

2014-2020 programming resources

EUR 144.8 bln, broken down as follows:

- EUR 44.8 bln – European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds
- EUR 1.1 bln – European Territorial Cooperation (ETC)
- EUR 0.6 bln – European Fund for Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)
- EUR 98.4 bln – National resources.

2014-2020 programming cycle –

Advancement

- Expenditure certified to the EU at 28.02.2021: EUR 24.1 bln, i.e. 46.8% of programmed resources.

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)

It is part of the **Next Generation EU (NGEU)** programme, namely the EUR-750-bln package agreed upon by the European Union in response to the pandemic crisis. The Italian Plan envisages **EUR-191.5-bln** investments financed through the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), key instrument of the NGEU. A further **EUR-30.6-bln** allocation is envisaged by the National Plan for Complementary Investments (Art. 1 of Decree-Law No. 59 of 6 May 2021). The total investment planned is therefore equal to **EUR 222.1 bln**. In particular, 40 per cent of the resources are earmarked for Southern Italy, broken down across the six Missions pursued by the Plan:

- Digitisation, innovation, competitiveness and culture
- Green revolution and ecological transition
- Sustainable mobility infrastructure
- Education and Research
- Inclusion and Cohesion
- Health.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

It is a programme of action aimed at **people, planet, prosperity and peace**.

Signed in 2015 by the governments of the 193 member states of the United Nations and approved by the UN General Assembly, the Agenda sets out 17 **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** to be achieved by 2030.

The 17 Goals address the three aspects of sustainable development – economic, social and ecological – and aim to end poverty, combat inequality, tackle climate change, and build peaceful societies that respect human rights.

In this context, the European Union presented a wide-ranging programme of action to be implemented over the next five years to achieve the 2030 SDGs, including in relation to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

At national level, the **National Strategy for Sustainable Development** is the coordinating instrument to implement the UN 2030 Agenda.

The Territorial Cohesion Agency (ACT) is committed to achieving the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda also through the recently-designed 2030 Plan for Southern Italy, strongly aimed at the same objectives.



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The Territorial Cohesion Agency

The Territorial Cohesion Agency (ACT) promotes economic development, cohesion and social solidarity, and undertakes ad-hoc actions to remove economic and social imbalances by enhancing Cohesion Policy planning, coordination and monitoring in Italy.

Why is Cohesion Policy important?

Cohesion Policy is the **main investment policy** of the European Union and supports:

- Job creation
- Competitiveness among businesses
- Economic growth
- Sustainable development
- Improving citizens' quality of life.

Cohesion Policy aims at supporting lagging-behind regions, so that they can reduce the economic, social and territorial disparities that still exist across the European Union.

... And in Italy?

Cohesion Policy is financed with both EU resources (European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds) and national resources (Italy's Development and Cohesion Fund – CSF).

For the 2014-2020 programming cycle, Cohesion Policy aims to promote **smart, sustainable and inclusive growth** by implementing ad-hoc regional and national operational programmes (ROPs and NOPs).

Cohesion Policy

