of Gurgler Kamm (A) – Quiet Area of Kalkkögel (A) (117.390 ha)

Regional Natural Park of Queyras (F) – Natural Reserve of the Po river belt (I) (68.110 ha)

4. Does your State coordinate the framework conditions for adopting limitations to the uses for the purposes of this Protocol's objectives with other contracting parties?

Yes	X	No		Not relevant	
-----	---	----	--	--------------	--

Please provide details.

For example, the Espace Mont-Blanc is a cross-border cooperation initiative that brings together Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Valle d'Aosta and Valais, committed to the protection and enhancement of a symbolic territory, where the exceptional natural and environmental heritage coexists. with international economic and tourist activities.

Art. 6 Nature Protection Protocol - Inventories Note: Providing an answer to the following question is mandatory only if the relevant Protocol has been in effect in your State for more than three (3) years.

5. Has the situation concerning conserving nature and the landscape been reported with regard to the in relation to the matters listed in Annex I of this Protocol? Name the inventory as well as the respective dates of its first compilation and its last revision		
Materials inventoried according to Annex I	Inventory	Date of compilation/last revision
“1. Condition of the wild plant and animal species and their biotopes”	Environmental Data Yearbook - ISPRA ¹⁰	2020
“2. Protected areas (area sizes, percentage of the total territory, protective aim, protective functions, uses, structure of uses, ownership conditions)”	2nd SAPA Network Report ¹¹	2019
“3. Organising nature protection and landscape conservation (structure, remits/actions, staff, and financial resources)”	v. ISPRA	2020
“4. Legal bases (for the respective levels of authority)”		
“5. Actions for nature conservation (general overview)”		

¹⁰ The 2020 edition is represented by the *Indicator database and the Yearbook in figures*.

Environmental indicators database The database collects over 300 indicators, chosen to represent the various environmental issues (atmosphere, biosphere, geosphere, waste, agriculture, tourism, etc ...) in which it is organized. Each indicator contains descriptive information such as, for example, the objectives to be achieved, the evaluation of the state, the trend and of a statistical type represented with graphs, tables and maps. The system allows consultation, organization and publication of the selected content, according to user needs.

Yearbook in figures Statistical document, it presents in summary form a selection of the contents and the most significant indicators of the environmental indicators database, organized by thematic areas. Each indicator chosen corresponds to a graph representing the environmental situation and / or the trend of the phenomenon, accompanied by comments, brief information or particularly relevant data highlighted.

¹¹ In implementation of its Action Plans, the SAPA Network prepares thematic reports that investigate various priority issues for the Network and aim to constitute a reference operational tool, as well as to guide the next steps to be taken within the SAPA Network. The reports are produced with the contributions of the Network and scientific and research bodies (such as ISPRA, Federparchi and Eurac Research), with the coordination of the Italian Delegation in the Alpine Convention and with the support of the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention.

“6. Education and public information (institutions/voluntary work)”		
“7. Conclusions, recommendations for measures”		

Art. 7 Nature Protection Protocol - Landscape planning

Note: Providing answers to the following questions concerning Art. 7 is mandatory only if the relevant Protocol has been in effect in your State for more than five (5) years.

6. Have models, programmes and/or plans, which outline the requirements and measures for achieving the objectives of nature protection and landscape conservation in the Alpine territory, been established?			
Yes	X	No	
Please provide details.			
<p><u>Legislative Decree 26 March 2008, n. 63</u> Further supplementary and corrective provisions of Legislative Decree 42/04, in relation to the landscape.</p> <p><u>Legislative Decree 22 January 2004 n. 42</u>, Code of cultural heritage and landscape. The Ministry has the task of identifying the fundamental lines of the national territory as regards the protection of the landscape, with the aim of addressing planning (Article 145). The regions must ensure adequate protection and enhancement of the landscape through the approval of landscape plans (or urban - territorial plans with specific consideration of landscape values) extended to the entire regional territory and not only to the areas protected by law and to the declared locations. of considerable public interest.</p>			

7. Should models, programmes and/or plans be in the preparation stage, is the completed version or are the completed versions respectively scheduled to feature the following elements?	
a) Presentation of the current situation of nature and landscape and its evaluation	X
b) Presentation of the condition of nature and landscape being aimed for, as well as the measures necessary for its achievement, specifically:	X
- general measures for protection, management, and development,	X
- measures for protecting, managing, and developing certain parts of nature and landscape, and	X
- measures for protecting and managing wildlife and plants.	X

Art. 8 Nature Protection Protocol - Planning

8. Are spatial planning and landscape planning endeavours coordinated?	
Yes, to a significant extent	X
Yes, to a small significant extent	
No	
Briefly describe the situation.	
<p>Please refer to the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 145 “Coordination of landscape planning with other planning tools”, amended with Legislative Decree 26 March 2008, n. 63.</p>	

Art. 9 Nature Protection Protocol – Actions on nature and landscape

9. Are prerequisites in place for assessing the direct and indirect effects on the natural balance and the landscape structure in cases of potential measures and projects – whether private or public – that could significantly and lastingly undermine nature and landscape?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, what kind(s) of projects have to be subject to assessments?			
<p>For example, the Environmental Impact Assessment (VIA) is a technical-administrative procedure that has the purpose of identifying, describing and evaluating, in advance of the construction of the works, the effects on the biogeophysical environment, on health and human well-being of certain public projects or private individuals, as well as identifying measures to prevent, eliminate or minimize negative impacts on the environment before they actually occur.</p> <p>The implementation of the VIA therefore aims at</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect and improve the quality of life, - maintain the reproductive capacity of ecosystems and resources intact, - safeguard the multiplicity of species, - promote the use of renewable resources, 			

- guarantee the multiple use of resources

Environmental Assessments (VAS and VIA) ensure that plans, programs and projects are carried out in compliance with the principles of environmental protection, quality of life and sustainable development.

The Integrated Environmental Authorization (AIA) authorizes the operation of an installation under certain conditions that ensure compliance with IPPC requirements (integrated pollution prevention and reduction).

10. Are the results of assessments of (public or private) measures and projects that could significantly and lastingly undermine nature and landscape considered when authorising and/or constructing such projects?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

11. Are the results of assessments of such (public or private) measures and projects considered in order to assure that any avoidable impairment does not occur?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", please explain how. List the relevant laws and regulations.

Legislative Decree 3 April 2006, n. 152 "Regulations on environmental matters" (Official Gazette no. 88 of 14 April 2006 - Ordinary Supplement no. 96) Sixth Part "Regulations on the protection of compensation against damage to the environment"

Art. 301 "Implementation of the precautionary principle" c. 1 "In application of the precautionary principle referred to in Article 174, paragraph 2, of the EC Treaty, a high level of protection must be ensured in the event of dangers, even if only potential ones, for human health and the environment. "

Art. 304 "Preventive action" c. 1 "When environmental damage has not yet occurred, but there is an imminent threat to occur, the operator concerned takes the necessary prevention and safety measures within twenty-four hours and at his own expense."

Decree of the President of the Republic 5 July 2019, n. 102 Regulation containing further amendments to article 12 of the decree of the President of the Republic of 8 September 1997, n. 357, concerning the implementation of Directive 92/43 / EEC relating to the conservation of natural and semi-natural habitats, as well as wild flora and fauna.

Law 22 May 2015, n. 68 Provisions relating to crimes against the environment.

This law inserts after title VI of the second book of the penal code «Title VI-bis - Of crimes against the environment.

Art. 452-bis. (Environmental pollution). - Anyone who illegally causes significant and measurable impairment or deterioration of: 1) water or air, or large or significant portions of the soil or subsoil; 2) of an ecosystem, of biodiversity, including agricultural biodiversity, of flora or fauna. When the pollution is produced in a protected natural area or subject to landscape, environmental, historical, artistic, architectural or archaeological constraints, or to the detriment of protected animal or plant species, the penalty is increased.

12. Does the relevant national legislation foresee mandatory nature protection and landscape conservation measures for offsetting unavoidable impairments?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples. List the relevant laws and regulations.

For example, the Environmental Impact Assessment (in acronym VINCA or VI) aims to ascertain in advance whether certain projects may have a significant impact on Community Sites of Importance (SCI), on Special Conservation Areas and on Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

This procedure was introduced by article 6, paragraph 3, of Directive 92/43 / EEC "Habitat" with the aim of safeguarding the integrity of the sites by examining the interference of plans and projects not directly connected to the conservation of habitats and of the species for which they have been identified, but capable of affecting their environmental balance. In Italy, the environmental impact assessment is introduced by art. 5 Presidential Decree n. 357/97.

The Compensation Measures are configured as an exception to the "Habitat" Directive and for this reason the use of this type of measure must comply with the stringent criteria provided for by art. 6, paragraph 4, of the Directive and art. 5, paragraphs 9 and 10, of Presidential Decree 357/97 and subsequent amendments.

The identification and proposition of the Compensation Measures pursuant to art. 6 paragraph 4 of the Habitats Directive must in fact be specifically provided for in cases where the outcomes of the Appropriate Assessment, for a plan, program, project, intervention or activity (P / P / P / I / A), have ascertained the impact negative.

In the presence of documented imperative reasons of significant public interest and if a plan or project is still intended to be implemented despite the negative results of the Impact Assessment, through the preparation of the Compensation Measures, it is necessary to verify whether the three only conditions established by paragraph 4, of art. 6, of Directive 92/43 / EEC, which provide for sending for information or to request an opinion to the European Commission.

Legislative Decree 3 April 2006, n. 152 "Regulations on environmental matters" (Official Gazette no. 88 of 14 April 2006 - Ordinary Supplement no. 96) Sixth Part "Regulations on the protection of compensation against damage to the environment"

Articles 305, 306, 308 address the issue of environmental restoration and costs, where it is specified that all initiatives must be taken to limit or eliminate any damage factor and take all necessary restoration measures.

13. Are impairments that cannot be compensated allowed?

Yes

No

X

If the answer is "Yes", please explain under what circumstances. List the relevant laws and regulations.

Generally no, in Italy numerous laws have been adopted in order to reduce the impacts and compromises to the detriment of nature and the landscape. These include measures to control polluting emissions (for further details on this subject, see the General Section). At national level there is a framework law on forest fires (for further details in this regard, refer to the general section).

With regard to landscape protection, numerous measures are adopted both at national and regional level. At the national level, art. 135 "Landscape planning" of the Code of cultural heritage and landscape (Legislative Decree 22 January 2004 n. 42). Pursuant to the aforementioned article. "1. *The regions ensure that the landscape is adequately protected and enhanced. To this end, they submit the territory to specific regulations of use, approving landscape plans or urban-territorial plans with specific consideration of landscape values, concerning the entire regional territory, both hereinafter referred to as "landscape plans".* 2. *The landscape plan defines, with particular reference to the assets referred to in article 134, the transformations compatible with the landscape values, the recovery and redevelopment actions of the buildings and areas under protection, as well as the*

interventions to enhance the landscape, also in relation to the perspectives of sustainable development. "

Part VI (articles 299-318) of the Legislative Decree 3 April 2006 transposed Directive 2004/35 / EC by replacing the entire discipline of environmental damage contained in art. 18, l. 349/1986 (repealed by art. 318 of the Consolidated Law). It shows:

- the definition of environmental damage, which was not present in art. 18, l. 349/1986, consistent, according to art. 300, 1st paragraph, in "any significant and measurable deterioration, direct or indirect, of a natural resource or of the utility ensured by the latter", with the express limitation, in accordance with the Directive, to damage to species and habitats protected areas, protected areas, waters and land (2nd paragraph) except for the specific exclusions referred to in art. 303;

- the introduction of mechanisms for the implementation of the "precautionary" principle of European derivation focused on the self-control of the operator (ie the person who exercises or controls a professional activity of environmental importance) when environmental damage has not yet occurred, but there is an imminent threat to occur, with the definition of the necessary preventive actions to be implemented under the control of the Ministry of the Environment (art. 304);

- the attribution of control prevention to the Ministry of the Environment plays a central role in the administrative procedure, aimed at identifying the restoration measures when environmental damage has occurred (Articles 305-308); il conseguente ridimensionamento del ruolo degli enti locali cui viene attribuita la sola facoltà di sollecitare l'intervento statale (art.309) e di ricorrere in caso di inerzie o omissioni (art. 310), ma non la legittimazione ad agire o intervenire in proprio nei processi per danno ambientale;

- the parallel repeal of art. 9, paragraph 3, of the Legislative Decree 18 August 2000, n. 267 (T.U.E.L.) which allowed the environmental protection associations (pursuant to art.13, law 349/1986) to propose the compensation actions of the ordinary judge due to the Municipality and the Province following environmental damage;

- the provision, as regards the compensation for environmental damage, of the alternative (articles 311, paragraph 1, and 315) between the compensation action in court and the ordinance with compensation content, which can be appealed in an administrative way that the Minister of the Environment may issue in accordance with the provisions of Articles 312-314;

- the identification of new reference parameters for compensation measures, both in court and by ministerial order (Article 311, 2nd and 3rd paragraph, as amended by Article 5 bis of Legislative Decree 25 September 2009, 135, added by the conversion law of 20 November 2009, n.166).

Art. 10 Nature Protection Protocol - Basic protection

14. Are measures for reducing the environmental impact and impairments undermining nature and landscape in place?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			
In this regard, see the tools of environmental assessments such as VIA, VAS and AIA and the VINCA described above.			

15. How are the interests of the indigenous population taken into account in measures for reducing the environmental impact and impairments undermining nature and landscape?			
The <u>Law 6 December 1991 n. 394</u> Framework Law on protected areas (GU n.292 of 13.12.1991): for the elaboration of specific development policies of the park areas which, through the involvement of the populations concerned, can reconcile the objectives of nature conservation with those of development socio-economic, the framework law introduces in art. 11, 12 and 14 (Park Regulations - Park Plan - Initiatives for economic and social promotion) the management tools adopted by the Park Authority and the Park Community.			

16. Are measures for preserving and, to the extent necessary, restoring special structural, natural and near-natural elements of the landscapes, biotopes, ecosystems, and traditional rural landscapes in place?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			
At the national level, numerous measures are adopted to preserve and restore particular elements of the landscape. In this regard, for example, a law is envisaged for the environmental restoration of polluted sites (see Legislative Decree 152/2006).			

17. Are appropriate agreements with the owners or managers of land – used either for agriculture or forestry – in place for the purpose of nature and landscape conservation and for protecting, preserving, and managing near-natural biotopes worthy of protection?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

See the institutions of the “Maso Chiuso” and the Ampezzo Rules described above (**IV Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter d of the CA General obligations in the field of soil protection**)

18. Are there control instruments, borrowed from the market economy, in place such as incentives and financial compensation in order to facilitate correct and appropriate agricultural and forestry exploitation of land?

See for example the RDP Regional Development Plans illustrated above in the general part. **VII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter g of the CA General obligations in the field of mountain agriculture**

19. Are incentives and measures for supporting the agriculture and forestry (as well as other types of appropriate exploitation of the territory) applied to achieve the objectives of this Protocol?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

In Italy, agricultural incentive programs are defined at the regional level. Each province establishes, through an agricultural development plan, the objectives of the contractual measures. Agri-environmental programs are financed by the State and Regions within the general framework of the EU Common Agricultural Policy.

Art. 11 Nature Protection Protocol - Protected areas

20. Which of the following measures have been adopted during the course of the reporting period? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	
Existing protected areas were preserved and maintained according to their status	X
New protected areas were established	X
Existing protected area were extended	X
Should the situation remained unchanged, please list the most current details (name of the protected area; national "protection status" category or IUCN category; the EU Flora-Fauna-Habitat Directive or the EU Conservation of Wild Birds Directive; geographic location; size, zoning; date of establishment/extension).	
<p>For example, in May 2013, at the end of a shared path as part of the P.I.T. "Monviso: man and territory", the Monviso and Queyras Parks have obtained the MAB (Man and Biosphere) recognition for each of the two large areas of reference, with the aim of obtaining approval for a single reserve Cross-border MAB.</p> <p>Thus, in June 2014, UNESCO approved the first Italian cross-border reserve, extended well beyond the territory of the two natural parks, but which finds its core zone in them.</p> <p>With an area of about 400,000 hectares, it involves over 300,000 inhabitants distributed between 86 Italian and 20 French municipalities and affects environments ranging from the high mountains (the valleys around Monviso in the heart of the Cottian Alps, the Hautes-Alpes and the Alpes of the Haite Provence in the PACA region), up to the Torino and Cuneo plains, reaching the first hills of the Langhe. Within the MAB Monviso Reserve there are also 4 World Heritage sites (Racconigi Castle, Pollenzo Castle, city of Briançon and Fort Mont-Dauphin).</p> <p>The presence of the Monviso massif, the Po river, a plurality of alpine lakes, multiple landscapes characterized by the balanced relationship between man and the environment and a high ecological and biological richness make this territory one of the naturalistic jewels in the heart of the Alps.</p>	

21. What measures have been taken in order to avoid the impairment and destruction of protected Alpine areas (within your State or in the territory of any of the other contracting parties)?
For example, Law 6 December 1991 n. 394 Framework law on protected areas, art. 6 " <u>Safeguard Measures</u> "

22. Have the endeavours of establishing and managing national parks received support?	
Yes, to a significant extent	X
Yes, to a small significant extent	
No	
Please provide details.	
<p>The SAPA Network constitutes the Italian Alpine network of local authorities involved in the management of protected areas - Regions, Provinces and Park Authorities - recognizing the potential of these areas for the development of certain sectors of the economy and for the management of natural resources and promoting studies , actions for sharing and organizing data and experiences in the Alps.</p> <p>With an additional agreement to the 2012 Memorandum of Understanding *, in 2014 the Coordination Table of the SAPA Network was established, in implementation of Law 50/2012 amending some Protocols of the Alpine Convention, including the Protocols implementing the which SAPA table acts: Nature protection and landscape protection, Territorial planning and sustainable development, Mountain agriculture, Sustainable tourism, Mountain forests.</p> <p>To date, all the Alpine Regions (Liguria, Piemonte, Valle D'Aosta, Lombardia, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia), the two Alpine Autonomous Provinces (Trento and Bolzano), the Province of Imperia and 19 management bodies of alpine protected areas. Coordination is entrusted to the Italian Delegation in the Alpine Convention at the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea, with the collaboration of entities such as Federparchi, ISPRA, Italian universities and research centers.</p>	

23. Have preservation zones and quiet areas for wildlife and plants been established where wildlife and plants are prioritized over other interests?			
Yes	X	No	
Please provide details.			
<p>Various natural parks establish areas of respect and quiet. For example, in the Dolomites, in the Puez - Odle Natural Park, there are quiet areas where circulation is prohibited. See also general part VI Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter f of the CA General obligations in the field of nature protection and landscape protection.</p>			

24. Have compensation terms for special services provided by the local population in compliance with national law been reviewed properly?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, what was the outcome of the review and have any measures had to be taken as a consequence?

--

Art. 12 Nature Protection Protocol - Ecological network

25. Have measures been taken for creating a national network of protected areas, biotopes, and other environmental assets, either protected or acknowledged as worthy of protection?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>The SAPA network was created to respond to the need for better coordination between the Italian Alpine protected areas and tends to encourage collaboration between the managing bodies of the protected areas, in order to facilitate their participation in cross-border and international networks. It plays a fundamental role in the implementation of the objectives of the Alpine Convention and its Protocols, including, as regards the policies for the conservation of biological diversity in the Alpine region and the promotion and implementation of regional ecological continuity, of main reference is the Protocol "Nature protection and landscape protection" of the Alpine Convention.</p> <p>Therefore, the SAPA Network pursues three primary strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) improve coordination of Alpine protected areas through the harmonization of data and methodologies for their collection and the adoption of common projects to be financed with European and international funds; b) improve coordination between Alpine protected areas and local authorities of the Alpine biogeographical region by developing a shared governance model in line with the objectives and results of the Alpine Convention on related matters; c) improve the involvement of the network of Italian Alpine protected areas in European and international networks, in line with European and regional policies. <p>The Network is configured as an open and self-regulated partnership system; all institutional levels (from national to local) that have expertise in connectivity, biodiversity and management of protected areas, the scientific and technical community participate (in order to encourage the use of innovative governance tools and mechanisms for these areas) and potentially the private sector as well. In this sense, the SAPA Network is a promising venue for collaboration between Alpine territorial bodies interested in experimenting with innovative policies.</p>			

26. Have measures been taken for creating a cross-border network of protected areas, biotopes, and other environmental assets, either protected or acknowledged as worthy of protection?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, as mentioned, Italy participates in cooperation programs and adheres to the ALPARC network, the Network of Alpine Protected Areas.

At the international level, for example, the tool of the Red Lists was introduced by the activity of the World Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the oldest and universally recognized international organization that deals with the conservation of biodiversity, in its meaning. wider.

The methodology and criteria developed by the IUCN for the preparation of the Red Lists make it possible to carry out, at different territorial scales, the assessments on the state of extinction risk at the species level. The use of this tool, adopted as a reference and indicator at an international level, therefore makes it possible to provide synthetic and comparable information on the conservation status of the species and on the effectiveness of the actions taken and to be undertaken to combat the threat factors identified and stop the loss of biodiversity.

As part of the three-year Framework Agreement, signed on 10 November 2011 by the pro-tempore Minister and the President of Federparchi, for a more profitable collaboration on the objectives of common interest in terms of implementation of measures for the conservation of biodiversity and for the " implementation of actions for sustainable development in the territories of protected areas, the Directorate for the Protection of Nature and the Sea as the National Authority of the IUCN in Italy, has signed the first implementing Convention through which, among other things, it is The evaluation of some groups of animals was carried out and National Red Lists defined through the application of the IUCN methodology were developed, with the involvement of researchers in specific disciplines and experts in the application of the methodology (IUCN Italian Committee, ISPRA, Scientific Societies, LIPU and numerous national experts).

27. Have proper steps been taken in order to harmonize objectives and measures for crossborder protected areas?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how. (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	
Bilateral discussions/exchange	X
Multilateral discussions/exchange	X
Project-related harmonization of objectives and measures	X
Other	

Please provide details.
For more details see the examples already mentioned such as that of the Parck of Alpi Marittime - Mercantour

Art. 13 Nature Protection Protocol – Protection of types of biotopes

28. Have measures, necessary to ensure the lasting preservation of natural or near-natural biotopes of a sufficient size and with territorial distribution in accordance with their functions been adopted?			
Yes		No	
Please provide details.			
Please see the ISPRA Environmental Yearbook 2020 and SAPA Network Report 2019 cited above			

29. Are campaigns for re-naturalising impaired habitats being promoted?			
Yes	X	No	
Please provide details.			
Yes, for example the national legislation on the remediation of contaminated sites, introduced with the D.M. 471/99, was profoundly updated by Legislative Decree 152/06 and subsequent amendments. "Environmental regulations" which, in Part Four, Title V "Remediation of contaminated sites", governs the environmental remediation and restoration of contaminated sites and defines the procedures, criteria and methods for carrying out the operations necessary for the elimination of the sources of pollution and in any case for the reduction of the			

concentrations of pollutants, in harmony with European principles and standards, with reference to the "polluter pays" principle.

Note: Providing an answer to the following question is mandatory only if the relevant Protocol has been in effect in your State for more than two (2) years.

30. Have types of biotopes (of sufficient sizes and with territorial distribution in accordance with their functions), which require measures necessary to ensure the lasting preservation of their natural or near-natural character been named (indicated) for the purpose of preparing valid common lists of biotope types for the entire Alpine territory?

Yes*	X	No	
------	---	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", when were the types of biotopes named?

The Nature Charter is a national project coordinated by ISPRA (Law no. 394/91), in which Regions and Regional Environmental Agencies participate, capable of providing a complex and at the same time synthetic representation of the territory; combining physical, biotic and anthropic factors, it returns an overview, from which the basic knowledge and elements of natural value but also of degradation and fragility of ecosystems emerge. The maps of the habitats produced, the evaluation parameters associated with them, as well as the use of standardized calculation procedures allow the realization of multiple applications, affecting the fields of landscape, biodiversity, protected natural areas, as well as planning at national level and regional. <https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/carta-della-natura/cdn-manuale.pdf>

*** The list of the indicated biotope types is to be attached**

Art. 14 Nature Protection Protocol - Protection of the species

31. Have measures, appropriate for preserving the indigenous animal and plant species, with their specific diversity and in sufficient populations (with particular focus on ensuring that they have sufficiently large habitats) been pursued?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

Please provide details.

Please refer to the general part relating to the national legislation on the conservation of animal and plant species.

For example, in 2014 the **Report "Species and habitats of community interest in Italy: distribution, conservation status and trends"** was drawn up. ISPRA was commissioned by the Ministry of the Environment to coordinate the collection and analysis of the data provided by the Administrations locals. In 2012, the Regions and Autonomous Provinces prepared 1,940 evaluation forms for fauna, 358 forms for flora, 1,126 for habitats and 2,926 maps of the presence of species and habitats at regional level.¹²

For example, the Ministry of the Environment has given a mandate to ISPRA to produce an updated estimate of the distribution and consistency of the wolf at national level. To respond to this ambitious challenge, ISPRA has created a highly specialized working group, which involves zoologists and geneticists, and has activated a collaboration with Federparchi Europarc Italia (the Italian Federation of Parks and Natural Reserves) and with the **LIFE EU WolfAlps project**.¹³

Note: Providing an answer to the following question is mandatory only if the relevant Protocol has been in effect in your State for more than two (2) years.

32. Have species that require special protection measures (due to being specifically threatened) been indicated for the purpose of preparing valid lists for the entire Alpine territory?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", when did this occur?		Please see above	

Art. 15 Nature Protection Protocol – Prohibition on removal or trading

33. Are laws and regulations in place that prohibit the following?	Yes	No
The capture, possession, injuring, and killing of certain animal species, and disturbing them particularly during their periods of reproduction, growth, and wintering	X	
Destruction, removal, or collecting of eggs coming from nature	X	
Possession, offering, purchase, or sale of specimens of certain animal species, or parts of them, taken from nature	X	

¹² <https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/rapporti/specie-e-habitat-di-interesse-comunitario-in-italia-distribuzione-stato-di-conservazione-e-trend>

¹³ Link LIFE WolfAlps-EU <https://www.lifewolfalps.eu/>

Link ISPRA <https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/attivita/biodiversita/monitoraggio-nazionale-del-lupo>

Gathering, collecting, cutting, disinterring, or uprooting of certain plants or parts thereof from their natural position	X	
Possession, offering, purchase, or sale of specimens of certain plants, or parts thereof, taken from nature	X	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples. Please list the relevant laws and regulations.		
<p>On 14 February 2018, Legislative Decree 230 of 15 December 2017 came into force for the adaptation of national legislation to the provisions of Regulation (EU) no. 1143/2014 containing provisions aimed at preventing and managing the introduction and spread of invasive alien species.</p> <p>The Legislative Decree identifies the following principles and criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of the Environment (MITE) is the competent national authority identified for relations with the European Commission, coordination of activities and issuing of authorizations and permits. • The Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) is identified as the technical and scientific body to support the MITE for the performance of the planned activities. • The Regions and the Autonomous Provinces, and the National Parks, are among the primary recipients of the law by virtue of their competences in the field of monitoring and implementation of eradication interventions and management measures, as well as the restoration of damaged ecosystems. <p>The following prohibitions relating to invasive alien species of Union concern are introduced (Article 6):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction or transit in the national territory; • detention, including in confinement; • breeding and cultivation, including in confinement; • transport; • sale or marketing; • use, free transfer or exchange; • spontaneous reproduction or growth; • release into the environment. 		

The issue of permits and authorizations in derogation of the prohibitions listed above is regulated, pursuant to articles 8 and 9 of the EU Regulation, and inspections are regulated to verify the maintenance of the requisites necessary for the aforementioned measures.

The new authorization regime established applies in particular to botanical gardens and zoological gardens, which must request a specific authorization for the possession of invasive alien species of EU significance.

Research institutes and other entities may also in particular cases obtain an authorization for the possession of invasive alien species included in the list for ex situ research or conservation activities. In exceptional cases, there is also the possibility of an authorization in derogation for reasons of imperative general interest, including those of an economic or social nature.

Requests for authorization or derogation must be submitted to the MITE. Inspections and checks are carried out by the MITE, with the support of ISPRA, the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces, in order to ensure that the institutions fulfill the obligations and conditions set out in the authorizations issued.

Official controls at Customs, Points of Entry pursuant to Legislative Decree 214/2005 (in the case of plant species) and Border Inspection Posts (PIF) (in the case of animal species) are regulated and the obligations for importers or their customs representatives.

A surveillance system for invasive alien species of Union importance is established, coordinated by the MITE with the support of ISPRA, aimed at ensuring monitoring of the national territory. Monitoring is conducted by the Regions and Autonomous Provinces, with the support of ISPRA, which make use of the structures responsible for implementing monitoring pursuant to art. 11 of Directive 92/43 / EEC, pursuant to art. 8 of Directive 2000/60 / EC and pursuant to art. 11 of Directive 2008/56 / EC.

The Regions and the Autonomous Provinces are obliged to notify the MITE and ISPRA of the detection of the appearance (or the reappearance after eradication), on their territory, of invasive alien species of Union importance. It is also expected that the MITE will in turn notify the European Commission and inform the other Regions or Autonomous Provinces.

The obligation of rapid eradication of populations of invasive alien species of Union significance is established. The measures are ordered by the MITE, with the support of ISPRA, and must be applied by the Regions and Autonomous Provinces concerned, or by the National Parks. The Mayors must guarantee the operators of the interventions access to private land, when this is necessary to carry out the eradications.

The Legislative Decree also regulates any exceptions from the obligation of rapid eradication, emergency measures and management measures for invasive alien species of Union importance present or at risk of introduction into Italy, restoration measures for damaged ecosystems and recovery costs.

Specific sanctions are envisaged, calibrated on the basis of the seriousness of the violations of the provisions of the regulation. Part of the proceeds from administrative sanctions are allocated to the implementation of the eradication and management measures.

The obligation to report the possession of specimens of invasive alien species of Union significance is introduced and transitional provisions are envisaged for non-commercial owners and for commercial stocks.

The Legislative Decree also provides for the possibility of adopting a list of invasive alien species of national significance, to which the provisions and prohibitions envisaged for exotic species of Union significance apply. This list may be progressively integrated also on the basis of requests from Regions and Autonomous Provinces.

The draft decree refers to four subsequent implementing decrees:

The list of invasive alien species of national importance, still to be developed, which must be adopted by decree of the MITE, after consulting the Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies, ISPRA and the Permanent Conference for relations with the State, Regions and the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano.

One or more action plans aimed at the main vectors for the introduction of invasive alien species, aimed at reducing the risks of accidental introduction into our country. The action plans must be drawn up by ISPRA, and adopted by decree of the MITE, after consultation with the Ministries concerned and the Permanent Conference for relations with the State, the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano.

A register of detention of invasive alien species of Union and national importance and the obligations of authorized subjects, which will be established by decree of the MITE, which must be held by authorized operators with the permits and authorizations provided for by the Regulation and by the relative Legislative Decree implementation.

The tariffs, which will be determined by decree of the MITE, concerning the expenses related to the procedures for issuing the permits and authorizations provided for by the Regulations and the relative implementing Legislative Decree.

Note: Providing an answer to the following question is mandatory only if the relevant Protocol has been in effect in your State for more than two (2) years.

34. Have specific species of animals and plants been assigned protective measures in accordance with Art. 15 par. 1 and Art. 15 par. 2 of the Nature Protection Protocol?

Yes*	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", when did this occur?			

* **The list of the indicated animal and plant species is to be attached**

35. Have bans on extraction and trade of protected wildlife and plant species been imposed in accordance with Art. 15 of the Nature Protection Protocol and do they contain potential exceptions?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.

The main topic of the application is regulated in Italy mainly by the law of 11 February 1992, n. 157, "Rules for the protection of homeothermic fauna and for hunting sampling", then updated on 21 February 2019.

Article 1 of Law 157/1992: "Wild fauna is an unavailable heritage of the State and is protected in the interest of the national and international community". It is worth starting from this principle to understand the scope of this law, which has definitively sanctioned the status of a precious and unavailable asset of wild animals.

Already stated by the previous law, n. 968 of 1977, the status of fauna as an unavailable heritage of the community is the fundamental guarantee for it to be subject to adequate conservation and protection. In the past, wild animals were "res nullius", which belonged to no one, objects that anyone, although according to certain rules, could dispose of. The crisis that over time has affected many animal species - with excessive hunting or habitat destruction - has prompted the international community, and many national communities, to envisage a different system, based on the principle of unavailability and wider protection. .

This has also happened in Italy, where wild fauna has become a collective asset to be protected from a "nobody's thing".

Law no. 157/1992, which transposes a large part of the Birds Directive, has the task of protecting wild animals and regulating hunting (the most direct and widespread form of killing of wild animals) so that it takes place without compromising the conservation of species and populations: respecting the appropriate periods, avoiding to practice on species in a negative state of conservation, using adequate means and systems. Ultimately, it can only take place if it is truly "sustainable" and in a "concessionary" discipline (ie, "for a concession that the State issues to citizens who request it and who possess the requisites envisaged by this law").

Composed of 38 articles (the original 37 plus article 19 bis, introduced in 2002), 157/1992 is a very complex law, which functions as a "framework law", that is the legal reference within which the regions must move with their own transposition regulations. In fact, in this regard, it should be remembered that the Italian Constitution (and the same law 157) assigns to the regions the tasks of implementing the hunting matter, however leaving the primary task of protecting fauna and biodiversity in general to the State (article 117 , 2, letter s of the Constitution), establishing the minimum and insurmountable measures of protection.

Article 1 of Law 157/1992 establishes the general principles, the instruments of protection (for example, the protection of migration routes) and the transposition of international regulations.

Article 2 states that all species of birds and mammals - the so-called "homeothermic" fauna - living in the national territory are protected, also listing those species that enjoy particular protection.

The themes of the capture and use of birds are dealt with in Articles 4, 5 and 6 (ban on birding, regulation of temporary capture and the use of live decoys).

Article 7 identifies in the National Institute for Wild Fauna (INFS), today ISPRA (Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research), the national scientific authority responsible for providing advice and opinions on the various management and use practices of the fauna, as well as to increase knowledge about fauna and natural habitats, while article 8 establishes the National Wildlife Hunting Technical Committee as an institutional and social consultative body (in addition to ministries and technical subjects, it also includes hunting, environmental and agricultural).

Articles 9 to 16 deal with the planning and exercise of hunting activities (territories, vehicles, planned management). Note the "share" of protection areas, which cannot fall below a certain threshold in all regions (10% in the Alps, 20% in the other national territories). It is the wildlife-hunting plans, prepared by the regions, that must take care of respecting these thresholds, as well as having to make sure that the populations of huntable species do not fall below the optimal size. Article 18 lists the huntable species and hunting times: only certain species can be hunted and only at certain times of the year, with the regional hunting calendars to be submitted for the opinion of the national scientific authority (ISPRA).

Articles 19 and 19 bis respectively provide for fauna control activities and derogation mechanisms.

The prohibitions are enshrined in Article 21, while Articles 27 to 33 are dedicated to the issues of supervision and sanctions for those who transgress the law.

At the end of the law, Article 35 which provides for the report on the state of implementation of its rules, to be carried out through the regions and central administrations.

More and more extensive technical-legal provisions are now being made on various aspects related to the wider conservation of nature. The additions to the law, which took place with the 2009 European law in response to the requests of the European Commission, have however introduced some new and fundamental steps for the conservation of fauna, including the need to maintain or restore bird populations to a state of conservation. satisfactory (article 1, paragraph 1 bis), or the ban on hunting during the stages of reproduction, dependence and pre-nuptial migration of birds (article 18, paragraph 1 bis).

36. Have the terms “period of reproduction”; “period of growth”; and “period of wintering” listed in Art. 15 par. 1 Nature Protection Protocol been defined accordingly?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how. Please state the definitions.

--

Please, see answers to previous questions

37. Have additional terms, which could potentially lead to problems with scientific interpretations, been elaborated?

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain what terms have been defined additionally and how?

Art. 16 Nature Protection Protocol – Reintroduction of indigenous species

38. Does your State promote the reintroducing and distribution of wild, indigenous animal and plant species and also subspecies, breeds, and ecotypes in accordance with the prerequisites of Art. 16 par. 1 of the Nature Protection Protocol?			
Yes	X	No	
Please provide details.			
<p>For example, the Bearded Vulture, one of the largest and rarest birds of prey in Europe, which until the beginning of the twentieth century, was present in almost all the mountainous areas of southern Europe, from which it later disappeared due to of anthropogenic pressure.</p> <p>The international reintroduction project in the Alps was launched in 1978, in which the Parks of the Maritime Alps and Mercantour are the southernmost release sites: every other year, one of the two protected areas hosts a couple of reintroduced bearded vultures .</p> <p>Since 1993, 41 birds have been released: in 2012 the operation took place in the Park of Alpi Marittime and takes place in the Mercantour in 2013. In recent years, a stable couple has formed in the upper Ubaye Valley, which managed to reproduce for the first time in 2008.</p>			

39. Has scientific knowledge been applied for reintroducing and distributing such species?			
Yes	X	No	
Please provide details.			
<p>Yes, under the control of the National Environmental Protection System SNPA, regional agencies and ISPRA</p>			

40. Has the development of reintroduced animal and plant species been controlled and, if required, regulated?					
Yes	X	No		Not applicable	

Art. 17 Nature Protection Protocol - Prohibition on introducing species

41. Have national laws and regulations been adopted in order to assure that no wild animal or plant species are introduced into a region that were not previously present naturally for a verifiable historic period?					
Yes	X	No			
If the answer is "Yes", do these provisions include exceptions?					
Yes	X	No		Not applicable	
Please list the existing laws and regulations, relevant for this field and the provisions that include exceptions.					
Yes, under the control and authorizations of park authorities, regional agencies and ISPRA					

Art. 18 Nature Protection Protocol – Release of Genetically Modified Organisms

42. Are laws and regulations in place to ensure that genetically modified organisms are only released into the environment when, on the basis of a formal evaluation, such release would not lead to any risk for man and the environment?					
Yes	X	No			
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples. If the answer is "Yes", please list the relevant provisions and state their content.					
<p><u>Legislative Decree no. 227/2016</u>, Italy may prohibit or limit, under certain conditions, the cultivation of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in its territory.</p> <p><u>In force since 11 December 2016</u>, the decree transposes the European Directive 2015/412.</p> <p>The competent authority is the Minister of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies who, as part of the procedure for issuing the European authorization for the placing on the market of a given GMO, must inform the Regions and Autonomous Provinces on the possibility of submitting the request for "adaptation of the geographical scope": these entities must respond by clarifying whether they intend, respectively, to give the possibility of cultivation of GMOs in their own territory, to exclude part of their territory from the cultivation of the GMO or to exclude all of their territory.</p> <p>DM 318 of 26 November 2018</p>					

Art. 19 Nature Protection Protocol – Further Measures

43. Has further action been taken or have further measures been adopted compared to what has been envisaged by this Protocol?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			

Difficulties in implementing the Nature Protection Protocol

44. Have you encountered any difficulties in implementing the Nature Protection Protocol and/or are you still encountering them?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			

Assessment of the effectiveness of adopted measures

45. Assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted!			

Additional comments:

D. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Mountain Farming (Adopted on 20 December 1994)

Art. 4 Mountain Farming Protocol – Role of farmers

1. Is the essential role played by farmers in conservation of nature and the countryside, today and tomorrow, by virtue of their multiple functions, recognised?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how.			
<p>In recent years, much has been invested in local development projects that are not based only on the exploitation of the new demand for local Alpine agricultural products, but also on the willingness of agricultural operators to engage in the sectors of environmental and landscape qualification as a new frontier of multifunctionality.</p> <p>Between 2017 and 2019, within the work of the Alpine Convention, Italy dealt with issues such as the energy transition in the agricultural sector and finalized its declaration on "Agriculture and mountain energy - energy from biomass and energy from other renewable sources" supporting the elaboration of a political message (" Memorandum ") on the future of Alpine agriculture, presented at the International Conference of 13/14 September 2017 in St. Johann and contributed to the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018 a declaration on the special role of alpine pastures as a natural and cultural landscape.</p> <p>The declaration provides innovative examples on mountain agriculture and energy from renewable sources in the Alpine area. It also mentions the potentials, challenges and recommendations on the use and production of renewable energy, as well as the importance of creating new methods for energy efficiency.</p> <p>As a contribution to the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018, a communiqué on the complex role of alpine pastures was prepared, approved and transmitted. The article describes the history and tradition of Alpine agriculture and its role in the regional economy and ecology. It also highlights the importance of alpine pastures for cultural heritage in Alpine regions.</p> <p>As part of the agricultural policy implemented at national level, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies coordinates planning and programming activities based on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The Ministry adopts the National Rural Development Program (PSRN), which was approved in 2015, while the Regions and autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano are called upon to adopt their own Rural Development Programs (PSR).</p> <p>Agricultural planning is however mainly oriented towards production and quality policies, as well as promoting the conservation and characterization of plant, animal and microbial biodiversity of interest to agriculture. At the local level, some regions and provinces have adopted measures, guidelines or planning acts, aimed at regulating the rural development of the territory, often coordinated with forest planning.</p>			

These acts are often included within the territorial urban planning, also in consideration of the fact that in many Italian areas agricultural crops, or in any case food production, are considered part of the local landscape composition and its environmental characteristics. In addition, within the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), rural development programs - national and regional - must take into account risk management as one of the guidelines of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. The risks to be managed include the risk linked to climate change for which prevention and adaptation activities are required.

The adaptation measures envisaged in the Strategy are part of national environmental policies of protection, prevention of natural disasters, sustainable management of natural resources and health protection, as well as in the context of greening and rural conditionality of development programs (RDP) of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

The purpose is to protect the soil through the reduction of erosive phenomena, the conservation of its organic substances, the protection of the structure and the maintenance of the soil in conditions suitable for cultivation, environmental quality in general, management and protection of water resources and their quality.

In addition, improved education and training on new agricultural techniques in the sector (including the selection of climate resistant genotypes and breeds) as well as some significant business-oriented measures have been indicated. To be mentioned, the improvement of company efficiency, their economic and environmental sustainability and territorial integration also through multifunctionality, the enhancement of insurance and investments to improve the prevention and management of risks in agriculture, regional economic evaluation of benefits and costs the adaptation measures implemented

(PNACC 2017).

(for further information see point **VII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter g of the CA General obligations in the field of mountain agriculture**).

In **Trentino**, the occasion of the Valley Community Plans is absolutely timely in this perspective: the law provides that an aggregation of municipalities (geographically and landscape-wise well assorted) is equipped with an integrated strategic plan, which communicates with the various sectors of the administration provincial, placing on the bench the specificities of its territory, the environmental fragility, the landscape identities, the perspectives of sustainable local development.

In particular, it is possible to take advantage of a technical-administrative apparatus for the management of rural productions (agriculture and forests, obviously including breeding) which in Trentino, perhaps following the tradition of civic uses, has shown particular attention to large territorial issues that distinguish the various provincial areas.

In particular, it will be useful to investigate locally the dynamics and relationships (internal and external) of the two large rural systems recognized as characterizing: those in the mountains (forestry and livestock) and those of the specialized valley floors (woody fruit and vine). The issue of rural mountain production is addressed by the Province of Trento with an integrated approach as an example for the multifunctionality of the entire Italian Alps: environmental protection and forest productivity have always been part of a single

management strategy that ensures territorial safety, water quality but also production capacity for construction and energy production.

A step towards agricultural multifunctionality has been taken by projects linked to local and organic agriculture in which the management of agriculture in the valley floor intended to enhance rural production to the point of competing with urban uses, in some cases by studying appropriate criteria of landscape insertion that in some cases have reached the level of exemplary good practice, demonstrate the potential of agriculture to participate as a protagonist in the implementation of territorial plans, especially for landscape aspects. Organic production is understood here as a tool with a dual social function: that of responding to the growing demand from consumers and at the same time of distributing goods that contribute to environmental protection, animal welfare and rural development. With this objective, the “**Distretti Bio**” were born, an innovative tool to promote the quality of production and the protection of the mountain territory and its inhabitants.

The initiatives will therefore include agricultural production, product processing, specialized trade up to catering and hospitality. At the same time, the agreement provides for the promotion of “**Adopt a Bio Valley**”, a project aimed at fostering an alliance between urban and mountain areas through a different relationship between producers and consumers.

"The goal is to support the realities that are committed to the recovery and environmental protection of the areas, the defense of plant and animal varieties at risk of extinction, the conservation of historical production systems of particular value, favoring the birth of 'food communities' shared by co-producers ". The strength will be linked to strengthening the combination of "organic agriculture-responsible tourism", defined in the text of the agreement as "the key to sustainable local economic growth". "A tourism - the parties observe - that is not just land consumption, a temporary and illusory alternative to metropolitan decay, but that is closely linked to local cultures"

However, there are numerous cooperation projects that see the Italian regions of the Alpine arc among the participants and which aim to preserve an agriculture suitable for the sites and compatible with the environment, taking into account the most difficult production conditions. For further examples see point **VII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter g of the CA General obligations in the field of mountain agriculture)**

In general, the road that is being followed is in any case that of incentives and good management practices, largely entrusted to farms that show the ability to take action for landscape qualification objectives, with the idea of proceeding with the creation of a intersectoral coordination that can calibrate the specific aspects, the places, the ways in which to apply energy and investments, so that they are effective for the enhancement processes and enter into synergy with other territorial governance actions (infrastructures, environmental protection, tourism and leisure services, for example).

2. Are farmers included in the processes of making decisions and adopting measures for mountain regions?

Yes		No	Ancora poco
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			

Art. 6 Mountain Farming Protocol - International cooperation

3. Which of the following activities are conducted in the scope of international cooperation in the field of mountain farming? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	
Joint evaluations of the development of agricultural policy	x
Reciprocal consultation before adopting any major decision on agricultural policy, for the purposes of implementation of this Protocol	
Implementation of the objectives and measures laid down by this Protocol by means of cross-border cooperation between all the competent authorities, particularly regional administrations and local authorities	
Encouraging international cooperation between research and training institutes	x
Encouraging international cooperation between agricultural and environmental organisations	
Encouraging joint initiatives	x
Encouraging international cooperation between the media	
Encouraging exchanges of knowledge and experience	x

4. Which of the following forms of cooperation are in place? Please check the appropriate option(s).	
Bilateral agreement	x
Multilateral agreement	x
Financial support	x
Education/training	
Joint projects	x

Other	x
If you checked under “Other”, please elaborate on the form(s) of cooperation taking place.	
Describe, which form(s) of cooperation work(s) best and explain why.	
<p>Financial support to companies and agricultural projects also favors adherence to common projects in the area, also thanks to the cooperation between the research institutes concerned. Economic investment in projects of common interest is probably the fastest method for starting cooperation activities in the agricultural field compared to involving the different political components of the various Alpine regions.</p>	

Art. 7 Mountain Farming Protocol – Encouragement of mountain farming

5. Which of the following measures for encouraging mountain farming listed below have been implemented? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	Yes	No
Differentiated agricultural policy measures at all levels, in accordance with the different local conditions	X	
Encouraging mountain farming by taking local natural handicaps into account	x	
Providing special support to farms, ensuring a minimum of agricultural activity in extreme locations	x	
Providing appropriate compensation (remuneration) for contributions, which mountain farming makes to the conservation and maintenance of nature and the countryside and to the prevention of natural risks in the general interest and in the framework of contractual agreements linked to identified projects and services going beyond the general obligations.		
Please provide additional information, if several of the above-mentioned measures have been implemented by your State.		
<p>In the regional legislation, the OBLIGATIONS_ VII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter g of the CA have been mentioned (POINT 1) The so-called "compensatory allowances" intended for farmers operating in mountain areas, paid annually per hectare of agricultural area to compensate in all or in part the additional costs and loss of income due to the constraints to which agricultural production in the mountains is subject.</p> <p>In addition, with respect to the encouragement and support of mountain agriculture in the Alpine areas, the so-called Organic Districts should be mentioned, an innovative tool for promoting the quality of production and the protection of the mountain territory and its inhabitants. The Organic Districts are the result of the memorandum of understanding signed, within the Alpine Convention, by the Ministry of the Environment and the "Città del Bio" association, an association of Municipalities, which unites those who share the choice to promote biological agriculture.</p> <p>Thanks to the new agreement, the realities on which to define the most suitable model for mountain areas will be identified on the Italian territory with the aim of launching supply chain projects dedicated to bio; according to the latest agricultural census, in fact, organic farms are mainly located in the hilly (61%) and mountain (21%) territories, demonstrating that the apparently less favorable areas are today those most likely to enhance its products.</p> <p>The initiatives will therefore include agricultural production, product processing, specialized trade up to catering and hospitality. At the same time, the agreement provides for the promotion of "Adopt a Bio Valley", a project aimed at fostering an alliance between urban and mountain areas through a different relationship between producers and consumers. "The</p>		

goal - reads the protocol - is to support the realities that are committed to the recovery and environmental protection of the areas, the defense of plant and animal varieties at risk of extinction, the conservation of historical production systems of particular value, favoring the birth of 'food communities' shared by co-producers ”.

The strength will be linked to strengthening the combination of "organic agriculture-responsible tourism", defined in the text of the agreement as "the key to sustainable local economic growth". "A tourism - the parties observe - that is not just land consumption, a temporary and illusory alternative to metropolitan decay, but that is closely linked to local cultures"

There are numerous cooperation projects that see the Italian regions of the Alpine arc among the participants and which aim to preserve an agriculture suitable for the sites and compatible with the environment, taking into account the most difficult production conditions. Two examples are cited below in the context of interregional cooperation in the field of agriculture and production chains:

ARGE ALP project "Food heritage, supply chains and production landscapes"

Interreg ALCOTRA - FINNOVER

For details on the projects see OBLIGATIONS_ VII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter g of the CA (POINT 3)

Art. 8 Mountain Farming Protocol - Land use and countryside

6. Are the specific conditions in mountain areas taken into account in the context of spatial planning, zoning, reorganising, and improving land use and are the related activities conducted in coherence with the principle of respecting nature and the countryside?

Yes

x

No

Please provide details

For details, refer to the landscape multi-sectoriality referred to in Art. 4.

In the management of the Italian mountain rural system, there is an increasing tendency towards a new frontier in the relationship with tourist equipment, of the more advanced formation of a hybrid rural, tourist and innovative system, while maintaining the identity characters of the individual valleys and evolving with its own specificity the mountain landscape of each site, without giving in to prefabricated solutions in the constructions and management methods of the companies.

In many cases, such as in the specialized agriculture of fruit and vines, innovation and research have brought not only a high quality of local products but a real new productive landscape that

can be framed from an environmental and fruition point of view. and identity and not just productivistic.

The management of the agriculture of the valley floor certainly has the merit of having enhanced rural production to the point of competing with urban uses, actually participating in designing the new peri-urban landscape of the Adige valley, pressing for the edges of the areas to be defined in a final way. urbanized and in some cases studying appropriate criteria for landscape insertion of new types of production buildings.

Precisely these experiments, which in some cases have reached the level of exemplary good practice, demonstrate the potential of agriculture to participate as a protagonist in the implementation of territorial plans, especially for landscape aspects. The road that Italy has been following in recent years is that of the incentive or promotion of intervention, which combines landscape requirements, tourist usability, environmental quality with production ones, business efficiency and economic sustainability of agricultural practices.

Law no. 221 of 28 December 2015, linked to the 2016 stability law, introduced numerous "environmental provisions to promote green economy measures and to contain the excessive use of natural resources" in the Italian system. Among these, art. 72 dedicated to the preparation of a "*National Green Community Strategy*", shows particular attention to rural and mountain areas.

This article provides, in fact, that the Department for Regional Affairs and Autonomy of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers - in agreement with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and after consulting the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, the Ministry of Goods and of cultural activities and tourism, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies and the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of the Territory and the Sea, as well as the Unified Conference (Article 8, Legislative Decree No. 281/1997) - promote the preparation of the National Strategy of Green Communities.

The main purpose of the Strategy is to enhance the value of rural and mountain territories that "intend to exploit in a balanced way the main resources they have, including in the first place water, woods and landscape, and to open a new subsidiary and exchange with urban and metropolitan communities ", through the elaboration of a sustainable development plan from an energy, environmental and economic point of view and, in particular, in the following fields:

- a) integrated and certified management of the agro-forestry heritage, including through the exchange of credits deriving from the capture of carbon dioxide, the management of biodiversity and the certification of the wood supply chain;
- b) integrated and certified management of water resources;
- c) production of energy from local renewable sources, such as hydroelectric micro-plants, biomass, biogas, wind, cogeneration and biomethane;
- d) development of sustainable tourism, capable of enhancing local products;
- e) construction and sustainable management of the building stock and infrastructure of a modern mountain;
- f) energy efficiency and intelligent integration of plants and networks;

g) sustainable development of production activities (zero waste production);

h) integration of mobility services;

i) development of a sustainable farm model that is also energy independent through the production and use of energy from renewable sources in the electrical, thermal and transport sectors.

The Strategy, therefore, in line with the spirit of the green economy and, therefore, with the overcoming of the traditional contrast between production needs and environmental protection, should offer a reference framework for those rural and mountain communities that want to aim at the enhancement of their territories. through the sustainable use of the natural capital they have (first of all, water, forests, landscape) and the creation of innovative and sustainable production and consumption models in certain sectors (energy, transport, waste, etc.).

The law, among other things, with reference to the "new subsidiary and exchange relationship" with urban and metropolitan communities would seem to open up to the possibility of a "compensatory" relationship in favor of rural and mountain communities which, dealing with conservation of the natural resources present in their territories, perform a whole series of ecosystem services in favor of the entire community. Just think, as an example, of the forest and how its proper management produces numerous environmental services for the benefit of society as a whole: carbon fixing, soil protection, water cycle regulation, landscape conservation and biodiversity. And it does not seem a coincidence that art. 70 of the same law assigned to the Government the task of adopting one or more legislative decrees introducing a payment system for ecosystems and environmental systems (Psea).

As for the implementation of the Strategy on the territory, art. 72 provides that it is the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces that can identify, by law, the times, resources and methods of implementation of the same, while it is up to the Unions of municipalities and the Unions of mountain municipalities, on the basis of these laws, to promote concrete implementation on the territories. Although the law refers only to Unions of Municipalities, it is likely that the Provinces will also be involved in the National Strategy, since Law no. 56/2014 has retained for these new large-area entities also fundamental functions of importance for the implementation of the same, such as the "protection and enhancement of the environment" and the "planning of transport services in the provincial context" (art . 85).

As part of the agricultural policy implemented at national level, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies coordinates planning and programming activities based on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The Ministry adopts the National Rural Development Program (PSRN), which was approved in 2015, while the Regions and autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano are called upon to adopt their own Rural Development Programs (PSR). Agricultural planning is however mainly oriented towards production and quality policies, as well as promoting the conservation and characterization of plant, animal and microbial biodiversity of interest to agriculture.

7. Is land necessary for farming, which suits local conditions and is environmentally compatible designated and made available in order for mountain farming to fulfil its multiple tasks?

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please list the criteria for designating land, appropriate for mountain farming?

The part **OBLIGATIONS_Art 2 points 1 and 2** shows the main initiatives and tools envisaged for territorial planning at regional and local level and those for development and sustainable planning.

At both state and regional level, the plans and / or programs for spatial planning or other measures adopted in favor of limited and rational use and healthy and harmonious development contain adequate clarifications and assessments on the interests of land use, integrated planning and long-term and the harmonization of consequent measures.

Territorial planning is integrated in itself since it involves all aspects related to a specific area: geological, environmental, architectural, engineering, production.

The purpose of good territorial planning is to organize a correct interaction between human activities and the territory on which they are carried out, in order to give life to a safe territorial development and a sustainable use of resources. Through the planning tools already mentioned at the various levels, the assessment of interests on the use of the territories is guaranteed in constant coordination between the bodies in charge.

The knowledge of the factors that regulate the set of processes and phenomena that act in the soil and on the territory is of strategic importance for the elaboration of territorial planning policies implemented with a view to sustainable development and, therefore, aimed at combining needs and requirements of the community (socio-economic factors), also in terms of safety, with careful and respectful management of the natural heritage and associated resources (environmental factors).

The aforementioned DDL 164 defines Land Consumption for the first time in Italian law.

For the first time, the definitions of:

- land consumption, the variation between the land not consumed and that consumed;
- waterproofing, the change in the nature or soil cover through interventions that are not related to agricultural activity such as to eliminate its permeability;
- agricultural area, natural or semi-natural, or agricultural land according to urban planning instruments and other non-waterproofed surfaces;
- urbanized area, the part of the territory formed by historic centers, areas built with continuity for residential, industrial and artisanal, commercial, office, service, tourist-accommodation, urban parks, lots and interclosed unbuildable spaces equipped with primary urbanization works;
- urban regeneration, the set of urban and building interventions in urbanized areas, including interventions aimed at favoring the establishment of urban agriculture activities such as urban gardens and educational gardens.

Please, see **OBLIGATIONS_VII Art. 2 (point 1)** for regional regulations on incentives for agriculture, promotion and productive recovery of abandoned, uncultivated or underused agricultural and forest areas.

8. Is the conservation, restoration, and use of the traditional components of the countryside (woodland, wooded boundaries, hedges, thickets, wet, dry or low-yield pasture and Alpine pastures) ensured?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Following the approval by the Ministry for Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies of Decree no. 17070 of November 19, 2012, relating to the establishment of the National Observatory of Rural Landscape, of agricultural practices and traditional knowledge (ONPR), the rural landscape and the traditional practices associated with it, have found a right place in the field of rural development.

The Observatory has begun to elaborate the general principles and guidelines for the protection and enhancement of the rural landscape as regards the interventions envisaged by the common agricultural policy with particular reference to Rural Development.

The ONPR has the task of taking a census of landscapes, the conservation and enhancement of agricultural practices and traditional knowledge, understood as complex systems based on ingenious and diversified techniques, on the local knowledge expressed by rural civilization that have provided an important contribution to the construction and to the maintenance of the traditional landscapes associated with them and to promote research activities that deepen the values connected with the rural landscape, its protection, its management and its planning, also in order to preserve bio-cultural diversity.

The Observatory:

- Identifies and catalogs in the Register traditional rural landscapes or of historical interest, related traditional practices and knowledge present on the national territory, defining their significance, integrity and vulnerability, taking into account both scientific assessments and the values attributed to them by the communities, subjects and populations concerned;
- Organize and manage the collection, analysis and classification of data ensuring their conservation for future generations and accessibility, also through a specific website, to potential users;
- Select from the Register any applications of rural landscapes for inclusion in the Representative List of the UNESCO World Heritage Site as well as the agricultural practices and traditional knowledge to be nominated in the Representative List of the Intangible Heritage of UNESCO. Where the conditions exist, the Observatory selects from the Register the rural landscapes to be included in the UNESCO Network of Biosphere Reserves as part of the MAB Program, in compliance with the international procedures in force.

<https://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/14404>

The huts represent historical places of the rural economy and central to the culture of the Alpine communities. They were born for production needs and to enrich the feeding of grazing livestock, but at the same time they have acquired other values and have become new and alternative models of life, as well as holders of traditional knowledge and territorial principals. Not only that, the fact that the feeding of grazing animals consists exclusively of fresh fodder helps to characterize the products of the Alps from a qualitative and organoleptic point of view, making them an expression of the peculiar conditions of the mountain environment.

To increase the value and recognition of mountain agri-food products, ERSAF - in collaboration with the DG Agriculture of the Lombardia Region - proposed to some regional mountain pastures to concretely experiment with the use of the optional quality indication "mountain product", established by the European Commission and specified at national level by MIPAAF, in order to evaluate its effectiveness.

An interesting opportunity that ERSAF, consolidating its mission aimed at promoting mountain agri-food chains and the typical quality and identity characteristics of places and traditions, wanted to promote through a path of accompaniment and support to producers, identifying in particular some mountain pastures at inside of protected and landscape-worthy environments such as the Regional Forests and the Stelvio National Park.

The Lombardia Regional Government has approved the expression of interest aimed at implementing the strategy of economic revitalization and support for the rural and environmental system for mountain areas, to be implemented through the instrument of the Economic, Social and Territorial Re-launch Agreement (Arest).

For other examples, see point VII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter g of the CA General obligations in the field of mountain agriculture)

9. Are special measures taken for the conservation of traditional farm buildings and rural architecture and for further use of traditional building materials and methods?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.

Rural architecture is protected at a national level in a series of regulations and in particular in the law 378 of 24 December 2003, "*Provisions for the protection and enhancement of rural architecture*" where the legislator sets as its purpose the safeguarding and enhancement of types of rural architecture such as settlements agricultural buildings, buildings or farm buildings built between the thirteenth and nineteenth centuries that constitute testimony of the traditional rural economy.

The ministerial decree of 6 October 2005, Identification of the different types of rural architecture present on the national territory and definition of the technical-scientific criteria for the realization of the interventions under the law 24 December 2003 n.378, laying down provisions for the protection and enhancement of rural architecture, and the directive of 30 October 2008 Interventions on the protection and enhancement of rural architecture.

At the regional level, the forms of rural architecture are protected in the regional law of **Veneto** 12 December 2003, n.40 New rules for interventions in agriculture, which contemplates in particular a series of economic benefits aimed at the recovery and enhancement of rural buildings. To complete the regulatory framework, further forms of protection can be found in the regional law of Veneto 23 April 2004, n.11 Regulations for the governance of the territory and on landscape matters.

The last chapter deals with the indirect protection of rural architecture with an analysis of the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape and a series of measures where the forms of protection find acceptance in the close link between rural architecture and productive function:

emblematic example is the case of the PDO "Flour of chestnuts of Lunigiana"; and in the role played by rural architecture in the agritourism business, as defined in the light of the framework law Discipline of the agritourism of 20 February 2006, n.96; finally, in the function that rural architecture plays in maintaining the traditional agricultural landscape as expressed by the Rural Development Programs of Veneto, in line with the provisions of the new common agricultural policy 2014/2020 (CAP), where farmers are directed to protect crops and production methods linked to the identity of the territory.

Please see also point **VII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter g of the CA General obligations in the field of mountain agriculture**).

Art. 9 Mountain Farming Protocol – Nature-friendly farming methods — Typical products

10. Have necessary measures been adopted to promote employment and wider use of naturefriendly extensive farming methods in mountain areas characteristic of the area, and to protect and promote typical farm produce, farmed with distinctive, unique, nature-friendly production 112 methods limited to the locality?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please list and describe the measures adopted.

--

11. Have necessary measures been adopted based on common criteria (determined in collaboration with other contracting parties) to promote employment and wider use of nature-friendly extensive farming methods in mountain areas characteristic of the area, and to protect and promote typical farm produce, farmed with distinctive, unique, nature-friendly production methods limited to the locality?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please list and describe the relevant criteria.

--

Art. 10 Mountain Farming Protocol - Livestock farming suited to local conditions and genetic diversity

12. What measures have been taken in order to maintain livestock farming, including traditional domestic animal husbandry with its characteristic variety of species and typical produce in a manner suited to local conditions, suited to available land, and compatible with the environment?

In general, agricultural policies and financial instruments for the management of agricultural resources play a decisive role for the management and conservation of biodiversity: the current Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), in fact, is also oriented towards the achievement of safeguard objectives environmental and social and economic promotion.

In this sense, the CAP plays the important role of promoting durable, economically sustainable production models that allow, at the same time, to intervene on the environment as well as on the enhancement and restoration of biodiversity of the greatest number of animal, plant, and microbial species. In this perspective, among the specific objectives to promote the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity:

- promote the protection and enhancement of local and indigenous species;
- implement the registry of breeding species, so as to register and monitor the size of the population of pure native species;
- promote the use of land based on their aptitude / vocation and encourage the protection and enhancement of local and indigenous species, also evaluating the need and opportunity to modify crops and varieties based on climatic trends;

The intervention priorities useful for achieving the specific objectives concern the promotion and dissemination of agricultural practices aimed at reducing the loss of biodiversity, with particular reference to the biology of species (nutrition, reproduction, migration) and the destruction of agricultural habitats.

On February 14, 2008 the State-Italian Regions Conference, on the proposal of the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (Mipaaf), approved the National Plan on Biodiversity of Agricultural Interest (PNBA). The plan was defined in close collaboration with the Italian Regions and Autonomous Provinces, with the aim of representing Italy's fundamental strategy for the protection and enhancement of the rich heritage of agricultural biodiversity present in our country, in harmony with the Strategy National for Biodiversity, approved at the State-Regions Conference in 2010.

The Plan concretely initiates a new phase of multi-year consultation through which the State and Local Authorities commit themselves, each according to their own competences, to the preservation and enhancement of genetic resources for food and agriculture. It is a long-term

strategy aimed at coordinating actions to be carried out especially at the local level with the aim of transferring to operators and those interested in them all the information necessary for the protection of the typical local resources of our agriculture.

In the Alpine Convention regions there are many initiatives aimed at the production of crop species and livestock breeds that were once widespread in the Alpine region. These are species that have adapted to the difficult conditions of the Alpine (valley) territory and allow agricultural use at limit altitudes. Italy cites as an example the initiatives for the breeding and marketing of the Villnösser Brillenschaf, the oldest sheep breed in South Tyrol.

In South Tyrol, for example, the promotion of traditional Alpine cereals is supported by the “Regiokorn” project, which creates a network of farms, mills and bakeries. As for the Trentino beef, the calves are reared in the companies of the Provincial Breeders Federation of Trento and slaughtered on site. The meat of the young bulls born, reared and slaughtered in Trentino is sold in the Federation's shop in Trento and through the Trentino consumer cooperatives.

In Veneto, Burlina is considered native to the Veneto foothills area between the provinces of Treviso, Vicenza and Verona. Since 2011, the in-situ breed recovery and conservation program favors breeding in farms in the area of origin, and involves, in addition to the provincial breeders' associations (Treviso and Vicenza), regional bodies such as Veneto Agriculture and the public (University of Padova, Department of Animal Sciences, Province of Vicenza, Experimental Zooprophyllactic Institute of the Venezia).

Please see also point **VII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter g of the CA General obligations in the field of mountain agriculture.**

13. Are the necessary farming, pasture, and forestry facilities suitably maintained?			
Yes	X	No	

14. Is balance being kept between forage areas (pastures) and livestock in the context of suitable extensive grassland farming?			
Yes	X	No	

15. Have measures been adopted to maintain traditional livestock farming and the traditional diversity of livestock breeds and crops, particularly in the field of agricultural research and advisory services?			

Yes	X	No	
<p>If the answer is “Yes”, please list and describe the measures adopted. Please also highlight potential results emanating from possible research and activities of advisory services.</p>			
<p>Most of the measures adopted in the context of maintaining the genetic diversity of livestock breeds and crops refer to the Guidelines for the conservation and characterization of animal biodiversity of interest to agriculture - national biodiversity plan of agricultural interest implemented in the period 2010-2012 with the contribution of the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MiPAAF) as part of the program of activities for the implementation of the National Plan for Biodiversity of agricultural interest (DM 28672 of 14/12/2009) and under the supervision of the Standing Committee for Genetic Resources in Agriculture.</p> <p>The guidelines were approved by the State-Regions and Autonomous Provinces conference on 10 May 2012 and adopted by the Minister of Agricultural Policies with a decree of 6 July 2012, to be an integral part of the new programming of community funds, hoping for their inclusion within rural development programs. This is in order to favor the definition of more specific measures, based both on the risk of erosion of the variety / breeds and on their potential for enhancement through the link with local traditions and practices, such as to recognize and appropriately support the positive externalities generated by the farmer in his biodiversity conservation work.</p> <p>See also art. 10.</p> <p><u>Mipaaf Decree of 26 July 2017</u>, allows the use of the optional quality indication "mountain product" and allows the entry of this type into the large family of quality products for which Italy continues to maintain a strong leadership in Europe .</p> <p>This represents a further interesting opportunity for mountain producers, but also for the community, since relaunching and enhancing a typical local product often favors the enhancement of native biodiversity or the recovery of forgotten breeds or varieties, which risk extinction.</p>			

Art. 11 Mountain Farming Protocol – Promotion and marketing

16. Have measures, necessary to create conditions conducive to the marketing of mountain farming products been adopted?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>With the <u>Decree of 20 July 2018</u>, published in the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic no. 181 of 6 August 2018, the Ministry provided guidelines on the verification of the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the decree of 26 July 2017, concerning national provisions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) no. 1151/2012 and of the delegated regulation (EU) n. 665/2014 on the conditions of use of the optional "mountain product" quality indication regarding the origin of foods intended for animal feed.</p> <p>With the <u>Decree of 2 August 2018</u>, published in the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic no. 227 of 29 September 2018, the Ministry finally established the identification logo for the optional indication of "mountain product" quality in implementation of Ministerial Decree no. 57167 of 26 July 2017.</p> <p><u>Mipaaf Decree of 26 July 2017</u>, allows the use of the optional quality indication “mountain product” and allows the entry of this type into the large family of quality products for which Italy continues to maintain a strong leadership in Europe .</p> <p>This represents a further interesting opportunity for mountain producers, but also for the community, since relaunching and enhancing a typical local product often favors the enhancement of native biodiversity or the recovery of forgotten breeds or varieties, which risk extinction.</p> <p>Today we see the success among consumers of quality food from these areas, with significant benefits also for the environment and the conservation of the indigenous genetic heritage. In the mountains, the percentage of companies with related activities is higher than in other areas of the country and this indicates the greater propensity for diversification of the companies that transform, also offer services to tourists, manage the territory.</p> <p>In the Italian Alps we are faced with the challenge of creating forms of production, distribution and use that are efficient and compatible with the protection of natural resources and the Alpine agricultural landscape.</p> <p>In this context, organic farming is now an expanding sector: the same Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council, governed in Italy by the Ministerial Decree on organic 6793 of 18 July 2018 - relating to organic production and labeling of organic products, underlines how "organic production is a global system of farm management and food production based on the interaction between best practices in the field environmental and climate action, a high level of biodiversity, the protection of natural resources and the application of strict criteria for animal welfare and strict production</p>			

standards suited to the preferences of an increasing number of consumers for products obtained with natural substances and processes. "

Organic production is understood here as a tool with a dual social function: that of responding to the growing demand from consumers and at the same time of distributing goods that contribute to environmental protection, animal welfare and rural development.

17. Are activities for promoting and marketing mountain farming products conducted based on highlighting guarantees of origin and of quality, allowing the protection of producers and consumers alike?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples and list possible brand names as well as the dates of the registration (introduction) thereof.

In addition to the above, rewarding Euromontana's 15 years of commitment on the topic of mountain products, the use of the optional term of quality (OQT) "mountain product" was protected in November 2012 by the European Union with the regulation (UE) n. 1151/2012. Subsequently, the European Commission adopted the delegated act (EU) n. 665/2014 in June 2014. Since then, several countries have implemented the OQT at national level. The delegated act left some leeway to Member States (MS) in implementing the deadline.

The "**Mountain product**" is an **optional indication of quality**, established by art. 31 of Reg (EU) no. 1151/2012 on quality schemes for agricultural and food products to improve the marketing of mountain products and communicate to consumers the origin and characteristics of these products.

The optional quality indication "mountain product" is used only to identify products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I of the EU Treaty for which both the raw materials and animal feed come essentially from **mountain areas** and, in the case of processed products, processing also takes place in mountain areas.

By mountain areas we mean the areas located in municipalities classified as totally mountainous and partially mountainous, as referred to in art. 32, paragraph 1 of Regulation (EU) no. 1305/2013, and indicated in the rural development programs of the respective regions.

The optional quality indication “mountain product” can be applied to products:
 - obtained from animals raised in mountain areas and processed in these areas (e.g. eggs, milk, etc.)

- deriving from animals raised, for at least the last two thirds of their life cycle, in mountain areas, if the products are processed in these areas (e.g. meat, etc.)
- deriving from transhumant animals reared, for at least a quarter of their life, in transhumance pastures in mountain areas
- beekeeping, if the bees have collected nectar and pollen exclusively in mountain areas
- of vegetable origin, only if the plants are grown in mountain areas.

The Decree of the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies n. 57167 of July 26, 2017 governs the conditions of use of the optional quality indication "mountain product" and the granting of derogations for some processing operations carried out outside the mountain area.

As regards Italy, on July 26, 2017 the "Community Regulation" decree (published in the Official Gazette of September 13, 2017) was adopted to adapt the EU regulation for national application. The Italian choice is based on the strong involvement of the Regions in the monitoring and control of the application of the use of the optional quality term.

National guidelines on controls were adopted by national decree of 20 July 2018. A national logo was adopted by national decree on 2 August 2018. After long discussions, Italy has finally chosen to apply a 10 km derogation for the production of milk and dairy products, thus reducing the possibility of 30 km given by the EU regulation: this measure helps to maintain the benefit for mountain areas.

In Italy, in fact, the distance of 30 km means that large cities such as Torino or Milano could have benefited from the scheme if the processing distance had not been reduced. The reduction in distance allows many small milk and milk processing plants to benefit from the scheme and to maintain the added value in mountain areas.

This reduction of the derogation does not apply to meat and olive oil for which the 30 km derogation is in effect. If an installation requires a derogation for processing, the regional authorities need to be further informed. Farmers can use the term once they have notified the regional authorities of their intention to enter the system and label the product with the optional quality scheme.

Farmers are thus entered into the regional database. Each regional authority must communicate this list of producers once a year to the national ministry of agriculture. Market-wide controls have been put in place, which means that producers would only be controlled after they started using the term. With the Italian legislation on the traceability of food products, the competent control authorities could trace the products back to the processing and production sites.

Art. 12 Mountain Farming Protocol – Limitation of production

18. Have requirements, specific for mountain areas and for farming, which suits local conditions and is environmentally compatible been taken into account in potential cases of limiting agricultural production?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how.			
<p>As regards the agricultural and livestock sectors, the following actions have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>National code indicative of good agricultural practices for the control of ammonia emissions</u> <p>The code, which will be included in the national air pollution control program, takes into account the following aspects for the reduction of ammonia emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nitrogen management, taking into account the entire nitrogen cycle; - livestock feeding strategies; - manure storage and spreading techniques that lead to low emissions; - housing systems resulting in low emissions; - possibility of limiting ammonia emissions deriving from the use of mineral fertilizers. <p>The code provides for mandatory measures for mitigation and ammonia abatement through: different use of fertilizers; techniques for spreading manure and storage. Optional mitigation measures can be financed through European funds attributable to rural development policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 2021-2027</u> The measures indicated in the aforementioned national code find a financial and applicative answer in the instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which, compared to the CAP 2014-2020, is more oriented towards improving the environment . These measures will be feasible in the period 2021-2027 and provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the strengthening of cross compliance which will see direct payments subject to more stringent environmental requirements; - the obligation for Member States to introduce ecological schemes that have a positive impact on the climate and the environment, but whose use is optional for individual farms, in the first pillar (direct income support for farmers and market measures); - payments for environmental, climate and other management commitments, in the second pillar (rural development). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Program agreement for the coordinated and joint adoption of measures for the improvement of air quality in the Po basin</u> The 2017 agreement on the Po basin identifies common interventions and actions to combat emissions, including those with a greenhouse effect, and dust thin. <p>In the agricultural and zootechnical field, measures are envisaged for which the Regions are obliged, as part of the air quality plans, to apply practices aimed at reducing the emissions produced by agricultural activities, such as covering the storage facilities of sewage, the application of correct methods of spreading sewage and the burying of soil surfaces subject</p>			

to the application of fertilizers, where such practices are technically feasible and economically sustainable.

For biogas of agricultural origin, the zootechnical waste management system and the intended use of the digestate must be considered, particularly in areas vulnerable to nitrates and affected by air quality problems due to the formation of secondary pollutants from from the recombination of ammonia released mainly into the atmosphere from agriculture.

- Promotion of measures for the sequestration of CO₂ in agricultural soils and in forest systems - In line with the findings of the public consultation, possible actions for the promotion of initiatives aimed at sequestration of CO₂ in agricultural soils and forest systems will be evaluated (soils, underground and epigeal biomass, wood, etc.), also considering potential payment measures for ecosystem services for forestry and connected to agricultural soils and crop systems, both herbaceous (arable, etc.) and trees.

For incentives for agricultural limitation measures at regional level, please see OBLIGATIONS VII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter g of the CA (point 1)

Art. 13 Mountain Farming Protocol - Complementary nature of farming and forestry

19. Is forestry, compatible with nature encouraged both as an additional source of revenue for farms as well as a sideline activity for farm workers?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how.

In different Italian regional areas this has been practiced above all through the RDPs such as in the case of Liguria where the opening of the deadlines for measures 10 and 11 of the RDP 2014-2020 for agricultural enterprises and for the organic sector, has given also the go-ahead for two other measures of the 2014-2020 RDP aimed in particular at forestry and livestock with a total financial endowment of 11.1 million euros. The calls are included in measures 12.1 "compensation for Natura 2000 agricultural areas" of 400 thousand euros and 12.2 "compensation for Natura 2000 forest areas, protection and restoration of biodiversity" of 700 thousand euros.

The Natura 2000 network includes special protection areas (grassland-pasture) and special conservation areas where reductions in livestock load are envisaged.

For farmers who have pastures included in special protection areas and special conservation areas, premiums of 80 euros per hectare per year are foreseen. The allowances for the safeguarding and restoration of biodiversity in Natura 2000 forest areas, on the other hand, are between 325 euros per hectare (for cut areas between 2 and 10 hectares) and 260 euros per hectare (for the fraction of the surface when cut above 10 hectares).

20. Are the protective, productive, and recreational as well as the environmental and biogenetic functions of forests considered in relation to farmland; are the specific local conditions taken into account; and are the listed functions compatible with the specific characteristics of the countryside?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.

With the issues addressed and renewed by the TUFF (Legislative Decree no. 34/2018 Consolidated law on forests and forestry chains), a regenerated sensitivity and attention to forest management is translated into law, "as an act of responsible and aware choices that oppose disinterest "(Romano, 2020), between functionalization, sustainability and public interests, due to the multiplicity of benefits that the forest ensures for the health of man and the planet, and its value in itself, as a value of existence, as well as to its value defined as "transformative" that is "with regard to the role that woods and forests play in influencing the development of man's character, in orienting his experience, in building his identity both as an individual and as a community" (Carmignani , 2019).

In the context of forest management activities, forms of promotion of land associations and associated management are promoted which are codified in planning tools as a response to the well-known characteristics of fragmentation of Italian properties and which prevent, in fact, interventions that do not are simple and periodic uses, if not the abandonment of cultivation and disinterest.

The provision is accompanied, in 2020, by a tender for the development of the association system which provides for the coverage of the costs of setting up associations or consortiums between owners or managers of public, private and collective property areas in order to promote and support the diffusion of new single forest management structures over large areas. The call, envisaged as part of the FSC funds (POA agriculture, Sub-Plan 3 - "Multifunctionality of the forest and sustainable use of renewable resources in rural areas"), provides for a financial endowment of 5 million euros and expires in February 2021.

For example in **Piemonte**, art. 45 of the Forest Regulations allows grazing in the woods of the same age with renewal of at least 10 cm in diameter and in some forest categories (larch woods, invasion bushes, mountain and subalpine shrubs, oaks of downy oaks). Goat grazing is forbidden in all the woods, except for a strip of depth of 10 meters along the road and for flocks with a maximum consistency of 40 animals which are properly supervised. Different rules can be defined on the areas specifically identified in the Company Forest Plans (PFA) or in the pastoral plans approved for this purpose by the regional structure responsible for forestry.

21. Are grassland farming and the game population regulated for the purpose of avoiding any intolerable damage to forests and crops?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how. List the relevant laws and regulations.

Please see the answers to the previous questions

Art. 14 Mountain Farming Protocol - Additional sources of income

22. Is the traditional importance of family farms in mountain farming recognised in order to support family farms as an economic activity, whether principal, secondary, or sideline, and are the creation and development of additional sources of income in mountain areas by abiding to the principle of preserving nature and the country side encouraged, particularly on the initiative and in favour of the local population itself, notably in sectors linked to agriculture, such as forestry, tourism and crafts?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

Please provide details to and examples of such encouragement.

The **100% Local project** (August 2019 - January 2021) is focused on the enhancement of the Alpine short food chain, understood as the set of actors involved in the production, marketing and sale of products, which offer goods entirely produced and processed locally.

Funding from the supplementary fund for mountain municipalities, established by art. 1, paragraphs 319- 321, of law no. 228 (2013 Stability Law); **Supplementary fund for mountain municipalities** established by the 2013 stability law (law, No. 228/2012) intended only for municipalities classified as entirely mountain (with the exception of provincial capitals). The Fund had an endowment of 1 million euros for 2013 and 5 million euros for the following years, to be allocated to socio-economic development projects, including multi-year, of an extraordinary nature and which cannot refer to activities carried out in ordinary way by the interested entities.

Area projects of the National Strategy for Internal Areas are envisaged throughout the national territory (**SNAI Law 28 December 2015, n.208 - 2016 stability law**) and Local Development Strategies of measure 19- LEADER local development of the RDP 2014- 2020. The latter is based on community led local development (CLLD) called L.E.A.D.E.R. which is the most important and innovative tool of European policies for the integrated and sustainable local development of rural areas. Area strategies and projects are developed and approved by the Regions.

For other examples at the regional level, see **Obligations ART. 1 point 3**

Art. 15 Mountain Farming Protocol - Improvement of living and working conditions

23. Which of the following measures have been adopted in order to encourage reinforcement and improvement of the quality of the services indispensable in order to overcome the unfavourable conditions faced by farm and forestry workers in mountain areas, and in order to link improvement of their living and working conditions to economic and social development in other fields and in other parts of the Alpine region?

Improvement of traffic connections	
Construction and restructuring of housing and farm buildings	
Purchase and maintenance of technical installations and equipment	
Other	x
Describe the measures adopted.	
<p>The importance of technological infrastructures and broadband are also at the center of a new fundamental plan for the creation of an advanced commercial system and to provide services to the local population, as well as to increase value chains and agro-mountain chains. The Broadband Committee is currently active on these services with the aim of strengthening businesses, supply chains and company channels in favor of local communities.</p> <p>The Alpine Digital Agenda Task Force was set up with the aim of analyzing the digital divide in the Alps and promoting the development of a Digital Agenda tailored to the needs of the Alpine population, in this sense it is implementing a document that analyzes the main issues related to ITC in the Alps and proposes some solutions and best practices.</p> <p>The aim of the study is to encourage the development of broadband in remote and high mountain areas to offer advanced services both in the social field, such as telemedicine or distance education services, and in the economic field, for example through the structuring of networks capable of supporting the development of start-ups so as to encourage the stay or return of the youth population to the mountains.</p> <p>The document also proposes to standardize the digital services of the public administration to provide innovative and useful services to populations living in isolated areas.</p> <p>The priorities identified in the report form the basis of a proposal for an Alpine Digital Agenda that is proposed to be adopted at the 13th Alpine Conference in Torino.</p> <p>For further details please see Obligations_ART. I point 4</p>	

Art. 16 Mountain Farming Protocol – Further measures

24. Has further action been taken or have further measures been adopted compared to what has been envisaged by this Protocol?			
Yes		No	x
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			

Difficulties in implementing the Mountain Farming Protocol

25. Have you encountered any difficulties in implementing the Mountain Farming Protocol and/or are you still encountering them?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			

Assessment of the effectiveness of adopted measures

26. Assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted!

Additional comments:

E. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Mountain Forests (Adopted on 27 February 1996)

Art. 1 Mountain Forests Protocol – Objectives

1. Which of the following measures to preserve the mountain forests as a near-natural habitats and, whenever necessary, to develop them or increase their extent and improve their stability have been adopted?	Yes	No
Methods of natural reforestation	x	
Forests are groomed as well-structured units developed in stages, with tree types suited to their location.	Always when possible	
The forest reproduction material used is indigenous.	X	
Erosion and compacting of the soil is avoided by ensuring methods of use and collection that comply with the needs of nature.	X	

Additional comments:

From the second post-war period to today, the Italian forest area has increased steadily and has gone from 5.6 to 11.1 million hectares. From 1985 to 2015 – in the period between the first and last national forest inventory conducted by the former State Forestry Corps – the forests increased by 28%, going from 8,675,100 hectares to 11,110,315 hectares, in a gradual and constant expansion. The percentage of land covered by forests has reached 38%, a value higher than that of two “traditionally” forestry countries such as Germany (31%) and Switzerland (31%). This trend is mainly linked to the abandonment of the marginal agricultural areas of hills and mountains, which are colonized first by shrub communities and then, with the progress of vegetation dynamics, by new woods.

While some forest types are expanding, thanks to the abandonment of marginal areas, especially in mountainous areas, others are unfortunately reduced in extent. For example, hygrophilous and riparian forests and precious lowland forest formations, increasingly compromised, deconstructed and reduced in extension, have become very fragmented and rare, mainly due to the consumption of soil and agricultural expansion, which in the lowland areas does not occur. These forests need more and particular attention and protection.

Most of the Italian forests, in addition to the direct protection function (to protect settlements, artifacts, infrastructure, etc.), plays an important indirect protective role, when in fact the prevention of landslides, floods and generally related to the risk natural. This is linked to the fact that the forest areas are mainly located in hilly and mountainous areas: over 65% of the wooded area is at altitudes above 500 m a.s.l. and about 45% has a slope greater than 40%.

These factors, together with the geo-morphological and climatic characteristics of the Italian territory, determine the importance of forest formations to counteract the phenomena of hydrogeological instability and prevent soil erosion. The **hydrogeological constraint, established by the R.D.L. 3267/23, affects a large part of the country's forest area (80.9%)**; the area of the forest with hydrogeological constraint is equal to 87.1% of the total, while the other wooded lands are restricted for 49.2% of the surface.

In recent decades, the trend of managing forests according to sustainability criteria has increasingly established. Sustainable forest management (GFS) means "the management and use of forests and forest land in the forms and at a rate of use that allow to maintain their biodiversity, productivity, capacity for renewal, vitality and potential to fulfill, now and in the future, to relevant ecological, economic and social functions at a local, national and global level, without causing damage to other ecosystems ".

On a global scale, the increase in the extraction of timber, both for industrial and energy purposes, often associated with phenomena of illegality of cutting, processing and trade, has generated important negative impacts both from an environmental and socio-economic point of view.

In the forestry sector forms of public-private partnership and collaboration have been consolidating, aimed at encouraging information, awareness raising and dissemination of support tools, often of a voluntary type, aimed at promoting sustainable forest management, the adoption of corporate social responsibility practices and the fight against illegal phenomena.

These tools include forest certification schemes, with reference both to forest management on a national and international scale, and to so-called chains of custody. These forms of certification and protection aim to ensure the traceability of forest products through the various stages, from procurement to processing, trade and distribution of the product within the entire forest-wood and paper supply chain.

The certification represents a voluntary process that leads to the issue, by a third and independent body (certification body accredited at national or international level), of a forest management or traceability certificate, which constitutes a chain of custody. They certify that the forms of management of a specific forest or a specific territory meet specific requirements of environmental protection, social equity and economic efficiency, defined in a national reference standard. In the case of the chain of custody it is certified that the path taken by the products starting from the forest or, in the case of recycled materials, from the moment in which the material is recovered up to the point in which the product is sold and / or is finished and labeled, has been conducted according to international standards that guarantee sustainability and traceability.

Currently there are two forest certification schemes applicable to the Italian context with an international character, corresponding to as many certification companies: the Forest

Stewardship Council® (FSC®) and the Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC™). In Italy, as of 31 December 2018, the forest area certified according to the PEFC™ scheme amounted to 819,021 hectares, while the area certified according to the FSC® scheme amounts to 63,601 hectares. The surface with double PEFC-FSC certification, in 2018, was approximately 52,000 hectares. (ISPRA 2020)

On 3 April 2018, as required by the Delegated Law no. 154/2016, known as the "agricultural link", the legislative decree n. 34/2018 **Consolidated law on forests and forestry chains (TUFF)**, with consequent repeal of the previous law, Legislative Decree 227/2001 Orientation and modernization of the forestry sector. The regulatory update had long been awaited by the sector which invoked rules for relaunching the supply chains and for incorporation into the jurisprudential, doctrinal and technical panorama that had rapidly evolved since 2001.

Art. 2 Mountain Forests Protocol – Taking account of the objectives in other policies

2. Are the objectives of this Protocol also considered in other policies of your State and does this apply to any of the following areas?	Yes	No
Air pollution , which is to be gradually reduced to a level that is not harmful to the forest's ecosystems. This also relates to pollution occurring from cross-border transference of air pollutants.	X	
Populations of hoofed animals , which are to be contained within limits permitting the natural reforestation of the mountains by indigenous trees, without having to take recourse to special protective measures.		
Measures for regulating game animals in cross-border areas aligned with the relevant measures taken by the neighbouring contracting parties.		
The reintroduction of predators is encouraged to an extent, appropriate for the general needs of the region, with particular focus on restoring a system of natural selection on the hoofed species and on protecting nature.	X	
The safeguarding of mountain forests so that they fulfil their functions is to have priority over forest pastures. Forest pastures are therefore to be limited or, if necessary, entirely eliminated, so as to: permit the renewal of forests suited to the locations; prevent damage to the soil; and, above all, preserve the forest's protective function.	X	
The use of mountain forests for recreation is to be managed and, wherever necessary, limited so as to not undermine the conservation and renewal of	X	

the forests. The needs of the forest's ecosystems must be taken into account in this regard.		
Increasing the use of wood from forest plantations in a sustainable fashion is to be promoted and encouraged, particularly due to the importance of sustainably using wood for the purposes of reinforcing the national economy and appropriately grooming existing forests.	X	
The risk of forest fires is to be prevented through appropriate precautionary measures and by means of an efficient fire-fighting system.	x	
Since it is not possible to apply natural methods for the conservation of the forests with the aim to guarantee that all the forest's functions preserved without the help of a suitably qualified staff, it must be ensured that the staff employed for such purposes is adequate with regard to number, knowledge, and expert skills.	X	
<p>Space for any further comments:</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment provides a manual for the prevention and management of forest fires in protected areas.</p> <p>Each region has its own regional plan for the planning of forecasting, prevention and active fight against forest fires</p> <p>With Council Resolution no. 10-2996 of 19.03.2021 the regional plan for the planning of forecasting, prevention and active fight against forest fires 2021-2025 was approved in Piemonte.</p> <p>The Lombardia regional council has approved the regional plan of forecasting, prevention and active fight against forest fires for the three-year period 2020-2022, the so-called forest fire prevention plan (AIB). The 2020-2022 AIB Plan was approved with d.g.r. n. 2725 of 23 December 2019, published in BURL n. 1, Ordinary Series, of 4 January 2020.</p> <p>As regards the preparation of forestry personnel, precisely because of the delicacy of the task, and the risks also for the physical safety to which forest workers are subjected, the TUFF (Consolidated Law on Forests and Forestry Supply Chains) provides for specialized training courses for operators and the creation of a register for companies, postponing the application details to two implementing decrees (DD.MM. 4470 and 4472 of April 29, 2020).</p> <p>Half of the Forest Fund of 2020, created thanks to arts. 663 and 664 of Law no. 145/2018, will be dedicated to the launch of the "For.Italy" project aimed at training trainers by setting up school sites in the main forest regions of Italy. The project started last October with a launch event promoted as part of the National Rural Network in order to promote forestry training, also through the tools to support rural development for the post-2020 programming period. and forest planning are the two fundamental elements to allow forest products (in a broad sense) the certifications of</p>		

sustainable origin, which the TUFF proposes and recommends as a further instrument of guaranteeing the sustainability of forestry chains.

For further aspects relating to obligations, current and regional legislation, see VIII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter h of the CA (point 1)

Art. 4 Mountain Forests Protocol - International cooperation

3. Which of the following activities are conducted in the scope of international cooperation? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	
Joint evaluations of the development of forestry policy	
Reciprocal consultation before adopting any major decision on policy, for the purposes of implementation of the relevant Protocol	
Implementation of the objectives and measures laid down by this Protocol by means of cross-border cooperation between all the competent authorities, particularly regional administrations and local authorities	
Encouraging international cooperation between research and training institutes	X
Encouraging international cooperation between forestry and environmental organisations	
Encouraging joint initiatives	X
Encouraging international cooperation between the media	
Encouraging exchanges of knowledge and experience	x

4. Which of the following forms of cooperation are in place? Please check the appropriate option(s).	
Bilateral agreement	X
Multilateral agreement	X
Financial support	x
Education/training	
Joint projects	x
Other	X
If you checked "Yes" under "Other", please elaborate on the form(s) of cooperation taking place.	
Yes, consultations with third countries are also taking place on this matter and inter-territorial cooperation projects are being implemented.	

Describe, which form(s) of cooperation work(s) best and explain why.

Financial support for companies and forestry projects also favors adherence to common projects in the area, also thanks to the cooperation between the research institutes concerned. Economic investment in projects of common interest, especially in the restoration phase of forests of naturalistic value and / or affected by environmental disasters, is probably the fastest method for initiating cooperation activities in the forestry sector compared to involving of the different political components of the various Alpine regions.

Art. 5 Mountain Forests Protocol – Foundations of plans

5. Has the groundwork necessary for plans, focused on fulfilling the objectives of this Protocol been completed?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, have the groundwork activities included a thorough reconnoitring of the sites and surveys on the functions of the forests, with particular focus on the protective functions?			
Yes	X	No	
Which authorized offices were responsible for completing the task(s) in question?			
<p>Art. 6 of the TUFF partly incorporates art. 3 of Legislative Decree no. 227/2001, fully regulating the concepts of forest programming and planning, which will be discussed later, as necessary and suitable tools to guarantee and improve the resilience of forest stands, their protection, the quality of woody and non-woody products, of environmental services , complying with the international commitments of climate mitigation and adaptation, environmental protection and landscape conservation.</p> <p>Art. 7 deals with many issues: governance of forest management activities and specific provisions relating to these activities, promotion of systems for recognizing ecosystem services, well known from a scientific and experimental point of view, but whose translation into concrete acts is firm to the issue of art. 70 of the environmental law n. 221/2015.</p> <p>Finally, the TUFF has placed a great deal on forestry monitoring, statistics and cartography. With art. 15, the competent management of the Mipaaf is assigned many tasks related to the in-depth analysis necessary to have a solid basis on which to anchor forestry policy elaborations. A first response was, in April 2019, the publication of the first Report on the state of Italian forests.</p>			

In a recent opinion in the context of a complex litigation procedure, the Council of State recognized that "Legislative Decree no. 34 of 2018, in consideration of this inextricable intertwining of values-assets-interests expressed by the forest heritage and the related and consequent regulatory and administrative competences, took care to build a system aimed at ensuring that all the different (and sometimes conflicting) interests general-public issues involved in the management of forest assets were adequately represented, acquired and evaluated in the implementation procedures, in order to ensure, as far as possible, a reasonable balance between management needs, including economic-productive ones, and those of environmental and landscape protection "(State Council, Section I, no. 252/2020).

Between the "Regional forest program" and the "Forest management plan or equivalent instruments" (art.6, com. 6), in a completely innovative way, the TUFF proposes, on the basis of some positive regional experiences, the possibility to prepare intermediate planning tools, called "Forestry plans of territorial orientation" (Article 6, section 3), dedicated to large and relatively homogeneous areas, containing, among other things, detailed indications on the vocations of the individual forestry groups, impossible to a regional instrument such as the "Regional Forest Program" and excessively burdensome for business management planning.

The planning tools are widely present in every discipline that has territorial implications, very often without any coordination between them, with that system defined in the doctrine of "parallel protections", meaning that the multiple interests that are concentrated on that territory each aim to multiply the administrative regimes and the competent Authorities overlap each time, as well as the individual plans.

The TUFF outlines a coordination, both internally between the various forest planning scales, and externally with the plans of national and regional parks, with the conservation measures of the areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network, and with landscape planning, to which drafting of the "Forestry plans with a territorial orientation of a vast area" concur.

Currently the first draft of the "National Forest Strategy" has been elaborated by the working group which has taken into extreme consideration the mandate given by the com. 1 of Article 6 of the TUFF, implementing the principles and purposes set out in Articles 1 and 2, of the commitments undertaken at an international and European level by Italy, with particular reference to the Forestry Strategy of the European Union and in continuity with the PQSF. Its task will be to define the national guidelines for the protection, enhancement and sustainable management of the national forest heritage and for the development of the sector and its production, environmental and socio-cultural chains, including the poplar sector.

The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (SNACC) provides a vision for addressing adaptation, actions and guidelines for building adaptation capacity, and concrete proposals for cost-effective adaptation measures and priorities.

In Italy, six macroclimatic regions are identified that are consistent with the expected variations in terms of temperature and physical phenomena, as well as with the impacts of climate change

classified as threats and opportunities (i.e. negative and positive) for each of the macro-regions and sectors. Each impact was assigned an intensity level (low to high). In line with EU and international practice, adaptation measures are divided into three types (soft, gray and green).

National adaptation measures for the forest and agriculture sectors include providing support for ecosystem services-based solutions, promoting forest planning to prevent and manage risks, simplifying and harmonizing forest laws and planning, improving resilience to different types of forest stress or impacts that can increase due to climate change, and invest in facilities and infrastructure (e.g. forest roads) that can facilitate the implementation of sustainable forest management, production and consumption in the sector (PNACC).

At the local level, some regions and provinces have adopted measures, guidelines or planning acts, aimed at regulating the rural development of the territory, often coordinated with forest planning. These acts are often included within the territorial urban planning, also in consideration of the fact that in many Italian areas agricultural crops, or in any case food production, are considered part of the local landscape composition and its environmental characteristics.

In addition, within the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), rural development programs - national and regional - must take into account risk management as one of the guidelines of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. The risks to be managed include the risk linked to climate change for which prevention and adaptation activities are required.

The adaptation measures envisaged in the Strategy are part of national environmental policies of protection, prevention of natural disasters, sustainable management of natural resources and health protection, as well as in the context of greening and rural conditionality of development programs (RDP) of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

The purpose is to protect the soil through the reduction of erosive phenomena, the conservation of its organic substances, the protection of the structure and the maintenance of the soil in conditions suitable for cultivation, environmental quality in general, management and protection of water resources and their quality. In addition, improved education and training on new agricultural techniques in the sector (including the selection of climate resistant genotypes and breeds) as well as some significant business-oriented measures have been indicated.

To be mentioned, the improvement of company efficiency, their economic and environmental sustainability and territorial integration also through multifunctionality, the enhancement of insurance and investments to improve the prevention and management of risks in agriculture, regional economic evaluation of benefits and costs the adaptation measures implemented (PNACC 2017).

These are measures adopted at a local scale and diversified from a technical point of view according to the context in which they are applied. Currently, the adaptation options fall within the national policies of environmental protection, prevention of natural disasters, sustainable management of natural resources and health protection, as well as within the conditionality of greening and Rural Development Programs. (PSR) of the Common Agricultural Policy. Overall, they are aimed at safeguarding the soil through the reduction of erosive phenomena, the conservation of the organic

substance of the soil, the protection of the structure and the maintenance of the complex soil in conditions suitable for cultivation and the environment in general, and also for management and the protection of water resources and their quality.^[1]

^[1] https://pdc.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/allegati/Strategia_nazionale_adattamento_cambiamenti_climatici.pdf

For further aspects relating to current and regional planning legislation, see VIII Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter h of the CA (point 1)

Art. 6 Mountain Forests Protocol - Protective functions of the mountain forests

6. Is the protective function of mountain forests, which offer a high degree of protection to their own location, or above all to human settlements, transport infrastructures, crop lands, and similar areas considered as paramount?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, is the protective function of such forests also prioritized in the scope of the forest management activities undertaken?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

7. Are mountain forests, which offer a high degree of protection to their own location, or above all to human settlements, transport infrastructures, crop lands and similar areas being preserved in their original locations?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

8. Are projects, focused on protection forests and protection forest improvement also implemented in the mountain areas of the Alpine region of your State?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

The importance of the recent national forest reorganization legislation, Legislative Decree 3 April 2018, n. 34 Consolidated Law on Forests and Forestry Supply Chains (TUFF) constitutes the framework law of guidance and coordination in the field of silviculture and forestry supply chains whose purpose is to update the national legislation of the sector (repealing the legislative decree 18 May 2001, no. 227) and, in particular, to: *"improve the protective and productive potential of the country's forest resources and the development of local supply chains connected to it, enhancing the fundamental role of forestry and placing the public interest as a limit to 'private interest'.*

In this perspective, forest management is understood as an expression of conscious strategic and operational choices, which find appropriate articulation and implementation through forest planning. Forest planning is essential in order to protect and enhance the ecosystem functions of each forest in a long-term perspective (Ciancio et al., 2002; Ciancio, 2005; Nocentini et al., 2017), as well as to sustainably feed the production chains of goods and utilities.^[1]

The **ARGE ALP working group** developed the "Economy and Ecology in the protection forest" project which was launched in 2009 on the initiative of the canton of St. Gallen (Switzerland) and is part of the numerous activities carried out by the Arge Alp Alpine Regions Working Community. The project has the following aims:

- Transfer of know-how on the operations of cultivation of the protection forest, with particular reference to the economy and ecology
- Best practice for use with cableways in mountain woods
- Raising public awareness about the protective forest

The **ROCKTHEALPS** project was funded under the EU Alpine Space Program Interreg-AlpineSpace, which deals with forests that protect human settlements and infrastructure from rockfall and avalanches.

The project brings together 15 partners from the Alpine regions of 6 European nations (Italy, France, Austria, Germany, Slovenia and Switzerland): these are universities, research bodies, regional administrations in charge of forest management and the prevention of natural risks, including which precisely the Forestry and Fauna Service of the PAT.

By comparing and harmonizing the data and knowledge of the 15 partner subjects (universities, research bodies, regional administrations in charge of forest management and prevention of natural risks), and further developing the most recent methodologies for modeling natural rockfall phenomena will develop a specific cartography of the rockfall protection forests of the Alpine arc.

Other projects:

NEWFOR project: new technologies for alpine forests (2014)

LIFE14 IPE IT018 MANAGE 2020 project. Launched in July 2018, after careful preparation of the executive projects involving a team of multidisciplinary experts (foresters, naturalists, ornithologists, entomologists), it will end at the end of 2023.

The forest management and biodiversity protection projects (9 in all) cover a total area of 100 hectares within the Natura 2000 Network of the Lombardia Region, on land owned by the region managed by ERSAF, in the provinces of Brescia, Como, Lecco and Sondrio.

Trentino Tree Agreement is the fundraising managed by the Autonomous Province of Trento to restore the woods destroyed following the anomalous wave of bad weather at the end of October 2018. The project also involves municipalities and private individuals. The Trentino Tree Agreement project aims to contribute to the reconstruction of the Trentino forests and become promoters of environmental sustainability practices.

TEMPESTA VAIA task force: the University of Padova as coordinator (A. Battisti, M. Faccoli), the Edmund Mach Foundation (C. Salvadori), the forest services of the Districts of Bolzano (A. Andriolo), Friuli VG (I. Bernardinelli), Lombardia (A. Ducoli), Trento (M. Confalonieri) and Veneto (G. Zanini), to foster cooperation and launch a shared monitoring program following the damage caused by storm Vaia (2018). The Austrian Forest services were promptly contacted to extend the cooperation.

PEFC, the Mutual Recognition Program for Forest Certification Schemes, is a global alliance of national forest certification schemes. As an international non-profit and non-governmental organization, it is committed to promoting sustainable forest management through independent third-party certification. Forest certification takes place locally, with national organizations promoting responsible and active forest management.

Recognizing the complexity of the protective function of forests, since 2008 the **Autonomous Province of Bolzano** has drawn up localization maps of this function with respect to specific natural hazards, anticipating the provisions at national level by Legislative Decree no. lgs. 34/2018 "Consolidated law on forestry and forestry chains". Through a multilevel analysis of the different physical components of the forests and the territory, different types of protective forests were then classified, identified and mapped (GIS), in order to provide an additional tool for the correct implementation and planning of conservation interventions. and forest management, which cannot be separated from an in-depth level of knowledge of ecological and protective processes.

9. Are the measures necessary for preserving mountain forests, which offer a high degree of protection to their own location, or above all to human settlements, transport infrastructures, crop lands and similar areas planned and implemented with technical expertise with respect to management plans and improvement plans of the forests that provide protective functions?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, are the objectives of conserving nature and the landscape also being taken into account within the scope of projects, focused on protection forests and protection forest improvement?			
Yes	X	No	

Art. 7 Mountain Forests Protocol - Economic function of mountain forests

10. Is proper action taken for mountain forests – where the economic function prevails and the regional economic situation makes it necessary – to ensure that the mountain forest economy can continue its role as a source of employment and income for the local community?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how.			
PEFC forest certification is provided, forestry chains are encouraged and local products from wooded value chains are promoted.			

11. Is reforestation applied using tree types suited to the sites?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
An example is the replanting work carried out after the Vaia storm in Veneto and Trentino Alto Adige through the VAIA project (https://www.vaiawood.eu/)			

12. Is the economic use of the forests undertaken with care and attention to the soil and the forestry resources?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>The first bill for the limitation of land consumption dates to 2012 when the Minister of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies presented the Report "<i>Building the future: defending agriculture from overbuilding</i>" and the bill "<i>enhancement of areas agricultural and land use containment</i>", not approved due to the early termination of the Legislature. A new government initiative bill was presented in 2014 and, after more than two years of discussion, approved in the House on May 12, 2016.</p> <p>On the basis of the data contained in the latest ISPRA reports and the considerations related to the recognized limits of the law, the Committees of the Senate, together with the Territory and</p>			

Environment and Agriculture, between 2016 and 2017, following an in-depth cycle of hearings, arrived at the significant revision of some articles of the text of the law and the introduction of important innovative elements capable of making the law more effective, with particular reference to the system of definitions, adequate to the EU and international ones, to the identification, implementation and monitoring of progressive limits to land consumption, urban reuse and regeneration, to the protection of green areas in urban areas.

In particular, the text provided for a progressive reduction in land consumption of at least 15 per cent every three years. Even in this case, however, the end of the legislature did not allow for final approval. In this framework, now reinforced by the Green Deal presented by the EU Commission, the Italian legislator has adopted legislative interventions; in the framework of the most recent legislative activity, numerous recent interventions have been made in the sphere of land use and land management tools, also through the instrument of emergency decree.

For further information please see OBLIGATIONS_ IV Art. 2 (point 1)

^[1] Fonte ISPRA <https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/attivita/suolo-e-territorio/il-consumo-di-suolo>

Local and territorial bodies throughout the Alps provide for the construction of reforestation works, protection of the turf, rainwater control, naturalistic engineering, construction of bridges, delimitation of areas at hydraulic and hydrogeological risk, land improvements.

The Ministry of the Environment, within the framework of its competences, in the Soil and Water Safety Division, coordinates and takes care of the activities related to soil protection within the framework of regulations, directives, projects and initiatives of the European Union and of international organizations and / or conventions.

Please see part OBLIGATIONS ART. 2 point 5

Art. 8 Mountain Forests Protocol - Functions of a social and ecological character of mountain forests

13. Considering that mountain forests have to provide important functions of a social and ecological nature, have proper measures been adopted to ensure their effectiveness for water resources, climate balance, cleaning the air, and noise protection?

Yes	x	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Please see the answers to the previous questions

14. Considering that mountain forests have to provide important functions of a social and ecological nature, have proper measures been adopted to ensure their biological diversity?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>To protect and improve the biodiversity of the forest habitats present in the regions, measures have been envisaged for their conservation which must be known in relation to the categories of forest in which one operates. These measures incorporate the objectives of the European Union. Those valid for all woods are contained in the regional forest regulations of the various regions.</p>			

15. Considering that mountain forests have to provide important functions of a social and ecological nature, have proper measures been adopted for the public to enjoy nature and access the recreational functions of forests?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>For example in Piemonte the forest law (<u>Regional Law 4/2009</u>) reorganizes forestry as a whole and aims at the management and economic promotion of forests, recognizing their collective value and emphasizing their multifunctionality.</p>			

Art. 9 Mountain Forests Protocol – Access to the forests

16. Have carefully planned and likewise executed actions been taken for the purposes of preventing damage to the forests and for their management and care with natural methods by taking the needs for the conservation of nature and the landscape into account?			
Yes	X	No	

Art. 10 Mountain Forests Protocol – Natural forest reserves

17. Have natural forest reserves been designated in a sufficient number and size, and have they been managed in a way that protects their natural dynamics for the purpose of research with the intention of either generally suspending any form of forest exploitation or carefully adapting it to the purposes of each individual reserve?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, what share of the entire wooded area of your State is covered by natural forest reserves designated in the Alpine region?			

18. Do the areas, which were marked off as natural forest reserves, each contain a representative sample of, if possible, all the mountain forest ecosystems?			
Yes		No	

19. Is the indispensable protective function of such forest formations being preserved and maintained without exception?			
Yes	X	No	

20. Is the designation of natural forest reserves within the confines of private forests based on individual long-term nature protection agreements?			
Yes		No	

21. Have the activities necessary for planning and defining cross-border natural forest reserves been undertaken in collaboration and cooperation with the neighbouring contracting parties and shall these activities continue to be undertaken in such manner in the future?			
Yes	x	No	

Art. 11 Mountain Forests Protocol - Incentives and compensation

22. Are sufficient incentives for forestry-related activities, especially measures listed under articles 6 to 10 of the Mountain Forests Protocol, provided within the framework of the existing political and financial conditions and for the period necessary to ensure such services, with due consideration given to the unfavourable economic conditions of the Alpine territory and bearing in mind the services of the mountain forest economy?			
---	--	--	--

Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide details (conditions for funding, kind(s) of funding, available financial means etc).			
Please see answers to previous questions			

23. Are forest owners entitled to compensation commensurate to the services provided if the services requested on the mountain forest economy exceed those of the obligations of current laws and their necessity is motivated on the basis of relevant projects?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
Within the limits described above. Please see answers to previous questions			

24. Are instruments for financing incentive and compensation measures in place?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, does such funding also benefit individuals in addition to providing economic-political benefits for the entire population?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please describe the existing instruments for financing incentive and compensation measures.			
The European rural development policy 2014-2020 recognizes forest resources and the production sector connected to them, as key elements for the pursuit of the Europe 2020 objectives and the strategic priorities of rural development, with particular reference to the priorities of "combating climate change ", " Energy sustainability "and" biodiversity conservation ".			

Forestry is considered by the EU Reg. N. 1305/2013, as "an integral part of rural development and support for land use that is sustainable and respectful of the climate should include the development of forest areas and sustainable forest management".

Therefore, the rural development policy represents the main national reference for a more rapid, effective and homogeneous implementation on the Italian territory of the European forestry strategy (OJ C56 of 26.2.1999, updated and replaced with the Commission Strategy COM (2013) 659 final of 20/09/2013) and of the priorities defined in the Forest Action Plan (OJ C56 of 26.2.1999), already implemented at national level in the PQSF and in the regional sector programs and plans or other equivalent instruments, provided for in art. 3, paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree no. 227/2001.

All actions and interventions in favor of the forestry sector, which can potentially be activated on the national territory by individual regional RDPs as part of the Measures provided for by EU Reg. No. 1305/2013, find, therefore, in the management and active protection of the forest heritage (as indicated by the pan-European criteria of sustainable forest management already implemented in the national legislation with the Legislative Decree 227/2001, in the PQSF and in the programs, sector plans and regional legislation) and in the sustainable development of the forest, wood and energy supply chain, the main tools for enhancing the potential of the forest as an environmental, economic and social "resource" indispensable for the growth of rural areas and the country.

The individual Regions, on the basis of their own ecological and socio-economic situations in order to respond to the specific needs, requirements and territorial and sectoral needs, define the regional strategic objectives for the enhancement and protection of their forest resources in line with the national strategy of the PQSF and with regional sector programs and plans or other equivalent regional instruments.

Through the activation of rural development measures for the 2014-2020 programming period, the Regions will be able to compete in: promoting and encouraging sustainable forest management in order to protect the territory, contain climate change, activating and strengthening the forestry chain from its production base and guaranteeing, in the long term, the multifunctionality and diversity of forest resources, thus generating new business and employment opportunities in the inland, rural and mountain areas of our country "as requested at EU, international level and reaffirmed by the PQSF.

The interventions of forestry interest that can be activated as part of the Measures of the individual RDPs are defined and shared at the level of each Rural Development Priority with the local stakeholders and the main stakeholders, through the consultation of specific Focus Groups by Priority and / o Focus Thematic Area as envisaged by the 2014-2020 EAFRD programming.

Furthermore, in order to be able to give adequate and effective responses to the achievement of the national and regional strategic objectives, paying particular attention to the issues of competitiveness, innovation, the environment and mitigation and adaptation to climate change, the regions with their PSR undertake to encourage and support sustainable forest management by promoting forest planning of public and private properties.

--

Art. 12 Mountain Forests Protocol – Further Measures

25. Has further action been taken or have further measures been adopted compared to what has been envisaged by this Protocol?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			

Difficulties in implementing the Mountain Forests Protocol

26. Have you encountered any difficulties in implementing the Mountain Forests Protocol and/or are you still encountering them?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			

Assessment of the effectiveness of adopted measures

27. Assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted!

Additional comments:

F. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Tourism (Adopted on 16 October 1998)

Art. 2 Tourism Protocol - International cooperation

1. Is stronger international cooperation between relevant competent bodies in order to ensure, in particular, the development of cross-border areas by coordinating environmentally-friendly tourist and leisure activities encouraged?			
Yes	X	No	
Which of the following forms of cooperation are in place? Please check the appropriate option(s).			
Bilateral agreement			X
Multilateral agreement			X
Financial support			X
Education/training			
Joint projects			X
Other			
If you checked "Yes" under "Other", please elaborate on the form(s) of cooperation taking place.			
Describe, which form(s) of cooperation work(s) best and explain why.			
<p>There are many voluntary cooperation initiatives, for example, some Alpine regions (e.g. Piemonte) have joined the European network of regions for sustainable and competitive tourism, which promotes research activities applied to sustainable tourism and the sharing / promotion of all forms of coordination of projects, methods and procedures in theme of new tourism products); Alpine areas are also part of the European Association of Via Francigena (EAVF) which dialogues with European institutions, regions, local communities to promote the values of the paths and pilgrimages, starting with the sustainable development of the territories through a cultural, identity, and touristic approach.</p> <p>Several projects promoted in the context of European cross-border cooperation are also particularly effective. In the context of Alpine Space we remember: Alpfoodways, dedicated to the promotion of Alpine cuisine and HEALPS2 dedicated to health tourism in the Alps. Still in the field of food and wine tourism, among the many projects, the Vi.A - Strada dei Vigneti Alpini is mentioned.</p>			

Art. 5 Tourism Protocol - Managing tourism

2. Have guidelines, development programmes, and sectoral sustainable development plans, focused on fulfilling the objectives of this Protocol been prepared?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, have they also been implemented?			
Yes	X	No	
Have the preparation and implementation been undertaken at the most appropriate level?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, are the existing guidelines, development programmes, and sectoral plans making it possible to compare and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of planned developments in terms of:			
			Sì
			No
The socioeconomic consequences for the local population			X
The consequences for soil; water; the air; natural balances; and the countryside, taking into account specific ecological data, natural resources, and limitations to the ability of ecosystems to adapt			X
The consequences for public finances			X

3. Has extensive planning aimed at securing sustainable regional development been conducted with regard to existing tourism-specific, transport-specific, agriculture-specific, forestry-specific, and urban-settlement-specific land-use requirements?			
Yes	X	No	

4. Are environmental impact analyses conducted for the purposes of developing and constructing ski slopes?			
Yes	X	No	
Are laws in place that regulate this?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>In general, when tourist areas require infrastructure activities potentially affecting the environment and the territory, they are subject to the procedures provided for by national and regional law as indicated in the general part, therefore the procedures of VIA, VAS, VIncA and regional and local integrations they are routinely employed.</p>			

5. Have guidelines for a sustainable development of tourist destinations been adopted?			
<p>The Cortina Charter for the sustainability of winter sports was created to reduce the impact that winter sports have on areas rich in biodiversity and which constitute an important natural and cultural heritage. To this end, it provides for various coordinated actions between public bodies and local stakeholders.</p> <p>In the UNESCO Dolomites site, both the management plan and the strategies for the promotion and sustainable management of the area devote ample space to the economic and marketing promotion of sustainable destinations with a large role of local communities.</p>			

6. Has the local population been included in the process of developing such guidelines?			
Yes	X	No	

7. If guidelines, development programmes, and sectoral plans, focused on fulfilling the objectives of this Protocol exist, do they feature the following? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	
Development of environmentally-friendly tourism concepts and offers	X
Certification and eco label for tourism offers	X
Promotion and implementation of environmental management systems	X
Other	X
Please provide additional information, if you have checked several of the options mentioned above.	

In line with the relevant national legislation (mainly the Strategic Tourism Plan of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage), the numerous strategic plans implemented by the Alpine regions tend to recall various initiatives related to the certification and promotion of sustainable tourism. As an example, the Cortina Charter (see General section) and various annual plans for the promotion of tourism in the regions (see Piemonte Region) are mentioned, which include actions for the promotion of cultural, religious, food and wine, sports and green tourism, tourism for all, etc.

5T System Olimpiadi di Torino 5T Srl is a fully publicly owned company operating in the field of ITS (Intelligent Transport Systems) and infomobility. The shareholders of 5T are: Torinese Trasporti Group - GTT S.p.A., the City of Torino, the Province of Torino and the Piemonte Region. The company was founded in 1992 as a consortium for the innovative European research project “Quartet +” whose merit was to experiment with the first telematic technologies aimed at managing traffic and public transport service in urban contexts.

In 2006, 5T was commissioned to design and manage the Traffic Operation Center (TOC) of the 2006 Torino Olympic Winter Games throughout the Olympic area. Thanks to over 20 years of experience, 5T can support local authorities in the implementation of interventions and infrastructures in the transport and mobility sector, providing highly specialized consulting services in the ITS field.

Since the pioneering solutions of the early 1990s, 5T has designed and implemented and currently manages efficient and reliable ITS systems on behalf of its partners. In particular, 5T has gained strong skills in: needs analysis and definition of requirements, design of ITS solutions, coordination in the implementation of ITS systems, integration of systems into a single platform, operational and technical management of systems on behalf of its shareholders .

To date, 5T manages the traffic monitoring operations center of the Torino metropolitan area, integrated with the monitoring system of local public transport vehicles, in order to improve the fluidity of traffic and the performance of public transport. On behalf of the Piemonte Region, 5T is developing the extension of the traffic control system to the entire regional territory (Regional Traffic Operation Center), through the use of innovative technologies, with over 33,000 km of monitored roads and the regional project of electronic ticketing (BIP - Integrated Piemonte Ticket) which will equip Piemontese citizens with a single smart card for mobility, involving more than 100 local public transport operators. Furthermore, 5T actively participates in numerous research and innovation projects in the ITS field at national and European level.

Piemonte Region: Annual plan of promotion, hospitality and tourist information activities year 2020 - approved with Dgr n. 3 - 1822 of 5/8/2020

It provides:

Promotion and communication actions also developed in partnership with other subjects, in the context of major events and projects of regional importance for the promotion of cultural, religious, food and wine, sports, green tourism, tourism for all, etc., suitable for enhancing the Piemontese

tourist area initiated initiatives aimed at recognizing and increasing awareness of sustainability and accessibility issues and at promoting Piemonte as a hospitable and welcoming destination for all.

Strategic Tourism Plan (PST) prepared by the Permanent Committee for the Promotion of Tourism, with the coordination of the Directorate General for Tourism of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism - MiBACT, represents an opportunity to fully implement the strategic address of endow Italy with a unified vision of tourism and culture, responding to the need to place the tourism sector at the center of the country's development policies.

The PST is prepared according to the indications of the Decree of 8 August 2014 of the Minister of Cultural Heritage and Activities and of Tourism containing "Establishment and tasks of the Permanent Committee for the Promotion of Tourism in Italy, pursuant to article 58 of the Legislative Decree of 23 May 2011 , no. 79 and subsequent amendments ", as supplemented by the Decree of the same Minister of 21 July 2015 (hereinafter Ministerial Decree of 8 August 2014)

Art. 6 Tourism Protocol – Guidelines for developing tourism

8. Are issues such as the conservation of nature and the countryside included in tourism development plans?			
Yes	X	No	

9. Are projects, which enhance the countryside and are environmentally acceptable promoted?			
Yes	X	No	

10. Is the competitiveness of environmentally-friendly tourism in the Alps reinforced by a sustainable policy?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how.			
Both national programs and regional and local strategies and funds are used to promote nature-friendly tourism initiatives, and which associate tourism with activities strongly linked to the promotion of the natural and agricultural resources of the Alps, also through agricultural and rural policy instruments (RDP).			
For example, the enhancement of typical products for tourism purposes and the development of rural and mountain tourism constitute a central element in the policies of the parks of various Alpine regions (eg Liguria, Piemonte, Autonomous Province of Bolzano).			

11. Are measures, aimed at promoting innovation and diversity in tourism prioritized?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please list the measures and provide concrete examples.			
Both the aforementioned PST and the regional plans in the Alps always provide for the promotion of a diversified and sustainable tourism offer (please see General section and previous questions for some examples).			
For example Innovation offers SPA-Wellness centers			

12. Have measures to ensure a balance between intensive and extensive forms of tourism in areas, attracting high numbers of tourists been taken?			
Yes	X	No	

13. Have the following requirements been met for the establishment of incentives for measures:	Sì	No
For intensive tourism: the adaptation of existing tourist facilities and equipment to meet ecological requirements	X	
For intensive tourism: the development of new facilities, conforming to the objectives of this Protocol	X	
For extensive tourism: the continuation or development of environmentally-friendly tourism	X	

For extensive tourism: the promotion of the natural and cultural heritage of tourist areas	X	
--	---	--

Art. 7 Tourism Protocol - Research on quality

14. Is the relevant policy of your State aimed at permanent and systematic research on the quality of tourism across the whole of the Alpine region by also taking the ecological requirements taken into account?		
Yes	X	No

15. Is the exchange of experiences and the implementation of joint action plans in cooperation with other contracting parties aimed at pursuing qualitative improvements encouraged, particularly in any of the following areas:	Si	No
Development of amenities in the countryside and natural areas	X	
Urban development and architecture (new buildings and village restoration)	X	
Accommodation and range of tourist services	X	
Diversity in tourism for the Alpine region, promoting cultural activities in the various areas concerned	X	
Please list examples for the areas where you checked "Yes".		
There are project-type initiatives especially at the level of cross-border cooperation (eg Interreg), moreover some associations are active for the dissemination of good practices (eg Association of Alpine Architects) and some cooperation projects have aimed at enhancing common cultural emergencies (eg. Alpine Space Alpfoodways on Alpine cuisine, Alpine Space Cheers on cultural heritage, Torino and Chamonix Mountain Museums, etc.).		

Art. 8 Tourism Protocol - Controlling tourist flows

16. Have measures been adopted in order to control tourist flows, particularly in protected areas?			
Yes	x	No	
17. Have measures been adopted in order to control tourist flows outside of protected areas?			
Yes	x	No	

Art. 9 Tourism Protocol - Natural limitations to development

18. Are activities aimed at tourism development adapted to the specific environment and available resources of the area or region concerned?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			
v. 5			

19. Are projects, which are likely to have heavy impact on the environment, subject to prior assessment?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is "Yes", are the results of such assessments taken into account when decisions are made?			
Yes	x	No	

Art. 10 Tourism Protocol - Quiet areas

20. Have designated quiet areas been established where no tourist facilities are to be developed?			
Yes	x	No	

Art. 11 Tourism Protocol – Accommodation policy

21. Are relevant accommodation policies taking account of how little space is available and is priority given to the following in their respective frameworks:	Yes	No
Commercial accommodation	x	
Restoring and using existing buildings	x	
Modernising and improving the quality of existing accommodation facilities	x	

Art. 12 Tourism Protocol - Ski lifts

22. Are national authorisation procedures for ski lifts mandated by a policy that goes beyond economic and safety needs, responding to ecological requirements and the countryside?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, through what instruments or laws and regulations respectively?			
<p>In general, skilifts, in relation to their size, are subject to national legislation and subjected to the related impact assessments. For example, the regional law 12/2009 which regulates the EIA procedure in Valle d’Aosta provides for the automatic modernization of bifune cable cars, funiculars and cableways systems to be subjected to EIA (Annex A, point 25:</p> <p>https://www.regione.vda.it/gestione/riviweb/templates/asp/ambiente/envir.asp?pkArt=1601)</p>			

23. Do new authorisations and licences for operating ski lifts demand for old facilities to be dismantled and removed?			
Yes	x	No	

24. Are new authorisations to operate ski lifts and concessions subject to the prerequisite that areas, which are no longer in use are to be returned tonature and that priority is to be given to plant species native to the area?			
Yes	x	No	

Art. 13 Tourism Protocol - Tourist traffic and transport

25. Have measures to reduce dependence on motorised vehicles in tourist resorts been encouraged during the course of the reporting period?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>For example, 5T Torino. 5T Srl is a fully publicly owned company operating in the field of ITS (Intelligent Transport Systems) and infomobility. The shareholders of 5T are: Torinese Trasporti Group - GTT S.p.A., the City of Torino, the Province of Torino and the Piemonte Region. The company was founded in 1992 as a consortium for the innovative European research project “Quartet +” whose merit was to experiment with the first telematic technologies aimed at managing traffic and public transport service in urban contexts.</p> <p>In particular, 5T has gained strong skills in: needs analysis and definition of requirements, design of ITS solutions, coordination in the implementation of ITS systems, integration of systems into a single platform, operational and technical management of systems on behalf of its shareholders. To date, 5T manages the traffic monitoring operations center of the Torino metropolitan area, integrated with the monitoring system of local public transport vehicles, in order to improve the fluidity of traffic and the performance of public transport.</p> <p>On behalf of the Piemonte Region, 5T is developing the extension of the traffic control system to the entire regional territory (Regional Traffic Operation Center), through the use of innovative technologies, with over 33,000 km of monitored roads and the regional project of electronic ticketing (BIP - Integrated Piemonte Ticket) which will equip Piemontese citizens with a single smart card for mobility, involving more than 100 local public transport operators. Furthermore, 5T actively participates in numerous research and innovation projects in the ITS field at national and European level.</p>			

26. Has individual motorised traffic been limited?			
Yes	x	No	

27. Are both private and public initiatives to improve access by public transport to resorts and tourist areas and to encourage tourists to use public transport services being promoted?			
---	--	--	--

Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how.			
<p>Numerous tourist centers throughout the Alps promote local public transport services dedicated to tourists, even on a seasonal basis (eg. shuttles, special trains, etc ...) such as Dolomitibus in the province of Belluno.</p> <p>Noted is the measure relating to the regulation of traffic on the Dolomite Passes during some seasons in particular, which provides for monitoring actions, incentives for non-polluting cars, an increase in public transport, parking and communication and can even stop traffic (see Protocol in agreement between the autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, the Municipality of Selva di Val Gardena, the Municipality of Corvara, the Municipality of Canazei, the Veneto Region, the Province of Belluno and the Municipality of Livinallongo)</p>			

Art. 14 Tourism Protocol - Specific development techniques

28. Are the development, maintenance, and use of ski slopes conducted in a manner that corresponds to the principle of landscape preservation to the highest degree possible?			
Yes	x	No	
Are natural balances and biotope sensitivity taken into account during the development, maintenance, and use of ski slopes?			
Yes	x	No	

29. Is the use of artificial snow machines permitted?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, under what circumstances and based on what laws and regulations may artificial snow machines be used? Please explain the process of determining hydrological and environmental conditions for the use of artificial snow machines.			
<p>Generally they are subject to authorizations depending on the size in line with national legislation (eg. EIA, etc.), furthermore the Alpine regions have often introduced specific regulations that also recall these aspects (eg Legislative Decree 11 February 1998, no. 79 "Implementation rules of the special statute of the Valle d'Aosta region regarding cableways, ski slopes and artificial snow")</p> <p>https://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/deleghe/98079dl.htm</p> <p>Legislative Decree 152/2006 assigns to the regions a competence on the subjectability to EIA of some projects including ski resorts of certain dimensions: the EIA is required if they may have</p>			

significant impacts on the environment. Also the Municipalities and the mountain communities according to the l. 20/1999 are competent authorities in the EIA for some works defined by the Regions. Furthermore, the plants falling in protected areas are also subject to EIA.

30. Are potential developments of areas that could affect the landscape restricted?

Yes	x	No	
-----	---	----	--

31. Are developed areas being predominately replanted with plant species native to the area?

Yes	x	No	
-----	---	----	--

Art. 15 Tourism Protocol - Sporting activities

32. Has a policy for controlling outdoor sporting activities, especially in protected areas been set in place?

Yes	x	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.

Following the Coronavirus (COVID-19) emergency, sporting events and competitions of all kinds and disciplines, as well as all organized sporting events, have been suspended throughout the national territory in various periods of maximum spread of the virus and the activities of gyms, sports centers, swimming pools and sports facilities. In addition, the closure of the lifts in the ski areas was ordered.

Resolution no. 692 by which the Autonomous Province of Trento approves the criteria for the establishment of the provincial network of mountain bike routes, and for the management of cases of prohibition of circulation on Alpine tracks and other trails. Specifically: Articles 22 and 22 bis of the provincial law no. 8 and subsequent amendments "*Arrangement of alpine refuges, bivouacs, paths and via ferrata*".

33. Are motor sport activities restricted?

Yes	x	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.

For example, there are rules for the prohibition of the use of quads or motocross, limitation of off-road trials. The Highway Code (law 30 April 1992 n. 285 and subsequent amendments) in article 2 indicates the roads intended for the circulation of motorized vehicles.

In the Piemonte Region, it is absolutely forbidden to transit by motor vehicles on the aforementioned routes throughout the region on mountain paths, mule tracks and forest roads, pursuant to paragraph 2 of art. 11 of the l.r. 32/1982, the off-road transit of motorized vehicles can take place exclusively on routes for tourist, sporting and non-competitive or competitive purposes, preliminarily identified by the Unions of Municipalities or Municipalities only in the absence of them, pursuant to art. 11 of the l.r. 32/1982 and appropriately reported.

In Veneto, traffic outside the normal roads is regulated by regional law no. 14/1992: "Regulation of the forest-pastoral viability" and subsequent amendments and by the Regional Council Resolution n. 341/2012: "New directives for the application of the 'Discipline on the forest-pastoral viability"

Art. 16 Tourism Protocol - Landing by air

34. Is landing by air outside of airfields for the purpose of sporting activities permitted?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain under what circumstances. List the places and local conditions where such activities are permitted and describe the extent, to which they are permitted. Please also state the regulations that govern landing by air outside of sport airfields.			

Art. 17 Tourism Protocol - Developing economically weak regions and local and regional authorities

35. Have solutions, adapted to the appropriate territorial level in order to promote a balanced development of economically weak regions been examined?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			

Some of the Alpine areas fall within the scope of the National Internal Areas Strategy (SNAI) which provides for numerous measures through area strategies in favor of internal areas. Furthermore, many Alpine areas are qualified as agricultural or rural and can therefore benefit from the implementation measures of regional RDPs often also referring to sustainable tourism promotion and agritourism activities (eg Liguria).

There are also initiatives for the enhancement and promotion of border areas, considered disadvantaged territorial areas bordering the regions with a special statute and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, established at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers by Legislative Decree n. 81/2007, article 6, paragraph 7 (so-called "Fondo Letta")

<http://www.anciveneto.org/attachments/article/14323/2%20ALL2.pdf>

Article 1, paragraph 969 (Border areas fund)

Art. 18 Tourism Protocol - Staggering holidays

36. Have measures been taken to spread out the demand for tourist resorts more effectively in terms of time and location?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, do these measures also include cooperation between States on staggering holidays and experimenting with extending holiday seasons?			
Yes	x	No	

37. What kinds of measures have been taken to spread out the demand for tourist resorts more effectively in terms of time and location?			
<p>The measures mentioned with reference to seasonal adjustment and the expansion of the tourist offer throughout the year are to be considered consistent with the goal of staggering tourism demand. In particular, the 2017-2022 PST provides for seasonal adjustment as a key element to increase the competitiveness of the tourism system and provides for allocations to companies that commit to it. Regional and local policy is being developed consistently in the Alpine area</p>			

Art. 19 Tourism Protocol - Encouraging innovation

38. Are there incentives to encourage the implementation of the objectives of this Protocol in place?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>The PST calls for technological and organizational innovation as a central driver for national tourism. In particular, the strategies, interventions and actions of the PST must contribute to systematically innovate products, processes, technologies and organization of tourism activities, to innovate the market and the methods of use, to create new and more advanced skills, to support the digital revolution. and to make the governance of the tourism sector more integrated and interoperable.</p> <p>The National Strategy of Intelligent Specialization composes in a systemic framework the technological and entrepreneurial skills settled at the regional level, crossing them with the European strategic agendas. Among the 5 national thematic areas on which to concentrate resources and investments is the one relating to “Tourism, cultural heritage and the creativity industry”. The 2014-2020 Digital Growth Strategy promoted by the Italian Government and the TdLAB laboratory of the 2014-2020 Digital Growth Strategy promoted by the Italian Government also respond to this</p>			

objective, as well as the work carried out by MiBACT itself with the TdLAB laboratory, summarized in the Strategic Plan for the Digitization of Italian Tourism.

39. Has the implementation of the Tourism Protocol stimulated innovations?

For example, there is an increase in the computerization of travel itineraries. With a view to innovative products and services, a series of apps have been created that represent an evolution compared to the simple portal that tourists had available until a few years ago and that allow you to visit and enjoy the goods and services of the territory Trentino, also experimenting with virtual and augmented reality experiences.

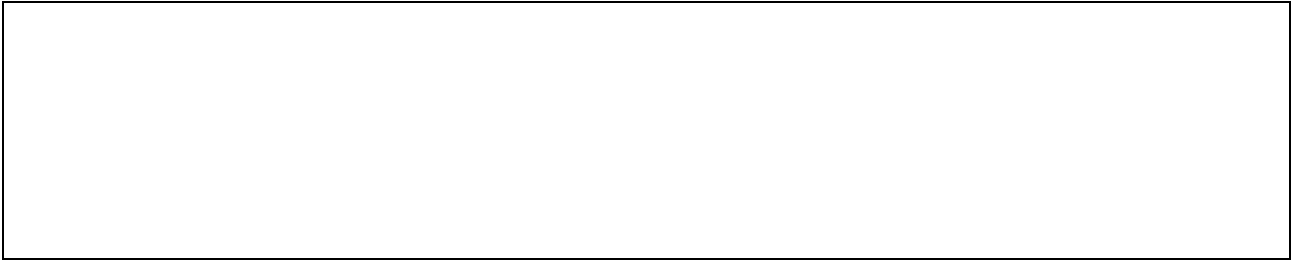
Applications and social networks are used by tourists not only to search for information but also to share experiences at all stages of the journey and beyond, contributing, in fact, to redefine the tourist offer as well.

Art. 20 Tourism Protocol – Cooperation between tourism, agriculture, forestry and handicrafts

40. Is cooperation between tourism, agriculture, forestry, and handicrafts supported?			
Yes	x	No	
Are combinations of activities, which generate employment in the context of sustainable development encouraged specifically?			
Yes	x	No	
If your State supports cooperation between tourism, agriculture, forestry, and handicrafts, please explain how.			
<p>As already mentioned above, many of the territorial development programs adopted at national and regional level favor a close integration between tourism, agriculture and forest management. The practice of agritourism is particularly widespread, encouraged or promoted throughout the Italian Alpine territory (the national reference remains Law no. 96 of 20 February 2006, but the regions have extensively regulated this).</p> <p>Project Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Development of a welcoming local community with the creation of a "Hotel Village"</i> <p>The Municipality of Saint-Marcel (AO), through a training course included in the ESF project "For the development of a welcoming local community", has focused on the involvement of the local community in a sustainable tourism project through the creation of a Hotel Village, in order to promote, organize and manage events aimed at enhancing the territory in its socio-cultural, traditional, tourist and economic components in favor of its members also in collaboration with other public and private entities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Tu.S.Alp</i> <p>It is a project coordinated by Cipra Italia on behalf of the Secretariat of the Alpine Convention and in agreement with the Ministry of the Environment, on the theme of tourism sustainability in a green economy framework.</p> <p>The project objective is to analyze sustainable tourism practices, not intended as experiences in themselves, but rather as an element that integrates and is integrated into a complex economic system that enhances local resources with a view to respect and production of the Alpine territory.</p>			

Art. 21 Tourism Protocol – Further measures

41. Has further action been taken or have further measures been adopted compared to what has been envisaged by this Protocol?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please list and describe the measures adopted.			



Difficulties in implementing the Tourism Protocol

42. Have you encountered any difficulties in implementing the Tourism Protocol and/or are you still encountering them?			
Sì		No	
Se sì, quali?			

Assessment of the effectiveness of adopted measures

43. Assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted!
The centrality of mountain tourism in the overall promotion and strategy for Italian tourism makes the measures very present and largely applied. A gradual increase in the effectiveness of the same is expected in consideration of the gradual development of a seasonally adjusted tourist offer and the times to achieve innovation especially on less popular forms of tourism (eg. Naturalistic tourism, etc.)

Additional comments:

G. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Transport (Adopted on 31 October 2000)

Art. 7 Transport Protocol - General transport-policy strategy

1. Is rational, safe transport management in the scope of a balanced cross-border network promoted in order to ensure sustainability?			
Yes	X	No	

2. Which of the following measures geared towards promoting rational, safe transport management in the scope of a balanced cross-border network have been implemented?	Yes	No
Coordination between different carriers, modes, and types of transport and measures to encourage intermodality.	X	
Optimisation of the use of existing transport systems and infrastructures in the Alps through the use of electronic data transmission.	X	
Charges imposed on polluters for external and infrastructure costs in line with the damage (they) caused.	X	
Encouragement of the transfer of the carriage of passengers and goods to more environmentally-friendly means of transport and to an intermodal transport system by means of appropriate structural and regional planning measures.	X	
Identification and utilisation of opportunities for reducing traffic volume.	X	

3. Have necessary measures hitherto been implemented in order to establish the following?	Yes	No
Protection of communication routes against natural hazards	X	
Protection of persons and of the environment in areas particularly damaged by transport	X	
Gradual reduction of emissions of harmful substances and noise by all modes of transport by various means, including through the use of the best technologies available	X	
Greater transport safety	X	

Art. 8 Transport Protocol - Evaluation and intergovernmental consultation procedure

4. Are the following measures being taken in the case of new, large-scale building works and major alterations or extensions of existing transport infrastructures?		Yes	No
Advisability studies		X	
Environmental impact assessments		X	
Risk analyses		X	
Other measures		X	
If you checked “Yes” under “Other measures”, please list and describe the action(s) taken			
Please answer the following question if you checked “Yes” under any of the options listed above: Are the results of the conducted advisability studies, environmental impact assessments, and/or risk analyses evaluated in accordance with the objectives of the relevant Protocol?			
Yes	X	No	

5. Is the planning of transport infrastructure projects in the Alps conducted in a coordinated, concerted manner?			
Yes	X	No	

6. Are consultations with the other contracting parties concerned undertaken immediately after the results of relevant studies have been presented in the case of projects with a significant cross-border impact before they are to commence?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
<p>Yes, for example in the case of the construction project of the Trieste-Divaccia-Capodistria section, the consultations between the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region and Slovenia continue to date.</p>			

7. Have other contracting parties promptly informed your State about undertaking a project with a potentially significant cross-border impact before commencing to implement concrete plans?

Yes	X	Non sempre		No	
-----	---	------------	--	----	--

If the answers is “No” or “Not always”, please elaborate on the case(s), in which your State was not informed or consulted and state: a) the name of the contracting party that did not fulfil its obligation in the relevant case(s); and b) the approximate timeline during which the project(s) in question was/were implemented.

There are no works or activities of which we have not been informed in advance

8. Is the national transport policy playing a more and more integral part in the environmental management of undertakings in your State?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how.

Art. 9 Transport Protocol - Public transport

9. Are measures in place to encourage a sustainable creation and development of user-friendly, environmentally-adapted public transport systems?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			
For example the Elastibus, the on-call service in the Autonomous Province of Trento. Elastibus wants to provide a personalized public transport service that adapts to the needs of the citizen, with the aim of improving the quality of life of those who live in the valley. It is a service of maximum flexibility to make public transport truly convenient for those who use it and more efficient for those who provide it.			

10. Has the creation and development of user-friendly, environmentally-adapted public transport systems contributed to the maintenance and improvement of the settlement pattern and the economic organisation of the Alpine region of your State as well as its attractiveness for recreation and leisure purposes in a sustainable manner?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			
Eg. Elastibus Trentino, the on-call service of the Autonomous Province of Trento			

Art. 10 Transport Protocol - Rail transport and shipping

11. Which of the following measures geared towards promoting the use of the particular suitability of the railways for meeting the requirements of long distance transport and the use of the railway network for economic activity and tourism in the Alps have been implemented?	Yes	No
Improvement of the railway infrastructure by constructing and developing major transalpine railway routes, including connecting routes and suitable terminals	X	

Further optimisation and modernisation of railway undertakings, in particular for cross-border transport	X	
Measures, designed in particular to transfer the long-distance carriage of goods to rail and to further harmonise the transport-infrastructure user charges	X	
Inception of intermodal transport systems and further development of rail transport	X	
Further technical development of the entire railway infrastructure in order to increase its efficiency and decrease noise emissions at the same time	X	
Increased use of rail and the creation of user-friendly synergies between longdistance passenger transport, regional transport and local transport	X	

12. Are additional efforts to reduce the volume of transit goods carried by land and increase the use of shipping for such purposes encouraged?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			
In the modernization of some important port areas such as that of Trieste			

Art. 11 Transport Protocol - Road transport

13. Have any new, large-capacity roads for transalpine transport been constructed during the course of the reporting period?			
Yes		No	X
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			

14. How have the prerequisites listed under Art. 11 par. 2 of the Transport Protocol been fulfilled in your State?
--

--

Art. 12 Transport Protocol - Air transport

15. Have measures to reduce environmental damage caused by air transport, including aircraft noise as far as possible been implemented?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			
Yes, following negotiations on the routes regarding environmental impact, European legislation applies to noise impact			

16. Is landing by air outside of airfields permitted?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain under what circumstances.			

17. Are limitations imposed on non-motorised air transport for leisure with regard to time and place for the purpose of protecting wild fauna?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
Yes, for example in incidence studies and assessment procedures.			

18. Have the public transport systems from airports on the fringes of the Alps to the various Alpine regions been improved for the purpose of satisfying the transport demand without causing further damage to the environment?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please explain how. Provide concrete examples.			
Yes, for example South Tyrol is well connected with several Italian and foreign airports. The closest are those of Verona, Venezia and Innsbruck. Not far away are also those of Treviso, Bergamo, Milano and Munich. Currently the provincial airport of Bolzano does not offer scheduled flights but there are numerous connections (trains, buses, shuttles) to other airports.			

19. Have any new airports been constructed or have existing airports in the Alps been subject to major extensions after the Transport Protocol entered into force?			
Yes		No	X ¹⁴ S

Art. 13 Transport Protocol - Tourist facilities

20. Has the transport-related impact of new tourist facilities been evaluated in accordance with the objectives of this Protocol?			
Yes	X	No	
Are evaluations or assessments of such kind mandated by existing laws and regulations?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please list the relevant laws and regulations.			

¹⁴ The airports of Bolzano and Aosta were closed for a period of time

Yes, please see the aforementioned VIA, VAS, AIA and VinCA procedures

21. Are precautionary or compensatory measures in place to fulfil the objectives of this or other Protocols concerned regarding the transport-related impact of new tourist facilities?

Yes

X

No

22. Is public transport considered as a priority within the process of outlining and implementing plans for new tourist facilities?

Yes

No

23. Are the creation and maintenance of low-traffic and traffic-free areas, the exclusion of cars from certain tourist sites, and specific measures to encourage tourists not to arrive by car or use cars supported?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is "Yes", please explain how. Please provide concrete examples as well.

For example, the 5T system adopted during the Torino Olympics. 5T Srl is a fully publicly owned company operating in the field of ITS (Intelligent Transport Systems) and infomobility. The shareholders of 5T are: Torinese Trasporti Group - GTT S.p.A., the City of Torino, the Province of Torino and the Piemonte Region. The company was founded in 1992 as a consortium for the innovative European research project "Quartet +" whose merit was to experiment with the first telematic technologies aimed at managing traffic and public transport service in urban contexts.

Art. 14 Transport Protocol – Real costs

24. Is your State applying the "polluter pays" principle in 316ft he316o influence the routing of transport by taking greater account 316ft he real costs 316ft he various transport modes, and to support the establishment and use of a system to calculate infrastructure costs and external costs?

Yes

X

No

25. Does your State have a functional system to calculate infrastructure costs and external costs in place?			
Yes	X	No	

26. Are other transport-specific charging systems in place to cover such real costs in an equitable manner?	
No	
No, still in planning (early stages)	
No, still in planning (advanced stage)	
Yes	X
Yes (implementation stage)	
If the answer is "Yes," what are the characteristics of such charging systems and how do they work? Please provide details.	
<p>The system currently in use consists of a mix of taxes based on the principle of nationality (e.g. annual taxes on motor vehicles), under which taxes are paid to general taxation, and on the principle of territoriality, for which it is envisaged that tariffs are paid at the place where the costs are determined (e.g. tolls, road user charges and, to a lesser extent, excise duties on fuel). Undoubtedly, the need to provide for a better allocation of costs to users of infrastructures means that the principle of territoriality will have to be applied more.</p> <p>The tax system applied to mobility provides for some measures aimed at internalising external costs, by means of differentiated tariffs for the benefit of environmentally fewer impacting vehicles. For example, on a national scale, commercial vehicle tolls are reimbursed to road hauliers only if they refer to commercial vehicles of the latest generation of the Euro Classes.</p> <p>Furthermore, on a regional scale, there are some measures aimed at favoring the spread of commercial vehicles with low environmental impact (LNG, Hybrid, Electric, Hydrogen), providing for the exemption from property tax (Liguria, Lombardia, Trento, Bolzano) or the reduction of the toll on some motorway sections (for example, the Bre.Be.Mi and the Milano outer ring road).</p> <p>See also the "National Account for Infrastructures and Transport - Years 2018-2019", downloadable from the website of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (www.mit.gov.it), it is divided into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a large introductory part which, after a brief summary of the international economy, presents detailed and updated statistics and information on the evolution of the main aggregates of the national economy, on transport, on construction, on infrastructure programs, public works, unauthorized building and housing policies; - fourteen Chapters, one more than in previous editions, and in a considerable statistical appendix containing a significant number of tables and historical series of data and statistics on 	

infrastructures, vehicles, traffic and sector expenses by mode of transport, supply, demand and indicators of urban mobility, environment and externalities deriving from transport, trans-European transport networks and national and European programs on transport infrastructures and networks;

- additional folders and subfolders, many of which new and largely updated in early 2020, concerning other statistics as well as documents produced by sector bodies. In recent years, all the infrastructure and transport sectors have initiated significant digital transformations, in particular the development of innovative mobility;

The Ministry has launched, together with Public Institutions, Universities, Companies and Research Bodies, the regulatory framework for the experimentation of innovative vehicles and means of transport with autonomous and connected driving on public roads. All this provides, first of all, the modernization and digitization of road infrastructures, with the so-called smart roads, to make communication and interconnection with the vehicles that travel them possible, with the primary objective of increasing road safety, reducing cases of human error drastically, and the forecast of being able to activate new skills and professional figures, services with a high economic, social and environmental impact and conditions enabling technology transfer by the world of research.

In this regard, the CNIT, as regards quality, quantity, levels of harmonization and usability of the statistics produced, has been offering, for decades now, very useful information as a support for the implementation of the main innovative and growth programs in the sector and, in a context like the current one, it is absolutely essential to make choices of development and sectoral modernization qualitatively and quantitatively in line with the needs of citizens and businesses.

Art. 15 Transport Protocol - Supply and use of transport infrastructure

27. Are the state, development, and use of or improvement in large-capacity transport infrastructure and transport systems, and the reduction in environmental damage recorded and updated periodically in a reference document, and is a uniform presentation used for this purpose?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, where is this reference document published?

Yes, please see also the "National Infrastructure and Transport Account - Years 2018-2019", downloadable from the website of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (www.mit.gov.it)

28. If such a reference document is composed, does it represent the base for assessing the extent, to which the implementation measures applied have contributed to the achievement and further development of the objectives of the Alpine Convention and, in particular, this Protocol?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, what is the result of such an assessment?

Art. 16 Transport Protocol – Environmental quality objectives, standards and indicators

29. Have quality objectives for the establishment of sustainable transport been set and implemented?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, under what conditions has this been undertaken and based on which laws and regulations?

Yes, see for example the 2017 Budget Law of 11 December 2016, no. 232 art.1 paragraph 613 provides that "*In order to create a **national strategic plan of sustainable mobility** for the renewal of the bus fleet of local and regional public transport services, for the promotion and improvement of air quality with innovative technologies, in implementation of international agreements as well as the guidelines and legislation of the European Union, the Fund referred to in article 1, paragraph 866, of law no. 208, increased by 200 million euros for the year 2019 and by 250 million euros for each of the years from 2020 to 2033. For the promotion of the development and diffusion of alternative fuel buses, the Fund can also be used to finance the related technological support infrastructures. As part of the National Strategic Plan, a program of interventions is envisaged aimed at increasing the competitiveness of companies producing goods and services in the supply chain of public road transport and intelligent transport systems, through support for production investments aimed at the transition to more modern and sustainable forms of production, with particular reference to the research and development of alternative feeding methods, for which the expenditure of 2 million euros for the year 2017 and 50 million euros for each of the years 2018 and 2019_*"

See also the Ministerial Decree of 4 August 2017 "*Identification of the Guidelines for Urban Sustainable Mobility Plans*", pursuant to article 3, paragraph 7, of legislative decree no. 257, has

the purpose of favoring the homogeneous and coordinated application of **guidelines for the drafting of urban sustainable mobility plans (PUMS)**, throughout the national territory. In line with what is defined in the attachment to the 2017 Economy and Finance Document and without prejudice to the provisions of art. 3, paragraph 1, metropolitan cities proceed, making use of the guidelines adopted with this decree, to define the PUMS in order to access state funding of infrastructures for new interventions for rapid mass transport, such as metropolitan railway systems, metro and tram.

Art. 17 Transport Protocol - Coordination and information

30. Have joint meetings been held with other contracting parties Contracting Parties in order to reach agreements prior to any major transport-policy decisions, in particular in order to incorporate them in a harmonised cross-border regional planning policy?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

Are agreements and consolidation measures of such kind in place?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

--

31. Have joint meetings been held with other contracting parties Contracting Parties in order to encourage exchanges of information on the implementation of this Protocol and to evaluate the impact of the measures taken?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Italy constantly participates both in the working group of the Alpine Convention and in the Zurich group on transport, in addition, in the work of the European Union in the field of transport and in the work on the Eurovignette.

Art. 6 Transport Protocol - Reinforced national regulations

32. Has further action been taken or have further measures been adopted compared to what has been envisaged by the relevant Protocol?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples			

Difficulties in implementing the Transport Protocol

33. Have you encountered any difficulties in implementing the Transport Protocol and/or are you still encountering them?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			

Assessment of the effectiveness of adopted measures

34. Assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted!

Additional Comments:

H. Protocol of the Alpine Convention (1991) on Energy (Adopted on 16 October 1998)

Art. 2 Energy Protocol – Basic commitments

1. Is the use of renewable energy sources encouraged in the Alpine region encouraged in the scope of development programmes implemented jointly with other contracting parties?			
Yes	X	No	

2. Are protected areas and their buffer zones, other protected and quiet zones, as well as areas of unspoilt nature and countryside being preserved; and are energy infrastructures optimised according to the different levels of vulnerability, tolerance, and the ongoing deterioration of the Alpine ecosystem?			
Yes	x	No	

3. Is your State cooperating with other contracting parties with a view to developing methods for taking better account of the true costs in the field of energy?			
Yes	x	No	

4. Is international cooperation between institutions, directly concerned with the problems linked to energy and the environment promoted, with the purpose of encouraging an agreement on the solutions to common problems?			
Yes	X ¹⁵	No	

5. Which of the following forms of cooperation are in place? Please check the appropriate option(s).	
Bilateral agreement	X
Multilateral agreement	X
Financial support	X
Education/training	
Joint projects	X

¹⁵ IRENA program and technical and financial support for the NEXUS project of the United Nation Water Convention on the conflict of water resources between energy and agriculture, carried out in Italy on the Isonzo between Italy and Slovenia

Other	X
If you checked “Yes” under “Other”, please elaborate on the form(s) of cooperation taking place.	
Consultations with other countries and participation in cooperation programs between States	
Describe, which form(s) of cooperation work(s) best and explain why.	

Art. 3 Energy Protocol - Conformity with international law and other policies

6. Is the Energy Protocol implemented in accordance with international legal standards, particularly those of the Alpine Convention and the Protocols drafted pursuant to it, and in accordance with current international agreements?			
Yes	X	No	

Art. 5 Energy Protocol - Energy saving and rational use

7. Are concepts to make energy use more environmentally friendly promoted, and are energy saving and rational energy use – particularly concerning production processes, public services and large hotel complexes, as well as facilities for transport and sport and leisure activities – considered as priorities in this regard?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
The white certificate mechanism, which came into force in 2005, is the main tool for promoting energy efficiency in Italy.			

White certificates are negotiable securities that certify the achievement of savings in the final uses of energy through interventions and projects to increase energy efficiency. One certificate is equivalent to saving one Ton of Oil Equivalent (TOE).

Also called Energy Efficiency Certificates (TEE), white certificates are the main incentive mechanism for energy efficiency in the industrial sector, network infrastructures, services and transport, but also concern interventions carried out in the civil sector and behavioral measures.

The GSE (Energy Services Manager) recognizes a certificate for each TEP of savings achieved thanks to the implementation of the energy efficiency intervention. Upon indication of the GSE, the certificates are then issued by the Energy Markets Manager (GME) on specific accounts.

White certificates can be exchanged and valued on the market platform managed by GME or through bilateral negotiations. To this end, all the subjects admitted to the mechanism are included in GME's Electronic Register of Energy Efficiency Certificates.

The economic value of the securities is defined in the trading sessions on the market.

The system provides for primary energy savings obligations for electricity and natural gas distributors with more than 50,000 end customers (the "obliged parties") and assigns objectives to be achieved for each year.

The obliged parties can fulfill the savings obligation quota in two ways:

- by directly carrying out the energy efficiency projects admitted to the mechanism
- by purchasing the securities from the other parties admitted to the mechanism

8. Have measures and regulations been adopted specifically for any of the following areas:	Yes	No
Improving insulation in buildings and the efficiency of heating systems	X	
Optimising the performance of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems	X	
Periodic monitoring and reduction (where necessary) of polluting emissions from thermal plants	X	
Saving energy through modern technological processes for energy use and conversion	X	
Individual calculation of the costs of heating and hot water	X	
Planning and promoting new buildings, which use low-energy technologies	X	
Promoting and implementing municipal or local energy and climate projects in accordance with measures provided for in Article 2, paragraph 1, litera c of the Energy Protocol	X	
Improving energy performance in buildings undergoing renovation and encouraging the use of environmentally-friendly heating systems	X	

Art. 6 Energy Protocol - Renewable energy resources

9. Are renewable energy resources, which are environmentally friendly and do not harm the countryside promoted and used preferentially?			
Yes	X	No	

10. Which general instruments and measures (e.g. feed-in remunerations, subsidy programmes, research funding etc.) are implemented for expanding the use of renewable energies?
<p>The first scheme to support renewable energy sources (RES) was launched in Italy in 1992, including in the incentives all the electric RES technologies (FER-E), this scheme is of the FIT type (Feed in Tariff), also known as CIP6. This legislation contained, for incentive purposes, the equation of renewable sources properly so-called with similar ones, ie thermal sources with the use of wastewater.</p> <p>The latters, characterized by power and plant costs higher by several orders of magnitude than the renewables available at the time, quickly exhausted the economic capacity of the capital incentives of these laws (9 and 10 of 1991 and CIP6 of 1992) delaying, according to some analysts, the production of true renewable energy.</p>

Currently, the incentive for renewable energy sources in Italy is mainly based on the following mechanisms: Green Certificates (CV) and all-inclusive tariff, Energy Account, Thermal Account, Community, national and regional contributions.

The RES-E incentives (renewable electricity, excluding photovoltaics) have been operational since 2013.

The **FER 1 Decree (of 4 July 2019, in the Official Gazette no.186 of 9 August 2019)** encourages the production of electricity produced by on shore wind, solar photovoltaic, hydroelectric and gas plants residual from purification processes.

The incentive scheme is therefore differentiated by renewable source, size of the plants, date of construction or connection to the distribution network.

The Renewables Decree divides the incentivized plants into 4 groups based on type, source and category of intervention:

Group A: on-shore wind farms of new construction, complete reconstruction, reactivation or enhancement; newly built photovoltaic systems.

Group A-2: newly built photovoltaic systems, whose modules are installed to replace roofs of buildings and rural buildings on which the complete removal of eternity or asbestos is operated.

Group B: newly built hydroelectric plants, complete reconstruction (excluding plants on the aqueduct), reactivation or upgrading; gas plants residues from purification processes of new construction, reactivation or upgrading.

Group C: on-shore wind power plants subject to total or partial refurbishment; hydroelectric; gas residues from purification processes.

According to the Cip provision n. 6/92, plants powered by renewable sources in Italy are those that produce electricity using the sun, wind, water, geothermal resources, tides, wave motion and the transformation of organic and inorganic waste or biomass.

11. Are the concepts featuring any of the following?	Si	No
Promotion of the use of decentralised plants for the use of renewable energy sources such as water, the sun, and biomass	X	
Promotion of the use of renewable energy resources, even in combination with existing conventional supplies	X	

Promotion of energy, produced through the rational use of water and wood from sustainably managed mountain forests	X	
--	---	--

12. If the use of decentralised energy generation systems is promoted and encouraged, please describe how.

Please see general part **XI Art. 2, paragraph 2, letter k of the CA General obligations in the field of energy** and the aforementioned on the subject.

13. Have the shares of the listed renewable energy sources, used for power, heat, or fuel generation increased, decreased, or remained the same for the three mentioned segments since the Energy Protocol entered into force? (Please check the appropriate option(s).) Note: The information concerns the entire territory of the State	Increased ¹⁶	No change	Decreased
Sun	X		
Biomass	X		
Water	X		
Wind	X		
Geothermal energy	X		

Art. 7 Energy Protocol - Hydroelectric power

14. Are the ecological functions of watercourses and the integrity of the landscape maintained through appropriate measures, such as establishing minimum flows and implementing standards for the reduction of artificial fluctuations in water level; and is animal migration guaranteed both in the case of new hydroelectric plants and previously existing ones (where possible)?			
Yes	X	No	

¹⁶ Italian official sources, starting with the MISE, which publishes news and decrees on the subject and the GSE, which deals with promoting renewable sources and energy efficiency. members two objectives: cover gross final energy consumption with 20% of renewables by 2020 (for Italy the goal is 17%). Cover final energy consumption related to transport with 10% of renewables by 2020. Italy responded in 2010 with a national ten-year plan, PAN, National Action Plan for renewable energies, in which these objectives were articulated and expanded, and in which the regulatory but above all economic tools to achieve it were outlined, for example forms of incentives for the adoption, for civil or industrial use, of energy from renewable sources. The latest statistical report available refers to data from 2018, so it accounts for 80% of the 2010-2020 decade on the path to renewables in Italy with respect to European targets. According to this report, Italy was already more than in line with the European target of 17% in 2018

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

The most innovative dynamics of the national energy system are manifested in the sectors of renewable sources, energy efficiency and the use of gas infrastructures, in line with the commitments undertaken by our country also in the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) transmitted to the European Commission on 31 December 2019.

For renewable energy sources (RES - biomass, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, solar), growth trends were recorded in all sectors of use (electricity, heat, transport); the estimated share of total national energy consumption covered by renewables has exceeded the 18% threshold. RES are confirmed as a strategic resource also in economic and employment terms, for the sustainable development of the country. As for the thermal sector, investments remain in line with those estimated in the previous year, around 3 billion euros. On the other hand, investments in new plants for the production of electricity, with values around 1.6 billion, were slightly down.¹⁷

15. Are water resources in areas reserved for drinking water, conservation areas and their buffer zones, quiet zones, as well as in areas of unspoilt nature and countryside protected properly?

Yes

X

No

If the answer is “Yes”, what measures have been taken for this purpose?

The legislation concerning the **authorization procedures for the construction and operation of hydroelectric power generation plants** is represented by Legislative Decree no. 387/2003, which introduced the simplified single authorization procedure for RES plants, and the subsequent implementation guidelines (Ministerial Decree of 10 September 2010).

Table A attached to article 12 of Legislative Decree no. 387/2003 indicates in 100 kW the electrical power above which hydroelectric plants must necessarily be authorized through the single authorization procedure. The single authorization, which constitutes the right to build and operate the plant, is issued at the end of a "single procedure" carried out within the framework of the Conference of services (law no. 241/1990), in which all the administrations concerned participate. Below 100 kW of power, it is possible to opt for the PAS (Simplified authorization procedure), introduced by Legislative Decree no. 28/2011 in place of the previous DIA. There is also a particular case (point 12.7 of the national guidelines) in which the small hydroelectric plant can be considered as a free building activity and therefore be built through prior communication to the Municipality. These are hydroelectric plants "built in existing buildings, as long as they do not alter

¹⁷ https://dgsaie.mise.gov.it/pub/sen/relazioni/relazione_annuale_situazione_energetica_nazionale_dati_2019.pdf

the volumes and surfaces, do not involve changes in the intended use, do not concern the structural parts of the building, do not involve an increase in the number of real estate units and do not imply an increase of urban parameters "; these plants, moreover, must" have a generation capacity compatible with the exchange regime on site ".

It should be noted that all these authorization procedures are not coordinated, at a regulatory level, with the rules for issuing the Concession. For example, net of some regional simplifications, the procedure for obtaining the Concession does not flow into the authorization procedure but precedes it. In practice, this involves a "double procedure" (Concession + authorization for construction and operation), which results in a strong lengthening of the authorization times for hydroelectric plants, which is very penalizing compared to other RES.

Finally, the more purely environmental procedures that characterize the authorization process of hydroelectric plants also deserve a mention, also due to the numerous environmental matrices involved (water, flora, fauna, land consumption, etc.). The main environmental procedures are represented by the Environmental Impact Assessment, by the screening or by the Verification of subjection to the EIA and by the Incidence Assessment.

According to the provisions of Legislative Decree 152/2006, the Environmental Impact Assessment is the responsibility of the state only in the case of "hydroelectric power plants with concession power exceeding 30 MW including dams and directly enslaved reservoirs". On the other hand, the following three types of hydroelectric plants are subject to screening, which is the responsibility of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano:

- with a nominal power of concession exceeding 100 kW;
- managed by reclamation and irrigation consortia, with a nominal power of concession exceeding 250 kW;
- built on existing channels or pipelines, without increasing the derivative flow rate, with nominal concession power exceeding 250 kW.

The purpose of the screening is to assess whether a plant can have a significant impact on the environment and whether - consequently - it should be subjected to the EIA (in this case, the responsibility of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces). If a plant falls even partially in protected areas, the EIA is immediately triggered without being subjected to screening. It should also be taken into consideration that the guidelines for screening (Ministerial Decree of the Environment March 30, 2015) have integrated the purely dimensional criteria with which Legislative Decree 152/2006 indicates the thresholds for subjecting or not to EIA / screening.

Therefore, in the face of additional environmental criteria considered in assessing the environmental impact of a project (such as, for example, the cumulation with other projects on the same territory), the threshold of 100 or 250 kW may not be a sufficient guarantee for the 'exclusion from screening.

Finally, the Impact Assessment is activated when the plant project falls within SIC areas (Site of Community Importance) or ZPS (Special Protection Areas), or when it is located outside these areas but may have an influence on them. There are no dimensional thresholds under which one is exempted from this procedure.

16. Are incentives or provisions in place for the purpose of encouraging the reopening of decommissioned hydroelectric plants – in accordance with the provision under paragraph (1) on the protection of aquatic ecosystems and other related systems – rather than building new ones?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

From a territorial point of view, 80.5% of the plants are installed in the North. The Italian regions in which there is the greatest installed power are Lombardia with 5,082 MW distributed in 542 plants, Trentino-Alto Adige with 3,288 MW and 744 plants, Piemonte with 2,687 MW and 760 plants and Veneto with 1,150 MW and 356 implants.

In Italy, the trend recently is to repower existing hydroelectric plants rather than building new ones and compared to other renewable sources there has been a decrease. The installations in recent years are almost exclusively attributable to run-of-the-river plants with a power of less than 1 MW.

This also in harmony with the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 provides for the renaturalization of 25,000 km of watercourses in Europe and this contrasts with the withdrawals to which mountain water bodies are subjected for most of their course, in order to insignificant energy production. It is necessary to initiate interventions for the renaturalization and restoration of river continuity such as to increase biodiversity, the environmental and landscape quality of the river areas and the safety of the territory itself.

17. Has any research been conducted on how to encourage end-consumers of Alpine resources to pay market-related prices and how the local population could be fairly compensated for services supplied in the general interest?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is "Yes", please elaborate on the findings.			

Art. 8 Energy Protocol - Energy from fossil fuels

18. Are the best available techniques applied in new thermal power stations, using fossil fuels to produce electricity or heat?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is "Yes", is this approach governed by laws and regulations?			
Yes	x	No	

19. Are measures in place to limit emissions from existing plants in the Alpine region as far as possible through the use of appropriate technologies and/or fuel types?			
Yes	x	No	
What impact have the actions taken had on the emission volume? (Please check the appropriate option(s).)	Increased	No change	Decreased
			x

20. Have the technical and economic feasibility as well as the environmental compatibility of replacing fossil-fuel thermal plants with plants based on renewable energy sources been examined and tested through decentralised systems?

Yes	x	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please elaborate on the findings.

This feasibility analysis has largely been carried out and socio-economic evaluations are still ongoing.

21. Have appropriate measures been adopted for promoting cogeneration in order for energy to be used more rationally?

Yes	x	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, in the context of the PNIEC, see what is illustrated above.

22. Have emission and immission monitoring systems located in border regions been coordinated with and connected to similar systems, maintained by neighbouring contracting parties?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, as required under international agreements and in particular the European ones on the subject.

Art. 9 Energy Protocol - Nuclear energy

23. Is a comprehensive exchange of information on plants and other nuclear installations which have, or could have, consequences for the Alpine region taking place within the framework of international conventions with the aim to ensure long-term protection of the health of the people, the flora and the fauna, and their biocoenosis, habitat, and mutual interactions?			
Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples			
<p>Yes, within the limits established by international agreements. However, Italy, by choice, has not produced nuclear energy for years. However, there is a plant close to the Alpine area being decommissioned in Trino Vercellese:</p> <p>The “Enrico Fermi” nuclear power plant in Trino was built by a consortium of companies led by Edison and represented the first Italian industrial initiative in the nuclear sector. Its construction began in 1961. After just three years, in October 1964, the power plant began producing electricity. The PWR (Pressurized Water Reactor) type plant had an electrical production capacity of 270 Mwe. In 1966 ownership passed to Enel and in 1987, the day after the nuclear referendum, the plant was shut down.</p> <p>In 1990 the plant was definitively decommissioned. Since then, the safe maintenance of structures and systems to protect the population and the environment has been guaranteed. The power plant, with the best standard of performance among the Italian ones, produced a total of 26 billion kWh of electricity. In 1999 Sogin became the owner of it with the aim of carrying out its decommissioning.</p> <p>Another example, the Caorso nuclear power plant, the largest in Italy, with a power of 860 MW, was designed and built in the early seventies by the Enel - Ansaldo Meccanica Nucleare - GETSCO group.</p> <p>The power plant, of type BWR (Boiling Water Reactor), belongs to the second generation of nuclear plants. The connection with the national electricity grid took place in May 1978, the operation began in December 1981. In October 1986 the plant was stopped for the periodic refueling and was never restarted, even after the outcome of the 1987 nuclear referendum.</p> <p>In 1990 it was decided to permanently stop the commercial operation of the plant. Since then, the safe maintenance of structures and systems to protect the population and the environment has been guaranteed.</p> <p>The plant, in its short period of operation, produced approximately 29 billion kWh. In 1999 Sogin became the owner of the plant with the aim of carrying out its decommissioning. The preparatory activities for the dismantling were initiated following the issuance of the Decree of the Ministry of</p>			

Industry, Trade and Crafts (now Economic Development) in 2000, which authorized the accelerated decommissioning strategy of the plant.

In 2008, the Environmental Compatibility Decree (VIA) was obtained for the plant decommissioning project. In 2014, the Ministry of Economic Development issued the decree for the decommissioning of the plant which allows, through the preparation and authorization of individual projects, to complete the dismantling of the plant.

24. Have systems for monitoring environmental radioactivity been coordinated with and connected to similar systems, maintained by other contracting parties?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.

Yes, within the limits established by international agreements. However, Italy, by choice, has not produced nuclear energy for years. However, there is a plant close to the Alpine area undergoing decommissioning in Trino Vercellese. See previous answer.

Art. 10 Energy Protocol - Transport and energy distribution

25. Are all existing infrastructures subject to rationalisation and optimisation with regard to the requirements for environmental protection and especially with regard to the need to preserve very sensitive ecosystems and the landscape, and are steps to protect the local population and the Alpine environment taken at the same time where necessary?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			
In Italy, environmental compatibility studies are carried out and the construction of plants of high environmental importance is subjected to assessments, see what has been described above.			

26. Are measures being implemented to facilitate the use of pre-existing transmission lines and grids wherever possible?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how.			

27. Is the importance of protected areas and their buffer zones, other protected and quiet zones, as well as areas of unspoilt nature, landscape, and birdlife taken into account particularly?			
Yes	x	No	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide concrete examples.			
Environmental compatibility studies and assessment procedures are carried out in Italy, see what has been said previously on the subject of AIA, VIA, VAS and VINCA.			

Art. 11 Energy Protocol - Renaturalisation and environmental engineering

28. What are the conditions under which the restoration of aquatic locations and environments must be undertaken after the completion of public or private works in the energy field, which impact the Alpine environment and ecosystems? (Briefly describe the state of affairs and list the relevant laws and regulations.)

--

Art. 12 Energy Protocol - Environmental impact analysis

29. Are initial evaluations of the environmental impact of any planned power plant under Articles 7, 8, 9, and 10 of this Protocol and of possible substantial changes made to these plants conducted in accordance with national legislation and international conventions and agreements?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please list the relevant laws and regulations and summarize their content.

See what has been said previously on the subject of AIA, VIA, VAS and VINCA.

30. Are the relevant national laws and regulations containing provisions that mandate the implementation of the best available techniques for the purpose to eliminating or limiting the impact on the environment?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

31. Is the decommissioning of disused and non-environmentally friendly plants envisaged as a possible approach towards eliminating or limiting the impact on the environment?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, under what conditions has the above mentioned been undertaken and based on which laws and regulations?

Yes, see for example what was previously said about the decommissioned Trino Vercellese nuclear power plant.

32. Are the impacts on the Alpine environment and the territorial and socio-economic effects of the construction of new, large power plants or of significant increases in the capacity of the existing infrastructure respectively evaluated in accordance with Article 12 of this Protocol and are other contracting parties recognised the right to consultation at international level on projects of such kind with potential cross-border effects?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

Art. 13 Energy Protocol - Dialogue

33. Are consultation between contracting parties taking place prior to the start of any project, which may have cross-border effects?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

34. Are contracting parties concerned given the opportunity to present their case in a timely fashion regarding projects, which may have cross-border effects?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, are the statements and opinions issued by the contracting parties involved taken into account when issuing permits?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

35. Is there a legal framework in place for consultation and case presentation proceedings as well as procedures for taking statements and opinions of contracting parties involved into account when issuing permits?

Yes	X	No	
-----	---	----	--

If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples. List the relevant regulation(s).

Yes, for example in the Autonomous Province of Bolzano the consideration that rotors and wind turbines can affect the landscape has led the Provincial Government to put the brakes on the development of wind energy production in South Tyrol. Even in the face of the fact that requests are piling up, the Executive has verified the situation and found that the disadvantages, especially on the landscape, are prevalent.

36. Have other contracting parties promptly informed and consulted with your State about undertaking a project in the field of “Energy” with a potentially significant cross-border impact before commencing to implement concrete plans?

Yes		Not always		No	
-----	--	------------	--	----	--

If the answer is “No” or “Not always”, please elaborate on the case(s), in which your State was not informed or consulted and state: a) the name of the contracting party that did not fulfil its obligation in the relevant case(s); and b) the approximate timeline during which the project(s) in question was/were implemented.

Art. 14 Energy Protocol – Further action

37. Has further action been taken or have further measures been adopted compared to what has been envisaged by this Protocol?			
Yes	X	No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			
Elimination of nuclear power generation.			

Difficulties in implementing the Energy Protocol

38. Have you encountered any difficulties in implementing the Energy Protocol and/or are you still encountering them?			
Yes		No	
If the answer is “Yes”, please provide concrete examples.			

Assessment of the effectiveness of adopted measures

39. Assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted!

Additional Comments: