

Mission	5
Cluster	2
Related Measure (Reform or Investment)	PINQuA - Innovation Programme for Housing Quality
Responsibility for reporting and Implementation	Barbara CASAGRANDE
Date	10.04.2021

Environmental objectives	Step 1		Questions	Step 2	
	Does the measure have no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on this objective or contribute to support this objective?	Justification if A, B or C has been selected		Yes/No	Substantive Justification if NO has been selected
1. Climate change mitigation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to significant GHG emissions?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measure is not expected to lead to significant GHG emissions because:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The buildings are not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.</li> <li>The renovation programme has the potential to reduce energy use, increase energy efficiency, leading to a substantial improvement in energy performance of the buildings concerned, and reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, it will contribute to the national target of energy efficiency increase per year, set out according to the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) and the contributions to the Paris Climate Agreement established at the national level.</li> <li>The renovation programme will, amongst others, include the replacement of coal/oil-based heating systems with gas condensing boilers.</li> <li>The investments in gas condensing boilers are a part of a wider energy efficiency building renovation programme, in line with long-term renovation strategies under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, and leading to a substantial improvement in energy performance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2. Climate change adaptation	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the measure itself or on people, nature or assets?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mechanism of selection of projects within the Program expressly provides for a series of screening criteria on issues related to adaptation to climate change. Compliance with these criteria is an essential condition for the eligibility of the project within the program. In addition, the activities related to the renovation of buildings will allow the current regulations, ensuring, other things being equal, an improvement in terms of resilience of the buildings to extreme climate. In case of investments over 10 million, a specific vulnerability and climate risk assessment, related to flooding, snow, arising sea level, rainfall, etc. will be performed in order to identify, to select and to implement the relevant adaptation measures, accordingly to the Eu Framework.</li> <li>Therefore, there are no risks of negative climate impacts on other people, nature and resources, nor obstacles to adaptation measures elsewhere.</li> </ul>
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to be detrimental: (i) to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or (ii) to the good environmental status of marine waters?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Programme primarily involves activities to rehabilitate existing buildings. The foreseeable impact of these activities on the use or additional exploitation of water resources is therefore negligible. In addition, there are no risks of environmental degradation related to the protection of water quality and water stress.</li> </ul>
4. The circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to: (i) lead to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or (ii) lead to significant inefficiencies in the direct or indirect use of any natural resource at any stage of its life cycle which are not minimised by adequate measures; or (iii) cause significant and long-term harm to the environment in respect to the circular economy (art. 27 of the Taxonomy)?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The interventions foreseen by the measure fall within the interventions foreseen by art. 13 of the Taxonomy Regulation, in particular in the letter: b) increase the durability, reparability, possibility of improvement or reusability of products, in particular in design and manufacturing activities; g) prevent or reduce the production of waste, including the production of waste resulting from the extraction of minerals and the construction and demolition of buildings. In fact, the project selection mechanism within the Program expressly provides for a series of screening criteria on issues related to the circular economy and the reuse of second raw material, particularly in renovation activities. In the project selection mechanism, criteria linked to compliance with the Minimum Environmental Criteria (CAM) on recovered and recycled material as well as on the prevention of the consumption of non-renewable resources are expressly provided for. In particular, selection and evaluation criteria are adopted based, by way of example, on the volume of material recycled or reused and on the volume of material coming from limited distance procurement (&lt; 50 km).</li> </ul>
5. Pollution prevention and control to air, water or land	D. No, the measure requires a substantive DNSh assessment.		Is the measure expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measure complies with existing national and regional pollution reduction plans. Furthermore, it is not expected to lead to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land because:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The replacement of oil-based heating systems in particular will lead to significant reductions of emissions to air and a subsequent improvement in air quality standard, as well as in public health.</li> <li>The operators carrying out the renovation will be required to ensure that construction components and materials used in the building renovation do not contain asbestos nor substances of very high concern included in the list of substances subject to authorisation set out in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.</li> <li>Measures will be taken in order to reduce noise, dust and pollutants emissions during the renovation works</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	A. The measure has no or an insignificant foreseeable impact on the environmental objective related to the direct and primary indirect effects of the measure across its life cycle, given its nature, and as such is considered compliant with DNSh for the relevant objective	<p>The foreseeable impact of the activity supported by the measure on this environmental objective is insignificant, given both the direct and primary indirect effects across the life cycle. The building renovation program does not concern buildings located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites and major biodiversity areas, as well as other protected areas).</p> <p>The programme intervenes in established urban contexts and does not affect buildings located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas.</p>	Is the measure expected to be: (i) significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or (ii) detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest?		