

SAN MARINO'S IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW /2021



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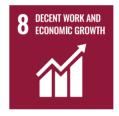




























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MESSAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE CAPTAINS REGENT

We live in a time of unprecedented challenges. The need for cooperation and solidarity between nations to address the difficulties affecting all of us is more tangible than ever before. Issues such climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic and migration have made this even more evident. These are epoch-making challenges that know no frontiers and no country can face them alone.

In recent years, some of the inhabitants of our planet have experienced an unprecedented period of peace, prosperity and technological progress, which has enabled significant groups of women and men to free themselves from the terrible evils that have plagued their lives for too many years, such as hunger, poverty and inequality Nevertheless, we must leave no one behind.

Many people still suffer from discriminations on the basis of their identity, the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of our society are still affected by violence, lot of people still face enormous economic difficulties. These facts are a call to increase our individual and common efforts.

The 2030 Agenda represents the hope for the entire family of nations living on this planet to find synergies and solutions to achieve a more prosperous future for all, especially for those whose expectations and needs have been neglected for far too long.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the Agenda 2030 help us to imagine and reach a shared target of economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.

The Republic of San Marino strongly believes in the principles enshrined in the 2030 Agenda and in the opportunity we have to improve living conditions at home and globally through it.

Therefore, we are pleased to present the Republic of San Marino's first Voluntary National Review. This work represents a tool to help us better understand our achievements and the goals that our Country still wants and needs to achieve in the remaining years to 2030.

This report also testifies to the concrete commitment of the institutions and citizens of the Republic of San Marino to promote multilateralism and protect the principles that inspired the birth of the United Nations Organization. We congratulate and thank the UN institutions for their tireless work in affirming, promoting and protecting these principles and for their continuous efforts to make such principles a daily reality for all people.

With this report, finally, the Republic of San Marino wants to renew its commitment to a better, fairer and more sustainable world, not only for the benefit of its citizens today but also for future generations, in our Country and everywhere else.

The Captains Regent Gian Carlo Venturini – Marco Nicolini

MESSAGE BY MINISTER OF TERRITORY, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE STEFANO CANTI

With great satisfaction, I am pleased to present San Marino's first Voluntary National Review on the Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, illustrated on 13 July 2021 at the United Nations High Level Political Forum (HLPF). The HLPF meeting held from 6 to 15 July 2021, under the aegis of the Economic and Social Council, provided an opportunity to exchange views, update and review the strategies implemented by States to achieve the 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Our first Voluntary National Review is a tool to foster understanding of our successes and the goals that our country wants and needs to achieve in the remaining years to 2030.

San Marino is a small country in terms of territorial extension, but it is the oldest constitutional Republic in the world and represents an important stage in the development of democratic models in Europe and worldwide.

San Marino and Mount Titano are an exceptional testimony of the establishment of a representative democracy based on civic autonomy and self-governance and an exceptional testimony of a living cultural tradition that has lasted for one thousand seven hundred and twenty years.

The VNR was drafted and shared within the Working Group for Sustainable Development, which I have the honour of coordinating in my capacity as Minister of Territory, Environment and Agriculture, thanks to the support of all the Directors of Public Administration Departments and the contributions of civil society through Associations and Organisations operating on the territory, including the Friday For Future Movement. The latter has stimulated a

constructive debate on the issues of the 2030 Agenda, demonstrating that San Marino population is extremely sensitive to environmental, social and economic issues, as well as to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this document, the Republic of San Marino has analysed all the goals, with the exception of Goal 14 on the sustainable use and conservation of the seas and marine resources. The document is divided into 17 sections and addresses 16 of the Agenda's goals, with the exception of the one devoted to the seas, with the addition of a whole final chapter dedicated to "Sustainable Tourism", which was considered by the rapporteurs to be the feature most related to San Marino's identity.

The Review is a snapshot of the current state of our Republic, with up-to-date data and trends related to the development of the territory over the last 10 years. The document illustrates two characteristic features of San Marino society, namely a free healthcare system for all citizens and an average poverty rate among the lowest in the world.

I will not hide the fact that the drafting of this Review has highlighted the difficulties, for a State with a small administration like San Marino, related to the exhaustive collection of statistical data in compliance with the UN models and guidelines. This is the main reason why we have preferred to include the available data in the chapters dedicated to each goal. However, following the work done to prepare the Review, we have initiated an internal discussion and debate on how to organise and provide for an accurate and continuous data collection system, which would make them more easily available to the Institutions.

The work has certainly not ended and must necessarily continue. Indeed, for each goal, in addition to highlighting two positive aspects, i.e. strengths, two weaknesses were identified, i.e. situations that need to be addressed and solved in order to achieve high quality standards. In this regard, the next objective will be to identify future strategies and projects for the achievement of the Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda with the participation of all employers' associations, trade unions and civil society, in order to draw up the "Plan of interventions to achieve the sustainable development goals", with particular reference to interventions aimed at combating and adapting to climate change. This will be the real challenge of the near future, which will involve all of us.

I would like to express my most sincere thanks to all those who have collaborated and to all the members of the Working Group for Sustainable Development for making this first important achievement possible.

I conclude this introductory message with a beautiful sentence by Pope Francis: "Cultivating and caring for creation is an instruction of God which he gave not only at the beginning of history, but has also given to each one of us; it is part of his plan; it means making the world increase with responsibility, transforming it so that it may be a garden, an inhabitable place for us all.".

Stefano Canti Minister of Territory, Environment and Agriculture

THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO AT A GLANCE

San Marino is one of the world's oldest republics and the "only surviving city-State, representing an important stage in the development of democratic models in Europe and worldwide" (Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adopted by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee on 7 July 2008). "San Marino and Mount Titano are an exceptional testimony of the establishment of a representative democracy based on civic autonomy and self-governance, with a unique uninterrupted continuity as the capital of a Republic which has always been independent since the thirteenth century. San Marino is an exceptional testimony of a living cultural tradition that has lasted for seven hundred years".

The Republic of San Marino is a State characterized by peculiar institutions. The Captains Regent are the Heads of State. They are two and they jointly exercise power. They remain in office six months. The investiture of the Captains Regent takes place on 1 April and on 1 October of each year. The legislative power is exercised by the Great and General Council (Parliament), composed of 60 members elected by universal suffrage every five years. The Congress of State (Government) is the executive body, which is composed of the Ministers elected by the Great and General Council.

The Republic of San Marino has a territorial extension of 61.19 square kilometers. It is located in the middle of the European continent and of the Mediterranean region, in the Centre-North of Italy. It has no outlet to the sea, although it is only about 10 km from the Adriatic coast. The territory is surrounded by the Italian regions Emilia Romagna and Marche.

The State capital is the City of San Marino. Italian is its official language and euro its currency. Mount Titano, on whose peaks the three typical towers rise, is 750 m a.s.l.

The climate is temperate, with snowfall in the winter season, mostly in the upper part of the territory, above 500-600 m.

As of 2021, its resident population amounts to 33,600 inhabitants, of whom 5,510 are foreigners. Approximately 13,370 San Marino citizens reside abroad, in all the world's continents, but mainly in Italy, the United States, France and Argentina.

San Marino is not a member country of the European Union. However, negotiations for an association agreement with the EU started in 2015. San Marino has been a member of the UN since 1992, of the Council of Europe since 1988 and, before that, of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe since 1973 (at that time it was called Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe - CSCE). It has diplomatic relations with 145 countries. The country has a diversified economy based on small and medium enterprises covering the industrial sector, banking and financial services, trade, tourism, agriculture and handicraft. As of February 2021, in San Marino there are around 5,000 economic operators in various sectors, 2,675 companies, a medium to

highly educated workforce of 22,559 people, including 19,763 employees (of whom 3,758 are employed in the Public Sector), around 1,621 self-employed and 1,172 unemployed. In addition, there are 6,020 cross-border workers who reside outside the borders but work permanently in San Marino companies. Traditionally, the people of San Marino cherish the promotion of peaceful dialogue among peoples and the protection of human rights. These principles are reflected in foreign policy through the so-called "active" neutrality and the promotion of human rights, with a focus on inter-religious dialogue and the abolition of the death penalty.

Under Article 1 of the Declaration on the Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order, generally recognized rules of international law are an integral part of San Marino legal system. The Republic is therefore committed to aligning its acts and conduct with such rules. It is also committed to recognizing the provisions set forth in the international declarations on human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to adhering, in its international policy, to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

SAN MARINO'S FIRST VNR

This Voluntary National Review (VNR) is the first edition submitted by San Marino. Its drafting, which began in 2017, has been coordinated by San Marino Public Administration and has drawn on the support and contributions of all Departments of the Administration, in addition to the civil society through Non-Governmental Associations and Organizations present in the territory. The latter, especially in the last few months before publication, have stimulated a constructive debate on the topics covered by the 2030 Agenda, demonstrating that San Marino population is extremely sensitive to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The contributions to each Goal of the 2030 Agenda, with the exception of Goal 14 on the sustainable use and conservation of the seas and marine resources, have been drafted by the Departments responsible for each matter, with the fundamental assistance of the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office as the main repository of data on San Marino.

Since 2020, the VNR has been edited by an "editor-in-chief" external to the Public Administration and responsible for collecting the various contributions made by the Departments, as well as for harmonizing them in a consolidated text that should be as homogeneous and complete as possible.

The drafting of this VNR has highlighted the difficulties for a State with a small administration such as San Marino to be able to benefit from an exhaustive collection of statistical data in compliance with the UN models and guidelines. This is the main reason why, unlike other countries, San Marino has not included a statistical annex in this VNR but has preferred to include the available data in the chapters dedicated to each SDG.

Nevertheless, this first review is full of detailed information and analyses

that will help the reader, both from San Marino and from abroad, to better understand the country's situation, its strengths and current challenges.

The process leading to the publication of this first VNR has been necessarily influenced by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, on which the attention and activities of the Government and the Administration have inevitably been focused. Some chapters cover the effects of the pandemic on these subject areas.

Those who have contributed to the drafting of this review have demonstrated, right from the beginning, their intention to illustrate the state of the art of San Marino with respect to the 2030 Agenda targets, as a sort of snapshot of the current situation and a basis to outline the national strategies for sustainable development.

Thanks to this work, the foundations have been laid for a shared process towards sustainable development, which, through economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection, leaves no one behind.

The final part of this VNR is dedicated to Sustainable Tourism. The tourism sector represents a key component of San Marino economy. From 2020, with the outbreak of the pandemic, the tourism sector has been among those most affected in San Marino. The crisis has accelerated efforts to reshape this sector, with sustainability at the center of its policies.



THE ROAD TO SAN MARINO VNR

10 October 2017	The Congress of State (Government) appoints the Intersectoral Working Group to achieve the goals of the UN 2030 Agenda. The Group is composed of all the Public Administration Departments that have been assigned responsibility for the Agenda's various goals and targets	23 July 2020	are requested to prepare a report on the state of implementation of each of the 17 SDGs in San Marino Meeting of the Working Group for Sustainable Development with civil society, professional associations, parliamentary representatives and the various stakeholders
13 November 2017	The Working Group decides to work on the development of San Marino's first VNR	14 October 2020	The formal request to submit San Marino's VNR to 2021 is made
29 April 2020	Decision adopted by the Great and General Council (Parliament) to commit the Congress of State	14 December 2020	The Congress of State appoints an editor-in-chief for the VNR
	to establish a Working Group for Sustainable Development with reference to interventions to combat climate change and adapt thereto	24 March 2021	Meeting of the Working Group for Sustainable Development with civil society, professional associations, parliamentary representatives and the various stakeholders
5 May 2020	The Congress of State launches the Working Group for Sustainable Development with the aim of drawing up a "Plan	Until April 2021	Revision and integration of the draft VNR
	of interventions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" of the 2030 Agenda	3 May 2021	Transmission of the Captains Regent's Message introducing San Marino's VNR
25 June 2020	During the meeting of the Working Group for Sustainable Development, the Public	May 2020	Translation and graphics editing
	Administration Departments	June	Transmission to the UN

	OCT 201 SEP 202		JUN 2020	JUL 2020	AUG 2020	SEP 2020	OCT 2020	NOV 2020	DEC 2020	JAN 2021	FEB 2021	MAR 2021	APR 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2021
PRELIMINARI STEPS															
DEPARTMENTS WORK ON SDGs IMPLEMENTATION STATUS REPORT															
REQUEST FOR CANDIDACY TO PRESENT VNR															
REQUEST FOR VNR SUBMISSION ACCEPTED															
COORDINATOR FOR VNR REDACTION APPOINTED															
REVIEW, STANDARDISATION, DISCUSSION OF VNR DRAFT															
CONFRONTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS															
FINISHING WORK, GRAPHIC, IMAGE,LAYOUT															
REDACTION OF MAIN MESSAGES															
PREPARATION OF VISUAL MATERIALS FOR THE VNR PRESENTATION															
VNR SUBMISSION															

2020

GOAL 1



PARTICULARLY AS A
CONSEQUENCE OF THE GLOBAL
PANDEMIC, INSTITUTIONAL
CONCERN ABOUT RELATIVE
POVERTY - UNDERSTOOD
AS AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER
OF PEOPLE AND FAMILIES FORCED
TO LIVE BELOW THE AVERAGE
STANDARD OF LIVING - HAS
INCREASED.

IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE
STANDARD OF LIVING OF ALL
CITIZENS AND TO PREVENT THE
GROWTH OF RELATIVE POVERTY IT IS
ESSENTIAL TO MONITOR STATISTICAL
INDICATORS AND IMPLEMENT A
SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM THAT
SUPPORTS THE WEAKEST GROUPS
OF THE POPULATION.

THERE ARE NO EXTREME
FORMS OF POVERTY IN SAN
MARINO. INDIVIDUALS AND
FAMILIES AT RISK OF RELATIVE
POVERTY CAN RELY ON A
HIGHLY INCLUSIVE SOCIAL
WELFARE SYSTEM (EDUCATION,
HEALTH CARE, PENSIONS AND
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, ETC.).

THE WELFARE SYSTEM
PROVIDES FOR DIFFERENT
LEVELS OF BENEFITS, BOTH
UNIVERSAL AND SPECIFIC,
AIMED AT CERTAIN CATEGORIES
OF THE POPULATION.

Over the last five years (2015-2019) San Marino has recorded an annual GDP per capita equal to an average of approximately \in 38,000. There are no situations of absolute poverty in the country, understood as a condition in which a person lacks the means to meet his or her basic needs.

The 2017 household consumption and lifestyle survey shows the presence of relative poverty, with 97.4% of households answering yes to the question "does a month's income allow the household to cover its expenses for the same period?". Only 1.6% of the population (equal to 224 households) do not make ends meet. In 2018 this percentage rose to 3%, with households doubling.

Particularly as a consequence of the global pandemic, institutional concern about relative poverty - understood as an increase in the number of people and families forced to live below the average standard of living - has increased.

The 2017 relative poverty indicator is as follows: the relative poverty threshold for a family composed of 2 members is € 1,042.7. Based on ISTAT equivalence scale ¹ relative poverty thresholds were calculated according to household size.

1 Italian National Institute of Statistics

MEMBERS	EQUIVALENCE	POVERTY THRESHOLDS
1	0,60	€ 625.62
2	1.00	€ 1,042.70
3	1.33	€ 1,386.70
4	1.63	€ 1,699.60
5	1.90	€ 1,997.80

In order to improve the standard of living of all citizens and to prevent the growth of relative poverty it is essential to monitor statistical indicators and implement a social welfare system that supports the weakest groups of the population.

The groups most at risk of poverty and therefore most in need of support are: women, the unemployed, irregular or precarious workers, young people out of training and employment, workers close to retirement who are made redundant, single parents, large families and the disabled.

WELFARE AND EMPLOYMENT

The country's current welfare system is inclusive in terms of social protection systems for families, people temporarily leaving the labor market and the unemployed. Currently, the economic instrument to support families in difficulty is the guaranteed minimum monthly family income for COVID-19, equal to a contribution of ε 580, increased by ε 150 for the spouse and by ε 50 for each dependent family member, and 50% of the cost of rent. Additional forms of social protection instruments are under consideration.

The ordinary regulatory instruments concerning social protection, and therefore also the fight against poverty and hunger, currently replaced by the minimum family income for COVID-19, are the Social Credit Fund and the Extraordinary Solidarity Fund.

The Social Credit Fund is the public intervention instrument aimed at reducing the pay gap between the public and private sectors. The Social Credit Fund, established by Law no. 135 of 18 December 2006 and regulated by Delegated Decree no. 125 of 20 December 2007, was reaffirmed by Delegated Decree no. 178 of 28 December 2018.

The Extraordinary Solidarity Fund, established by Article 10 of Law no. 146 of 19 September 2014, is a social protection instrument.

The minimum family income for COVID-19 is the measure currently applied in San Marino to support workers and families following the COVID-19 pandemic. This instruments is currently replacing the other two. The Wage Supplementation Fund is granted to people temporarily leaving the labor market due to corporate crises, while mobility and unemployment benefits are available for the unemployed.

In addition, in order to further help the latter category of people, the Office for Active Labor Policies is being reorganized to improve the matching of supply and demand.

In order to encourage the employment of young people and women, the support policies implemented by San Marino include targeted incentives for young male entrepreneurs up to 40 years of age and for young female entrepreneurs up to 45 years of age.

As a further economic support to all workers and pensioners, the daytime canteen service, scattered throughout the territory, is available at a cost ranging from $\[\] 2 \]$ to $\[\] 2.8 \]$ for a full meal.

As envisaged by the 2030 Agenda and by indicator 1.a.2, the Statistics Office, using the State Accounting Office - Consolidated Financial Statement as a source, has launched a survey related to the proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) in order to monitor and strengthen services where necessary. The indicator obtained is the ratio between spending by the overall public sector on education, health, social and welfare services and total government spending. In 2019 this ratio amounted to 64.4%.

EDUCATION

San Marino provides excellent education services. The intention is to create new professional skills demanded by the labor market. All school levels and the Vocational Training Centre are present in the Republic. The university courses offered in San Marino are undergoing major development, also in the con-

text of collaboration projects involving the country's leading companies, in order to offer students easier access to the labor market on completion of their studies. In 2018 the level of tertiary education stood at 20.24%.

The public education service is free of charge in terms of enrolment and attendance, from primary school to lower and upper secondary school. In kindergartens and elementary schools, whether all-day or extended time, approximately 50% of the cost of school canteens is borne by the families. Reduced rates for the canteen service of the Social Services Fund are applied to upper secondary school students.

The number of class teachers in relation to the number of students is one to eighteen and support teachers are sufficient in number to follow all students who need support. This allows a very high level of learning and enables teachers to be alert to any changes in student behaviors that may need more attention.

In order to facilitate women's integration into the labor market, public and private nursery schools are available, with a fixed monthly fee of € 210 for the public and slightly more for the private ones, irrespective of attendance. The daily attendance fee to be paid by users for public nursery schools and private nursery schools having concluded an agreement with the State is € 5.80.

In order to guarantee the right to study, students and families may apply for:

- A study allowance of \in 770 if the annual per capita income is up to \in 18,200; of \in 1,540 if the per capita income is up to \in 14,800; of \in 2,310 if the per capita income is up to \in 11,400;
- Fiduciary loan for self-financing of studies with a contribution of € 4,400 per year, to be repaid 3 years after the qualification has been obtained;

- Study allowance for most deserving students equal to € 513.04, with an average grade equal to or higher than 8.50 for high school students, and to € 996.12, with an average grade equal to or higher than 28 for university students;
- Postgraduate scholarships:
 € 1,100 → income € 18,200,
 € 2,200 → income € 14,800,
 € 3,300 → income € 11,400;
- Contribution for books for high school students: € 270 for the 1st and 3rd year, € 180 for the 2nd, 4th and 5th year. € 320 for university students.
- Almost full reimbursement of transport costs (except for a fixed contribution of € 85 to be paid by the student) for young people attending secondary schools outside the territory.
- School transport for all school levels and textbooks for elementary and lower secondary schools are free of charge.

Monthly family allowances are provided to support families with dependent children up to the age of 16, in the following order: ε 69.59 for the 1st child, ε 90.50 for the 2nd child, ε 112.50 for the 3rd child, ε 133.50 for the 4th child, ε 160.50 for the 5th child. Such allowances continue to be granted if upper secondary school is regularly attended and up to the third year of university.

In addition, a tax deduction of € 250 for each dependent family member is applied.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SYSTEM

Access to the social and health system is free of charge and allows each patient to receive basic and specialized care and to undergo surgery without paying any fee. Drugs prescribed by doctors for the treatment of specific diseases and screening for diseases with

the highest mortality, such as breast, cervical and intestinal cancer, are also free of charge. Vaccines are administered free of charge, as are a range of collateral preventive and health enhancing services, such as physiotherapy, speech therapy, psychology, etc. The high level of public health was also confirmed in 2019 by a long life expectancy at birth of 83.22 years for men and 86.89 years for women.

The social and health system also provides free assistance to all persons with disabilities in a condition of reduced autonomy and/or fragility due to moderate or severe psycho-physical deficits. These services are differentiated according to the specific needs: home nursing/medical assistance services, socio-educational and psychological activities on the territory and in residential or semi-residential facilities, protected transport services, etc.

The purpose of these services is also to offer all-round assistance to persons with disabilities and their family members, also from the point of view of social integration and inclusion, where possible also in the workplace, by promoting cooperation at all levels with other State services, cultural and voluntary associations, other services of the Social and Health Department and with private companies.

A person with a 65% disability is paid a social allowance of ε 557.24 per month. If the disability is 100%, a carer's allowance of ε 11,773.60 per year is provided until the age of 16. From the age of 16, this amount is increased to ε 16,819.44 per year.

The current social security system also guarantees a good level of sustenance to pensioners, who receive a social pension of € 557.24 per month, which from 2021 will be paid at the age of 66. The minimum pension is € 1,073.80, which is paid at the age of 60 with 35 years of contributions or at the age of 66 with 20 years of contributions.

The percentage of households owning their own home is high, namely 80.9%. If the person or household is in financial difficulty, they can apply for social housing. Another instrument to support households in the purchase of their own homes is the loan for subsidized housing of up to € 130,000 for the purchase of their first home.

In addition to this State aid, the country can count on several non-profit associations (Caritas, Banco Alimentare, SUMS Solidarity Fund), which carry out support activities within the Republic in favor of people and families in difficult economic and life situations.

For example, since 2014 the Mutual Aid Society (SUMS), through its Solidarity Fund, has provided aid to resident families in economic difficulty by directly paying their debts for utilities (water, electricity, gas), rents, condominium fees and mortgages, school fees, car expenses, medical care, or through shopping vouchers, up to the amount of the contribution allocated to each applicant.



GOAL 2



IN SAN MARINO, MANY CROPS
ARE LINKED TO THE NEEDS OF
LIVESTOCK FARMING. WITH A VIEW
TO ENCOURAGING AND ENHANCING
LOCAL FOOD AND WINE, IT IS
NECESSARY TO FURTHER DIVERSIFY
PRODUCTION BY INCREASING THE
PRODUCTION OF SPECIALIZED CROPS
(VINES, OLIVE TREES, ETC.).

IN SAN MARINO, WORK IS
BEING DONE TO IMPROVE SOCIAL
AWARENESS IN TERMS OF CORRECT
EATING HABITS AND COMBATING
FOOD WASTE.

WITH A VIEW TO FOOD SECURITY
AND SUSTAINABILITY, THE REPUBLIC
OF SAN MARINO IS PROGRESSIVELY
IMPLEMENTING ORGANIC FARMING,
MULTIFUNCTIONAL AGRICULTURE AND
THE ENHANCEMENT OF LOCAL FOOD

AND WINE PRODUCTION.

BECAUSE OF A COMBINATION
OF CLIMATIC, GEOLOGICAL AND
MORPHOLOGICAL FACTORS,
SAN MARINO TERRITORY HAS
PREDOMINANTLY CLAYEY SOILS THAT
ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR ALL CROPS.

The Republic of San Marino is implementing food security and sustainable agriculture through organic farming, encouraging multifunctional agriculture, certifying and enhancing local food and wine production and improving social awareness in terms of correct eating habits and combating food waste. In addition, support instruments have been put in place to tackle poverty and consequently hunger.

As regards the reduction of hunger, which is closely linked to poverty, it should be noted that, as already illustrated in Goal 1, San Marino is currently not affected by absolute poverty (namely persons lacking the means to meet their basic needs), except for a few rare cases. However, relative poverty - namely people with income less than some fixed proportion of median income - is increasing, rising from 1.6% of the population in 2017 to 3% of the population in 2018.

Commitments to ending hunger and ensuring access for all people, particularly those in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food throughout the year are obviously connected with those aimed at combating poverty, which have been addressed in the description of Goal 1.

CROPS AND BREEDING

With regard to agriculture, it should be noted that, because of a combination of climatic, geological and morphological factors (hilly environment with ground and surface water that is difficult to use for irrigation), soils are predominantly clayey and sub-alkaline (calcareous). According to their specific needs, not all crops are suitable for these types of soil and climate. Also economic and social factors influence the choice of crops. Indeed, this choice depends on the economic and social organization (presence in the territory of facilities providing the production means, fa-

cilities for the processing of raw materials and marketing facilities) and on local tradition that favors the consumption of certain products over others. Soft wheat, barley, vines, olive trees, fodder, cattle breeding and honey depend on the simultaneous presence of climate/environmental constraints and the existing organization of San Marino agriculture. It is evident that most of the existing crops are related to livestock farming, for example alfalfa, a semi-spontaneous crop requiring little maintenance, which is also grown in the flatter areas that would be adequate for more intensive cultivation. Production covers almost 80% of the food requirements of animals bred in the Republic.

It should be noted that, over the last twenty years, San Marino agriculture has acquired new social functions. Alongside the primary production of raw materials, other services are now provided, such as agritourism activities (catering, hospitality, recreational activities, educational activities) and eco-systemic services, such as environmental protection, conservation of the landscape and of rural memory/tradition, protection of the territory, preservation of soil fertility and of biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems.

An important sign demonstrating adherence to food security goals is the starting of a gradual conversion to organic cultivation and breeding (see tables below).

TABLE 1 / DATA ON LAND USE

ACTUAL LAND USE	UTILIZED AGRICULTURAL AREA AND ACTUAL LAND USE (TOTAL APPROX. 2,500 HECTARES)
Arable land	about 1,700 hectares, of which: • wheat/barley/grain cereals: 500 hectares • alfalfa/fodder plants/grazing land: 1,100 hectares • field beans/grain legumes: 45 hectares • seed-bearing crops (onion, other): 50 hectares • horticulture: 5 hectares
Olive groves	about 190 hectares
Vineyards	about 130 hectares
Orchards/Truffle grounds/ Arboriculture	about 60 hectares
Pastures	about 250 hectares
Uncultivated land/recently abandoned land	about 270 hectares
Medicinal plants	1.0 hectares

LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY/BREEDING

Dairy cattle farms	3
Beef cattle farms	20
Sheep farms	1
Average annual number of (beef and dairy) cattle bred	about 1,100
Average annual number of sheep bred	about 150

Average annual number of declared hives	about 800-1,000
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TABLE 2/
DATA RELATING TO ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (NOVEMBER 2020)

OPERATORS SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL AND CERTIFICATION REGIME FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION	NO.
Organic farmers	28
Agricultural cooperatives	3
Other operators	5

TABLE 3/
PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIC FARMING

PRODUCTION	ORGANIC AREA	TOTAL AREA	PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIC FARMING
Arable crops	362	1,700	21.3%
Grazing land	112.5	250	45%
Vineyards	40.7	130	31.3%
Olive groves	24.2	190	12.7
Orchard/Truffle ground	3.3	60	5.5
Medicinal plants	1	1	100%
Total area	543.7	2,331	23.32%

TABLE 4/
ORGANIC LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	ORGANIC PRODUCTION		PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIC FARMING
Bee-keeping	57 hives	Approx. 1,000	5.7%

ORGANIC FARMING

San Marino has been pursuing a strategy aimed at encouraging organic farming for several years, by introducing first Law no. 39 of 13 March 1991 "Provisions regulating, promoting and enhancing organic farming and related cultivation techniques" and subsequently Delegated Decree no. 94 of 27 July 2012 "Transposition of EU rules on the production and labelling of organic products" and Law no. 94 of 7 August 2017 (Art. 25), which provides for adaptations related to organic farming.

Delegated Decree no. 155 of 22 September 2020, which is very recent, aligns San Marino legislation with the provisions of the European Union, by establishing a control and certification system for organic production. This Delegated Decree implements Decision no. 1/2020 of the EU-San Marino Cooperation Committee dated 28 May 2020, which places San Marino on the same footing as a Member State of the European Union as regards organic production, thus allowing operators to release their certified organic products into free circulation and sell them on the European market.

Congress of State Decision no. 14 of 1 June 2020 is very important from an operational point of view. Indeed, this Decision has established a Working Group with the primary objective of reviewing all agricultural legislation and promoting the development of organic farming.

In concrete terms, efforts are being made to convert as much land as possible to organic farming, both in terms of agriculture and of public parks and gardens. For three years now, organic farming has been receiving ad hoc allocations, in addition to those for traditional agriculture.

Moreover, agricultural producers' needs are being identified in order to provide them with effective support. In order to encourage a gradual and progressive integration of organic farming, the Public Administration, through the Agricultural and Environmental Resources Management Office (UGRAA), provides technical/specialist support to producers in drawing up the administrative documents required for organic certification.

Through the involvement of all operators and stakeholders in the organic supply chain, San Marino is working to achieve a streamlined certification system that is suited to its context. A clear and comprehensive regulatory framework will facilitate certification procedures and promote compliance with the rules, ensuring the achievement of a high level of product quality and greater environmental protection. In addition, service agreements are being implemented with the relevant institutions and offices to ensure efficient operation of the system.

Moreover, a strategy is being set up to promote and strengthen supply from local sources, involving both commercial partners and public canteens and schools, in order to create a circular and sustainable agri-food system.

MULTIFUNCTIONAL AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays a specific role in the new General Town Planning Scheme for territorial and urban development. Indeed, agriculture is being reviewed to assume a new sustainable and active form, based on multifunctionality and product differentiation, with the aim of becoming an agri-environmental reference model.

The Scheme defines and regulates for the first time the agricultural and landscape areas in the territory. The Scheme considers agriculture as an area dedicated to food production, livestock breeding and the protection of nature and biodiversity. In these areas, functions capable of providing eco-systemic services, recognized as useful for the maintenance of biodiversity and the well-being of the population, will be preserved and guaranteed.

MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

The technical and administrative management of agricultural and forestry heritage and of data on agriculture is entrusted to the Environmental and Agricultural Resources Management Office - UGRAA, which also promotes and supports the activities of agricultural, livestock, agri-food and agri-tourism businesses in the territory.

Some of the main functions performed by UGRAA can be considered fundamental to achieve the objective of multifunctional and sustainable agriculture, namely:

- Promoting and supporting agricultural, livestock, agri-food and agri-tourism activities in the territory;
- Promoting and enhancing agricultural production and agri-tourism and hiking activities;
- Leading the planning of research, experimentation and technical assistance activities in the agricultural and livestock fields and managing the experimental wine center;
- Implementing and managing the Wild Fauna and Hunting Plan in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Observatory on Wild Fauna and the related Habitats;
- Carrying out the environmental impact preliminary assessment of town planning instruments and building projects and collaborating in environmental protection and control activities.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

With a view to implementing "sustainable" eating behavior, great attention is paid to food education in schools. There are two ongoing projects in this area:

- The Working Group on Health Education in Schools, aimed at promoting integrated activities to encourage healthy lifestyles and ensure healthy menus in school canteens. This Working Group facilitates the development of coordinated actions between school and health institutions, with particular regard to the fight against obesity;
- **Okkio alla salute** (Mind your health!), an annual survey on dietary habits and physical activity in schools.

The enhancement and certification of San Marino agricultural products is implemented to a large extent by "Terra di San Marino" Consortium (which unites Professional Entities and Associations, San Marino Agricultural Producers Association and the Owner Farmers Association). The Consortium aims at gathering the agri-food potential and protecting it through the establishment of the quality and certification mark, which certifies the local product supply chain. This is done by controlling the origin of the food product from production to processing and marketing, thus promoting the genuineness of the final product at international level. More specifically, the Consortium issues the "Terra di San Marino" mark to agricultural products obtained in compliance with the production regulations, controls and certifies the branded products and carries out activities for the promotion and enhancement of typical local products and, in general, of agriculture and rural traditions. The rediscovery of the local supply chain is also an identity and cultural process, in continuity with the local tradition. In the framework of this ambitious project, several workshops have been organized for the rediscovery of culinary traditions for both adults and children, and the "Casa di Fabrica" museum, i.e. the Museum of Rural Life, has been established by restoring an eighteenth-century rural building and displaying the main characteristic elements of rural history.











GOAL 3

IN THE COMING YEARS, THE HOSPITAL WILL NEED TO BE RENEWED AND STRENGTHENED.

> THE SOCIAL SECURITY **INSTITUTE (SSI) GUARANTEES** HIGH ACCESSIBILITY TO ALL **HEALTH AND SOCIO-HEALTH** SERVICES.

THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO HAS A FREE **HEALTHCARE SYSTEM**

FOR ALL.

DONE TO STRENGTHEN INTEGRATION BETWEEN HOSPITAL AND TERRITORIAL SERVICES, WITH A GREATER **DEVELOPMENT OF THE** LATTER.

WORK NEEDS TO BE

San Marino Socio-Health System was created in 1955 with the establishment of the Social Security Institute (SSI) and ensures a fair and solidarity-based welfare system for all.

The functions and organization of the SSI are defined, in particular, by Law no. 42 of 22 December 1955, Law no. 21 of 3 May 1977, Law no. 69 of 25 May 2004 and Law no. 165 of 30 November 2004 and their subsequent amendments and integrations, and by the documents related to planning, i.e. health and socio-health plans, corporate guidelines, budgets, personnel plan and investment plan.

The mission of the SSI is to meet the health needs of San Marino population through a quality health, social and welfare system for all consisting of prevention and rehabilitation activities, as well as primary health care, social and welfare assistance.

The vision of the SSI is oriented to the constant strengthening of the organizational system to ensure appropriateness, timeliness, effectiveness and quality of services offered to patients, while respecting their health needs, by continuously improving the quality of supply and citizens' satisfaction and by optimizing the management of available resources.

The SSI is organized into Departments and Areas:

- Hospital Department, consisting of an Emergency Department and an Urgency and Emergency Service (118) and providing outpatient, diagnostic, inpatient and medical and surgical services. It is divided up into 2 areas (one providing diagnostic and intervention services and the other medical and rehabilitation services).
- **Socio-Health Department**, consisting of <u>Primary Care</u> services, which provide primary health care, health promotion and disease prevention at

a territorial level through, for example, the promotion of vaccinations and <u>advisory activities</u> aimed mainly at women's health, and of Socio-Health and Social services, which include Mental Health, Minors' Service, Elderly Service and services for the disabled.

- **Prevention Department**, dealing with food safety and veterinary medicine, environmental protection, safety in the workplace, occupational medicine and public health laboratory.
- Strategic Management Staff and Administrative Area, consisting of cross-cutting healthcare and administrative processes such as pharmaceuticals, management control, forensics, personnel management, budgeting and management of the social security system, which provides for example pensions and family allowances.

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

The SSI has always paid great attention to the health of children, starting from the health of mothers throughout pregnancy and puerperium. For some years now, a birth program, managed in a multidisciplinary way, has been set up. Its focus is on preparing parents for childbirth, supporting puerperium and on "home visiting". This makes it possible to identify post-partum depression or parental distress at an early stage and to subsequently provide parenting support programs and interventions against juvenile and gender violence.

Health care during pregnancy and childbirth is provided for all women, and the focus on the mother and the process to delivery has resulted in a zero maternal mortality rate since before 2000.

In San Marino, neonatal and under-five mortality have been below the thresholds of 12 per

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate (under-five deaths/ population 0-4 years)*1000	0.60	1.19	О	0.60	0.61	0	0.67	0.70	0.75
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate deaths in the first 28 days/live births (deaths under 5 years/live births)*1000	2.99	0	0	О	О	О	3.82	О	4.26
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths in 1 year of life per live birth *1000)	2.99	3.08	0	3.13	3.38	0	3.82	0	4.26

1000 (neonatal) and 25 per 1000 (under-five) for more than a decade.

HEALTH AND PREVENTION

The SSI pays particular attention to the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases. Tropical diseases such as malaria, mentioned in indicator 3.3.3, are not present in San Marino. Antimalarial chemoprophylaxis is provided free of charge to all those volunteering in countries at risk and a Travel Medicine service provides advice to all travelers. The limited cases of tuberculosis are mostly imported.

As far as sexually transmitted diseases are concerned, the SSI collaborates with schools to educate about affectivity and make students aware of the use of condoms.

With regard to sexual and reproductive health care services, the SSI provides services for adolescents to inform and advise them on contraceptives. Particular attention is paid to women through the Women's Health Centre.

Oral contraceptives are offered free of charge by the SSI for all women of childbearing age.

In order to raise public awareness, the SSI has been participating in the WHO World AIDS Day for several years and HIV tests can be requested free of charge and anonymously at the SSI.

There is an active collaboration with AUSL Romagna (Italian Health Service of the surrounding territory) for the management of cases requiring high level expertise.

Prevention of hepatitis B is primarily done through vaccination, which is mandatory from the age of three months and offered free of charge. Treatment with innovative and curative drugs for hepatitis C is offered free of charge to all eligible persons.

To calculate healthy life expectancy at birth San Marino has planned several surveys for the 2020-2030 decade, including:

- Passi and Passi d'argento on lifestyles

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	9.4	3.1	3.1	О	6.1	0	О	0	0

of adults aged 18-64 and those over 65;

- 02 on health determinants in early childhood:
- Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS);
- Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI);
- Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC).

Chronic non-communicable diseases represent one of the main challenges for the countries of the European region as life expectancy increases. In order to try to reduce premature mortality due to chronic diseases, the SSI has

developed integrated diagnostic and therapeutic programs between hospital and territorial services, according to the proactive medicine model, for chronic diseases such as diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), heart failure and arterial hypertension.

With regard to the over-65 population, programs and activities are being developed to promote active ageing and to manage, in a multidisciplinary way, "fragile" elderly through the involvement of the Operational Units of Geriatrics, Residential Elderly Care,

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3.4.1	Age-standardized mortality rate between 30-69 years of age from major causes of death (deaths between 30 and 69 years of age due to NCDs/ population 30-69 years*100,000)	151.42	173.00	144.66	160.01	138.38	116.47	158.75	174.19	100.36
3.4.2	Age-standardized suicide mortality rate (suicides per population *100,000)	3.15	12.48	0	6.15	3.06	15.20	6.04	9.03	11.99

Neurology, Territorial Home Service and Primary Care.

The Mental Health Service and the Minors' Service, which are closely integrated with the other services of the SSI and non-health sectors (schools, court, etc.), play a fundamental role in guaranteeing psychic well-being and preventing certain discomforts from evolving into mental illness.

The prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of people suffering from mental and psychiatric illnesses are, indeed, at the heart of the system through which the SSI has provided health and socio-health services since its inception.

The SSI Mental Health Complex Operative Unit, in collaboration with the Emergency Department, Primary Care, other SSI services, police forces and schools, carries out important activities for the prevention and treatment of substance abuse. Particular attention is paid to the treatment of pathological addictions, by means of agreements with specialized centers, also outside the territory, and social rehabilitation activities through job placement programs.

San Marino complies with the UN Global Status Report on Road Safety. The SSI ensures

adequate assistance in the event of road accidents involving injured persons and, within the scope of its competence, collaborates with the Authority for the Authorization, Accreditation and Quality of Health, Socio-Health and Socio-Educational Services, for the transmission of data on road accidents with fatalities or injuries.

In the case of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, rehabilitation programs are provided.

With reference to the statistics indicated below on road accidents with fatalities or injuries, it should be borne in mind that data may fluctuate widely, given the limited population of San Marino.

The number of accidents with fatalities or injuries and the number of annual injuries fell during the decade under review. This decrease is mainly attributable to an improvement in the road system, closure of the most risky passages on the highway (the main road connecting San Marino to the Italian territory), construction of roundabouts, etc.

San Marino model, as also described in the preceding paragraphs, provides for health coverage for all, thus fully meeting the indications of Target 3.8. Indeed, it guarantees

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3.6.1	Road accidents harmfulness rate (injuries per accident per population *100,000)	739.13	502.50	550.52	495.05	605.86	474.19	383.85	349.08	338.67
3.6.1	Number of road traffic fatal injuries	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	3	3
3.6.1	Number of road traffic injuries	235	161	178	161	198	156	127	116	113

and manages the provision of health services, temporary economic benefits, lifelong economic benefits, family allowances and social security benefits.

Since 2017, particular attention has been paid to the prevention of communicable diseases through the establishment of a Vaccine Commission, which corresponds to the NITAG (National Immunization Technical Advisory Group) provided for by WHO.

The Commission provided technical support for the updating of the vaccination calendar and for a review of the vaccination office's working methods, thus leading to a reversal of the downward trend in the coverage of compulsory vaccinations and to an increase in recommended vaccinations, with a special focus on certain high-risk categories. As a result of the implemented campaigns, coverage for the first dose of the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine in the group of children born in 2015 increased by about 10 percentage points compared to the 2014 group.

The Vaccine Commission and the Pharmaceutical Commission provide technical support to the General Directorate for the continuous updating of the pharmaceutical handbook and the SSI guarantees affordable prices for drugs and products that are not free of charge.

In 2018, a collaboration agreement was signed for the implementation of research and training projects for health personnel at the Ikonda

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3.b.1	Influenza vaccination coverage age 65+									31.04%	31.10%
3.b.1	Pediatric vaccination coverage: polio	91.80%	94.50%	91.00%	88.50%	86.90%	87.70%	94.10%	94.00%	94.50%	89.10%
3.b.1	Pediatric vaccination coverage: measles	88.80%	90.50%	86.50%	84.30%	82.70%	85.60%	89.30%	85.00%	89.30%	85.70%
3.b.1	Pediatric vaccination coverage: rubella	88.80%	90.50%	86.50%	84.30%	82.70%	85.60%	89.30%	85.00%	89.30%	85.70%

With regard to the density and distribution of health care professionals:

		2018
3.C.1	Practicing physicians (tot. physicians/population*1,000)	338.67
3.C.1	Nurses and midwives (tot. nurses + midwives/ population*1,000)	8.9%
3.0.1	Dentists (dentists working in San Marino/ population*1,000)	1.5%

Consolata Hospital in Tanzania by SSI staff.

The Health Authority is in charge of coordinating and supervising the system of authorization and institutional accreditation of public and private health, socio-health and socio-educational facilities, and of developing tools and methodologies to assess the appropriateness of the management of care programs. By exercising its functions, the Health Authority guarantees the continuous improvement of the quality of health and socio-health facilities for citizens and users, as well as the systematic and planned development of public health and socio-health services.

COVID-19

The first case of COVID-19 in the Republic of San Marino was registered on 26 February 2020. The Institutions' response to the spread of the epidemic was prompt:

- Decree Law no. 35 of 28 February 2020 declared a state of emergency;
- Decree Law no. 42 of 5 March established the Extraordinary Commissioner with the task of managing and implementing the urgent measures to tackle the situation caused by the virus.

The Extraordinary Commissioner was also assigned the coordination of the Coordination Group for Health Emergencies, made up of the SSI Director General, the Health Authority and the Civil Protection, with the commitment to meet periodically to plan assistance to the population and respond to emerging needs for diagnosis and treatment;

- Decree Law no. 43 of 5 March 2020 introduced special and urgent measures to prevent and contain the spread of COVID-19.

In addition to the above-mentioned legislative acts, further measures have been put in place to deal with the epidemiological emergency, in particular in the following areas:

- 1- Prevention: by strengthening the contact tracing service;
- 2- Territory: by setting up a COVID-19 team of doctors and nurses to take care of patients at home;
- 3- Hospital: by increasing bed availability with the opening of two new wards and the conversion of some Or-

ganizational Units for the isolation of infected patients.

In addition, in collaboration with the Civil Protection, two tents were set up outside the hospital to ensure safe access for patients with a suspected COVID-19 diagnosis and to take swabs. Also important was the establishment of a psychological support service both for people who had to cope with the difficulty of isolation at home or at the hospital and for health workers involved in the COVID-19 emergency.

For their efforts made during the emergency that ended on 30 June 2020, on 24 August 2020 the Congress of State awarded the First Class Medal of Merit to the Social Security Institute, the Health Authority, the Civil Protection and all those who distinguished themselves in the management of the pandemic.

During summer, there was a relative slowdown in the spread of the virus, which allowed for the recovery and resumption of all routine diagnostic, treatment and screening activities involving patients who were on waiting lists.

However, the Coordination Group for Health Emergencies, well aware that the period of fewer infections would be limited, continued its work and drew up the plan for managing a new COVID-19 wave, setting as one of its objectives the strengthening of the influenza vaccination campaign as a means of preventing complications and promoting health, especially in at-risk groups. A high percentage of professionals and of the general public joined this vaccination campaign, with a very high number of doses administered.

In autumn, as had been predicted, the number of new confirmed COVID-19 cases increased again, with an average of 35 per day, and the first peak of infections was reached in January 2021 due to the arrival of the English variant.

Consequently, there was an increase in admissions to the intensive care unit and the isolation ward, which had reopened in October 2020. However, the effort to continue with routine activities was deployed until the end of March 2021, when the highest number of active infected people was reached.

Crucial in the fight against the epidemic was the continued activity of the Contact Tracking Service and the COVID-19 Territorial Team, which had been re-established in October 2020 for home follow-up of infected patients.

The turning point in the battle to contain the spread of the virus was undoubtedly the start, on 25 February 2021, of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign, following the adoption of the Anti-SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 Vaccination Plan of the Republic of San Marino, drawn up by the professionals of the Social Security Institute gathered in the Vaccine Commission (the Plan is available on the SSI website https://vaccinocovid.iss.sm/#moduli). This campaign was promoted through a massive information campaign called "My health for the health of all".

The Plan identifies the categories of people to be vaccinated as a priority, starting with health and socio-health workers and guests of sheltered residential facilities, to be followed by people over 85 and patients suffering from chronic diseases, then by people over 75, teachers and the members of police forces. Since the end of March 2021, the vaccine has been offered to adolescents between 16 and 18 years of age and to all age groups.

The opening of two vaccination hubs, one at territorial level and one at the hospital, made it possible to vaccinate an average of 800 patients per day, reaching a total number of 33,752 doses on 9 May, of which 21,210 were first doses and 12,542 second doses. This ensured a population coverage of 62.5% with

the first dose and 37.5% with the second dose. More specifically, the coverage was 65% in the 16-49 age group, over 70% in the 50-59 age group and over 80% in the 60+ age group, with a peak of 87% in the 75-84 age group.

Worth mentioning is also San Marino's participation in two studies on vaccine safety and efficacy conducted in collaboration with the University of Bologna with regard to safety, and with the Spallanzani Institute in Rome with regard to efficacy.

After a year and two months, the smallest and oldest Republic in the world, thanks to the resilience of all the health and non-health professionals of the Social Security Institute, demonstrated its capacity to respond and adapt, enabling it to overcome the Sars-CoV-2 health emergency for the second time.





GOAL 4



THE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS
WHO HAVE OBTAINED A TERTIARY
EDUCATION QUALIFICATION
(CURRENTLY 17%) SHOULD
CERTAINLY BE MONITORED OVER
THE YEARS AND POLICIES SHOULD
CERTAINLY BE IDENTIFIED TO
FURTHER IMPROVE THIS RESULT.

THE FINANCIAL AND HUMAN
RESOURCES INVESTED BY SAN
MARINO IN THE EDUCATION
SYSTEM ARE ALSO REFLECTED BY
THE STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN
THE VARIOUS SCHOOL LEVELS.
GENERALLY SPEAKING, FOR SEVERAL
YEARS NOW THE RATIO HAS BEEN
1 TEACHER EVERY 7 PUPILS IN
PRIMARY EDUCATION, WHILE THIS
RATIO HAS BEEN AROUND 1 TEACHER
EVERY 8 STUDENTS IN SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

THE PERCENTAGE OF EARLY
SCHOOL LEAVERS (2% IN THE LAST
TWO YEARS) IS VERY IMPORTANT AND
THE RELEVANT DATA COLLECTION,
WHICH IS NOT EASY, NEEDS TO
BE BUILT UP AND MONITORED
OVER TIME. IT WILL BE A PRECISE
COMMITMENT ON THE PART OF SAN
MARINO TO MAINTAIN A HIGH FOCUS
ON THIS INDICATOR.

TODAY, SAN MARINO EDUCATION
SYSTEM FIRMLY ADOPTS THE
CONCEPT OF INCLUSION, ACCORDING
TO WHICH THE BOUNDARIES OF THE
SCHOOL COMMUNITY (AND NOT
ONLY) ARE EFFECTIVELY OPEN TO
ALL, INCLUDING, ABOVE ALL, THOSE
WHO PERCEIVE THEMSELVES AS
DIFFERENT.

San Marino has an excellent education system that contributes significantly to the social and economic development of the country. Recently, a new interdisciplinary curriculum, starting at age 0 and ending at age 18, has been adopted for Citizenship Education, within which education for a sustainable society plays a key role.

In ensuring education of the individual as a priority asset (Art. 1 of Law no. 21 of 2 February 1998), the Republic of San Marino recognizes the right to education for all citizens up to the age of eighteen. The education system

of the Republic of San Marino is divided into three basic cycles: kindergarten, primary and secondary school. Compulsory education begins at age 6 and ends at age 16. When students reach the age of 16, they may decide to conclude their studies or to continue their education up to the end of upper secondary school, when they obtain an upper secondary school diploma. At the end of lower secondary school (called Middle School), pupils may also decide to enroll in the local Vocational Training Centre.

	Min dangantan		Compulsory edi	ucation (5+3+2)				
	Kindergarten	Primary school Secondary school						
Nursery school	Kindergarten	Elementary School	Lower secondary school	Upper secondary school	Vocational Training Center			
Duration 3 years	Duration 3 years	Duration 5 years	Duration 3 years	Duration 2+3 years	Duration 2-3 years			
From 3 months to 3 years	From 3 years to 6 years	From 6 years to 11 years	From 11 years to 14 years	From 14 years to 19 years	From 14 years to 17 years			

The importance attached to education is also reflected in the economic investments made over the years, with an investment proportion of around 4% of GDP, which has remained constant over the years.

Documents on education, having an international and European background, provide

a framework of values against which the development prospects of individual education systems can be measured. San Marino's commitment concerns the creation of an educational and training system that guarantees equal opportunities of access to the system (equity), quality of education (effectiveness

of curricula), openness to change and innovation (cultural mobility).

San Marino education system presents some basic values that have qualified it over the years as having a high social and cultural value. Worth mentioning are:

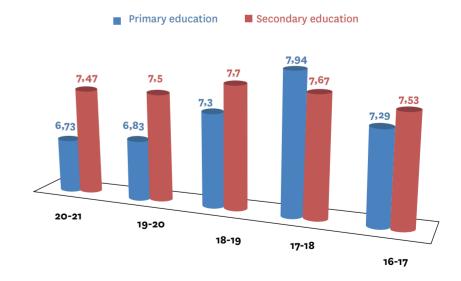
- Investment in early childhood education and care (nursery schools and kindergartens) meeting European standards;
- Generalized offer of all-day primary schools to boost methodological and organizational innovation;
- Attention to the continuous training of school staff, in line with the Italian and European academic and pedagogical debate;
- Development of professional functions, resource centers, management and thought structures to provide answers to the development needs of the

education system;

- Link with the community, parents, associations and social work;
- Enhancement of school time, specialized staff, financial resources to expand the educational offer;
- Creation of inclusive learning environments:
- Adoption of multilingualism as a feature of learning environments;
- Maintenance of a very good ratio between the number of students and the number of teachers in all school levels.

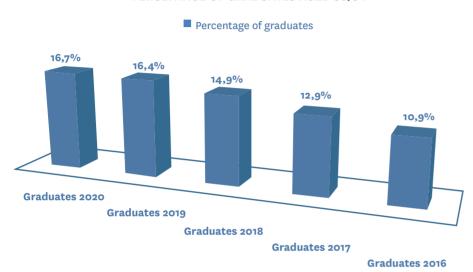
The financial and human resources invested by San Marino in the education system are also reflected by the student-teacher ratio in the various school levels. Generally speaking, for several years now the ratio has been 1 teacher every 7 pupils in primary education, while this ratio has been around 1 teacher every 8 students in secondary education.

STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO



An extremely important indicator of the level of education of San Marino population is provided by the percentage of adults who have obtained a tertiary education qualification. In San Marino, this percentage has been increasing for several years and now stands at 17%. This percentage should certainly be monitored over the years and policies should certainly be identified to further improve this result.

PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES AGED 30/34



An indicator attesting to the quality of San Marino education and training system is that relating to Early School Leavers, namely young people aged 18-24 who leave education and training without attaining upper secondary qualification or equivalent. Over the last two years (2019-2020) this indicator has been around 2%. The relevant data collection, which is not easy, needs to be built up and monitored over time. It will be a precise commitment on the part of San Marino to maintain a high focus on this indicator.

INCLUSIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

San Marino schools have been promoting and building inclusive learning environments for over twenty years. The "school integration" educational practice, originally promoted by including students with disabilities into mainstream classes, has been consolidated over the years. It has been decided to close special schools and differentiated classes, to provide special and trained educational staff to support their inclusion, and to develop individualized curricular projects starting from the precise identification of the specificities (difficulties and resources) of the person with certified disabilities.

In theory, integration already contained some of the elements characterizing the current inclusive perspective in its most qualified forms, which can be summarized in the desire to put everyone in a position to fruitfully attend school by providing appropriate environments and interventions.

Inclusion is a fundamental right regardless of individual conditions and abilities. Schools must ensure that all can express their own excellence through elective opportunities to cultivate their intellectual potential and talent. Furthermore, exclusion factors should be not only those related to physical or mental disability, but also those arising from the social and cultural conditions of individual students.

The number of support teachers, which has been steadily increasing over the years, is adequate to take care of all pupils who need them. In accordance with the classification criteria of the World Health Organization for diagnostic guidance, the "Technical Commission for School Integration", made up of school managers and representatives of the Minors' Service, prepares, by 30 June each year, the inclusion plan for pupils who have a physical, psychic or sensory impairment, either stabilized or progressive, causing learning or relational difficulties and leading to a process of social disadvantage or marginalization.

SCHOOL CYCLE

San Marino public education starts with nursery school, which is an educational service for children between three months and three years. Nursery school is a support for the family, aimed at offering an original contribution to the growth process. Children can find significant resources for their emotional, cognitive and social development in the ongoing relationship with adults other than

their parents (namely educators) and with their peers. Nursery schools are a comfortable and at the same time stimulating living environment, where the focus is on relational aspects. Every experience a child has is always the result of an interweaving of relationships involving adults with each other, adults with children and children with children. Nursery schools' educational project attributes equal dignity to moments dedicated to body care (mealtime, changing, sleeping) and moments of play and activity. Constant attention is paid to the needs of each age group, as well as the particular needs of each child. There are currently seven public nursery schools in San Marino, five private facilities having signed an agreement with the State and one private facility without any public agreement.

At the age of three, children start to attend kindergarten, which lasts three years. Kindergarten attendance is optional and enrolment is free of charge. Families are only required to pay a fee to contribute to the meals. Today, almost 100% of eligible children are enrolled in kindergarten, thus achieving the consolidation of pre-school education (involving at least 95% of children from the age of 4) also indicated in the 2010 Lisbon Strategy and in European Training 2020.

The exclusively public kindergarten service is open throughout the day, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday to Friday, according to the school calendar. At each kindergarten there is a catering service, in which also parents participate in terms of management. Kindergarten sections are normally made up of a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 26 children. Three teachers (educators) are assigned to each section, together with any support teachers for children with disabilities. The number of teachers (educators) is increased to 4 if there is only one section with at least 20 children.

Two physical education teachers (and, as needed, additional physical education teachers of the elementary school) are responsible for achieving the goals in the area of corporeality in cooperation with the teachers (educators). They are assigned to the various schools on the basis of territorial and continuity planning. For teaching purposes they use gyms, sports facilities, specific routes and parks on the territory.

At the age of six, children start elementary school, which is compulsory and lasts five years. On San Marino territory there are 14 elementary schools grouped under a single Directorate. Elementary school is organized according to two different organizational models: all-day and extended-time.

Both models guarantee a teaching activity of 30 hours per week. Pupil enrolment takes place in May each year. Elementary schools are reserved for San Marino citizens, residents and those holding a continuous stay permit.

The Elementary School Programs constitute the institutional text relating to the educational contents and the fundamental skills to be achieved in San Marino primary school and are inspired by the Declaration on the Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order.

The teaching staff of each elementary school consists of 2 teachers per class, in addition to: 1 physical education teacher; 1 English language teacher; 1 religion teacher or 1 ethics, culture and society teacher, based on the families' choice; any support teachers, as established each year by the Technical Commission.

The elementary school is based on collegial decision-making and on the democratic participation of the families and the social parties in the management of the school. Moreover, it is open to dialogue with other schools, the Mi-

nors' Service and other external entities that interact with the pupils' educational process.

Collegiality and participation are exercised both through the General Council, the School Council, the Class Councils and the general and specific assemblies, and through a constant and constructive relationship of collaboration and exchange of views with the students' families.

Lower secondary school starts at the end of elementary school. It is compulsory and free of charge. It lasts for 3 years. In San Marino, lower secondary school has two branches, which gather pupils from different parts of the country, so that the school population is distributed in proportion to the accommodation capacity of the two facilities. According to the agreements in force with the neighboring Italian Republic, curricula and timetables are based on the Italian ones, with the inclusion of the L3 language for 2 hours per week. The introduction of the new curricula will be completed with the subsequent adoption of curricula specific to each subject.

Lessons are spread over 5/6 modules in the morning, Monday to Saturday, for a total of 32 modules per week.

Lower secondary school constantly coordinates its action with the other school levels and with the Minors' Service. In addition, it resorts to the education agencies in the territory in order to expand its educational offer. The families and social parties participate in the management of the lower secondary school through the School Council and the Class Councils, as well as through constant collaboration with the students' families.

At the age of 14, children start upper secondary school, which lasts five years and is free of charge. In the Republic of San Marino, the Law governing the Right to Education is applied starting from this school level. This Law provides for contributions in terms of scholarships and economic assistance, based on family income, to support the educational investment of young San Marino students.

San Marino upper secondary school does not cover all possible courses of study. For this reason, about half of San Marino 14-year-old students continue their secondary school studies in neighboring Italy. San Marino upper secondary school offers 4 high school courses and 1 technical course.

Subjects, curricula and teaching hours are set by the competent bodies, in accordance with what is established by the legal systems of the countries recognizing the validity of qualifications issued by San Marino. The teaching organization of the upper secondary school takes into account the need to offer students the possibility of strengthening their preparation with educational activities that complement curricula, also with a view to customizing them. Such educational activities are the following:

- Supplementary selected areas present in each curriculum, whose main objective is to specifically characterize the course of study;
- Transversal selected activities (mathematics, physics and Italian Olympics; selected Spanish and Chinese courses; theatre workshop);
- Seminars to study more in depth optional subjects in the curriculum, including subjects requested by large groups of students.

In addition, educational modules are organized to enhance knowledge and improve school success:

- Preparatory activities, which take place in the ten days preceding the official start of classes;
- Ongoing enhancement activities organized during the school year, in ad-

dition to normal school hours, for students whose learning and academic performance need to be improved;

- Enhancement and improvement activities during intensive periods.
Upper secondary school diploma enables access to any third-level educational system.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

Students who do not intend to attend upper secondary school have the possibility to enroll in San Marino Vocational Training Centre, thus meeting compulsory schooling requirements. This school is a fundamental public instrument for the growth and renewal of professional skills in San Marino.

Since its establishment, it has developed, both internally and with important external collaborations, a remarkable training capacity for the various levels of labor market needs.

The Vocational Training Centre interacts with the social and productive system, where professional skills are created. It is a tool for providing skills, which can be certified, documented and implemented, as well as a resource capable of enhancing the cultural and professional growth of young people.

Vocational training is an opportunity for the development and affirmation of a "practical intelligence" typical of many young people, who find in the Vocational Training Centre the reasons to acquire the skills necessary to consciously enter the production process. Currently, basic qualification courses (lasting three years) are offered in the following sectors: industry and handicraft, services, personal care services and catering.

NEW KNOWLEDGE FOR SAN MARINO SCHOOLS

In the 2019/2020 school year, the New Curricula for pupils and students aged 0-18 started to be tested in San Marino's education and training system. In particular, the two interdisciplinary curricula "Citizenship Competences" and "Digital Competences" were adopted.

Knowledge in schools increasingly lies in the ability to organize and interconnect knowledge in a holistic view of culture through competence-oriented learning processes.

The need for an interdisciplinary approach to curricula, and consequently to teaching, is nowadays a widespread social demand, due to epistemological-scientific, pedagogical-didactic and ethical-social reasons. Therefore, the New Curricula for San Marino schools follows two integrated approaches.

The first approach proposes that teachers of the individual subjects should adopt as far as possible teaching planning models enhancing the links among the knowledge items covered. This can be facilitated by adopting competence targets, which by their very nature, being linked to experience, tend to break out of the rigid boundaries of mono-disciplinarity.

The second approach identifies two specific areas - Citizenship Competences and Digital Competences - which are not entrusted to individual teachers, but to class councils when planning activities, thus maximizing the need to build interconnections among subjects.

Both education areas are not exclusively attributable to individual subjects, but they involve the training responsibility of every teacher and require the contribution of all disciplinary approaches.

In particular, education to citizenship encompasses a range of broad and complex topics

that need to be addressed in an interdisciplinary way, as they relate to fundamental aspects of democratic societies, such as cultural heterogeneity and sustainable development in local and global terms.

Education to sustainable development, gender education, human rights, global citizenship, the culture of peace and non-violence and other topics are directly integrated into the vertical curriculum from 0 to 18 years of age of Education to Citizenship.

The culture of citizenship must be nurtured from the earliest years of life by choosing examples, tools and methods that suit the different stages of development. The following are some of the core issues on which reflection and research activities are carried out throughout the curriculum. They are not exhaustive of the multiplicity of contents that characterize the wide scope of education to citizenship, but should be considered only as examples from which teachers start to build a project capable of developing and promoting the competence goals and learning objectives envisaged for each school level:

- Human dignity and human rights: children's rights; human rights; "third generation" rights; rights of persons with disabilities; inclusive society; international charters and conventions, individual identities and planetary citizenship;
- Otherness and relations: asymmetrical relations (otherness/subalternity, gender relations); being together (from rule to law); processes of crossbreeding of cultures; exclusion and inclusion (marginalization as different social treatment); stereotypes and prejudices;
- Gender citizenship: gender identity and differences: gender violence; affectivity and conscious sexuality;

- San Marino civic culture: the symbols of the Republic; civil celebrations; San Marino institutional bodies and their evolution; institutional places, origins and functions of the military corps; relations with international bodies; the Declaration on the Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order;
- Globalization and migration: history of migration; women and migration; media and migration; multicultural societies; conflicts and geopolitics; peace and non-violence processes; poverty and inequality in the global world; neoliberalism and new poverty;
- North and south of the world: imbalances in access to material and cultural resources; new forms of slavery; child labor; industrial production/natural cycles; consumer society; critical consumption; fair trade;
- Monocultures/Biodiversity: sustainable lifestyles; biodiversity erosion; deforestation; global market; GMOs; environmental impact reduction; eco-social system;
- Legality and social justice: mafia and anti-mafia; citizenship and subservience; right to beauty; memory and commitment.

In addressing the above-mentioned issues, San Marino schools encourage experiences of active citizenship in which students assume direct responsibility, thus creating forms of school democracy that stimulate individuals and groups to become protagonists. Citizenship should not be taught, but lived.

The role of teachers in San Marino community is therefore fundamental. The profession of teachers and of all persons performing technical and educational functions in the school context is constantly evolving. To have a

qualified school, teachers should not be concerned only with the results achieved by students in their subject and completely ignore the overall results of the entire class and the transversal educational elements that characterize the learning environment. The overall well-being of pupils and students, the social climate and transversal citizenship skills should be addressed.

TRAINING AND REFRESHER COURSES FOR TEACHERS IN SAN MARINO SCHOOLS

Today's teachers must perceive themselves as members of a working group entrusted with an overall training project, in which everyone is a stakeholder. The professional community is entrusted with the priority task of building learning environments. Therefore, teachers need both individual and collective skills to succeed in this task. To this end, San Marino education system envisages both initial and in-service training for teachers.

Initial training provides teachers with skills related to the culture of school practice to enable them to acquire appropriate professional qualities. Initial training also aims at filling the historical gap between disciplinary skills and pedagogical, didactic and psychological professional skills. In-service training programs, which are compulsory, include theoretical reflection, but priority is given to operational activities, thus putting new knowledge to the test. On-site experiments are promoted through accompanying activities, where teachers' professional associations and universities are involved.

Culture always remains an important aspect of teachers' professional skills. However, there is also a social aspect, which corresponds to awareness of the new role of schools. Indeed, in the information and knowledge society, schools are entrusted with a complex and

problematic function, namely guaranteeing success in learning and the achievement of personal educational goals for all students. This is the response to the right of all citizens to equality and diversity. Schools aim at removing all obstacles that prevent or limit full personal and social fulfilment of individuals and of the community in which they operate.

In the light of the above, the priority tasks of schools at all levels are being redefined. Such tasks relate both to the learning of knowledge and the development of skills and to students' socialization. For this reason, schools' role in the territory goes beyond classrooms and school hours and pursues education in all its forms, in collaboration with other public and private services in the territory and with students' families.

As a consequence, in addition to the traditional professional dimension of teachers, centered mainly on the possession of specific disciplinary and teaching skills, they also have, in structural terms, a social dimension, aimed at supporting the broader task of schools. Indeed, any teacher, both alone and together with colleagues, is called upon to relate to the students' parents; to develop and communicate messages of social, educational and cultural promotion, addressed to the families and the territory; to collaborate with all stakeholders the school addresses, and who affect the students' quality of life; to plan and document individual and group programs.

These skills refer to different disciplinary sectors (pedagogical, psychological, sociological, anthropological, communication). They are to be achieved as a matter of priority in initial and in-service training, through an approach that links theoretical teaching with laboratory-based apprenticeship. In this regard, teachers are assumed to be intellectual

and social professionals who base their activity on study, research, reflection and collegial cooperation with the group of professionals to which they belong.









THERE IS A NEED TO INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO SUPPORT LEGAL COSTS FOR THE DEFENSE OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, AS WELL AS FOR COSTS NECESSARY TO INITIATE OR PARTICIPATE IN COURT PROCEEDINGS, INCLUDING FOR EXPERT OPINIONS TO PROTECT VICTIMS.

WE ARE COMMITTED TO
STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SUPPORT,
PROTECTION, EDUCATION,
VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND JOB
PLACEMENT, AS WELL AS THE SOCIAL
REINTEGRATION OF VICTIMS OF
VIOLENCE IN THE MANNER PROVIDED
FOR BY THE ISTANBUL CONVENTION.

IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN
MARINO TELEPHONE SUPPORT IS
OFFERED TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE
(PROVIDING INFORMATION ON
AVAILABLE SERVICES AND THE
DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE) THROUGH A
TELEPHONE NUMBER THAT IS ACTIVE
24 HOURS A DAY, SEVEN DAYS A
WEEK.

TECUM APP ALLOWS USERS TO REGISTER THEIR PHONE NUMBER, FIRST AND LAST NAME AND GPS POSITION, RECORD AUDIO MESSAGES EVEN WHEN THE PHONE IS LOCKED OR ACTIVATE BACKGROUND APPLICATIONS AND, IF NECESSARY, CALL THE EMERGENCY NUMBER. MOREOVER, THROUGH THIS APP IT IS POSSIBLE TO CONSULT PERSONAL SERVICES, LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS AND ALL USEFUL INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SAN MARINO.



The Republic of San Marino has proved to be particularly attentive to the prevention and elimination of violence against women and gender violence through a legislative process which began in 2008 with Law no. 97 of 20 June 2008, "Prevention and elimination of violence against women and gender violence" and continued with the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) in April 2014, transposed by Law no. 57 of 6 May 2016 "Rules adjusting San Marino legal system to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence".

This legal framework, together with Delegated Decree no. 60 of 31 May 2012 implementing Article 4 of Law no. 97 of 20 June 2008, represents the context within which the Authority for Equal Opportunities performs its function of connection, promotion, supervision, assistance to victims and collection of data on violence against women and gender violence, in coordination with the Health Authority, which also cooperates in the production of statistical data.

In 2004 San Marino established the Commission for Equal Opportunities, which is appointed by the Great and General Council for the entire legislature.

Among its competences and functions, the Commission for Equal Opportunities: suggests to the competent institutional bodies the initiatives necessary to guarantee full legal equality and equal opportunities; drafts proposals and promotes initiatives to bring the legal system in line with the principles of legal equality and equal opportunities; delivers advisory opinions on draft laws already submitted for the first reading and before their discussion at second reading with regard to compliance with the principle of legal

equality and equal opportunities; participates with one of its representatives, in an advisory capacity, in the meetings of the Permanent Parliamentary Commissions when reporting on the draft laws that the Presidents of these Commissions consider relevant to legal equality and equal opportunities; promotes controls on the correct application of the relevant regulations and guidelines decided by the Great and General Council on legal equality and equal opportunities; collects and verifies the complaints filed by individuals and associations concerning legal equality and equal opportunities; has the right to submit complaints to the competent bodies; may bring a civil action to defend collective interests relating to equal opportunities in civil, criminal and administrative proceedings; promotes surveys, studies and research, as well as meetings, seminars and conferences on legal equality and equal opportunities; promotes, encourages and organizes initiatives aimed at favoring participation of all citizens in political, social and economic life based on the principle of legal equality and equal opportunities; regularly promotes the collection and dissemination of data and information on the implementation of the principle of legal equality and equal opportunities; participates in the works of international bodies dealing with legal equality and equal opportunities.

In 2008, the Republic of San Marino established the Authority for Equal Opportunities, which is appointed by the Great and General Council and remains in office for four years.

The Authority is composed of three members chosen from among legal experts, representatives of NGOs active in the field of equal opportunities and experts in communication and psychology. The Authority performs functions in the field of prevention and elimination of violence against women and gender violence, for which it replaces the Commission for Equal Opportunities.



The Authority assists the Commission for Equal Opportunities in the performance of the following functions and tasks: suggesting to the relevant institutional bodies the initiatives necessary to ensure full legal equality and equal opportunities; submitting complaints to the competent bodies, which are required to respond; promoting surveys, studies and research, as well as meetings, seminars and conferences on legal equality and equal opportunities; promoting, encouraging and organizing initiatives aimed at favoring the participation of all citizens in political, social and economic life on the basis of the principle of legal equality and equal opportunities; promoting the collection and dissemination of data and information on the implementation of the principle of legal equality and equal opportunities, by resorting to public entities and bodies and using communication, press, radio and television broadcasting, IT and electronic means; participating in the works of international bodies dealing with legal equality and equal opportunities. It also collects data on violence against women and gender violence every six months and draws up an annual report, which is publicly disseminated and available on the SSI website.

In recent years, the Authority has carried out information and awareness-raising activities on the existence of the relevant Law and has promoted, through the General Directorate of the SSI, the conclusion of important agreements with some reception facilities outside the territory. Violence is close at hand, affects all of us, is present in places where we should theoretically feel most protected (at home, at school, at work) and is perpetrated by people who are often part of the family or circle of friends.

Delegated Decree no. 56 of 17 May 2018 introduced provisions for the operational autonomy of the Authority for Equal Opportunities.

These provisions envisage a legal and administrative office in autonomous and suitable premises, as well as the establishment of a Fund dedicated to the assistance of victims.

In addition, in order to fully adapt San Marino legislation to the Istanbul Convention, the new legislative text provides for the creation of a free and continuous telephone helpline, which has been set up in cooperation with the Police Forces and the Counselling Centre.

Memoranda of understanding are also envisaged with the Association of Lawyers and Notaries for legal assistance and with the Association of Psychologists for advice, training and the provision of psychological services, as well as agreements for the rehabilitation of abusers. In this case, an agreement was signed between the Directorate General of the SSI and a private association dealing with this matter.

San Marino legislation also provides for the implementation of protocols for the entry or reintegration of victims into the labor market.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In each department and operational unit, the SSI ensures the presence of a doctor or a contact person for violence against women, who are gathered in a working group. The coordinator of such group, who collaborates with the Authority and the Commission for Equal Opportunities and the Police Forces, is appointed by the SSI Executive Committee through an official decision. The aim of the working group is to ensure a support network for women victims of violence by actively reporting the violence to the competent bodies and sending the victims to a dedicated help desk. Over the years, this has made it possible to monitor and identify women who have suffered physical or psychological violence at an increasingly early stage. However, it is necessary to promote studies to identify the population at risk.

The following table shows the percentage of

women who experienced violence in 2019, calculated on the basis of data collected by the Authority for Equal Opportunities.

Percentage of women aged 18-70 who experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner or former partner in 2019	0.2%
Percentage of women aged 18-70 who experienced physical or sexual violence by a non-partner in 2019	0.03%

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

After the general elections in December 2019, 20 out of 60 members of the Great and General Council are female, namely 33.3%.

With regard to local representation on the territory, worth recalling is that San Marino territory is divided into territorial municipalities called "Castelli", namely areas of the territory which are granted administrative autonomy. The territory of the ancient Republic of San Marino is divided into 9 townships, each of which is led by a Township Council. In addition to managing services to be provided to citizens, Township Councils have the duty to involve the inhabitants in the promotion and organization of cultural activities. Each Township Council is led by a Head of the Township Council, while at State level coordination between the Councils and State bodies is a responsibility of the Township Council Office. Every five years, all residents over the age of 18 are called to the polls to elect the Township Council and the Head of the Township Council of their "Castello". "Castelli" with more than 2000 inhabitants have Township Councils composed of 9 members and those with fewer inhabitants of 7 members. Out of a total of 79 representatives, 25 are women (31.6%) and 54 are men.

TRAINING

With regard to training, Delegated Decree no. 60 of 31 May 2012 (Art. 4) entrusts the Department of Human Sciences of the University of the Republic of San Marino with the organization of compulsory vocational training courses, in coordination with the Authority for Equal Opportunities.

Therefore, since 2012 several awareness-raising and training activities have been carried out. Awareness-raising activities were addressed to citizens and included conferences, seminars, debates and cultural initiatives such as theatre performances and film discussions addressing gender issues and violence against women, with the aim of reaching different target groups. Training courses were aimed at teachers, law enforcement officers, social and welfare service workers and members of professional associations (psychologists and lawyers). The courses organized had a common part for all the operators covered by the above-mentioned Delegated Decree and a specific program for the various professional categories. The courses addressed legislative aspects and the issues of culture and violence through a pedagogical and sociological approach, as well as violence against minors.

In addition to these activities, initiatives concerning violence prevention and promotion of psychophysical well-being are also carried out every year in schools. Among the various initiatives, worth highlighting is the project "Education to health, affectivity and sexuality" aimed at the 5th year of elementary schools, 3rd year of lower secondary schools, 2nd year of upper secondary schools and 2nd year of the Vocational Training Centre. This project is carried out by a team of professionals consisting of a gynecologist, an andrologist, an obstetrician and a psychologist.

Finally, in line with the mission of the health system as described in Goal 3, access to sexual and reproductive health and to reproductive rights is guaranteed and free for all. "Spazio Giovani" (Youth Space) also provides adolescents a gynecology and andrology clinic and a psychological counselling desk for relational and sexual problems. The above clinic and desk are open to girls and boys up to the age of 21 who need counselling on sexual, health, prevention and contraception issues.

























FOR OROGRAPHIC OR TECHNICAL REASONS, SOME AREAS ARE NOT SERVED BY A FOUL WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM. IT IS NECESSARY TO EXTEND THE WASTE WATER COLLECTION NETWORK THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF WATERCOURSES.

SAN MARINO IS 100%

DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN WATER
SUPPLIES THROUGH AGREEMENTS

AND CONVENTIONS WITH ITALY. THE
AIM IS TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION
AND NETWORK LOSSES, EXPLOIT
INTERNAL WATER RESOURCES AND
BUILD UP WATER RESERVES IN THE
TERRITORY.

100% OF THE POPULATION HAS
ACCESS TO A SAFELY MANAGED
DRINKING WATER SERVICE THAT
ENSURES HIGH QUALITY STANDARDS
THROUGH CAREFUL MONITORING.

SINCE THE 2000S, THE
SEPARATION OF FOUL AND STORM
WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS HAS
BEEN IMPLEMENTED. FROM 2021,
THE DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL
WASTE WATER INTO WATERCOURSES
IS PROHIBITED.



With regard to the availability of drinking water and sanitation, San Marino, like most of the countries in the European region, is able to guarantee high standards to the entire resident population. Several public services are involved in the provision and control of drinking water and sanitation, such as the Territory and Health Department and the managing body of the Integrated Water Service, namely the Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation. In collaboration with other State services, thorough quality controls are constantly carried out on a random basis throughout the territory. The Social Security Institute collaborates with its own professionals in information and training campaigns addressed to the population.

In the event of drinking water pollution, if the limits established by law are not respected, the Prevention Service, as part of its control and monitoring activities, sanctions those responsible and informs the competent offices of the sanctions imposed. The Office for Prevention and Environment, the Prevention Department and the Civil Protection also play an important role in terms of control of the sewage network.

ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND ADEQUATE SANITATION

In the Republic of San Marino, the entire population (100%) has access to a safely man-

aged drinking water service, uses sanitation services and systems of contact separation from foul water, and has access to sanitation services, with the possibility of hand washing with soap and water.

In 2019, in San Marino the percentage of treated waste water reached 89% (compared to 78% in 2015), for a total of 2,547,272 cubic meters.

WATER QUALITY

The monitoring carried out in 2019 on the nutrients of the 3 San Marino watercourses (Ausa, San Marino and Marano), in relation to the law in force which identifies a 5-level scale of indicators (Level 1: Excellent, Level 2: Good, Level 3: Sufficient, Level 4: Poor, Level 5: Bad) shows trophism levels in watercourses, which definitely need to be improved:

With regard to the presence of plant protection products, the following table (Table 1) shows the list of substances sought in 2019 with respect to the regulatory limits indicated in Directive 2000/60/EC. Worth noting is that the average concentration of the substances sought is completely negligible in all three monitored watercourses. The sum of the concentrations of the substances found was well below 1 μ g/l.

	Ausa	San Marino	Marano
Nitrate nitrogen (NO ₃)	Level 3	Level 3	Level 2
Ammonia nitrogen (NH4)	Level 5	Level 5	Level 5
Total phosphorus	Level 5	Level 4	Level 3

ACTIVE SUBSTANCE	U.of M.	ANNUAL AVERAGE VALUE (SQA-MA)	MAXIMUM ADMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION (SQA-MAC)	AUSA TORRENT	SAN MARINO TORRENT	MARANO TORRENT
2,4'-DDD	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
2,4'-DDE	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
2,4'-DDT	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
2,4'-DDD	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
2,4'-DDE	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
2,4'-DDT	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
DDT TOTALE	μg/L	0,025		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
p,p'-DDT	μg/L	0,01		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Alachlor	μg/L	0,3	0,7	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Aldrin	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Dieldrin	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Endrin	μg/L	0,01		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Isodrin	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Endosulfan Alfa	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Endosulfan Beta	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Esaclorobenzene	μg/L	0,01	0,05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
HCH Alfa	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
HCH Beta	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
HCH Delta	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Lindano (HCH Gamma)	μg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Pentaclorobenzene	μg/L	0,007		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Trifluralin	μg/L	0,03		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Altrazina	μg/L	0,6	2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
CLORFENVINFOS	μg/L	0,1	0,3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
CLORPIRYPHOS ETILE	μg/L	0,03	0,1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Diuron	μg/L	0,2	1,8	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Isoproturon	μg/L	0,3	1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Simazina	μg/L	1	4	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

The Republic of San Marino intends to protect and restore water-related ecosystems. Water quality will have to be improved and water pollution reduced, especially that generated by hazardous chemicals.

Our watercourses are mainly torrents, which do not guarantee adequate dilution and degradation of organic matter. Therefore, discharges into watercourses present problems very similar to discharges into land, which have to comply with considerably lower pollutant limits in order to be authorized. Indeed, in such situations the discharge often takes place in the dry torrent bed, with the risk of possible degradation of the discharge area and consequent stagnation of the waste water and paludification of the soil. Finally, even more importantly, San Marino torrent flows into the Marecchia river, from which water is

collected and distributed to citizens' homes as drinking water.

To date, the Republic of San Marino has never authorized any discharge of industrial waste water into watercourses. Compared to what was previously in force with the "Environmental Code" (Delegated Decree no. 44/2012), and similarly to what is provided for by Italian legislation, San Marino has recently made some regulatory amendments with Delegated Decree no. 91/2021, introducing a de facto ban on the discharge of industrial waste water into our torrents. Thanks to this legislative measure, which is a major step forward, industrial processing water can no longer be discharged into watercourses, but has to be channeled exclusively into the public sewerage system, and the relevant environmental tax has to be paid at the same time.



Fish check-list and local status in the Republic of San Marino							
Scientific	name/common name	STATUS (RSM)					
Leuciscus souffia	Souffia	EN					
Barbus plebejus	Italian barbel	CR					
Rutilus rubilio	Rovella	EN					
Leuciscus cephalus	Chub	EN					
Cobitis taenia	Spined loach	CR					
Anguilla anguilla	Eel	EN					
Chondrostoma genei	South European nase	RE					
Barbus caninus	Brook barbel	CR					

AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS SUITABLE FOR FISH LIFE

Despite its limited territorial extension, the Republic of San Marino has an extremely varied territory both from a geomorphologic and hydrographic point of view. The main watercourses have very different environmental characteristics, despite being geographically very close to each other. Indeed, in terms of morphological and hydraulic conditions, Canepa ditch is typical of mountains, San Marino and Marano torrents of hills and Ausa torrent of plain areas.

During several research activities carried out in the decade 2010-2020 in the natural environments of running waters, 7 species were found, of which 6 were indigenous and 1 transfaunated.

A number of other anthropogenic non-indigenous species also live in artificial environments (small ponds, recreational fishing lakes).

The list of indigenous fish species found includes five species belonging to the family of current water cyprinids (brook barbel, souffia, Italian barbel, chub and spined loach) and one species of high ecological value (eel). The rovella, also belonging to the family of current water cyprinids, is to be considered transfaunated to Romagna and, from the monitoring carried out in the last two years (2019-2020) it seems to be in strong regression. In 2018, a brook barbel population was identified in the upper part of San Marino torrent. It is an extremely rare and localized small benthic organism, which is certainly worthy of absolute protection and further study. All indigenous habitats and fish species in running waters may be considered to be in poor conservation status (EN) and for some of them there is an imminent danger of local extinction (CR), as was the case for the South European nase (Chondrostoma genei), which was last found in the 1990s (RE). Habitat improvement and population restocking projects and the reintroduction of species, as was the case for the South European nase, are therefore ongoing to try to stop the loss of fish biodiversity.

The progressive reduction of fish (and amphibian) populations in watercourses in recent decades is partly due to climate change resulting in prolonged dry periods in summer

and autumn, as well as to a general deterioration in surface water quality because of recurrent sewage discharges and impassable thresholds. Considering the current general situation of fish present in San Marino territory, structural interventions for environmental restoration are absolutely essential. Moreover, in order to achieve an integrated and multidisciplinary approach to the management of watercourses, the following Technical Rules Implementing the Detailed Plan of Protected Natural Areas have been adopted.

Preserving and/or restoring the naturalness conditions of these important elements of San Marino landscape is fundamental for the protection and enhancement of the territory, whose ecological functionality must be ensured through the following:

- a) Preserving and/or restoring the physical and biological diversity of the river environment by maintaining and/or recovering the natural physical characteristics of the riverbed with the use of natural materials for bank and bed works. Any works for the cleaning of the riverbed, improvement of the hydraulic regime and re-profiling of the riverbed, as well as interventions on the vegetation, will have to be submitted to the Technical Scientific Committee, after obtaining the opinion of San Marino Naturalistic Centre;
- b) Preserving the natural longitudinal biological continuity of watercourses and/or reducing discontinuity by building passages for the fish in order to guarantee also their reproductive movements (fish ladders, fish ramps, etc.);
- c) Maintaining and/or restoring ecotonal buffer strips from the outer edges of the riverbeds bordering the watercourses. These buffer strips play an important role in linking the various protected areas, by also providing a corridor for the passage of fauna;

d) Safeguarding or restoring environmental areas particularly valuable for the fish, such as spawning and refuge areas, with the exclusion of any structural intervention in the riverbed during the spawning period of cyprinids (April-June).

WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE ABSTRACTION AND SUPPLY

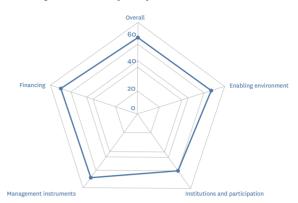
Of the 3,592,856 cubic meters of water injected into the network, 2,821,049 cubic meters are actually delivered, which is equivalent to a water system efficiency of 78.51%, slightly better than the surrounding area (central-southern Italy), Network monitoring and improvements are the responsibility of the Water and Gas Service.

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Integrated Water Resources Management was officially established in 1992 and is defined as "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems".

As a contribution to the integrated water resources management, Regulation no. 1 of 22 January 2019 has introduced in San Marino and regulates the Integrated Water Service. This service is added to the Environmental Code - Delegated Decree no. 44 of 27 April 2012 and identifies all the regulatory and control instruments provided for by this indicator. It is therefore expected that this indicator, which currently stands at an "overall" value of 70, will soon be rated as High (71-90).

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) in San Marino, score by dimension (2017)



Mount Titano is predominantly characterized by clay soils and a modest rainfall index. It is crossed by a few watercourses, which are mainly low-flow torrents. Because of these characteristics, Mount Titano has been characterized over the centuries by an "ancient thirst". For the people of San Marino, water has always been a precious good to be safeguarded and protected.

Over the centuries, the population has increased and the Republic has had to get water from different sources, from the "historic" springs of Canepa, Fiorentino and Acquaviva, to San Marino Stream and then Marecchia river, until 1989 when a supply contract was signed with the manager of the Ridracoli reservoir (i.e. Consorzio dell'Acquedotto di Romagna) for the provision of 500,000 m³ of water a year. In addition, towards the end of 1996, an agreement was signed with the Rimini water service provider for the supply of 150,000 m³ per year.

However, San Marino's thirst for water remains, and is felt in particularly dry years. In 2008, an in-depth study was carried out by the Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation to try to solve the constant water resources deficit in the territory. Water need data (as-

sessed taking into account also the solutions available today to reduce consumption) were compared with the amount of present and future water available, in order to identify the current problems and possible solutions. Therefore, an Action Plan was developed to include (structural and non-structural) interventions necessary to achieve the service quality objectives set by the Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation. In particular, the study highlighted the vulnerability of some currently used sources, whose availability is expected to be reduced in the future. This highlighted the need to implement measures for a decisive reduction in consumption, through strict regulation of use and refined saving techniques (such as separate networks for the reuse of rainwater). However, these measures alone cannot ensure that water demands are met, and new supply sources are needed. Since there are no other sources available, in addition to those already used, capable of guaranteeing the required water supply, a feasibility study was carried out for the construction of a reservoir in San Marino Stream, capable of storing water during periods of greatest abundance thereof. It is a 1.5 million m³ reservoir capable of storing water from San Marino Stream during periods of abundance and making it available in times of need. Together with other smaller and widespread interventions, such as water-saving measures, this reservoir would make it possible to address current and future shortages of supply sources. The detailed research carried out has made it possible to identify innovative solutions to make this work feasible from a technical, economic and environmental point of view. Moreover, it enabled to understand the problems linked to the nature of the subsoil and therefore to identify the construction techniques required to build the dam and the interventions needed to solve the problems relating to slope stability and filtration.

Among the objectives of the Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation, as manager of the Integrated Water Service, is the establishment of the water balance and the flow rates of the three main hydrographic basins in San Marino territory (Ausa torrent, Marano torrent and San Marino torrent), also in the context of the research carried out within the University of San Marino (UNIRSM), with the collaboration of Professor Stefano Orlandini: "Sustainable Use of Water Resources and Hydraulic Safety in the Republic of San Marino".

San Marino is in any case entirely dependent on water from cross-border reservoirs, springs and aquifers, 100% of which are covered by existing agreements and conventions.

In the Republic of San Marino there are no internationally relevant protected areas, both due to the limited territory and because the country has not acceded, for example, to the Ramsar Convention. However, there are several Nature Reserves that are important and protected at national level. In particular:

- Gorgascura Gorge Integral Nature Reserve
- Fiumicello Stream Nature Reserve
- Nature Reserve of Marano torrent's Gypsums
- Chiesanuova Ditch Nature Reserve

- Canepa-Pennarossa-Castellaro Nature Reserve

The importance of these areas is due to the preservation of a certain degree of naturalness, which still guarantees a good ecological functionality and the presence of habitats suitable for hosting a rich biodiversity, with particular reference to species related to aquatic environments.



GOAL 7



SAN MARINO IS DEPENDENT
ON ENERGY SUPPLY FROM ABROAD.
THE AIM FOR THE FUTURE IS TO
ACHIEVE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
IN THE MEDIUM TERM WITH
REGARD TO ELECTRICITY AND HEAT
REQUIREMENTS AND CONSUMPTION.

DUE TO SAN MARINO'S

PARTICULAR PHYSICAL AND CLIMATIC

CONDITIONS, ONLY CERTAIN TYPES

OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

CAN BE PROMOTED, SUCH AS SOLAR

THERMAL, SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC

THANKS TO ITS SMALL SIZE,
SAN MARINO HAS A REAL CHANCE,
UNLIKE MANY OTHER STATES, TO
BECOME ONE OF THE FIRST CARBONNEUTRAL OR EVEN CARBONNEGATIVE COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

THE REPUBLIC NOW HAS AN EFFECTIVE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND A QUALITATIVELY AND QUANTITATIVELY ADEQUATE TEAM OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS IN ENERGY MATTERS.

AND BIOMASS ENERGY.

The Republic now has an effective legal framework and a qualitatively and quantitatively adequate team of technical experts in energy matters (certifiers and energy auditors), as well as fully operational reference services and offices, such as the One-Stop-Shop for the Building Sector, Energy Section. In addition, over the years the initiatives to promote photovoltaic systems, both domestic and medium power plants, have had a significant and rapidly growing success. This has led to a gradual reduction in and normalization of incentives thanks to the slow but steady spread of "green" culture among the population.

San Marino is totally dependent on the import of energy from abroad: gas, electricity and fossil fuels are purchased, and there are no energy production plants in the territory, except for a modest production of electricity through photovoltaic systems, which started in 2011. Therefore, the Republic of San Marino is almost exclusively an importer/consumer of energy from abroad.

Since 2010, the Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation has been a wholesaler in the electricity market. It can purchase electricity directly on the power exchange through its regulated bidding system, or on the so-called over-the-counter (OTC) market - i.e.

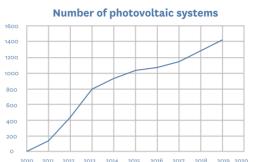
outside the organized and standardized market - through a bilateral contract with an electricity trader/wholesaler, at a sale price directly negotiated with this party, which settles with Terna S.p.A. (the owner of the Italian national transmission grid) all fees deriving from the energy "dispatching" service. The supply of natural gas in the Republic of San Marino has always been entrusted to ENI S.p.A. The Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation is the sole distributor of energy and water services and all economic and consumption data are provided by its Commercial Office.

Since the Republic of San Marino does not have its own energy resources, renewable energy sources (RES) are the only viable alternative to ensure a minimum of energy independence for the country. In particular, given the territorial and climatic conditions of the country, solar thermal, solar photovoltaic and biomass energy should be encouraged. With regard to biomass energy, particular attention should be paid to small-scale gasification plants (no more than 100 kWe), which can be easily installed in small and medium-sized enterprises or in agricultural consortia, with very low costs, high profits and practically no environmental impact.

SUMMARY TABLE OF R.S.M. ENERGY NEEDS AND INCIDENCE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY									
YEAR	YEAR Imported energy produced by photovoltaics		Total energy demand R.S.M.	Photovoltaic energy as a percentage of total demand	Maximum imported power	Installed PV power	Percentage of power from PV on maximum power		
	(kWh)	(kWh) (kWh)		(%)		(kWp)	(%)		
2010	272.040.890 1.217 272.042		272.042.107	0,00	57.710	24	0,04		
2011	270.173.009	589.133	270.762.142	0,22	57.765	1.545	2,67		
2012	262.895.688	262.895.688 3.155.053 267.0		1,18	55.755	4.423	7,93		
2013	256.824.194	6.034.852	262.859.046	2,30	52.875	6.407	12,12		
2014	251.933.900	7.348.754	259.282.654	2,83	48.720	7.150	14,68		
2015	256.646.390	8.457.145	265.103.535	3,19	53.400	8.588	16,08		
2016	255.462.074	9.362.405	264.824.479	3,54	51.600	8.821	17,09		
2017	258.001.775	9.865.327	267.867.102	3,68	48.750	9.396	19,27		
2018	259.771.230	10.405.877	270.177.107	3,85	51.300	10.179	19,84		
2019	260.330.341	12.095.450	272.425.791	4,44	52.500	11.204	21,34		

As the table shows, the first rapid expansion of photovoltaic systems began in 2010 and 2011 with the establishment of the Feed-in Tariff introduced by Delegated Decree no. 92

of 25 June 2009, then optimized by Delegated Decree no. 158 of 21 September 2010. The graphs below show the growth over time of photovoltaic installations in the Republic.





As of 31 July 2020, the country had:

Total installations: 1,513 (11,861.40 kWptot)	Private installations: 1,303 (6,167.80 kWp ≡ 52%)
	Companies/entities installations: 210 (5,693.60 kWp ≡ 48%)

According to estimates made by the Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation, the total share of photovoltaic production as of 14 September 2020 was 4.4%.

If we make a distinction between private installations and companies/entities installations, the share is broken down as follows:

Share of photovoltaic production by private installations to total energy demand	5.8%
Share of photovoltaic production by companies/entities to total energy demand	3.6%



LEGISLATION AND PLANNING

The legislation on energy saving promotes and encourages energy efficiency of buildings, also thanks to the introduction of energy auditing, including for industrial plants, according to a multi-year National Energy Plan. Renewable energy sources (RES) and energy efficiency are mainly promoted by encouraging the installation of photovoltaic and solar thermal plants, heat pumps and high-efficiency cogeneration.

The great attention paid by Institutions to issues related to environmental impact is demonstrated by the fact that, in 2014, the Government adopted the reform of Law no. 72 of 7 May 2008 on the promotion and enhancement of energy efficiency in buildings and of renewable energy use in the civil and industrial sectors.

The new Law no. 48 of 3 April 2014 sets the following objectives:

- a) To optimize energy performance of buildings, following the logic of a correct and balanced improvement of the overall quality of buildings, also in terms of hygiene and environmental well-being;
- b) To promote the development, enhancement and integration of RES;
- c) To favor energy diversification both in the civil and industrial sectors;
- d) To regulate the electricity market;
- e) To encourage the adoption of efficient technologies to reduce industrial consumption;
- f) To stimulate the production of electricity from RES and the adoption of efficient technologies to reduce industrial consumption;
- g) To reduce water consumption in the civil sector;
- h) To curb the emissions of polluting gases and, in particular, of greenhouse gases.

The aforementioned Law no. 72/2008 was followed by a series of Delegated Decrees that

specified its content in terms of implementation (see table below).

DELEGATED DECREES ISSUED FOLLOWING LAW NO. 72/2008

Law no. 72/2008 redefined the competences and functions of the Regulatory
Authority for Public Services and Energy.
This Law was followed by implementing
Delegated Decrees concerning:

- The climatic characteristics of the territory (D.D. no. 88 of 25 June 2009);
- The feed-in of electricity from RES (D.D. no. 89 of 25 June 2009);
- The establishment of the Energy Desk (D.D. no. 91 of 25 June 2009);
- The establishment of the Feed-in Tariff (D.D. no. 92 of 25 June 2009, subsequently amended by D.D. no. 20 of 6 March 2012);
- The definition of energy performance classes of buildings (D.D. no. 126 of 17 September 2009);
- The establishment of the Energy Certifiers' Register and the organization of the Service for the Management of Energy Procedures (D.D. no. 127 of 21 September 2009);
- The encouragement of energy interventions (D.D. no. 128 of 21 September 2009);
- The energy audit requirement for large users (D.D. no. 129 of 21 September 2009);
- The provisions implementing and amending Law no. 72 of 7 May 2008 (D.D. no. 84 of 17 July 2012).

Worth mentioning is also Delegated Decree no. 129 of 21 September 2009, which made the energy audit mandatory for companies with total energy requirements (natural gas and electricity) of more than 200 toe/year. Energy audit is a procedure for analyzing a company's energy requirements aimed at reducing consumption, improving production

efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and encouraging the use of renewable energy sources and similar sources.

This legislation paves the way for future initiatives and business activities related to Green Economy, which has always been supported by San Marino Institutions.

All Budget Laws from 2010 to 2016, approved by the Great and General Council, confirmed the allocation of considerable sums of money to cover financial commitments following policies that promote and encourage the use of energy from renewable sources, as indicated in the first and second National Energy Plans (NEP 1 and NEP 2).

ZERO-EMISSION TARGET

The 2018/2021 National Energy Plan (NEP 3) currently in force considers as the sole, true and acceptable objective of the Republic of San Marino, in line with the global contents and objectives that emerged from the Paris Conference, a transition towards a future of only renewable energy sources, which must obviously be as fast as possible. Thanks to its small territory and population, San Marino has a real chance, unlike many other States, to become one of the first carbon-neutral or even carbon-negative countries in the world.

NEP 3 highlights the fact that today time is ripe and technologies are sufficiently advanced to allow San Marino to officially set a much more ambitious objective, namely the achievement of energy independence in the medium term with regard to electricity requirements and consumption. Equally feasible, although in the medium to long term, is the achievement of total energy independence, including heat requirements and consumption.

Through the analysis of the current state of San Marino energy consumption, the NEP, as provided for by Law no. 48/2014 (focusing, as

mentioned above, on the reduction of energy and water consumption and on the production in the territory of energy from renewable sources), includes the following:

- a) San Marino's energy balance;
- b) Annual greenhouse gas emission balances drawn up in accordance with the guidelines developed by the UN within the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change);
- c) The drafting of the country's energy supply/ demand scenarios based on the targets mentioned in points d) and e) below;
- d) The identification of targets for limiting consumption in the construction, agriculture, industry and transport sectors and household consumption;
- e) The identification of targets to be pursued in relation to energy production from renewable energy sources (RES);
- f) The report on energy consumption trends in the Public Administration and on the management of State-owned plants;
- g) The quantification of financial resources to be allocated to interventions for energy saving and for the construction of both public and private plants for the production of energy from renewable sources or from cogeneration inside or outside the territory of San Marino.

NEP 3 indicates the following priority areas of intervention:

- Information and involvement of citizens.
- Supporting private and residential building interventions
- Energy efficiency in public buildings
- Carrying out in-depth energy analyses for the industrial sector
- Developing renewable energy sources (RES)
- Modernization of mobility in terms of sustainability

In line with the NEP and with a view to improving the energy performance of buildings, Chapter III "Incentives for the building sector, energy saving and reduction of seismic risk" of the new 2021-2023 Budget Law (Law no. 223 of 23 December 2020) introduces the so-called Ecobonus for the enhancement of energy efficiency in existing buildings. The Ecobonus provides for tax deductions up to a maximum of 110% for interventions aimed at enhancing energy efficiency in existing buildings. The minimum energy performance requirements for buildings and plants subject to incentives are set out in Annex 2 to Law no. 48/2014. Taken as a whole, they must ensure the improvement of at least two energy classes of the relevant building or, if this is not possible, the achievement of the highest energy class.

MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

The distribution and sale of electricity and gas in San Marino are regulated by the Regulatory Authority for Public Services (currently the Regulatory Authority for Public Services and Energy), established by Law no. 120 of 20 November 2001 with the aim of governing an institutional form of regulation to ensure public services with adequate levels of quality and at the best economic conditions for households and businesses. The Authority's tasks are the following:

- a) Ensuring the homogeneous distribution of services throughout the territory, under conditions of efficiency and cost-effectiveness, in a context suitable to protect users and consumers and to provide regulated entities with a stable regulatory framework, which is essential for the planning of industrial policies;
- b) Defining a tariff system based on predefined variation criteria and absolute transparency, suitable for harmonizing the economic-financial objectives of the managing bodies with

the general social objectives, environmental protection and efficient use of resources, in accordance with the economic policy guidelines falling within the competence of elected bodies.

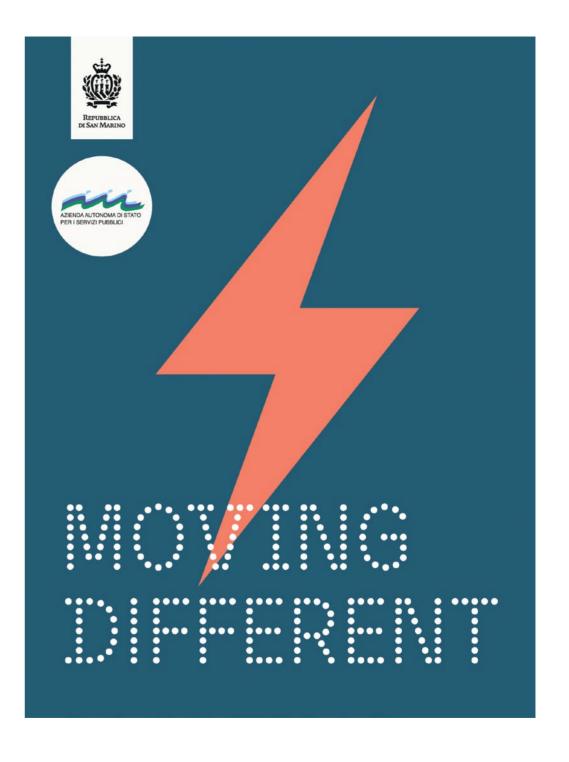
To support the Authority, the One-Stop-Shop for the Building Sector, Energy Section has been set up with the task of promoting environmental sustainability through incentives, the development of renewable energy sources, as well as energy efficiency and savings in the buildings of the Republic of San Marino.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

A strategic tool in the field of energy saving could be the so-called Low Carbon Ecosystem, which was jointly developed by the companies DNV GL and VeChain and approved by the Republic of San Marino. This tool uses a public and authorized blockchain platform to involve citizens in the goal of becoming the first carbon-neutral State. The Low Carbon Ecosystem promotes responsible behaviors among citizens and tourists, thanks to an incentive mechanism based on carbon credit tokens that can be spent with commercial partners.

The behaviors to be encouraged are related to the following areas:

- Promoting private electric mobility
- Encouraging innovative mobility solutions (car sharing, carpooling, etc.)
- Using public transport
- Reducing energy and water consumption
- Photovoltaic installation
- Proper waste recycling and management
- Proper recycling of expired medicines
- Sustainable tourism





SAN MARINO PAYS SPECIAL
ATTENTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT
OF THE TARGETS ENVISAGED BY
THIS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
GOAL. FOR THIS REASON, IT WILL
BE NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN,
TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICAL
OFFICE, THE PUNCTUAL COLLECTION
OF THE RELATED INDICATORS IN SAN
MARINO'S CONTEXT.

IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE
2030 AGENDA, AN IMPORTANT
ACHIEVEMENT THAT IS BEING
MONITORED CONCERNS THE
EXISTENCE OF A NATIONAL YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY. THE
RELATED INDICATOR CONCERNS
THE RATIO OF GOVERNMENT
SPENDING DEVOTED TO EMPLOYMENT
MEASURES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION
OF THE UNEMPLOYED TO GDP.

THE ECONOMY OF SAN MARINO
HAS DEVELOPED ACCORDING TO A
MULTI-VOCATIONAL APPROACH THAT
PROMOTES, IN PARTICULAR, HIGH
ADDED VALUE SECTORS.

A PECULIARITY OF SAN MARINO'S LABOR MARKET IS THE PRESENCE OF CROSS-BORDER WORKERS, WHO ENTER AND EXIT THE BORDER EVERY DAY TO WORK IN THE TERRITORY: TO DATE, CROSS-BORDER WORKERS ARE ABOUT 6,200, CORRESPONDING TO 32% OF THE LABOR FORCE.

With a population of about 33,600 inhabitants, the Republic of San Marino is one of the smallest countries in the world. The economy of San Marino has developed according to a multi-vocational approach that promotes, in particular, high added value sectors. The country has a diversified economy based on small and medium enterprises covering the industrial sector, banking and financial services, trade, tourism, agriculture and handicraft. On a territory of 61 km2 there are approximately 5,000 economic operators in various sectors, 2,675 companies, 19,969 employees and about 1,712 self-employed (2019 data).

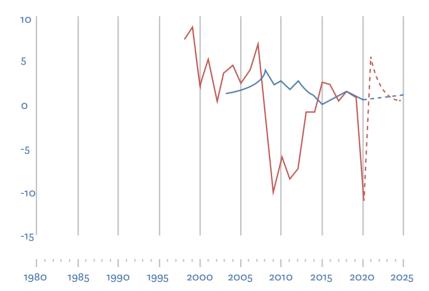
Thanks to the Cooperation and Customs Union Agreement signed in 1991, San Marino is entitled to trade its goods within the Europe-

Graph 1: --- Annual percentage GDP growth rate (min -11)

--- Inflation rate (min 0.5)

an single market. Indeed, the customs union established provides for the abolition of both import and export customs duties and of taxes having equivalent effect in San Marino and the EU.

The process of greater integration of San Marino, as a third State, with the European Union has led to the start in March 2015 of the negotiations for the conclusion of one or more Association Agreements between San Marino, Andorra, Monaco and the European Union. The objective is San Marino's participation in the European Single Market within a well-defined legal basis, with an institutional part and the definition of the four fundamental freedoms concerning persons, services, goods and capital.



GDP

From 2000 until the financial crisis, the GDP of the Republic of San Marino showed a constant growth trend, with an average annual rate of approximately 6%. These values are clearly higher than those of the Euro area and similar to those recorded by the emerging economies. It then declined steadily with the long-lasting financial crisis that has caused a huge loss of about 35 percentage points since the beginning of 2008. Since 2014, the economy has been expanding again, albeit at

a slower rate than before the 2008 financial crisis. 2018-2019 GDP variation was positive at 2.3%. Pending IMF estimates for 2020, which are currently unavailable, it can be assumed that the decrease in GDP will be less than 10%, as a result of the measures taken to limit the spread of COVID-19. Reliable forecasts on economic developments in the years to come are not possible at the moment because of the considerable uncertainties surrounding both pandemic developments and policy decisions.



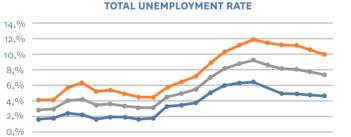
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GROSS VALUE ADDED	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Manufacturing	31.19%	31.41%	31.01%	34.77%	32.93%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply					0.01%
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.07%	0.16%	0.15%	0.17%	0.23%
Construction	3.81%	4.03%	3.97%	4.18%	4.28%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.16%	12.71%	12.96%	12.41%	12.49%
Transportation and storage	1.60%	2.07%	2.08%	2.55%	2.46%
Accommodation and food service activities	1.76%	1.89%	2.01%	2.01%	2.14%
Information and communication	4.14%	4.42%	4.36%	4.39%	4.78%
Financial and insurance activities	5.75%	4.64%	5.13%	5.38%	5.17%
Real estate activities	7.70%	7.63%	7.35%	6.77%	6.80%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.58%	9.24%	9.38%	6.38%	7.20%
Administrative and support service activities	2.52%	2.74%	3.03%	2.22%	2.90%
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	15.13%	14.74%	14.31%	14.72%	14.51%
Education	0.08%	0.08%	0.11%	0.09%	0.15%
Human health and social work activities	1.26%	1.17%	1.20%	1.19%	1.22%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.09%	2.06%	1.90%	1.63%	1.62%
Other service activities	1.14%	0.98%	1.03%	1.12%	1.11%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Activities of households	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
as employers; undifferentiated goods					
and services producing activities of households					
for own use					

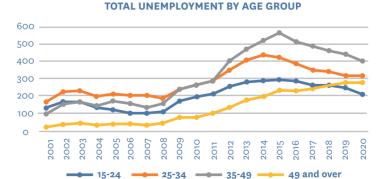
EMPLOYMENT

Since 2008 there has been an increase in the general unemployment rate and in the youth unemployment rate. San Marino population has never been accustomed to these unemployment levels, since the rates have been more than double those of the pre-crisis period. Since 2015, employment has slowly started to rise and unemployment to fall. The COV-ID-19 pandemic has reversed the trend and has halted the positive trend the labor market was experiencing.

At the end of August 2020, the total labor force registered by the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office of the Republic of San Marino was equal to 22,873: 19,890 employed (20,177 the year before), 1,664 self-employed (down from 1,715 in August 2019) and 1,319 unemployed (1,283 in August 2019). The gender gap, which had always been below 3% until 2008, increased to over 5 percentage points, showing that the crisis has further worsened the situation of women in the labor market.



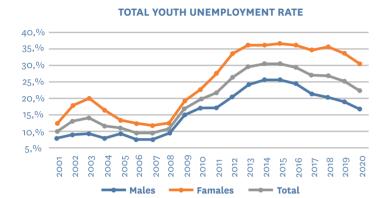
Source: IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office



- Famales

Source: IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office

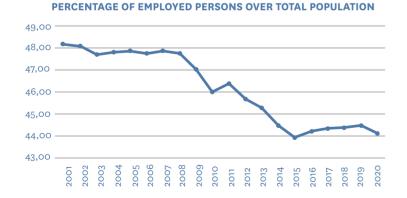
While in the early 2000s the age group with the highest levels of unemployment was the youngest and the group of workers closest to retirement showed the lowest levels, with the 2008 financial crisis the most affected age group has been 35-49, followed by the younger 19-24 age group. Since 2015, with the reduction of the unemployment rate, there has been an increase in the number of unemployed people in the older age group, namely 49 and over, and a decrease in the younger 15-24 age group.



Source: IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office

The youth unemployment rate in the age group 15-24 shows the same trend as the total unemployment rate. After peaking at 30% in 2015, it has been steadily declining. It decreased by 1.8 percentage points during 2019 and now stands at 22%, with the percentage gender gap also widening from around 3% in 2008 to around 14% in 2020. For women, the slow economic recovery has not had the same effect as for men.

The domestic employment rate, which quantifies the incidence of employed persons in relation to the population of working age, peaked in 2001 and 2008 at over 71%, declined until 2015 and then increased slightly and steadily until 2019. Now it is 67% of the labor force, with a percentage gender gap that has decreased over the years from 10 to around 5 percentage points.



Source: IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office The employment rate shown in graph 7 is instead calculated on the population present in San Marino over the years and shows the social support provided by the employed, i.e. those who work and therefore pay taxes and contributions, to the population as a whole. The value sought by the 2030 Agenda is very important to understand the generational sustainability of the country. After an almost constant decline from 2008 to 2015, the statistics show slight signs of recovery until 2019, but then there has been a decline in the current year to 44%. Since 2016, the economic and employment situation has slowly improved, but it suffered another setback with the outbreak of the pandemic.

A peculiarity of San Marino's labor market is the presence of cross-border workers, who enter and exit the border every day to work in the territory: to date, cross-border workers are about 6,200, corresponding to 32% of the labor force.

The Republic of San Marino, like other countries, is facing the serious economic and social crisis caused by the health emergency with courage and determination. After an unprecedented decrease in the first two quarters of 2020, coinciding with the suspension of activities ordered in the spring, economic activity worldwide, and also in San Marino, recovered in the third quarter. Indeed, companies reacted by resorting to the wage supplementation fund. 52.9% of companies used it for all or the majority of their employees. The trend was also partly confirmed in the fourth quarter when, however, on the revenue side, reductions were recorded in almost all sectors, except for food and for chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The impact of the pandemic has shown its negative effects on clothing and services, with particular reference to transport and tourism. Analyses covering 2021 are not yet available, but considering the continuation of the pandemic and of restrictions, a further escalation of an unprecedented economic and social crisis is expected.

TOURISM

Despite its small size, San Marino, also thanks to its century-old tradition and its inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List, welcomes around 2,000,000 tourists a year. Tourism is therefore an extremely strategic sector for San Marino economy. Visitors come mainly from Italy, but also from Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, Great Britain and France. Tourism has also been affected by COVID-19: with regard to 2020 tourist inflow data, 1,014,705 visitors were recorded.

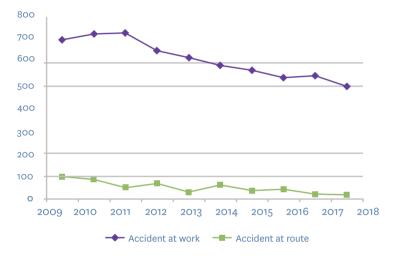
ACCIDENTS AT WORK

The 2030 Agenda requires monitoring the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents at work per 100,000 workers. We have parameterized the relevant indicator to the size of San Marino and have reported the number of accidents at work per 1,000 workers. The number of accidents at work has decreased from 29.8 accidents in 2015 to 23.7 in 2019. 96.5% were accidents in the workplace while the remaining 3.5% were commuting accidents, i.e. occurring during the trip from home to the workplace. Table 2 shows that 513 accidents at work occurred in 2019, equal to 2.3% of the workers employed in the same year. Graph 9 shows a steadily decreasing accident trend over the years under consideration.

Table 2: Number of accidents at work in 2015-2019

Source: Emergency Department

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Accidents at work		568	536	543	495	513
Commuting accidents		35	45	22	18	n.a.
	Total	603	581	565	513	513



TREND OF
ACCIDENTS
AT WORK

Source: IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office

In 2020, the outbreak of the global pandemic and the ensuing health emergency have shown in a disruptive way that prevention and health at work affect all economic sectors and not only those with a higher perceived risk, as we were perhaps used to thinking. The health emergency has changed the priorities related to health and safety at work. It has become even more evident that the latter are a necessary condition for the existence of a company or business entity. San Marino's intention is to continue to pay due attention to prevention and safety at work by simultaneously involving institutions, social partners

and citizens throughout the territory. The aim is to strengthen training and information initiatives to promote awareness of occupational health and safety issues and to ensure maximum attention through constant monitoring and control for the protection of every worker.

With regard to the presence of credit institutions and the number of branches and operating counters in the country, both traditional and automatic, the national context indicator shows that today San Marino has more than 12 operating bank counters for every 10,000 inhabitants. In 2015 bank counters were more

than 19 and they have gradually decreased over time, particularly between 2018 and 2019. Indeed, in the same years, the number of banks fell from about 3 to slightly under 2 per 10,000 inhabitants. From 2015 to 2019 there were around 20 ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants available in the Republic. The number of bank counters per 10,000 inhabitants fell from slightly over 19 in 2015 to slightly over 12 in 2019.

SAN MARINO'S TARGETS AND CHALLENGES TO ACHIEVE THEM

San Marino pays special attention to the achievement of the targets envisaged by this sustainable development goal, aimed respectively at reaching a high level of productivity through diversification and innovation in high value-added and labor-intensive sectors and at promoting policies oriented to the development and support of economic activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, innovation and the encouragement for the formalization and growth of micro and small enterprises through access to financial services.

To ensure decent work, Target 8.8 on the protection of workers' rights and the promotion of healthy and safe working environments for all workers will be of fundamental importance.

It will be necessary to strengthen, together with the Statistical Office, the punctual collection of the related indicators in San Marino's context.

In the framework of the 2030 Agenda, another important achievement that is being monitored concerns the existence of a national youth employment strategy. The related indicator concerns the ratio of government spending devoted to employment measures and social protection of the unemployed to GDP. This spending ratio includes unemploy-

ment benefits, special economic allowance for employees, wage supplementation fund and charges for incentives provided for by law. This indicator decreased from 1.27% of GDP in 2015 to 0.62% in 2019. Over the years, this indicator has steadily declined, in line with the reduction in the number of unemployed people, namely those in need of economic support from the State. In 2020 the situation has radically changed because of the pandemic.

MEASURES TAKEN

Article 4 of the Declaration on the Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order establishes the right to work and fair remuneration. San Marino is a Member State of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). As such it has ratified a large number of international conventions in this field and is an active participant in the Global Employment Agenda, which aims at promoting full employment through the most suitable policies for the creation of decent work and fair remuneration conditions.

San Marino pays special attention to the number of unemployed young people and women as "disadvantaged categories" through special incentives provided for by law. Examples include the bonus for women over 50, reductions in social security contributions for certain categories, and incentives for young and female entrepreneurs. While guaranteeing equal rights between men and women, the data show that it is mostly women who lose their jobs, and they also find it more difficult to find a new job because of the hard reconciliation of family and work.

Today, in order to address a 14% employment gender gap for the youngest age group, it will be fundamental to implement at statistical level the indicators included in this Goal and in the specific Goal 5, in order to monitor the local situation more and more thoroughly and

to flank the existing policies with increasingly targeted interventions to promote a massive and active presence of young people and women in the labor market.

Finally, worth recalling is that decent work is guaranteed by San Marino legislation on occupational health and safety and prevention of accidents at work, together with the regulation of fair remuneration by category and employment level within collective labor agreements.

SAN MARINO 2030

Considering the need for a systemic management to strengthen the existing companies and, at the same time, support and relaunch the country as a whole, the Republic of San Marino has included among its priorities the definition of a long-term strategic plan - called San Marino 2030 - aimed at identifying the development process for a shared restructuring of the country's socio-economic system.

A major effort is being made to draw up a long-term economic development plan for the country. This plan will include an initial phase of creating a shared development vision, starting from the identification of what is already available on the territory and the awareness of international investment drivers. The main theme of this project is economic and financial, environmental, tourism, territorial and social sustainability.

Therefore, San Marino is looking towards the next decade by working according to precise guidelines, with special attention to local enterprises and investors who may wish to invest in the Republic.

PROJECTS

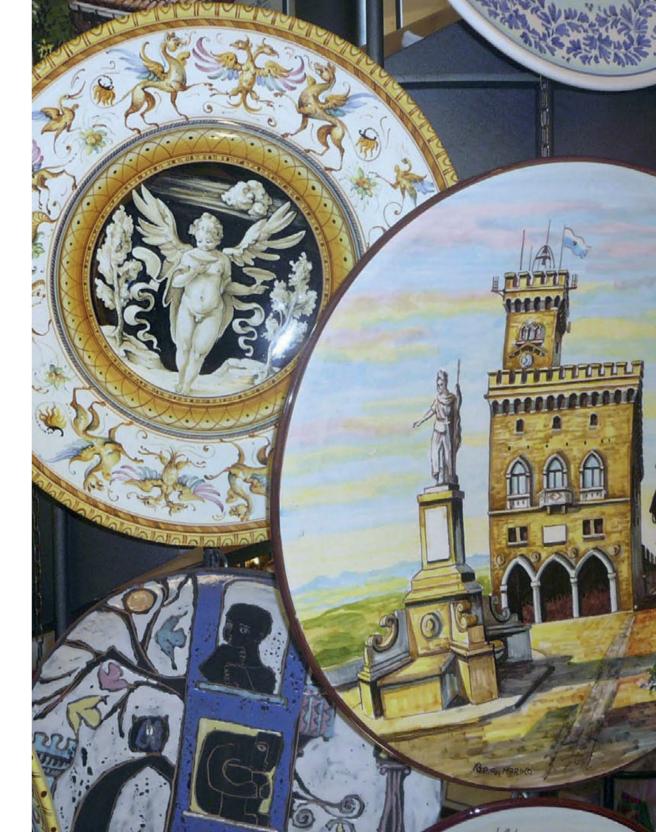
San Marino's situation was already particularly complicated when the negative effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic were felt. This is

why it is even more urgent to implement a new project for the relaunch of the Republic of San Marino. San Marino is called upon to build a shared, ambitious and realistic vision that is attentive to the actual resources of the territory, and at the same time projected into the future, in a climate of confidence and renewed motivation. San Marino 2030 project aims at redefining a model of economic development through a process oriented to openness and transformation, according to precise social and environmental guidelines and shared by the country's operators and political and social forces. Thanks to its territorial peculiarities, San Marino will have to become a virtuous example in the international context in order to attract investments in the real economy (production), sustainable finance (funds), increased flows (tourism) and extra-territorial collaborations (Italian regions and abroad).

The two main projects that San Marino 2030 has devised in relation to Goal 8 are a comprehensive labor reform and support for dignity in old age:

Labor reform: The project envisages the approval of a labor reform, reconciling work and family life for both parents. The project is currently in its initial phase. Its implementation would support families and boost the birth rate, thus counteracting the progressive ageing of the population. The reform would also promote the right to work and the reduction in gender differences.

Support for dignity in old age: This project envisages the organization of activities and facilities promoting inclusion of the elderly, by contributing to the development of a culture that enhances their presence within both the family and society. The project is currently in its initial phase. Its implementation, including through the collaboration of private entities and associations, would also contribute to reducing inequalities.





GOAL 9

THE COUNTRY ALREADY
HAS A WELL-DEVELOPED AND
RELIABLE INFRASTRUCTURE,
WHICH FORMS THE BASIS OF ITS
CURRENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.
HOWEVER, THERE IS MUCH ROOM
FOR IMPROVEMENT IN PROMOTING
A MORE WIDESPREAD AND
THEREFORE INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT.

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIC

DEVELOPMENT IS THE COUNTRY'S

GOAL AS A MEANS OF REDUCING ITS

VULNERABILITY.

ENSURING SUSTAINABLE
AND RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE
AND PROMOTING INNOVATION
AND FAIR AND RESPONSIBLE
INDUSTRIALIZATION IS A PRIORITY
FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN
IMPLEMENTING THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

SAN MARINO ECONOMY IS
EXTREMELY DIVERSIFIED AND HAS
A PARTICULARLY HIGH LEVEL OF
INDUSTRIALIZATION.

Goal 9 of the 2030 Agenda concerns three elements that are indispensable for a country's development and that are different but closely linked: industry, innovation and infrastructure. Ensuring sustainable and resilient infrastructure and promoting innovation and fair and responsible industrialization is a priority for the Government in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

The country already has a well-developed and reliable infrastructure, which forms the basis of its current economic development. However, there is certainly room for improvement in promoting a more widespread and therefore inclusive economic development.

MACROECONOMIC SCENARIO

For a general description of GDP, see Goal 8.

On the other hand, the expenditure account shows how the added value produced during the year was used. In 2018, gross fixed capital formation increased by +3.15% and net exports increased by +2.69%. Final consumption fell by -0.96% (-0.89% for private consumption and -1.08% for public consump-

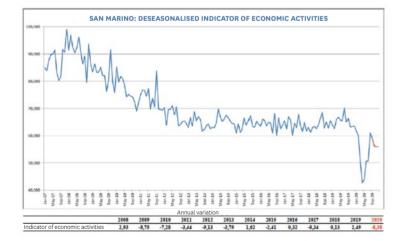
tion), while the variation in stocks, the most variable and least significant component of this account, recorded a positive value.

ECONOMIC SECTORS

San Marino economy is extremely diversified and has a particularly high level of industrialization. It is therefore a heterogeneous economic system, with about 5,000 economic operators, of which more than 2,600 are companies. Manufacturing, services, trade, real estate and professional activities are the key sectors.

The manufacturing sector is the leading sector both in terms of employment, employing around 30% of San Marino's workforce, and in terms of its contribution to GDP (around 35% in 2018). It produces more than a third of the country's added value. Employment in the manufacturing sector compared to total employment increased from 26% in 2015 to 30% in 2019.

Services contribute 24% to GDP and employ about 22% of workers. Among services, the Public Administration sector accounts for



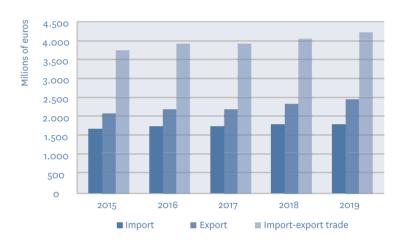
GRAPH:
INDICATOR
OF ECONOMIC
ACTIVITIES

Source: IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office 14.72%. Trade employs 17% of workers and contributes over 12% to GDP. Financial-insurance activities and construction account for 5% and 4% of GDP respectively. No less important is the accommodation and catering sector, which employs almost 4% of workers and contributes 2% to GDP.

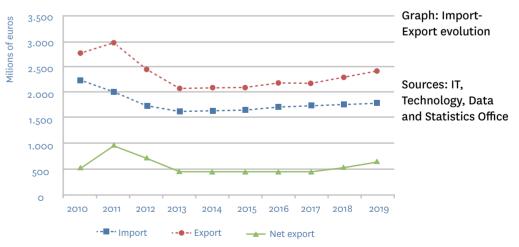
The economic activities indicator (Graph 2) calculated on actual data up to September 2020 (blue line) and estimated for the fourth

quarter of 2020 (red line) shows that, after the sharp fall in the two-month period March-April due to the general lockdown - in San Marino there has never been a total closure, but rather the reduction to 50% of business activities - economic activities started to grow again in the summer months, peaking in August - the period with the largest number of tourists - and then fell again, but with less intensity, in the fourth quarter.

IMPORT - EXPORT



Graph: Import-Export trend in 2015-2019



In 2019, trade with foreign countries continued to grow, in line with the data recorded the previous year, with an increase by +3.5% (+4.1% in 2018).

In 2019, exports recorded a year-on-year nominal increase by +5.3%, with a slightly lower variation than that of the previous year (+5.9% in 2018). The same trend, but with less intensity, was recorded for imports, with an annual increase by +1.2%, compared to an increase by +1.9% in 2018. Therefore, as a result of these variations, also in 2019 there was a significant growth in the trade balance - given by the difference between exports and imports - which amounted to +18.39% (+20.66% in 2018).

Inevitably, Italy is the main trading partner of San Marino, with 81.3% of total trade (82.5% in 2018). More specifically, trade with Italy accounts for 78.3% of imports (78.8% in 2018) and 83.5% of exports (85.4% in 2018). The other economies with which San Marino engages in foreign trade are, in order: China, Germany, Poland, Spain and Belgium for im-

ports, and UK, Switzerland, China, Germany and France for exports (Graph 6).

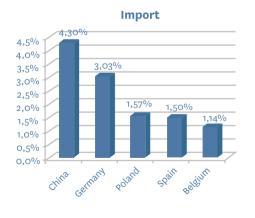
World trade fell sharply in the second quarter of 2020. According to preliminary estimates, the decline seems to be around 45%, with the tourism and transport sectors being particularly hard hit. In the third quarter, thanks to the recovery in mobility and global production, world trade seems to have partially recovered. Overall, world trade is still below pre-Covid levels. Indeed, the average trend variation for the period January-August is -7.9%.

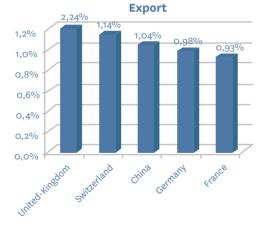
BUSINESSES

The following graph shows the evolution of the number of economic activities over the last twenty years (up to May 2020) and the most relevant sectors in terms of numbers, as well as the total size (right-hand scale).

As of 31 December 2020, the total number of businesses present and operating in the Republic of San Marino was 4,836, with a decrease by 98 businesses (-2%) compared to

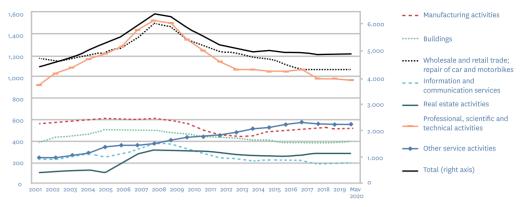
Graph: 2019 main trading partners (excluding Italy)





Sources: IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office

Graph: Businesses by branch of economic activity



Sources: IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office

31 December 2019. Considering the trend over the last calendar year, the sectors with the most negative variations are: professional, scientific and technical activities (-39, equal to -4%), manufacturing activities (-18, equal to -3.5%), wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes (-15, equal to -1.4%) and rental, travel agencies, business support services (-9, equal to -4.9%). Moderately positive variations were recorded in the following sectors: education (+9, equal to +33.3%), information and communication services (+6, equal to +3.2%) and financial and insurance activities (+4, equal to +5.7%). As of December 2020, the most common legal form was the corporate form, accounting for 2,651 companies (equal to 54.8% of all businesses). There are 719 professional activities (14.9% of total businesses) and 384 craft enterprises (7.9% of total businesses). Most of the businesses in San Marino are small-sized: 42.8% of the total have from 1 to 9 employees and 51% have no employees.

If we compare the average number of businesses by sector of economic activity in the first five months of 2020 with that of the previous year, we can already see the first negative effects of the current crisis, although we

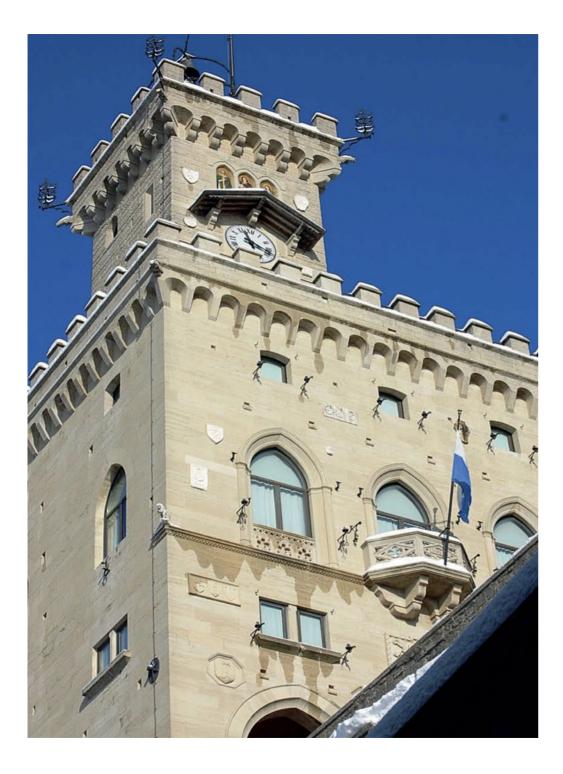
should wait for the data of the coming months to have a more realistic picture of the consequences. The total number decreased by 36 businesses (-49 if only May is compared).

Professional, scientific and technical activities decreased by 21 businesses; manufacturing activities by 11; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes and other service activities both by 10. Communication and information services (+9), construction and education (both +6), transport and storage and health and social security (both +3) increased.

The financial impact of COVID-19 simulated by San Marino Industrial Association for its member companies shows for 2020 a significant fall in revenues in all relevant sectors, except for pharmaceuticals, with losses of over 70% in the sectors of transport of people and tourism. For all sectors, the wage supplementation fund was an essential tool for providing flexibility to businesses. Despite the crisis caused by the pandemic and the major reductions, the sector seems to be holding up.

INVESTMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Diversified economic development is the



country's goal as a means of reducing its vulnerability. However, this goal is to be achieved without forgetting to stimulate and safeguard the commercial and tourist vocation of San Marino, which traditionally represents its strong point.

In the first months of 2021, the construction of the Polo della Moda will be completed. This luxury mall is located in the area bordering the province of Rimini (Italy) and covers an area of almost 25,000 square meters. It was designed and built in full respect of the environment, in compliance with the BREEAM eco-sustainability protocol. The luxury mall is specifically located on the border with the Province of Rimini, very close to the city of Rimini, for obvious tourist/commercial logistical reasons, and also very close (thanks to the Rimini-San Marino highway) to A14 motorway, one of Italy's main motorway axes.

This mall will boost the local economy and its entrepreneurial fabric, as well as employment with over 500 new jobs. The main and immediate positive economic effects will be in particular for the retail sector, catering and service activities, besides a significant increase in direct and indirect tax revenues.

The Government intends to promote projects to attract foreign investments in the hospitality and catering sectors, including those related to the gaming sector. Assessment and study activities are ongoing with regard to the laws and regulations in force in San Marino, compared to the legislation of other foreign jurisdictions.

Thanks to the strategic optical fiber project, San Marino can be at the forefront, competitive on the international market and, above all, it can further attract companies that are turning to our country as an opportunity for their development. It will be a useful public infrastructure serving the whole population. To date, 50% of the territory is already cov-

ered and 13,000 buildings are served, out of a total of 23,000 buildings to be served. The infrastructure will remain State-owned and will be managed with the primary objective of guaranteeing the cost-effectiveness of the service and of the price for citizens. Moreover, this project will offer the possibility of expanding work opportunities for companies in the IT sector, with the consequent increase in technological services and applications for all San Marino users.

The implementation of this project will have the additional effect of increasing the efficiency of the telephony service. Indeed, this service will be able to rely on a nationwide data network, thus offsetting much of the load supported by the existing antennas and contributing to the sustainable growth of mobile networks.

INFRASTRUCTURES

Infrastructure networks, including transport (cars, trains, airplanes), water and energy networks and information and communication networks (Internet, telephony, radio, TV), underpin social and economic growth. Their development and their ability to adapt to change are essential, particularly for businesses and industrial production, which need to be up-to-date through increasingly efficient and sustainable innovative technologies that improve living conditions while protecting the environment.

San Marino's transport infrastructure is of a high standard. Due to the small size of the territory, it does not include railways and large airfields. San Marino's road infrastructure, although already sufficiently functional, needs to be modernized and made safer. Among the priorities identified are the replacement of grade intersections with roundabouts, the replacement of existing guardrails, the closure of

the most dangerous pedestrian crossings and the subsequent construction of under- or overpasses in areas where crossings are needed.

The main strategic project for the entire territory is, however, the securing and upgrading of the highway, as the main road crossing the country.

STATE OFFICE FOR PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

Another important stimulus for the economic development of the country and for the attraction of highly innovative and technological companies is the dynamic State Office for Patents and Trademarks (USBM) of the Republic of San Marino, which deals with national and international procedures for the registration of trademarks, patents and industrial designs or models and collects the relevant fees.

The Republic of San Marino has signed the main international multilateral conventions on industrial property. It manages industrial research projects, which are the result of international cooperation within the European intergovernmental body EUREKA, and the funding for industrial research, innovation and technology transfer.

SAN MARINO INNOVATION

The Institute for Innovation of the Republic of San Marino supports the legislation on innovation with the aim of promoting in the Republic a new entrepreneurial culture devoted to innovation, boosting employment in key sectors for economic development, fostering a stronger ability to attract foreign talent and capital, and strengthening the links between institutions and businesses. San Marino Innovation is aimed at individuals, start-ups and spin-offs that intend to pool resources and expertise to carry out research activities on specific technologies.

San Marino Innovation performs the following

- Studying, developing and implementing innovation strategies for the Public Administration:
- Collecting, encouraging and assessing projects and ideas aimed at developing San Marino Digital Agenda (ADS);
- 3) Submitting to the Congress of State the digital development plan for its approval and drawing up an annual report on the overall state of digital development and the implementation of the ADS.

The Istituto per l'Innovazione della Repubblica di San Marino S.p.A. (San Marino Innovation) is currently carrying out activities that can be summarized in the following three main macro-areas:

Innovative Start-Up Ecosystem:

The Institute promotes and manages the subsidized regime for high-technology enterprises. The regulatory framework of tax and operational benefits is attractive, although there is room for improvement. In particular, the main requests from those who turn to San Marino jurisdiction to set up innovative start-ups focus on the instruments for raising financing and investments for innovative enterprises (venture capital, crowdfunding, business angels). With regard to the services that the Institute provides to its certified companies, national synergies have been promoted to support such companies, by involving employers' and professional associations, with the aim of drawing up conventions to provide dedicated services. In the short-medium term, the objective is to consolidate the cooperation with the University of San Marino and with Italian universities and academies, in order to promote the establishment of research and development centers in the territory, which may contribute to make the establishment of innovative start-ups in the Republic even more attractive.

Blockchain Ecosystem:

The current regulatory framework, although attracting international interest, is still in its implementation phase. In order to function fully, it requires structural changes allowing the establishment of operators in this sector, as well as the implementation of some strategic projects, which have already been identified in terms of design and details and are promoted by high standing international players. In particular, reference is made to the Low Carbon Ecosystem project. A Memorandum of Understanding has already been signed with the promoting companies for the implementation of such project, which concerns the creation of an ecosystem of incentives for the adoption of sustainable behavior by citizens, using blockchain technology.

This project has aroused great interest at international level because it would lead to the creation of the world's first ecosystem geared towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through the use of this new technology. The completion of this sector's legal and regulatory framework would also make it possible to implement the above project.

Finally, the implementation of the legislation on Exchange platforms would constitute a further element of strong attractiveness for European operators in this sector, as well as a boost to the implementation of fintech solutions for San Marino banking and financial system.

In this regard, the vertical working group of the Thematic Area "Implementation of the Blockchain Ecosystem" has been set up. It is composed of high standing professionals and operators, with the task of submitting concrete proposals to the competent national institutions and authorities, thus contributing their know-how and expertise.

San Marino Digital Agenda:

It is the digital development plan of San Marino and represents the national strategy for structural interventions in the process of technological innovation, pursuing the objectives of sustainable social and economic growth of the country.

San Marino Digital Agenda is coordinated with the European Digital Agenda and is aimed at fostering priority cooperation between San Marino's business, innovation, Public Administration, research and service systems, through the involvement of all stakeholders.

The Istituto per l'Innovazione della Repubblica di San Marino has the task of submitting San Marino Digital Agenda to the Congress of State and the Grand General Council and the function of developing it through the Digital Development Agency, which is a permanent technical working group established by law within the Scientific Committee.

Finally, the vertical working group of the Thematic Area "Study Centre for the implementation of San Marino Digital Agenda" has been set up with the aim of achieving the following objectives: the drafting of an updated version of San Marino Digital Agenda as a three-year work plan for the technological relaunch of the country; the preparation of regulatory frameworks for the transposition of European regulations related to the European Digital Agenda; the drafting of the framework law on accreditation and study of certification programs; the establishment of cooperation relations with external legal entities and, in general, with European bodies related to the areas of the European Digital Agenda; studies on the automation and harmonization of public processes in order to allow their interoperability with products and services offered by the private market; the selection and supervision of strategic research projects for the country's digital infrastructure and related to San Marino Digital Agenda; study of training programs addressed to new professionals in the ICT field and mapping of ICT skills available in the territory.

For the private sector, the vertical working group of the Thematic Area "Industrial Innovation - Industry 4.0" has been set up with the aim of consolidating and implementing the country's industrial ecosystem, repositioning it in terms of competitiveness and opening San Marino to new industrial markets.

Reorganizing and strengthening the Institute with respect to the projects described above will be an important step for the growth of scientific research and technological development of San Marino's industrial sector.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE RESEARCH CENTRE

An experimental project for the monitoring of "green" asphalts in San Marino and the creation of a new research center for the management and design of road infrastructures are among the main innovations introduced by the new memorandum of understanding between the Public Works Autonomous State Corporation (AASLP) and the University of the Republic of San Marino.

Signed in September 2020, this memorandum gives new impetus to a collaboration that since 2016 has led to the updating of project documents such as technical regulations, to the definition of software useful for identifying priorities in road maintenance work from an objective point of view, to the application of eco-sustainable techniques and to the sys-

tematic quality control of new works. These activities have been detailed in three technical manuals on road maintenance for public administrations throughout Italy, as well as in scientific journals and international seminars.

Ermes (Efficient Road Management and Eco-sustainable Solutions) research and teaching Centre for the management and design of road infrastructures, which will be part of the activities of the civil engineering degree course at San Marino University, will provide Autonomous State Corporations and Public Offices with research, teaching and support activities for management, design and quality control.

The 12 objectives mentioned in the above center's statute also include the preliminary verifications necessary for the creation of a "laboratory to support and bring together the University's teaching and research activities, the quality control and monitoring activities of Autonomous State Corporations, the experimentation and design of the State Offices, and the establishment and strengthening of relations with other universities, research centers and entities active in the infrastructure sector". Among the benefits is the constant updating of the technical staff of the Corporations and State Offices with regard to the innovations and technological development characterizing this sector.

Almost all of San Marino's population - especially the younger age groups - use the Internet and the level of Internet coverage is almost total. More than 700 companies are registered in San Marino's e-commerce register, while the number of companies with a website or social media contact is definitely higher.

PROJECTS

Economic Development Agency - Chamber of Commerce Innovation Project: This project aims at intervening in San Marino Economic Development Agency - Chamber of Commerce by training a group of commercial representatives (Trust Advisors). The objective is to make the business system more competitive by promoting synergies, training and international exchanges. The project is currently underway and will enable to improve access to information and to implement communication, by encouraging more inclusive industrialization.

Project for the development of international agreements: This project envisages the development of several international agreements with foreign professional associations, Chambers of Commerce, institutions and institutional bodies, thus favoring the industrial development of the country. This project is currently underway and will enable collaboration to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

Cybersecurity Project: This project involves the restructuring of San Marino Fraud Squad. This project is currently in its initial phase. Its implementation will make it possible to modernize the technological infrastructure, thus developing high-quality industrialization and safer use of the new technologies applicable to it.

Commercial Platforms Project: This project envisages the conclusion of agreements for the introduction into San Marino of online platforms for the sale of local products, both within and outside the State. This project is underway. Its implementation will foster a more inclusive and smart industrialization, allowing small and medium-sized manufacturing companies (36% of employees) and others to market their products more easily across the State and Italian borders.





GOAL 10

IN SAN MARINO, IT IS NECESSARY
TO SET UP A SINGLE PUBLIC PAGE
WHERE IT IS POSSIBLE TO QUICKLY
IDENTIFY THE USEFUL INDICATORS
FOR THE SHARED OBJECTIVES TO BE
ACHIEVED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK
OF THIS PROJECT, NOT ONLY WITH
REFERENCE TO THE TARGETS OF
GOAL 10, BUT TO THOSE OF ALL THE
SDGS.

ABOUT 19-20% OF THE PEOPLE
RESIDING OR STAYING IN THE
REPUBLIC LIVE BELOW 50% OF THE
MEDIAN INCOME. OUR EFFORTS
SHOULD AIM AT REDUCING THIS
PERCENTAGE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN
MARINO NO DIFFERENT TARIFFS
ARE APPLIED ACCORDING TO THE
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN. THE TAX
ON IMPORTS IS INDEED APPLIED
ACCORDING TO TARIFFS WHICH
DIFFER EXCLUSIVELY ON THE BASIS
OF THE TYPE OF IMPORTED GOODS.

AN INSTRUMENT INTRODUCING
A SPECIFIC INDICATOR, CALLED
ICEE, TO MEASURE THE EQUIVALENT
ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE
POPULATION IS CURRENTLY BEING
DEVELOPED.

Goal 10 of the 2030 Agenda aims at reducing inequalities within and among countries by promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all citizens, regardless of factors such as gender, age, race, ethnicity, origin, religious beliefs, disability or economic status.

To all intents and purposes, this is certainly ambitious and covers many areas, not only economic, which are also different from each other.

It is indeed clear that, in order to achieve SDG 10, it is not enough to simply collect data on income inequality, which can be found through various administration's tools, such as the income tax return, but it is actually necessary to focus on all types of inequality, including those related to the factors mentioned above.

ACHIEVING AND SUSTAINING GROWTH IN PER CAPITA INCOME

One of the Targets of Goal 10 aims, by 2030, at progressively achieving and sustaining income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

To this end, it is essential to include in a structured form the data related to the variation in spending growth rates or per capita house-

hold income of the poorest 40% of the population. These data are currently not available for the Republic of San Marino.

From a procedural point of view, it is being considered to establish an indicator that captures the real one-year variation rate in household per capita income of the poorest 40% of the population through a specific statistical survey of living conditions.

Currently, it would only be possible to collect income data through the income tax returns of natural persons (IGR-L) submitted pursuant to Law no. 166 of 16 December 2013 and subsequent amendments.

Finally, it will be necessary to establish the threshold income that determines the poorest 40% of the population. To this end, the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office uses the data shared by the Tax Office from the income tax returns of natural persons (IGR-L) and is already working, in cooperation with the Vital Statistics Office, to merge these data in order to highlight the household income of each household in the Republic of San Marino.

The context indicator that has been established is shown below.

Global Indicator				Name of Indicator	Units	Time Series			
						2017	2018	2019	
10.1.1	- Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita of the bottom 40% of the population	IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office	Vital Statistics Office, Tax Office	- Variation rate of household income per capita of the bottom 40% of the population*		%			
				San Marino	%	3.89	4.39	3.09	

(*) Crossborder workers' incomes included

Worth highlighting is also that an instrument introducing a specific indicator, called ICEE, to measure the equivalent economic condition of the population is currently being developed. In this regard, the steps taken so far should be indicated:

- Delegated Decree no. 80 of 20 May 2019 "Ratifying Delegated Decree no. 65 of 12 April 2019 - Indicator of the economic condition for the equity (ICEE) of households", by which the unified criteria for assessing the economic condition of those having their registered and actual residence in the Republic of San Marino are identified, in order to establish access to social protection instruments, preferential services and other services, not intended for all persons or in any case linked to certain economic conditions, and/or the degree of co-participation in the cost of such services, as regulated by the laws in force, by identifying the persons or households to whom public interventions should be primarily addressed. This Delegated Decree identifies in particular the criteria for the establishment of the indicator of the economic condition for the equity (ICEE) of households;
- Regulation no. 8 of 21 June 2019 "ICEE Consumption Regulation" establishes the methods for verifying the reliability of the income declared for ICEE purposes by the household and the consistency with consumption in the year to which the income refers, in accordance with Article 11 of Delegated Decree no. 80 of 20 May 2019 "Indicator of the economic condition for the equity (ICEE) of households". A detailed table estimating the average annual consumption by household

- composition and size is also attached to the above-mentioned Regulation. Such table was provided by the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office;
- Article 20 of Law no. 113 of 7 July 2020 "Adjustment to the budget of the State and of the Entities of the Overall Public Sector for the 2020 financial year and amendments to Law no. 157 of 19 November 2019", aimed at reforming the aforementioned Delegated Decree no. 80/2019 in order to ensure better accessibility to and effectiveness of this instrument, through a punctual definition both of the services and benefits whose granting is subject to this indicator and of the income, property, immovable and movable asset values to be used as reference parameters.

STRENGTHENING AND PROMOTING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION

Goal 10 also aims at empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status.

To this end, it will be necessary to include in a structured form the percentage of people residing or staying in the Republic who live below 50% of the median income, by age, sex and disability.

These data are not currently available in their optimal form for the Republic of San Marino. However, a procedure has been preliminarily assessed together with the Tax Office, which keeps the data referring to income, and the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office, with which the following context indicator has been extrapolated.

% OF PERSONS RESIDING OR STAYING IN SAN MARINO WHO LIVE BELOW 50% OF THE MEDIAN INCOME								
Time Series								
	2017	2018	2019					
GENDER								
М	8.03%	7.37%	7.02%					
F	12.40%	12.27%	11.73%					
Total	20.43%	19.64%	18.75%					
AGE GROUPS								
O-24 years	1.52%	1.61%	1.54%					
25-34 years	2.30%	2.36%	2.12%					
35-64 years	10.06%	9.59%	9.23%					
65 years and older	6.56%	6.08%	5.85%					

This indicator reflects, out of the total number of respondents, the percentage of people whose income is below 50% of the median value. To this end, taxpayers with a declared individual (gross) income in their tax return below the median value for the period 2016-2019 were extracted.

They were then reclassified by gender and age group.

The available data, in aggregated form, refer to the income of individual persons submitting their tax return and not to households. The intention of San Marino is to refer to the median household income (from which it may be necessary to subtract compulsory social security contributions), taking into account the members belonging to the same household, adjusted according to an equivalence scale.

The current phase therefore aims at preparing such data through a new appropriate project to estimate the population below the poverty line, to be shared with the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office. The data collected should then be tested and finally made available on an ongoing basis and updated annually.

ENSURING EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND REDUCING INEQUALITIES OF OUTCOME

Goal 10 aims at ensuring equal opportunities for all and at reducing inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

To this end, it will be necessary to enter in a structured form the percentage of the population reporting to have personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited by international law.

The Ministry responsible for equal opportunities points out that it is possible to find the data and the report published annually on the SSI website, where statistics concerning the application of Law no. 97 of 20 June 2008 - "Prevention and elimination of violence against women and gender violence" - are published.

The document published contains data on the cases provided for by Article 19, paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned Law, which concern, following the prescribed reports, the opening of non-contentious proceedings before the Law Commissioner acting as civil Guardianship Judge.

This document does not include reports on ex officio prosecutable offences or those for which a complaint has been filed and those in which the victim is a child, regardless of the gender thereof.

PROGRESSIVELY ACHIEVING GREATER EQUALITY THROUGH TAX, WAGE AND SO-CIAL PROTECTION POLICIES

In San Marino it is necessary to include in a structured form the share of GDP coming from the labor force, including wages and social security contributions, in order to adopt policies, in particular tax, wage and social protection policies, which allow to progressively achieve greater equality, as provided for by one of the Targets of Goal 10.

To this end, a collaboration has already been initiated with the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office, the Office for Economic Activities, the Tax Office, the Vital Statistics Office and the Central Bank of the Republic of San Marino to develop a specific context indicator, as shown below.

According to the the data included in the proposed indicator, almost half of San Marino's GDP comes from employment and self-employment income. Thanks to the homologous data published by international bodies, we can make a comparison with 2017. The result is that San Marino's labor share of GDP is below the world average (equal to 51.4%), with a difference of 3.15 percentage points, while it is below the European average (equal to 56.6%), with a greater difference of 8.35 percentage points.

Global Indicator		Source	Data Source	Name of Units		Time Series			
						2016	2017	2018	2019
10.4.1	- Labor income share of GDP, including wages and social security contributions	IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office	Tax Office, Office for Economic Activities, Central Bank, Vital Statistics Office	Employment and self- employment income share of GDP (*)	%				
				San Marino	%	48.06	48.25	48.22	48.70

(*) Crossborder workers' incomes included

GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

As regards improving the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthening the implementation of such regulations, it is considered that appropriate financial soundness indicators (FSIs) are available in the Republic of San Marino.

These data are published annually by the Central Bank of the Republic of San Marino, which cooperates with the IMF. These data are available on its website, in a dedicated section.

The data included in the above-mentioned section are relative to the Financial Soundness Indicators (FSI), which are processed and published in accordance with the methodology defined with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They represent the reclassified profit and loss account and balance sheet of San Marino banking system, together with some reaggregations of balance sheet data useful for determining summary indicators of the degree of soundness of the banking system, which are used both for the purposes of macro-prudential supervision of the system's stability and for information transparency in favor of third party analysts.

In collaboration with the experts of the International Monetary Fund, 17 significant indicators have been identified for San Marino banking system. They concern the performance of the main technical profiles of banks, such as capital adequacy, credit risks, liquidity and profitability. These data are available at https://www.bcsm.sm/site/home/pubblicazioni-e-statistiche/e-gdds/financial-soundness-indicators-fsi.html

MIGRATION AND MOBILITY OF PEOPLE

San Marino is developing an indicator that represents the capacity to make migration

and mobility of people more orderly, safe, regular and responsible, which Goal 10 envisages to achieve also through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. However, this project is still at an early stage.

To this end, it is necessary to consider both the recruitment costs borne by the employee in proportion to the annual income earned in the destination country, and the number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.

However, the Republic of San Marino can provide context indicators useful to provide a picture, on an annual basis, of the number of people involved in incoming migration flows, in particular through a coordination between the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office and the two Organizational Units which keep the data necessary to form the indicator:

- Vital Statics Organizational Unit, which keeps the data on the annual number of new San Marino citizenship and residence acquisitions;
- Gendarmerie Corps of the Republic of San Marino Foreigners Office, which keeps the data on the annual number of stay permits granted.

Worth specifying is that some policies currently in force enable foreign citizens wishing to move to San Marino to request the necessary documents in order to regularize their stay in the territory.

San Marino does not issue any entry visas but provides for two types of documents, to be obtained in the event of a stay of more than 30 days, namely stay permit and residence.

The competent offices provide aggregate data on a time series covering the last five to ten years and with some internal breakdowns, which are better described hereunder.

Data on San Marino's incoming migration flows - Residence share

With regard to San Marino's incoming migration flows, the competent office provided some tables showing the following:

- Number of residences granted annually;
- Annual picture of the number of foreigners residing in San Marino territory.

Some of these data are currently being revised in order to effectively highlight the following internal breakdowns:

- Gender (M/F);
- Age groups (possibly 0-17/18-34/35-64/over 65);
- Origin (Italy/EU/non-EU, broken down by continents).

Thanks to the ongoing cooperation with the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office and the Vital Statistics Operational Unit, hereunder is the subsequent processing of the data received concerning the composition of the persons residing in the Republic of San Marino and the number of San Marino residences granted annually.

	SAN MARINO RESIDENTS WITH FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP – Breakdown by gender –											
Time Series												
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
	Number of persons											
F	2,157	2,195	2,176	2,243	2,328	2,403	2,452	2,508	2,588	2,549		
М	2,789	2,826	2,691	2,774	2,867	2,885	2,896	2,920	3,028	2,946		
Total	4,946	5,021	4,867	5,017	5,195	5,288	5,348	5,428	5,616	5,495		
	·		Perce	entage of th	ne total res	ident popu	lation					
F	6.70%	6.76%	6.68%	6.84%	7.05%	7.24%	7.36%	7.50%	7.71%	7.58%		
М	8.66%	8.70%	8.26%	8.46%	8.69%	8.69%	8.69%	8.74%	9.02%	8.76%		
Total	15.36%	15.46%	14.94%	15.30%	15.74%	15.93%	16.05%	16.24%	16.73%	16.34%		
	Total number of residents, including foreign nationals											
F	16,385	16,506	16,550	16,656	16,753	16,855	16,900	16,945	17,000	17,040		
М	15,808	15,965	16,022	16,133	16,252	16,341	16,428	16,474	16,574	16,587		
Total	32,193	32,471	32,572	32,789	33,005	33,196	33,328	33,419	33,574	33,627		

IMMIGRATION TO SAN MARINO – Residences granted annually to foreign nationals –											
Time Series											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Age groups											
o-17 years	48	52	71	70	51	67	52	52	66	51	
18-34 years	129	127	141	119	127	103	115	78	106	110	
35-64 years	159	157	195	165	185	136	123	132	184	171	
Over 65 years	12	28	54	18	28	25	14	6	13	9	
Total	348	364	461	372	391	331	304	268	369	341	
				0	rigin						
Italy	298	309	347	290	303	262	240	218	309	288	
EU	17	8	13	9	9	13	8	9	13	12	
Non-EU countries	33	47	101	73	7 9	56	56	41	47	41	
Total	348	364	461	372	391	331	304	268	369	341	

The data contained in the table show that the applications for entry into the Republic to reside therein by foreigners come mainly from the Italian population, accounting on average for 81% of the total number of annual residence applications.

Considering that residence is a permit to stay permanently in the territory, worth specifying is that the types of residence that can be requested, according to current legislation, are the following:

- Registered residence, which may be requested by foreign nationals for family reunification with a San Marino citizen, to establish a business in San Marino and to apply for management positions in San Marino entities and companies;
- Elective residence, which may be requested by foreign nationals who wish to take up their abode in San Mari-

no and make and maintain a real estate or financial investment according to the terms set by law. The applicant foreigner must have a health insurance policy, is not eligible for employment in the Overall Public Sector and does not receive any form of contribution from the State. After 10 years, elective residence holders are entitled to be granted registered residence and the related rights.

- Pensioners' atypical residence, which may be requested by foreign citizens who come from EU countries, Switzerland and countries established by a specific Congress of State Regulation, intend to take up their abode in San Marino, and have an annual income, to which a 6% income tax is applied according to the terms established by law. The applicant foreigner must have a health insurance policy, is not eligible for employment in the Overall Public

Sector and does not receive any form of contribution from the State. After 10 years, elective residence holders are entitled to be granted registered residence and the related rights.

Furthermore, in order to enter and stay in San Marino, it is necessary to pass through the Schengen area. Therefore, the citizens of States that are not parties to the Schengen Agreement must hold the authorizations required for entry and transit in the Schengen area, which must be applied for before travelling to the Republic of San Marino.

Data on San Marino's incoming migration flows - Stay permits quota

Stay permits are temporary permits for stays between 3 months and a year. They are valid for a maximum of 12 months and can be renewed at the request of the person concerned.

According to Law no. 118 of 28 June 2010 - Law on the entry and stay of foreigners in the Republic and subsequent amendments, it is possible to apply for a stay permit in the Republic of San Marino for tourism, work, family reunification (spouse and children) or cohabitation purposes. There are also special stay permits, which are granted for one of the following reasons: education, sport, therapy, assistance, rehabilitation and rest, worship, humanitarian reasons, international volunteering, working holiday programs.

Various permit typologies have been provided for in order to cope with the increase in the different reasons for requesting to enter and stay in the Republic of San Marino. Indeed, with the aim of responding to the various situations that San Marino has encountered over the years, some reception policies have started to be implemented with a view to providing sustainable responses. Such responses are also in line with the need to manage immi-

gration, which in such a small country must be monitored very carefully, and to meet the needs of the labor market, without forgetting the obligations arising from the accession of the Republic of San Marino to international treaties and conventions.

Therefore, according to the aforementioned Law, the following stay permits are currently envisaged:

- Stay permit for tourist purposes;
- Special stay permit for education, sport, care and assistance purposes;
- Stay permit for employment reasons, which is a first major innovation compared to the past legislation and clearly specifies the temporary nature of the permit in relation to the different types of work;
- Special stay permit for seafarers, which is a fairly recent type of work and which needed to be specifically regulated as part of the general Law on stay permits and residences;
- Ordinary stay permit, which regulates family reunification;
- Extraordinary stay permit for humanitarian reasons of social protection.

The aim of the extraordinary stay permit for humanitarian reasons of social protection is to regulate a category of situations which, although having a small relevance in numerical terms in San Marino, could no longer be regulated in an impromptu manner as it had been the case until 2010.

With regard to the general data on stay permits granted by the competent section of the Command of the Gendarmerie Corps of the Republic of San Marino, it should be specified that the above Office is preparing some tables through which the following aggregate data will be made available:

- Number of stay permits granted annually;
- Annual number of people holding a stay permit in San Marino territory. The data currently available refer to the number of people holding a stay permit in San Marino territory in 2020, internally broken down as follows:
- Type (reason) of stay permit issued;
- Gender (M/F);
- Age groups (possibly 0-17/18-34/35-64/over 65);
- Origin (Italy/EU/non-EU, broken down by continents).



The following is the reference re-elaboration

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Breakdo	wn by TYPE	of permit gr	anted		
Stay permit for tourist purposes	117	58	52	59	80	61
Special stay permit	197	75	59	52	46	59
Stay permit for employment reasons	444	528	537	558	524	565
Ordinary stay permit	153	117	103	103	106	287
Extraordinary stay permit for humanitarian reasons of social protection	18	19	13	5	5	10
Other permits (cohabitation, parental or minors' permits)	172	173	164	178	189	404
Total	1,101	970	928	955	950	1,386
Breakdown by 0	CITIZENSHIF	of persons	granted a st	ay permit in	San Marino	·
Italian citizenship	487	346	321	354	376	732
EU	180	192	179	153	119	126
Non-EU citizenship	434	432	428	448	455	528
Total	1,101	970	928	955	950	1,386
Breakdown by	/ GENDER o	f persons g	anted a stay	permit in S	an Marino	
F	754	681	666	686	649	877
M	347	289	262	269	301	509
Total	1,101	970	928	955	950	1,386
Breakdown by	AGE GROUP	of persons	granted a st	ay permit in	San Marino	
0-17	62	48	41	54	49	59
18-34	292	195	178	204	238	349
35-64	567	583	585	599	583	863
Over 65	180	144	124	98	80	115
Total	1,101	970	928	955	950	1,386

As can be seen from the data included in the table, the cases of reception in the territory of San Marino for humanitarian reasons are few.

More specifically, out of 10 persons who were granted an extraordinary stay permit for humanitarian reasons of social protection, 7 were women and 3 were men. Moreover, 2 persons were Italian nationals, 3 had a European citizenship, 2 had an African citizenship and 3 had a Latin American citizenship.

San Marino's active policies to cope with the reception of foreigners for humanitarian reasons

With regard to current active policies related to the granting of stay permits for humanitarian reasons, San Marino maintains an exclusive relationship with the Community of Sant'Egidio. The Republic fully shares the highly humanitarian action that this Community has carried out for more than half a century for the weakest groups all over the world, through concrete solidarity and active engagement in favor of so many people, of all ages, seeking protection, peace and effective support.

San Marino also recognizes the so-called "Humanitarian Corridors", which are a highly valuable operational instrument promoted by the above Community to reduce the number of "deadly journeys" involving refugees and migrants fleeing from armed conflicts, violence and living conditions objectively recognized as inhumane.

In 2017, through the aforementioned humanitarian corridors project, the Republic of San Marino received two foreign migrants in safe, controlled and protected conditions. San Marino's track record reflects the excellent cooperation of civil society, with a series of social and humanitarian collaborations, which have a positive impact on the host society and its capacity for inclusion and integration.

In this spirit, and at the strong urging of the

Great and General Council, San Marino is committed to promoting some forms of foster care for unaccompanied foreign minors. Article 16, paragraph 6bis of Law no. 118 of 28 June 2010 - Law on the entry and stay of foreigners in the Republic, as amended by Article 28 of Law no. 118 of 30 July 2015, regulates through foster care the reception of minors arriving to San Marino without their parents. According to the legislation in force, the Vital Statistics Office is required to enter in the register of the resident population a minor who, temporarily deprived of a suitable family environment, is placed, by order of the social services or the competent judicial authority, with a family or an individual resident in the Republic, or with a family-type community based in the Republic, in order to ensure his or her maintenance, upbringing and education.

Foster children may also maintain their status as San Marino residents even after they reach the age of eighteen, provided that judicial foster care has not been previously revoked.

The foster family may apply for an ordinary stay permit as an alternative if the authority of the foster child's State of origin so indicates.

San Marino is also adopting a legislative measure to regulate in detail this type of reception and integration of minors. Once the legislation has been adopted, such minors will be able to enter San Marino with the security of foster families, guarantees of education and sustenance, links with their origins and relations with reference entities and associations.

Data on San Marino's incoming migration flows - Citizenship acquisition

A further context indicator that the Republic of San Marino is able to provide concerns the new acquisitions of San Marino citizenship. Indeed, citizens are entitled to apply for residence and this right is also extended to the spouse or civilly registered partner of a San

Marino citizen, as well as to the children (under certain conditions), without any distinction in terms of gender.

To this end, some extractions have been requested to the competent Vital Statistics Office indicating the following:

- Number of requests to acquire San Marino citizenship, broken down by year;
- Number of new citizenships granted annually.

Some of the currently available data

have been re-elaborated to show the following:

- Type (reason for granting citizenship);
- Gender (M/F);
- Age groups (possibly

0-17/18-34/35-64/over 65).

Hereunder are the tables prepared so far (where the citizenships granted are broken down by gender and age group).

NEW CITIZENSHIP ACQUISITIONS - Breakdown by gender -											
	Time Series										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
				ı	Number o	of person	S				
F	99	120	161	208	66	55	55	80	73	49	465
М	107	114	166	293	57	57	97	121	82	50	457
Total	206	234	327	501	123	112	152	201	155	99	922
				Percent	age of the	e total ap	plicants			•	
F	48%	51%	49%	42%	54%	49%	36%	40%	47%	49%	50%
М	52%	49%	51%	58%	46%	51%	64%	60%	53%	51%	50%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NEW CITIZENSHIP ACQUISITIONS - Breakdown by age group -											
Time Series											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of persons											
0-17	67	64	85	80	33	32	41	35	58	35	216
18-34	97	63	113	94	40	45	27	67	32	22	201
35-64	34	96	114	228	41	27	63	7 5	45	34	438
Over 65	8	11	15	99	9	8	21	24	20	8	67
Total	206	234	327	501	123	112	152	201	155	99	922
				Percenta	ge of the	total app	olicants				
0-17	33%	27%	26%	16%	27%	29%	27%	17%	37%	35%	23%
18-34	47%	27%	35%	19%	33%	40%	18%	33%	21%	22%	22%
35-64	17%	41%	35%	46%	33%	24%	41%	37%	29%	34%	48%
Over 65	4%	5%	5%	20%	7%	7%	14%	12%	13%	8%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Worth specifying is also that the law currently in force in the Republic for the acquisition of San Marino citizenship is Law no. 114 of 30 November 2000 "Citizenship Law" and subsequent amendments. This legislative intervention also eliminated the discrimination that previously existed with regard to the gender of the parent who transmitted citizenship by descent.

According to the above-mentioned Law, the following forms of acquisition of San Marino citizenship are currently provided for in the Republic:

- By naturalization;
- By descent;
- By re-acquisition;
- By acquisition;
- By marriage.

With reference to the main legislative amendments, it should be noted that:

- Law no. 84 of 17 June 2004 "Amendments to Law no. 114 of 30 November 2000 (Citizenship Law)" introduced the acquisition of citizenship by origin at the time of birth on the basis of the so-called "maternal lineage" criterion;
- Law no. 38 of 22 March 2016 "Amendments to Law no. 114 of 30 November 2000 and subsequent amendments
- Citizenship Law" and the relevant implementing provisions set out in Regulation no. 8 of 15 April 2016 "Provisions implementing Law no. 38 of 22 March 2016 Amendments to Law no. 114 of 30 November 2000 and subsequent amendments Citizenship Law" amended the conditions and procedures for acquiring citizenship by naturalization;
- Law no. 121 of 2 August 2019 "Integrations to Law no. 114 of 30 November

2000 (Citizenship Law)" provided a response to the numerous requests for intervention in citizenship legislation;

- Law no. 47 of 2 March 2021 "Authentic interpretation of paragraph 4 of Article 6 of Law no. 121 of 2 August 2019 "Integrations to Law no. 114 of 30 November 2000 (Citizenship Law)" filled some regulatory gaps highlighted by the competent Office.

In addition to the above, Article 1 of Law no. 144 of 15 December 1997 "Amendments and integrations to Laws no. 32 of 27 March 1984 (Citizenship Law) and no. 98 of 17 September 1986 (regulating Article 3 of the Citizenship Law)" regulates the acquisition of citizenship by marriage.

INSTRUMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTING SDG 10

Principle of the special and differential treatment for developing countries

The reference target requires the application of an instrument aimed at achieving special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

In this respect, it may be useful to identify the percentage value of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries at zero tariff. In this context, it should be noted that in the Republic of San Marino no different tariffs are applied according to the country of origin. Pursuant to Law no. 40 of 22 December 1972, import tax is levied according to tariffs which differ exclusively according to the type of imported goods.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

GOAL 11

THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO
SUFFERS FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACTS LINKED TO WIDESPREAD
URBANIZATION, OUTSIDE THE
HISTORIC CENTERS OF THE NINE
MUNICIPALITIES (CASTELLI). IT
IS THEREFORE IMPORTANT TO
INCREASINGLY IMPLEMENT URBAN
REGENERATION POLICIES.

THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
HAS TESTIFIED TO ITS AWARENESS
OF LIVING IN A CONTEXT OF UNIQUE
AND UNREPEATABLE VALUE,
WHICH CONTINUOUSLY PUSHES
THE COUNTRY TO QUESTION ITSELF
AND FOCUS ON THE MEANING OF A
CULTURAL HERITAGE FROM THE PAST.

SAN MARINO'S INCLUSION IN

SEISMIC AND
HYDROGEOLOGICAL SAFETY ARE
PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT, AS IT
IS ASSUMED THAT ONLY A SMALL
PERCENTAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS
CURRENTLY COMPLY WITH THE LEGAL
REQUIREMENTS THAT CAME INTO
FORCE IN 2012.

SUSTAINABILITY AND INCLUSION POLICIES ARE THE BASIS OF THE MAIN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS OF SAN MARINO TERRITORY.

Although suffering from the environmental impacts linked to a significant land consumption caused by the excessive and disorderly urban development outside the historic centers of the nine municipalities, the Republic of San Marino is implementing urban regeneration policies that make the communities safer and more inclusive. Indeed, sustainability and inclusion policies are at the basis of the main planning and land management tools, such as the General Town Planning Scheme - SM 2030 "Garden of Europe - Microcosm of Biodiversity" and the UNESCO Site Management Plan.

CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE TERRITORY

Today's building heritage of the Republic of San Marino and the consequent urban structure are the result of historical vicissitudes, economic relations, as well as structural and urban planning decisions adopted throughout the 20th century. The only buildings not included in this context are those located in the historic centers of the nine municipalities, around which, over the centuries, the lives of the Republic's citizens have revolved, as well as some peasants' houses scattered across the territory. The development of San Marino's buildings is clearly concentrated along the highway San Marino-Rimini, for a strip of about one kilometer broad. Building density increases in the flat area, accompanied by a generalized and progressive process of land consumption and environmental degradation, which threatens biodiversity and has a considerable impact on the preservation of habitats and species. Among the direct consequences of the current high rate of urbanization are the loss, fragmentation and erosion of habitats and the impairment of their ecological and functional role, with several negative effects on the survival of populations and species, soil permeability, rise in temperature and on hydrogeological balance. These processes, which are considered, also at a European level, the main cause for biodiversity loss, generally lead to a loss of ecological resilience. This situation was generated, at least in part, by a lack of or incomplete and unsatisfactory integration of the need to protect biodiversity into territorial planning instruments, both at large scale and locally.

The issue of seismic and hydrogeological safety is also particularly important, as it is assumed that only a small percentage of all existing buildings currently comply with the legal requirements that came into force in 2012.

As far as hydraulic risk is concerned, most of the critical situations highlighted are localized and linked to the difficulty of disposing of rainwater during particularly intense events in relation to drained and channeled sections.

There are few problems in terms of inclusiveness linked to the movement of citizens within the territory: 98% of the population has access to public transport systems, which are free for all students and with reduced fares for pensioners. In particular, the school transport service covers the entire territory. With regard to the travel needs of people with disabilities and the elderly, the Disability and Residential Care Unit and the Territorial Home Service Unit manage the daily transport services.

GENERAL TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

The main strategic instrument aimed at urban regeneration and sustainability in San Marino is the recent draft General Town Planning Scheme - SM 2030 "Garden of Europe - Microcosm of Biodiversity", which aims at increasing the safety, inclusion and sustainability of the Republic's urban settlements. The draft Scheme aims at a regeneration of the urban context, which may also become an opportunity to encourage the reconversion and energy efficiency of buildings, as well as to create a network of physical and virtual connections

able to link public services and attraction poles with the consolidated city.

The draft Plan is intended as a means of overcoming the crisis thanks to new development projects and of triggering a significant growth process, by putting in place a series of actions for the enhancement of the existing building heritage and urban regeneration. The draft Plan acts as a new identity card for the future of the entire San Marino territory, anticipating its future and involving the interests, expectations and needs of citizens towards a shared vision of urban development.

The draft Plan has an essentially "strategic" nature and is based on four main objectives:

- Sustainable Urban Development. Assessment of the specificities of the territory and development according to them, while maintaining the eco-systemic quality of the areas through nature-inspired solutions and urban regeneration. Concomitant encouragement of the enhancement of the existing urban fabric, within the consolidated city.
- Making the territory safer. Increasing urban safety as an economic, social and environmental requirement, and therefore concerning the welfare system, services and the geological and hydraulic framework.
- Increasing urban quality. Regenerating the building heritage in favor of greater efficiency to reduce emissions into the atmosphere. The aim is to strengthen the environmental system, in order to mitigate the effects of "built cities" and regenerate "public cities" through a network of services and public spaces capable of reactivating urban processes. Increasing the city's attractiveness and progres-

sively improving the quality of services to citizens and well-being in terms of air quality, landscape and services offered.

- Enhancing the historical heritage. Safeguarding, protection and enhancement of San Marino's heritage and, at the same time, progressive social and housing revitalization of historical centers.

ACCESSIBILITY AND ELIMINATION OF ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS

With regard to the specific issue of accessibility and safety for the most disadvantaged members of the population, San Marino framework law on the elimination of architectural barriers, Law no. 41 of 21 November 1990 "Framework law on the protection of the rights and social integration of people with disabilities", lays down the principles subsequently set out in Law no. 78 of 28 September 1992 "Elimination of architectural barriers". In general, legislative measures and financial incentives, together with a greater awareness among citizens of the mobility difficulties of the disabled, are leading to interventions to eliminate architectural barriers, which are reflected in an improvement in the living conditions of people with disabilities.

In this regard, a specific working group has been set up to launch a real "Plan for the elimination of architectural barriers" in public buildings. Such plan consists of several stages, including the collection of data and information, the verification of the information collected, the assessment of the degree of accessibility, the preparation of solutions for accessibility and cost analysis, and the drafting of a multi-year action plan. The working group has already prepared the methodological framework and the work will be completed with the application of the plan throughout

the territory, with a special focus on the Historic Centre. The Public Works Autonomous State Corporation (AASLP) is currently defining the multi-year intervention plan.

SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL RISK

With regard to the specific issue of safety, understood as protection from hydrogeological risk, the reference tool is the National Emergency Plan of the Civil Protection, whose cartography shows that 42% of the territory falls within hydrogeological hazard areas. The Emergency Plan is the project of all Civil Protection coordinated activities and procedures to deal with any expected or unforeseen calamitous event in the territory, in order to guarantee the effective and immediate use of the resources necessary to overcome the emergency.

SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF SEISMIC RISK

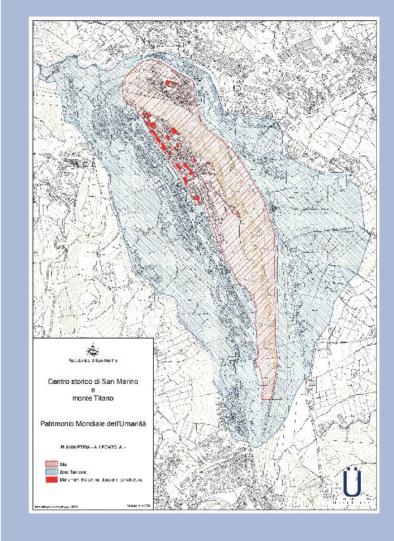
Considering that the territory of San Marino is located within an area classified by Italian regulations (OPCM - Prime Ministerial Orders no. 3274/03 and no. 3316/03, Annex A) as seismic zone 2, Law no. 5 of 25 January 2011 "Law on structural design" and related Decrees establish the obligation also in San Marino to design buildings considering the seismic hazard of the territory. In order to encourage compliance with this legislation, Budget Law no. 223 of 23 December 2020 has envisaged, through the so-called Anti-seismic Bonus, some incentives for work on existing buildings to reduce seismic risk, through tax deductions of up to 110%.

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

San Marino was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in July 2008. The area identified as "Site" has an extension of 55 hectares, while the area identified as "Buffer" of 167 hectares.

The area included within the Site comprises: Mount Titano and the Historic Centre of the City of San Marino, located within its defensive walls and including the three towers, located on the three peaks characterizing the geomorphology of the Mount's ridge; the area of the market square in Borgo Maggiore, under the northern side of the Mount and the slopes of the Mount to the north, west and south. The buffer zone includes the outer urbanization zone, which has developed outside the walls on the eastern side and on the furthest hills in all directions.

Delimitation of the UNESCO Site



The area included within the Site comprises: Mount Titano and the Historic Centre of the City of San Marino, located within its defensive walls and including the three towers, located on the three peaks characterizing the geomorphology of the Mount's ridge; the area of the market square in Borgo Maggiore, under the northern side of the Mount and the slopes of the Mount to the north, west and south. The buffer zone includes the outer urbanization zone. which has developed outside the walls on the eastern side and on the furthest hills in all directions.

The Great and General Council has adopted, as part of its legal system, the "Framework law on the protection, management, enhancement and promotion of the site Historic Centre of San Marino and Mount Titano, included in the UNESCO World Heritage List", in order to ensure the preservation of the values of integrity and authenticity through the protection and proper management of the historical heritage, and to regulate the physical and functional interventions for the enhancement and promotion of the Site.

The management of the UNESCO Site is entrusted to the UNESCO Coordination Unit, which has the following functions:

- a) Planning and coordinating activities among all the institutional and non-institutional stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Management Plan and the Work Plans;
- b) Managing and coordinating support and technical assistance activities during the various phases of the Plan;
- c) Monitoring the progress of the Plan;
- d) Monitoring the consistency of the initiatives proposed by public and non-public institutions with the general strategy and objectives of the Plan;
- e) Identifying the critical issues and the needs of the various interventions provided for in the Plan;
- f) Agreeing with the various stakeholders on priorities for the development of individual parts of the Plan;
- g) Monitoring the Site;
- h) Drawing up the reports required by UNESCO and San Marino Authority that provides directions concerning UNESCO issues;
- i) In itinere and ex post monitoring of the activities implementing the initiatives covered by the Management Plan.

UNESCO Site Management Plan

The UNESCO Site Management Plan does not have a binding, regulatory or prescriptive function but is rather a guiding tool, useful for directing and coordinating policies and planning interventions on the Site as a whole by the various stakeholders operating in the territory. Beyond the protection of the Site, the aim of the Management Plan is also to reinforce in the institutions and in the local population the awareness of living in a context of unique and unrepeatable value, which continuously pushes the country to question itself and focus on the meaning of a cultural heritage from the past, interpreting it in an interdisciplinary, responsible and creative way as a resource for the present. This is particularly true with regard to the new generations, who will have the task of continuing the work of protection and enhancement in the future.

Finally, the drafting and implementation of the Plan constitutes a circular process, which, starting from the preparatory activities, goes through the stages of knowledge (analysis), definition of objectives and strategies (design), implementation (implementing actions) and assessment (monitoring, which is again also an analysis), to go back to a subsequent redefinition of objectives, and so on.

The 4 Action Plans are the following:

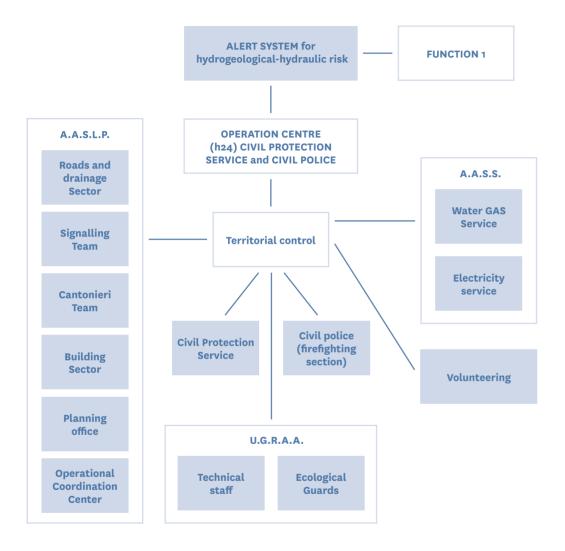
- Action Plan 1 **Protection and conservation of the cultural heritage**, whose aim is the systemic protection, in terms of conservation, of urban structure, green areas and landscape, as well as cultural and demo-ethno-anthropological heritage;
- Action Plan 2 Sustainable use of the Site, enhancement of the cultural and agro-environmental heritage, cultural, naturalistic, sport and recreational tourism and socio-economic aspects, whose aim is to systematize tourist and cultural offer by en-

hancing all those aspects that are currently not functional, underused or weakened. A series of coordinated and synergic interventions across several sectors is essential in the management of a complex Site such as a historic center:

- Action Plan 3 Communication, promotion, training, which contains a series of general guidelines for the promotion of the values of the UNESCO Site at various levels, from local to national and international, and the interventions proposed by the Management Plan, thus making the UNESCO Site and its fundamental values known to the large public;
- Action Plan 4 **Knowledge and sharing**, which provides for the preparation of actions aimed at completing, strengthening and systematizing the knowledge system.

SAFETY MANAGEMENT

In case of critical situations, the local civil protection system can activate a surveillance service on the territory to guarantee the monitoring of the areas exposed to risk, especially those at very high risk during moderately and highly critical periods. The Territorial Control Unit has the function of locally supervising, monitoring and assessing critical situations and implementing the planning and management of the first interventions to mitigate the risk and make the population and infrastructures safe. The Territorial Control Unit is made up of the staff of the Civil Police Fire-fighting Section and, if necessary, of the staff of the State Corporations, the Planning Office, UGRAA (ecological guards, operational teams and any external collaborators) and of the Civil Protection Voluntary Associations. It operates in close connection with and under the coordination of the Head of the Civil Protection Service and, upon conclusion of the intervention, draws up a description thereof on an appropriate form.



ONGOING INITIATIVES

In line with the measures aimed at improving accessibility, the "San Marino for all" project has been strengthened. The objective is to promote San Marino as an accessible and sustainable destination, through the inauguration of Tactilia, an open-air Tactile Museum, aimed at making the artistic and cultural heritage of the Historic Centre accessible to visitors with visual, hearing and motor disabilities, but also to offer young people and schoolchildren a valid and attractive educational tool.

Thanks to the creation of the project "San Marino, hospitality without barriers" some support tools dedicated to accessible tourism have already been launched: a tourist guide containing essential information and descriptions to allow all tourists with disabilities to self-assess the degree of usability of the places to be visited, in relation to their specific needs; a catalogue in Braille for the Museum of San Marino rural life and traditions "Casa di Fabrica"; useful information on the Republic of San Marino in Braille; menus in Braille for some restaurants.

This project also includes the possibility of renting the "Triri-de", a new and revolutionary means of moving freely, which can be attached in just a few seconds to a normal manual wheelchair to turn it into a motorized wheelchair, capable of ensuring high performance even on difficult routes.

Furthermore, worth recalling is that the first UNWTO Conference on Accessible Tourism in Europe was held in San Marino on 19-20 November 2014.

With regard to mobility and accessibility, the Republic of San Marino adopted the Rsm_Suite Park It_Smart Mobility Parking solution. The intention is to provide added value in mobility control and parking management, thus eliminating numerous inefficiencies and,

at the same time, offering citizens and users a better quality of life, in line with the smart city perspective.

Cultural heritage and landscape

A recent initiative related to the protection and enhancement of the cultural heritage and landscape is the Bill of popular initiative entitled "Code of Cultural and Landscape Heritage" (2019). This Bill, which fully complies with Article 10 of the Declaration on the Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order, takes the form of a "Code of Cultural and Landscape Heritage" aimed at regulating protection and enhancement from both an aesthetic and a historical-cultural point of view, while also guaranteeing a balanced relationship between social needs, economic activities and the environment. With a view to improving the functioning and compliance with the specific nature of the cultural heritage and landscape, this Bill envisages the replacement of the current Commission for the Preservation of Monuments with a new, exclusively technical body, which can legitimately and effectively intervene in each phase of the protection and enhancement process, namely analysis, design and supervision.





GOAL 12

THE OBJECTIVE IS TO IMPROVE
THE QUALITY OF LIFE BY "DOING
MORE AND BETTER WITH LESS", I.E.
BY INCREASING THE BENEFITS IN
TERMS OF WELL-BEING DERIVED
FROM ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND
BY REDUCING RESOURCE USE,
DEGRADATION AND POLLUTION
THROUGHOUT THE PRODUCTION
CYCLE.

THE NATIONAL ENERGY
PLAN (NEP) OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SAN MARINO IS THE REFERENCE
DOCUMENT WITH WHICH THE
COUNTRY IDENTIFIES THE MAIN
OBJECTIVES AND GUIDELINES
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND
STRENGTHENING OF THE PUBLIC
ENERGY SYSTEM FOR ENERGY
PRODUCTION, TRANSPORT, SAVINGS
AND DISTRIBUTION.

THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO
PROMOTES THE "INTERNATIONAL DAY
OF AWARENESS ON FOOD LOSS AND
WASTE", ADOPTED BY THE SECOND
COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NOVEMBER
2019.

THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO
INTRODUCED A BAN ON THE
MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF
DISPOSABLE PLASTIC PRODUCTS.
ONLY DISPOSABLE FOOD
CONTAINERS, CUTLERY, PLATES,
GLASSES, SHOVELS AND STRAWS
MADE OF BIODEGRADABLE AND
COMPOSTABLE MATERIAL WILL BE
ADMITTED FROM 1 JANUARY 2022.

The implementation of the Agenda's commitments on sustainable production and consumption patterns needs to be addressed in strong coordination with Target 4.7: by 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development. Since 2007, San Marino's Institutions have carried out promotional campaigns at all levels, aimed at raising awareness among the population on responsible consumption of resources, targeting children, private individuals and companies. Over the years, this has allowed the development of a strong sense of common responsibility on this topic.

The objective is to improve the quality of life by "doing more and better with less", i.e. by increasing the benefits in terms of well-being derived from economic activities and by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution throughout the production cycle. This objective involves various stakeholders and requires a systematic and cooperative approach among those who are active in the supply chain, from producers to consumers. As far as producers are concerned, it will be necessary to support and facilitate their transition to sustainable production through instruments that can encourage the start-up of production cycles that are virtuous in terms of sustainability. To this end, the introduction of a legislation regulating the so-called benefit companies in San Marino legal system is currently being drafted. On the consumer side, campaigns are underway to raise awareness of sustainable consumption and lifestyles, while also offering adequate information on production standards and labels containing increasingly detailed information.

A further instrument to support the Republic of San Marino in drawing up policies to improve sustainability is the Regulatory Authority for Public Services and Energy. It was established in 2001 with the task of "ensuring the homogeneous distribution of services throughout the territory, under conditions of efficiency and cost-effectiveness, in a context suitable to protect users and consumers and to provide regulated entities with a stable regulatory framework, which is essential for the planning of industrial policies".

Secondly, this Authority is required to establish "a tariff system based on predefined variation criteria and absolute transparency, suitable for harmonizing the economic-financial objectives of the managing bodies with the general social objectives, environmental protection and efficient use of resources, in accordance with the economic policy guidelines falling within the competence of elected bodies".

The National Energy Plan of the Republic of San Marino (NEP) is the reference document, drafted by this Authority and coordinated with the other State planning instruments, with which the Republic of San Marino identifies the main objectives and guidelines for the development and strengthening of the public energy system for energy production, transport, savings and distribution.

The Plan outlines, through data and energy balances, the framework of San Marino's energy situation, makes forecasts, sets objectives and identifies the general criteria for energy interventions according to environmental and town planning factors.

The current NEP (NEP 3) was approved by the Congress of State in June 2018 and has a four-year duration (2018-2021). This document

also refers to existing incentives for the installation of photovoltaic plants, heat pumps and for the purchase of electrically powered vehicles. The report emphasizes the importance of maintaining current incentives and of making the whole community as aware as possible of the need to invest in these technologies.

STOP PLASTIC!

As of 1 January 2018, lightweight and ultra-lightweight plastic bags used for food have been banned in the Republic of San Marino and replaced by biodegradable and compostable shoppers available for a fee. In particular, reference is made to bags with a lower wall thickness of less than 15 microns, with or without handles, used to transport and/or take away goods, for hygiene and/or as primary packaging for food products such as meat, fish, bakery and delicatessen products, fruit and vegetables. Such bags must be biodegradable and compostable according to the international UNI EN 13432 standard, be made with a renewable raw material content of at least 50% from 1 January 2020 (60% from 1 January 2021), established according to the UNI CEN/TS standard, be suitable for food use, and be available exclusively for a fee.

In order to further reduce plastic waste and to continue to make progress in raising citizens' awareness of the responsible use of packaging, in October 2020, the Congress of State ordered a ban on the use of single-use plastics in the institutional places of the Republic of San Marino from 21 November 2021 and in all Public Administration offices from 1 January 2021.

In the same Decision, a mandate was given to amend the current Environmental Code so as to introduce a ban on the marketing and distribution of plastic bags, without prejudice to the marketing of biodegradable and compostable plastic bags from 1 January 2022. A ban was also introduced on the marketing and distribution of disposable plastic products for operators of commercial and handicraft activities and providing food and drink, as well as for vending machines in the territory of the Republic. They will have to distribute only disposable food containers, cutlery, plates, glasses, shovels and straws made of biodegradable and compostable material from 1 January 2022. The ban is extended also to associations, societies, committees and entities organizing events, festivals and fairs.

FOOD LOSS AND WASTE

In this perspective, and with reference to Target 12.3 on food losses and waste, worth noting is the contribution of the Republic of San Marino to this important issue. Indeed, it was the promoter, together with Andorra, of a Resolution entitled "International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste", adopted by the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in November 2019.

The Resolution was co-sponsored by more than 60 countries, which testifies to the great interest paid to the fight against food loss and waste.

The promotion of the International Day (on 29 September each year) provides the best opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of combating food loss and waste and becomes a positive factor in generating synergies at all levels (national, regional and global).

The Resolution makes a specific contribution to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12), which includes the Targets of halving per capita food waste at consumer level and reducing food losses along production and supply chains by 2030.

By adopting this Resolution, San Marino has not only contributed to enhancing the value of the ongoing debate on this specific issue, but has also paved the way for the achievement of one of the 2030 Agenda Goals through the promotion of daily choices and behaviors that are increasingly moving in the direction of greater fairness and environmental sustainability.

Already in previous years, the Great and General Council approved a petition submitted by a group of citizens against food waste. This initiative called on the Government to promote measures for the collection of unsold food or food products close to their expiry date from large retailers. This initiative also aimed at raising awareness on the issue of food waste through the creation of training programs for the collection of unsold food in schools and hospitals.

In addition, events have been organized by the public and private sectors in San Marino to raise awareness on this issue, so that food waste can continue to be reduced through the adoption of sustainable practices related to food at all stages.

WASTE AS A RESOURCE

As far as waste management is concerned, in 2014 San Marino drew up a practical guide for separate waste collection, which was made available online and sent to the entire population by post on recycled paper. This initiative was part of a major environmental communication campaign, devised within the Waste Management Observatory, with the aim of promoting sharing and participation among citizens, so that "single virtuous actions" become collective and consolidated practices.

The aim of the guide was to help citizens to be constantly informed and active in relation to the waste collection system, in order to improve the quality and quantity of waste collection.

The intention was to inform and guide citizens on responsibilities, opportunities and obligations for proper waste management.

It is necessary to continue to ensure that all users acquire and constantly improve sensitivity and awareness of their strategic role in the waste system and that, on a daily basis, they act according to the principles of waste prevention, waste reduction, recycling and reuse. The main messages of the guide, which are still valid today and are also included in the App "San Marino Differenzia" (San Marino sorts waste), together with other user support functions, are the following: to pay greater attention to separate waste collection; to disseminate the importance of the reasons to differentiate; to illustrate how to recognize and separate the different types of waste; to illustrate in a transparent manner the life cycle of waste; to invite users to use the Waste Collection Centre in San Giovanni. Individual users may take both bulky and nonbulky waste, for proper disposal, to the latter Centre, where the competent staff provides assistance and users can be credited cash incentives.

Moreover, free home collection service is provided for a single piece of furniture or 4 tires, and it is possible to request a home composter.

In the Republic of San Marino there are no problems related to waste abandonment. However, in order to maintain a high level of control, a video surveillance system was installed some time ago, including in waste disposal areas, to detect and record incorrect behavior on the part of users. An e-mail address and "San Marino Differenzia" App are also available to citizens to report violations. In 2016, an experimental door-to-door waste collection project was launched in some mu-

nicipalities of the Republic. Thanks to this project, an average of 70% of waste is now sorted in the areas covered, in contrast to the other areas where the percentage of waste sorted is around 40%. However, the cost of the experimental door-to-door collection project is high compared to the management of waste disposal areas. Therefore, other solutions are being considered to combine a high percentage of separated waste with lower costs, always with a view to sustainability.

The use of management methods aimed at the maximum enhancement of waste, together with prevention, i.e. reduction of waste quantities by re-designing interventions and consequently starting processes for the reconversion of mass-consumption products, appear to be necessary to drastically reduce the quantities of solid urban waste destined for final disposal. Reducing the amount of waste to be sent to landfill is indeed necessary from an environmental, economic and social point of view.

This is done, for example, by recovering fractions containing easily recyclable materials. Among these, the fraction of greatest interest is the biodegradable organic fraction, both because it constitutes the largest part (30% of total waste, with reference to garden waste, market waste, collective catering waste, etc.) and because its disposal is the greatest cause of pollution. In addition, due to its heterogeneous chemical composition, the biodegradable organic fraction constitutes an ideal substrate for various microorganisms and can therefore be easily transformed, by means of a suitable composting process, into a highly fertilizing organic manure (compost).

Within this general framework, the Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation (AASS) has set the objective of producing a high quality compost, with low plant costs and a simple

and reliable management technology, taking into account both environmental protection and the concrete possibilities of marketing the finished product.

Through its own legislation, the implementation of some (EC) Regulations in this field and thanks to an agreement with the Emilia-Romagna region, San Marino guarantees the full traceability of the waste produced up to its final recovery/disposal. Also substances that damage the ozone layer in the atmosphere are monitored, in line with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. With regard to hazardous waste generated per capita and the percentage of hazardous waste treated, San Marino's reference environmental legislation (Delegated Decree no. 44/2012 and subsequent amendments and integrations) establishes all the requirements necessary to trace waste and provides for the compilation of the Waste Register for all producers of hazardous waste operating in the territory (Art. 27, paragraph 3 sub. d of Delegated Decree no. 44/2012).

Considering the legal provisions in force and the control systems implemented by the competent bodies of the Republic of San Marino, it can be said that the production of hazardous waste is completely traced and the entire quantity managed each year is disposed of/ recovered in a manner and at facilities that are appropriate to the intrinsic hazard of the waste. The amount of hazardous waste generated (HW) in 2019 is equal to 3,775 tons per year, with a per capita production of hazardous waste of 112 kg per year per inhabitant. The area-related production of hazardous waste amounts to 61.7 tons per year per km2. In general, considering the small size of the territory, the reduced number of companies operating in this sector in the Republic of San Marino and their limited storage capacity, it can be stated that all the hazardous waste produced is sent for treatment. Finally, a national recycling rate of 92% was recorded on the basis of 2019 data.

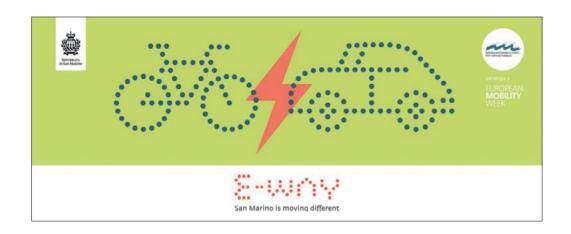
Again with a view to more responsible production, also considering that the majority of private waste is food, pruning and garden waste, the current Government is developing policies to enhance the agri-food chain and in this regard has already approved in July 2020 a Delegated Decree on organic farming.

Also in the tourism sector, which in a country like San Marino contributes to an important part of GDP, strategies are being put in place to attract an increasingly responsible and sustainable tourism. During this year, due to the ongoing pandemic, the idea of tourism had to be revolutionized by devising new activities and situations to avoid mass gatherings as much as possible. The Government has therefore made great efforts to support new ideas. For example, the use of public land has been

made free of charge for restaurants in the Historic Centre. Another project inaugurated in 2020 is the "Titano Pathway", a 43 km pathway in the nature to discover the lesser known parts of the Republic of San Marino and enjoy an unforgettable green experience, surrounded by a unique and varied landscape. The new loop pathway completes the 110 km network of paths, linking 8 routes along all 9 municipalities of the Republic.

As regards the rationalization of the use of sustainable fuels, as mentioned above, San Marino already offers incentives to those who purchase electrically-powered vehicles. There are also public recharging stations for plug-in vehicles in various parts of the territory.

Finally, the Government is assessing some projects that could facilitate the transition to electric vehicles, and is also committed to intervening on the State's vehicle fleet.









GOAL 13

IN RESPONSE TO THE INCREASED FREQUENCY OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS, IN PARTICULAR HEAVY OR ABSENT RAINFALL AND PERIODS WITH TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES, IT IS IMPORTANT FOR SAN MARINO TO IMPLEMENT CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN SAN
MARINO IS STRONGLY INFLUENCED
BY GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS,
CAUSED BY THE CONSUMPTION
OF FOSSIL FUELS IN TRANSPORT,
HEATING OF BUILDINGS, AS WELL
AS IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

IN ORDER TO COMBAT CLIMATE
CHANGE, SAN MARINO GOVERNMENT
HAS ESTABLISHED AN EFFECTIVE
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AIMED
AT IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY,
DEVELOPING AND DISSEMINATING
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES
(RES) AND PROTECTING THE
ENVIRONMENT.

SAN MARINO HAS ALREADY
IMPLEMENTED SOME MEASURES
TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE
IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN HEALTH
AND IS WORKING TOWARDS THE
APPLICATION OF OTHER MEASURES
IN THE AREA OF WATER SUPPLY AND
AGRICULTURE.

The Republic of San Marino, one of the first States to sign the Framework Convention on Climate Change, has been strongly committed, over the last years, to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions, both by complying with the undertakings it made in ratifying the Convention, and by adopting Laws that promote energy saving and the use of renewable energy sources.

San Marino has already implemented some measures to adapt to climate change in the field of human health and is working towards the application of other measures in the area of water supply and agriculture.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN SAN MARINO

The data recorded by San Marino meteorological station show a trend in the country's climate in line with the global one, i.e. an increase in average temperatures and a higher frequency of extreme events.

The frequency of extreme meteorological events, in particular heavy or absent rainfall and periods with temperature anomalies, has considerably increased over the last years. In particular, periods with no or low rainfall and hot temperatures, resulting in heat waves and droughts, are becoming more and more frequent. It is possible to estimate the general effects of increasing temperatures and decreasing rainfall in various areas:

- For human health, rising temperatures can increase the frequency of heat waves and food infections, which pose serious risks, especially to weaker groups of the population. In addition, this can favor the spread of infectious diseases transmitted by vectors;
- With regard to water supply, in a context of substantial decrease in rainfall, San Marino is extremely vulnerable, since it is already heavily dependent

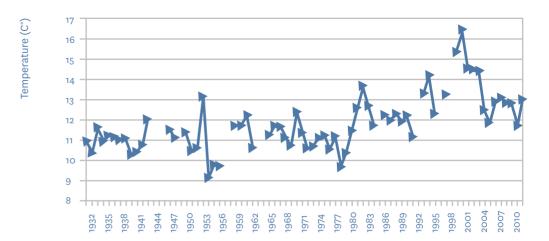
on external sources;

- In agriculture, rising temperatures and summer droughts generally have a negative impact on the most widespread crops in the territory;
- For forests and ecosystems, the degradation of woodland and the increase in fires are the most probable result of climate change.

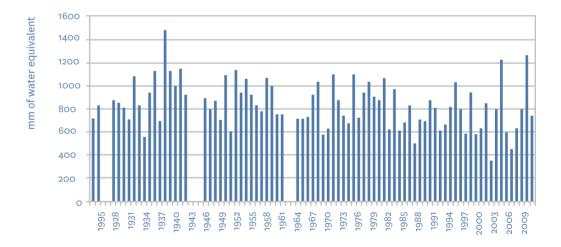
San Marino's contribution to climate change depends on its greenhouse gas emissions, caused by the consumption of fossil fuels in transport, heating of buildings, as well as in industry and agriculture.

The Republic of San Marino does not have any electricity production plants or waste disposal plants. Therefore, almost all greenhouse gas emissions come from the energy sector and are linked to the use of fossil fuels for transport and heating of buildings. More than half the emissions of greenhouse gases are due to the selling of fuel in the transport sector, which necessarily includes consumption by nonresident people who work in San Marino or enter the territory for tourist or other purposes.

The industrial sector contributes to the emission of non-methane volatile organic compounds, while the agricultural sector is responsible for the emission of methane and nitrous oxide. In addition, the agricultural sector is the largest contributor to methane emissions. These derive mainly from the breeding sector, due to enteric fermentation during the digestive process of animals and to the management of manure.



Annual average temperature recorded by the meteorological station of San Marino from 1932 to 2010 (Source: "The Second Communication of the Republic of San Marino to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change")



Annual average rainfall from 1924 to 2010 (Source: "The Second Communication of the Republic of San Marino to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change")

LEGISLATION AND PLANNING

In order to combat climate change, the Republic of San Marino has passed some legislative measures to rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which are highly climate-changing. In particular, In September 2009 the first National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was completed and since then other important steps forward have been taken, such as the ratification, in April 2010, of the Kyoto Protocol. This last step has contributed to the completion of a process started in 1992 with the signing of the Convention. In the meantime, a permanent technical working group dealing exclusively with climate change issues has been consolidated and has also drafted the Second National Communication. The latter takes stock of the following areas: a) national circumstances relevant to greenhouse gas emissions and absorptions; b) greenhouse gas inventory; c) measures adopted or planned for the implementation of the Convention; d) climate change scenarios and vulnerability assessment; e) information on monitoring, research, education and training and awareness raising.

With Decree no. 94 of 31 July 2018, San Marino confirms its regulatory process to support the fight against climate change, by ratifying the Paris Agreement adopted during the XXI Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. San Marino has passed some legislative measures to progressively reduce the use of substances defined as having a greenhouse effect and therefore entailing the depletion of the ozone layer. In this regard, the Republic has regulated the gradual elimination of substances such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFC). However, San Marino acknowledged that the gases replacing these substances,

in particular fluorinated gases, although not directly damaging the ozone layer, are powerful greenhouse gases with a strong impact on global warming and therefore issued Parliamentary Decree no. 181 of 2020, through which it transposed the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer. By doing this, it has decided to gradually reduce the production and use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), namely the most common type of fluorinated greenhouse gases, and to add them to the list of controlled substances, in order to gradually reduce global production and consumption thereof.

Always in order to combat climate change, San Marino Government has established an effective regulatory framework aimed at improving energy chain efficiency, developing and disseminating renewable energy sources (RES) and protecting the environment.

The Ministry of Territory and Environment promoted the adoption of numerous delegated decrees implementing Law no. 72 of 7 May 2008 "Promotion and enhancement of energy efficiency in buildings and of renewable energy use in the civil and industrial sectors". These delegated decrees have allowed, among other things, a significant spread of photovoltaic technology in the territory through the Feedin Tariff instrument, the promotion of the purchase of plants powered by renewable energy sources with incentives from the State in the form of interest rate subsidies and non-repayable grants, and the promotion of energy and quality upgrading of buildings.

The most direct and important consequence of the 2008-2011 NEP was the approval of Law no. 72/2008, which redefined the competences and functions of the Regulatory Authority for Public Services and Energy. This Law was followed by implementing Delegated Decrees concerning:

- The climatic characteristics of the territory (D.D. no. 88 of 25 June 2009);
- The feed-in of electricity from RES (D.D. no. 89 of 25 June 2009);
- The establishment of the Energy Desk (D.D. no. 91 of 25 June 2009);
- The establishment of the Feed-in Tariff (D.D. no. 92 of 25 June 2009, subsequently amended by D.D. no. 20 of 6 March 2012);
- The definition of energy performance classes of buildings (D.D. no. 126 of 17 September 2009);
- The establishment of the Energy Certifiers' Register and the organization of the Service for the Management of Energy Procedures (D.D. no. 127 of 21 September 2009);
- The encouragement of energy interventions (D.D. no. 128 of 21 September 2009);
- The energy audit requirement for large users (D.D. no. 129 of 21 September 2009);
- The provisions implementing and amending Law no. 72 of 7 May 2008 (D.D. no. 84 of 17 July 2012).

Always in the field of energy, the 2018-2020 National Energy Plan of the Republic of San Marino (NEP 3) was adopted (through Decision no. 22 of 21 March 2018) to replace NEP 2. This instrument identifies the main objectives and guidelines for the development and strengthening of the State energy system for the production, transport, distribution and saving of energy, with a view to increasing energy independence from other countries and from non-renewable sources.

With the entry into force of the NEP, the following is expected:

- Adaptation of San Marino's legislative and regulatory framework to Italian legislation and, consequently, to European legislation;

- Planning of the State energy requirements;
- Reduction of costs relative to energy import;
- Diversification of energy supply sources;
- Promotion and implementation of renewable energy plants: solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, heat pumps;
- Promotion and development of energy efficient technologies;
- Reduction of polluting and greenhouse gas emissions;
- Promotion of energy efficiency in buildings, moving from non-repayable incentives to tax deductions;
- Increasing electric and hydrogen mobility through incentives.

Further legislative measures have strengthened the fight against climate change, covering aspects such as: incentives to buy low environmental impact vehicles (Delegated Decree no. 4 of 23 January 2009), waste management (Delegated Decree n. 23 of 4 March 2009), exploitation of biomass and production of energy from RES in the agricultural sector (Delegated Decree no. 158 of 21 September 2010).

The interest of San Marino in the fight against climate change is confirmed by the issuance of Decision no. 28 of 7 December 2020, which updated the Technical Working Group on Climate Change, established in 2009, and identified the following new objectives:

- By 30 March 2021, preparation of the analysis and drafting of the regulation for the necessary legislative adaptation following the acceptance of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- By 30 June 2021, updating of the

available data on greenhouse gas emissions in San Marino, currently dating back to 2014, and preparation of the analysis and proposals for the implementation of the commitments undertaken at international level to reduce emissions by 20% compared to 2005 levels by 2030;

- Preparation of the analysis and proposals to update the legislative-regulatory framework for the promotion and encouragement of energy efficiency in buildings and renewable energy in civil and industrial sectors, currently based on Law no. 48 of 3 April 2014 and subsequent delegated decrees.

MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

The meteorological station of San Marino, which is important for monitoring purposes, is included in the network of meteorological data collection of the Emilia Romagna region (Italy). It collects and systematically observes numerous meteorological parameters, such as air temperature, rainfall, snowfall, winds, humidity, etc. Also San Marino Naturalistic Centre carries out research activities on the Republic's environment and on the influence of climate change on local fauna and flora.

The result of the monitoring of climate-changing emissions in the Republic of San Marino is the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) for the Republic of San Marino (see table below).

Instruments for monitoring climate-changing emissions in the Republic of San Marino

The National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) for the Republic of San Marino has been implemented on the basis of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Guidelines by estimating the emissions of car-

bon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O). The estimates of indirect greenhouse gas emissions, such as nitrogen oxides (NO_3), carbon monoxide (CO) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) are also reported.

The sectors considered, for which the exploitable and relatively precise data referring to the period 2005-2010 have been collected, are the following: energy, industrial processes, agriculture and land use. With regard to the latter sector, since San Marino has acceded to the Kyoto Protocol, supplementary LU-LUCF methodologies have been used for the activities under the Kyoto Protocol by making a distinction between removals of CO2 due to reforestation activities and those due to forest management. To calculate CO2 absorption related to San Marino land use, the factors used by Italy for the Emilia Romagna region were used, since the type of vegetation is comparable.

The data used to implement the national emission inventory are taken from various public offices competent to manage such inventory. With regard to the use of fuels, since there is no internal production, data are taken from the recording of imports for each single destination carried out by the Tax Office of the Republic of San Marino. Data relative to methane consumption are provided by AASS, which manages the import and distribution of methane on the territory, by making a distinction among supply for domestic use, production and services. Data concerning the production sector are collected through the Office for Industry, Handicraft and Trade, while data relative to agriculture, livestock breeding and land use are provided by UGRAA.

Greenhouse gases	Formula	GWP factor	CO₂ equivalents (Gg)				
			2005	2007	2010	2012	2014
Carbon dioxide	CO2	1	233.65	243.45	278.09	230.42	229.67
Methane	CH4	21	3.22	3.02	2.94	2.84	3.00
Nitrous oxide	N20	310	3.28	3.55	3.80	3.18	3.06
Total (excluding absorption)			240.15	250.02	284.83	236.43	235.74
CO2 absorption	CO2	1	-10.45	-10.46	-10.48	-10.51	-10.54
Total (including absorption)			229.70	239.56	274.35	225.92	225.20

Total greenhouse gas CO2 equivalent emissions of the Republic of San Marino in 2005, 2007, 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Sector	CO₂ equivalents (Gg)				
	2005	2007	2010	2012	2014
Energy	236.24	246.37	281.42	233.31	232.51
Agriculture	3.91	3.65	3.41	3.13	3.07
Waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
Total CO2 equivalent emissions excluding LULUCF	240.15	250.02	284.83	236.43	235.74
Land-use and forestry change	-10.45	-10.46	-10.48	-10.51	-10.54
Total CO2 equivalent emissions including LULUCF	229.70	239.56	274.35	225.92	225.20

Overall CO2 equivalent emissions in Gg by sector

ONGOING INITIATIVES

As far as education is concerned, San Marino schools have already been working for several years in the field of environmental and sustainable development education. This is demonstrated by the fact that environmental knowledge is an integral part of curricula at all school levels. The purpose of environmental and sustainable development education is to substantially change individual and collective behaviors and attitudes. All themes proposed have a common denominator: a) experiencing the environment in order to appreciate it; b) recognizing how everyday behavior affects the environment.

Concepts and knowledge are not fixed in themselves. Therefore, specific methods and instruments are chosen to promote voluntary processes of change through action. This is why environmental education issues are often dealt with through direct experience.

Moreover, in recent years, climate change issues have become more of a focus of public opinion, thanks to the activities of institutional and non-governmental bodies. This has increased the population's knowledge of the adverse effects of climate change on human beings and nature.

Climate change mitigation can be implemented by San Marino also through adhesion to the Blockchain Ecosystem. However, the current regulatory framework in this field, although attracting international interest, is still incomplete and requires, for its full functioning, structural changes. Such changes would allow the establishment of operators in this sector, as well as the implementation of some strategic projects, already identified in terms of design and details, promoted by high standing international players. In particular, reference is made to the Low Carbon Ecosystem project, for which a Memorandum of Understanding

has already been signed with the promoting companies. This would entail an initial investment in the Republic of 10 million Euro to create an ecosystem of incentives for the adoption of sustainable behavior by citizens, while using blockchain technology. This project has aroused great interest at international level because it would lead to the creation of the world's first ecosystem geared towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through the use of this new technology.

The Low Carbon Ecosystem project has already been illustrated in Goal 7 and reference should therefore be made to such Goal for more details.

Regarding policies to raise public awareness of climate change, in the Republic of San Marino several institutional and non-governmental bodies promote information and public awareness campaigns.

The Ministries of Environment and of Relations with the Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation promote annual campaigns to encourage separate waste collection and the reduction of drinking water and electricity consumption. Local press and television play a crucial role in these campaigns.

The Ministry of Territory and Environment, in collaboration with various offices, bodies and associations, promotes each year the "Ecology Day". This event aims at disseminating and increasing awareness of environmental issues and environmentally friendly culture, by encouraging green behaviors and careful management of available territorial resources. During the Ecology Day, didactic laboratories, competitions for schools and a waste collection program in woods and natural areas are organized.

The Prevention Department of the Social Security Institute manages a network for the monitoring of environmental data on the ter-

ritory and is responsible for the relevant data collection and dissemination. Moreover, it carries out training and information activities directed to schools and citizens.

San Marino Naturalistic Centre carries out public awareness activities through cycles of conferences on San Marino's natural environments, teacher training initiatives and educational activities for students.

Among the Naturalistic Centre's research activities are the monitoring and analysis of the presence of exotic species, facilitated by the current climate change, in the ecosystems of San Marino territory.







GOAL 15

A SIGNIFICANT PROCESS OF
DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION
ACTIVITIES AND URBANIZATION
CONTINUES TO TAKE LARGE AREAS
AWAY FROM THE NATURAL AND
AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE, LEADING
TO ECOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS FOR
THOSE SPECIES THAT REQUIRE LARGE
AND CONTINUOUS TERRITORIES.

PART OF SAN MARINO'S
TERRITORY IS MADE UP OF SOILS
WHICH GIVE RISE TO A VERY
RUGGED OROGRAPHY AND ARE
OFTEN SUBJECT TO DISORDER AND
FREQUENT LANDSLIDES.

THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO
HAS INTRODUCED NEW OR UPDATED
REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS AND HAS
UNDERTAKEN AN ENVIRONMENTAL
POLICY BASED ON CONCRETE
ACTIONS TO PRESERVE AND RESTORE
THE NATURALNESS CONDITIONS OF
ECOSYSTEMS.

SAN MARINO SCHOOLS ARE
THE BEST PLACES TO PROMOTE
ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND
CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY AS
EXPERIENCE OF DEMOCRACY AND
INTERCULTURAL EXCHANGE, AS
WELL AS A CRITIC ANALYSIS OF
THE VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL
PROBLEMS.

Despite its high level of anthropization, the Republic of San Marino, still has a fairly high level of biodiversity. In line with Goal 15, it has introduced new or updated regulatory instruments and has undertaken an environmental policy based on concrete actions to preserve and sometimes restore the naturalness conditions of ecosystems.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CONFORMATION

The Republic of San Marino is located at the southernmost end of the Romagna Apennines, about 15 km from the Adriatic Sea. It has a total area of 6,119 hectares (61.19 km2) and lies between the provinces of Rimini (northern, eastern and western borders) and Pesaro-Urbino (southern border). The morphological conformation of the territory, which lies between 53 and 739 meters above sea level, is due to its extremely rich and complex geological nature. Its evolution is the result of a particular geodynamic phenomenon called the Marecchia Valley Layer, which marks the strip of the Apennines between Savio and Conca rivers.

The central-western part of the landscape is characterized by a series of calcarenite rock formations (San Marino Formation), with high cliffs, consisting primarily of Mount Titano (739 m a.s.l.) and other lower hills, such as Monte Carlo (559 m a.s.l.), Monte Seghizzo (550 m a.s.l.) Penniciola (543 m a.s.l.), Poggio Castellano (535 m a.s.l.), Monte Moganzio (496 m a.s.l.), Montecerreto (458 m a.s.l.), Monte Deodato (453 m a.s.l.), Montecucco (388 m a.s.l.). These are exotic enormous boulders embedded in soils of the heterogeneous chaotic complex with a prevalent clay component (Valmarecchia varicolored clays). These soils give rise to a very rugged orography and are often subject to disorder and frequent landslides. The erosive processes to which they are subject have sometimes led to the formation of badlands. Other hills, on which the villages of Montegiardino (340 m a.s.l.) and Faetano (260 m a.s.l.) stand, are located in the eastern part and have raised from the gypseous-sulphurous strip. As is the case for calcareous formations, besides tectonic transformations, these are subject to karst processes that have led to the formation of dolines, sinkholes and natural cavities.

On the other hand, the north-eastern slope has a gentler hilly morphology, with less pronounced slopes, but even here there are badlands and steep slopes generated mainly by landslides of the indigenous Pliocene clay soils (grey-blue pelites). The low hill and valley floor morphological zone, having a fairly limited extension, is located only near the flowing beds of the main watercourses. The most consistent flat area is located between Dogana and Rovereta and is crossed by the winding course of Ausa torrent. Smaller valley floor areas are also located along the course of San Marino and Marano torrents. These three main watercourses, together with other smaller ones within their corresponding hydrographic basins, have a water regime typical of torrents. Indeed, their flow rate varies considerably during the year in relation to the seasonal periods when the highest rainfall occurs. Heavy rainfall concentrated in a few days and sometimes in a few hours can cause short-lived, intense flood waves with marked erosion phenomena.

HETEROGENEOUS ENVIRONMENTS

Despite the fact that more than half of the territory is characterized by artificial and agricultural land use, there are still small portions that retain their naturalness and a good degree of ecosystem functionality. Approximately 21% of the territory is urbanized. The utilized agricultural area (mainly arable land,

followed by olive groves, vineyards and orchards) accounts for 41%. 16% is woodland with a prevalence of deciduous oaks and other broadleaf trees, while shrubs, bushes and areas of evolving tree and shrub vegetation account for 17%. Badlands account for 4%, while watercourses for less than 1%. Despite its limited extension, the territory is in general characterized by extremely heterogeneous environments and varied micro habitats, including woods, shrubbery, glades, cultivated land, cliffs, small valleys, small watercourses and urban areas. Thanks to this variety and the considerable number of ecotonal zones (i.e. transitional areas from one type of environment to the other), San Marino territory provides the ideal conditions for the settlement of several animal and plant species.

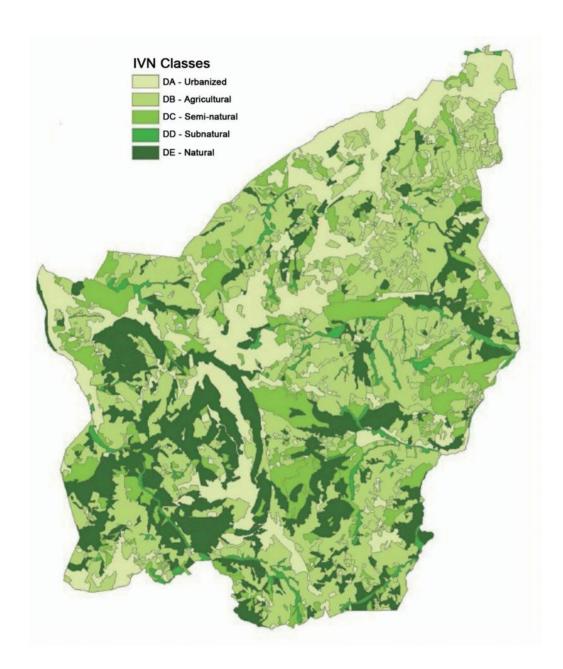
The current general situation of biodiversity in the territory of the Republic appears to be substantially acceptable, although the high degree of anthropization must always be borne in mind. The use of more technological agricultural production systems has not significantly altered local ecological conditions, thanks to the natural geomorphology of the territory and to prudent agro-forestry policies. Moreover, the progressive abandonment

of land destined to crops and grazing and the consequent colonization by shrub and tree vegetation have favored the establishment of wood-related species, which were not present in the past. Only for certain sedentary species may the evolution of agricultural ecosystems and poor management of hunting activity have had a significant influence on the reduction of populations. On the other hand, the general increase in average temperatures has caused the proliferation and spread of various species of invertebrates, many of which of tropical origin, and of birds and reptiles with a more strictly Mediterranean distribution. Rising temperatures are of great concern, especially for those species that are linked to water or live in cooler microclimates.

Alongside the phenomena that have recently led (and continue to lead) to changes in the populations of some species (both positive and negative), the significant (and always negative) process of development of production activities and urbanization takes large areas away from the natural and agricultural landscape. This causes a strong increase in anthropic disturbance on the territory, with ecological limitations for those species that need large and continuous areas.



Figure 1: Index of vegetation naturalness in the Republic of San Marino (from the Fifth National Report to the 2016 Convention on Biological Diversity)



LEGISLATION AND PLANNING

In recent years, the Public Administration has begun to operate in the various sectors falling within its competence with a view to environmental protection, the safeguarding of the landscape and the sustainable use of resources, in line with European requirements (see table below).

International Conventions on environmental matters to which San Marino is a State party

The Republic of San Marino is a State party to the following International Conventions on environmental matters:

- Protocol relating to the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, done at London on 17 February 1978;
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, done at Vienna on 22 March 1985;
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987 and subsequent London, Copenhagen, Montreal, Beijing and Kigali amendments;
- Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at New York on 9 May 1992;
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at Kyoto on 11 December 1997;
- Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, done at Doha on 8 December 2012;
- Paris Agreement, done at Paris on 12 December 2015;
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries

 Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, done at

 Paris on 14 October 1994;
- Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992;
- International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, done at Washington on 2 December 1946;
- Protocol Amending the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, done at Washington on 19 November 1956;
- Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), done at Washington on 3 March 1973;
- Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS), done at London on 4 December 1991;
- European Landscape Convention, done at Florence on 20 October 2000.

Thanks to this awareness of the intrinsic value and importance, also economic, of the complex structure of ecosystems, guaranteeing ecosystem services essential to us and constituting our landscape, new or updated legislative instruments have been timely introduced and effective action has been taken to preserve and sometimes restore the naturalness conditions of ecosystems.

The legislative framework of San Marino has a complex set of laws that directly and indirectly protect the Republic's biodiversity and ecosystems. These laws regulate aspects such as agriculture, hunting, economic development, management of wildlife, flora and other organisms, set ethical standards of behavior and identify Public Administration bodies that perform control and management functions.

The Environmental Code (Delegated Decree no. 44 of 27 April 2012) is a fundamental and effective tool for the improvement of environmental conditions and a wise and rational use of natural resources. The Code is updated to the latest European standards and its implementation entails the following: a thorough prior assessment of environmental impact of certain works or activities; a careful monitoring of air quality and a reduction in emissions related to road traffic and industrial production plants; a reduction in noise and electromagnetic pollution; a careful monitoring and prevention of water and soil pollution by decreasing toxic substances in the environment; a more sustainable waste management, aimed at reducing the related environmental impact by minimizing pollution and emissions.

Another important step is the adoption of the Detailed Plan of Protected Nature Areas and the related Implementing Technical Rules, provided for in the General Town Planning Scheme (Law no. 7 of 29 January 1992) and in the Framework Law on the protection of the environment and the safeguard of landscape,

flora and fauna (Law no. 126 of 16 November 1995). These provisions regulate the management of Protected Nature Areas, understood by Law no. 126/1995 as parts of the territory having landscape and/or environmental importance and characteristics of naturalness and/or conservation integration.

Various degrees of protection are applied to these areas, which represent 39% of the national territory, including Nature Reserves and Integral Nature Reserves. Through the above provisions, the Administration intends to achieve the objectives set out below:

- 1. Protection and safeguard of the relevant areas through an integrated management plan that preserves their agricultural, ecological-environmental, landscape, naturalness and hydrogeological characteristics;
- 2. Rational use of the territory where primary and secondary urbanization interventions are envisaged, taking account of settlement and structural typologies that integrate with the characteristics of said areas covered by the reference implementing rules:
- 3. Activation of processes to manage such areas and related to hydrogeological preservation.

As is evident from the name, environmental issues are central also to the new General Town Planning Scheme "SM 2030 Garden of Europe - Microcosm of Biodiversity", which proposes the strengthening of San Marino's ecological system by enhancing indigenous ecosystems and natural resources. In particular, the Plan has the following objectives: a) to ensure the continuity of ecological networks; b) to protect and enhance natural areas, parks and green areas; c) to safeguard ecosystems and biodiversity; d) to repopulate indigenous fauna; e) to reforest and renaturalize parts of the anthropogenic territory. In order to pursue these objectives, the Plan envisages a series

of actions, such as: ecosystem connection of parks included in the Detailed Plan to create a linear park; enhancement and reforestation of the wooded area around Mount Titano: systematization of public and private green areas for the creation of ecological corridors; enhancement of services and slow mobility routes within the natural areas.

10 STRATEGIC AREAS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC

ELOPMENT OF IE REPUBLIC 40 HECTARES
OF PROTECTED
WOODER AREAS

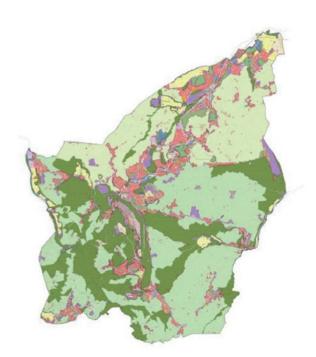
-4% OF LAND CONSUMPTION COMPARED TO CURRENT PRG FORECASTS

24 KM OF GREEN CORRIDORS TO BE PRESERVED 1 KM FOR A NEW BOULEVARD FOR PUBLIC SPACES AND SLOW MOBILITY

180000 SQM OF BUILDINGS TO BE REGENERATED

2000 HECTARES
OF AGRICULTURAL
LAND FOR ORGANIC
PRODUCTION

130 HECTARES OF ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS IN THE URBAN



In line with environmental protection policies, the legislation on energy saving promotes and encourages energy efficiency of buildings, also thanks to the introduction of energy auditing, including for industrial plants, according to a multi-year National Energy Plan. The promotion of renewable energy sources (RES) and energy efficiency mainly concerns photovoltaic and solar thermal sectors, micro wind and mini hydroelectric power, as well as cogeneration plants. The great attention paid by Institutions to issues related to environmental impact is demonstrated by the fact that, in 2014, the Government adopted the reform of the Law on the promotion and enhancement of energy efficiency in buildings and of renewable energy use in the civil and industrial sectors (Law no. 72 of 7 May 2008).

MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

The Institute which, at a national level, deals mainly with issues related to biodiversity is San Marino Naturalistic Centre (CNS), founded in 1997 with the aim of creating a cultural center in the field of Natural and Environmental Sciences and to contribute to the diffusion of naturalistic-environmental culture and to promote the knowledge and enhancement of San Marino's valuable natural and landscape heritage. In 2012, the CNS has become an Organizational Unit of the Department of Territory and Environment and is home to the Observatory on Wild Fauna and the related Habitats, which is entrusted with the management of actions to protect biodiversity, namely:

- Drawing up the draft hunting seasons, annually submitted to the Congress of State for its approval by decree;
- 2. Proposing any changes to the hunting and fauna plan and studies on fauna and the environment to the Con-

- gress of State, which may implement them also by decree;
- 3. Proposing any changes in restocking areas and wildlife sanctuaries to the Congress of State, which may implement them by decree;
- 4. Adopting the most appropriate guidelines and directives for the management and protection of wildlife and its habitats throughout the country in accordance with the wildlife plan for huntable species;
- 5. Establishing the modalities of intervention and compensation for farmers who implement agricultural practices designed to harmonize their activities with the preservation of and increase in wildlife and related habitats;
- 6. Identifying the areas supporting hunting activities;
- 7. Report annually to the Great and General Council, through the Minister of Environment and upon ratification of the decree regulating hunting activities, on the state of wildlife and related habitats.

The CNS is also designated as Scientific Authority within the framework of the Law on international trade in species of wild flora and fauna (CITES) and monitors the naturalistic aspects of the territory through study and research activities in this field, both independently and in collaboration with other Organizational Units of the Administration and/or other entities or private individuals. In particular, the areas of competence of the CNS concern:

- The promotion and implementation of study, research and monitoring activities related to fauna, flora, vegetation and other naturalistic aspects of the territory;
- The production, collection, use and dissemination of publications, stud-

ies, reports, computer-multimedia and video-photographic material and other tools for the documentation and dissemination of naturalistic-environmental culture:

- The collection, study and exhibition to the public, in special sections dedicated to ornithology, fauna, earth sciences and the most representative natural environments of the territory, of naturalistic materials and findings of relevant scientific and documentary interest, with particular reference to the local environment;
- The organization, in collaboration with scientific institutes, universities, schools, associations, entities and private individuals, of educational and training activities, as well as the implementation of specific study and research projects;
- The promotion of a system of tourism proposals that are increasingly respectful of natural ecosystems through the dissemination of naturalistic and ecological information;
- Technical and scientific services and advice to the State and other Organizational Units of the Public Administration.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

San Marino intends to define a strategic program and to implement policies aimed at tackling environmental, economic and social issues for a sustainable development of the country, reconciling economic growth with environmental protection, social protection and promotion, setting sustainability as a development model, and creating a new circular economic model, with low CO2 emissions, resilient to climate change and other global changes that cause loss of biodiversity and modifications to the fundamental biogeochemical cycles (carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen).

To this end, the Working Group for Sustainable Development was set up (Decision no. 11 of 5 May 2020) with the aim of drawing up a "Plan of interventions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. The Plan will be structured around the thematic areas of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships (5 Ps) and will provide for six-monthly reviews of the strategies using indicators necessary for a timely, objective and rigorous analysis of the data. Each area is made up of a system of strategic choices corresponding to national strategic objectives.

In recent years, the State has greatly invested in an important aspect, i.e. education and training on the general themes concerning the environment, climate change and the importance of biodiversity. In San Marino school system, these concepts are part of the more comprehensive subject of "Environmental and Sustainable Development Education".

This subject includes a wide range of activities aimed at promoting among the young the knowledge of the natural environment, raising their awareness of major environmental issues and encouraging them to behave in such a way as to avoid waste of natural resources. In San Marino schools, environmental education involves the understanding of relations with or within the ecosystem, education to active citizenship through participation in social processes, as well as the perspective of sustainability.

The purpose of Environmental and Sustainable Development Education is to substantially change individual and collective behaviors and attitudes. All subjects contribute to Environmental and Sustainable Development Education since this subject involves the entire curriculum. Many issues can be easily connected with the Republic's territory and this is the reason why they have been included in

the "Curriculum guidelines for a new form of knowledge in San Marino schools", adopted with Decree no. 57 of 15 March 2006. Therefore, schools are the best place to promote environmental, social and cultural sustainability as experience of democracy and intercultural exchange, as well as a critic analysis of the various environmental problems, that is to say a laboratory for the shaping of different territorial development models.

In the Republic of San Marino several institutional and non-governmental bodies promote information and public awareness campaigns.

The Ministries of Environment and of Relations with the Public Utilities Autonomous State Corporation promote annual campaigns to encourage separate waste collection and the reduction of drinking water and electricity consumption. Local press and television play a crucial role in these campaigns.

The Prevention Department of the Social Security Institute (http://www.iss.sm/online/Home/DipartimentoPrevenzione.html) manages a network for the monitoring of environmental data on the territory and is responsible for the relevant data collection and dissemination. Moreover, it carries out training and information activities directed to schools and citizens.

San Marino Naturalistic Centre (http://www.centronaturalistico.sm/) includes a Museum of Natural History and a Study Centre. It was established in 1997 with a view to collecting, studying and publicly exhibiting naturalistic materials and findings related to San Marino environment. Since its establishment, it has always carried out public awareness activities through cycles of conferences on San Marino's natural environments and teacher training initiatives.

San Marino Mycological Association (http://www.micologica.org/) was established in

1990 as a non-governmental organization. The association is active in promoting respect for the environment and public health protection. The association's monthly magazine "Il sottobosco" deals with local and global environmental issues and is very popular.







GOAL 16

GOAL /16

THE CURRENT CODE OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE DATES
BACK, IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM, TO
1878, ALTHOUGH SOME IMPORTANT
PROVISIONS ON FAIR TRIAL WERE
INTRODUCED.

IN THE CRIMINAL FIELD,

18 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WERE
INITIATED IN 2020 ALONE.

WITH REGARD TO COMBATING
CORRUPTION IN ALL ITS FORMS, IN
ADDITION TO VARIOUS REGULATORY
INTERVENTIONS, A FURTHER STEP
FORWARD WAS TAKEN WITH LAW
NO. 119 OF 2 AUGUST 2019, WHICH
INTRODUCED INTO SAN MARINO
LEGAL SYSTEM A CATEGORY OF
OFFENCE PREVIOUSLY LACKING,
NAMELY PRIVATE CORRUPTION.

WITH THE AIM OF COMBATING
VIOLENCE, LAW NO. 16 OF 1
FEBRUARY 2021 "AMENDMENTS
TO THE CRIMINAL CODE INTRODUCTION OF THE OFFENCE OF
ILLICIT DISSEMINATION OF SEXUALLY
EXPLICIT IMAGES OR VIDEOS
(REVENGE PORN)" WAS APPROVED.

Goal 16 is dedicated to promoting peaceful and more inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

First of all, worth recalling are the provisions of the preamble and the first Article of the Declaration on the Citizens' Rights of the Republic of San Marino, which reaffirm the Republic's traditions of freedom and democracy and the rejection of any form of totalitarianism. "The Republic of San Marino receives generally recognized rules of international law as integral part of its constitutional order, to which it shall conform its acts and conduct. It recognizes the provisions set forth in the international declarations on human rights and fundamental freedoms. It reasserts the right to political asylum. It rejects war as a means to settle disputes between States and, in its international policy, adheres to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. San Marino constitutional order recognizes, quarantees and enforces the rights and fundamental freedoms set forth by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" (Article 1 of Law no. 59 of 8 July 1974 and subsequent amendments).

With regard to Target 16.1, which aims at significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates, the following is reported. The number reported by the Gendarmerie of victims of intentional homicide with regard to 2018, 2019 and 2020 is equal to zero for each reference year.

Conflict-related deaths are also zero.

There are no victims of trafficking in human beings. The relevant number is therefore also equal to zero. However, this is an area that needs to be kept under close monitoring, also in the light of reports that have been made in the past.

COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GENDER VIOLENCE

As regards the prevention and repression of violence against women and gender violence, the adoption of Law no. 97/2008 was the first step that led the State to adopt a solid regulatory framework in this area. In this field, San Marino has adhered to numerous international instruments, in particular the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

Violence is a complex issue and requires an integrated intervention by various social and health professionals.

The Social Security Institute provides a network of inpatient and outpatient services on the territory to ensure an integrated model of intervention for the reception and care of victims of violence.

One of the main gateways to the Social Security Institute for victims of violence is the Emergency Department, to which people turn for health care, often unaware that they are victims. The health assessment and treatment process involves several Organizational Units, including Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatrics, Mental Health, Surgery and the Analytical Laboratory. The Socio-Health Services in charge of psychological and social care and treatment are the Organizational Units of Mental Health, Protection of Minors and the Counselling Centre for Victims of Violence, each for the aspects falling within their competence.

An important role is also played by the Police Forces. The Gendarmerie has set up a special squad called "Minors and gender violence", which over time has become more and more specialized in this field by participating in various meetings with the Authority for Equal Opportunities. This has led to a fruitful col-

laboration, to which the training models implemented have provided the appropriate responses. The role of Police Forces is particularly important, due to their widespread presence in the territory, and they can provide assistance to the victims of violence, who can turn to them with trust.

In this regard, on Wednesday, 2 December 2020, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Gendarmerie and Soroptimist Club San Marino for the implementation of the project "Una stanza per te" (A room for you), aimed at encouraging the reception of and reporting by the victims of violence. According to this Memorandum of Understanding, Soroptimist is committed to bearing the financial costs, designing and supplying the furnishings for a room to be arranged at the headquarters of the Gendarmerie, including an area dedicated to accompanying children. The Soroptimist project "Una Stanza per te" aims at creating an encouraging and protected environment that helps women to have a less traumatic approach to police officers when they report acts of persecution, abuse, stalking and any other kind of violence. Thanks to this dedicated and welcoming environment, women can feel that attention is being paid to their experience and painful report and, if minors are present, they can be guaranteed psychological protection in conditions of privacy and safety.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding, the Gendarmerie Corps and Soroptimist Club San Marino also undertake, in compliance with the Istanbul Convention and San Marino legislation, to promote educational and training initiatives to foster the sharing of experiences and the exchange of best practices in the protection of women victims of violence.

In the field of violence against women, minors or gender violence, the latest available data with regard to proceedings initiated in court are the following and refer to the period 1 January -16 November 2020.

In the period from 1 January to 16 November 2020, 34 new civil proceedings were initiated.

As of 16 November 2020, the following cases were filed:

- 3 cases initiated in 2016;
- 5 cases initiated in 2017;
- 6 cases initiated in 2018:
- 3 cases initiated in 2019;
- 21 cases initiated in 2020. Of the cases initiated and filed in 2020, 12 concerned violence against women and gender violence and 8 were related to family disputes.

As of 16 November 2020, the following proceedings were still pending:

- 1 case initiated in 2016;
- 4 cases initiated in 2019;
- 13 cases initiated in 2020.

In the criminal field, 18 proceedings were initiated in 2020. The provision to users of an application called "Tecum" (With You) is one of the most recent initiatives implemented by the Republic of San Marino. It dates back to the end of 2020, in the midst of the COVID-19 emergency period, in which forced cohabitation, due to lockdown or isolation, increased the occurrence of cases of domestic and gender violence. It is a safe and confidential tool for seeking help in cases of abuse, bullying, stalking and other situations of maltreatment. It allows users to make emergency calls and automatically share their satellite location to enable rapid intervention, in addition to the possibility of starting environmental recording and accessing other useful information.

Always with regard to the fight against violence, Law no. 16 of 1 February 2021 "Amendments to the Criminal Code - Introduction of the offence of illicit dissemination of sexually explicit images or videos (revenge porn)" was approved. This Law introduces the specific offence of illicit dissemination of sexually explicit images or videos (revenge porn). It is based on the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and continues the protection process undertaken by the Republic of San Marino with Law no. 97 of 20 June 2008 ("Prevention and elimination of violence against women and gender violence") by introducing the offences that can materially be committed.

During the parliamentary works, Parliamentarians and the Minister of Justice and Family were unanimous in their desire to promote a campaign to raise awareness and disseminate information on this subject, in particular by involving schools in order to make the younger generations understand, first and foremost, the need for a conscious use of social networks and the negative consequences of illegal dissemination of sexually explicit images and videos.

EFFECTIVE AND ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE

With regard to the promotion of the rule of law at national and international level and the guarantee of access to justice for all, worth highlighting is the strong commitment of the Ministry of Justice to the adoption of a new Code of Criminal Procedure. The current one, to which important provisions on fair trial were introduced by Law no. 93 of 17 June 2008, dates back to 1878.

Considering the urgent need to reform criminal procedure in order to guarantee the effective implementation of the relevant constitutional principles and, in particular, the protection of the right of defense, expedition, cost-effectiveness, publicity and the independence of judgements, in October 2020 the Congress of State decided to set up a working group with a view to drafting, within four months, a pro-

posal for urgent legislative interventions to reform San Marino criminal procedure, in order to ensure its effective functioning and the guarantees of a fair trial. The working group is currently actively involved in the implementation of its mandate.

NO TO WEAPONS!

The commitment to significantly reduce illicit financing and trafficking in weapons is reflected by Law no. 92 of 17 June 2008 "Provisions on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing".

Delegated Decree no. 74 of 19 June 2009 and subsequent amendments regulates the cross-border transport of cash and similar instruments. The Criminal Code of the Republic of San Marino defines, among others, the offences of money laundering (Art. 199 bis), associations with purposes of terrorism or subversion of the constitutional order (Art. 337 bis) and terrorist financing (Art. 337 ter), proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (Art. 337 quater) and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (Art. 337 quinquies). The international legal framework for preventing and combating terrorist financing is characterized by the measures contained in the International Convention against terrorist financing of 8 December 1999, the Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council or a Committee thereof, Community legislation and the 40 Recommendations of the FATF (Financial Action Task Force).

San Marino shall adopt without delay by decision the restrictive measures, in accordance with the Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council or a Committee thereof, in compliance with Law no. 57 of 29 March 2019 "Measures for preventing, combating and suppressing terrorist financing, the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the activity of countries that threat-

en international peace and security" and with Congress of State Regulation no. 13 of 20 November 2019 relating to the same Law.

According to the FATF, "Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) proliferation programs" are activities, carried out in violation of national laws or international obligations, which are intended for the manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, export, transit, intermediation, transport, transfer, stockpiling or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their carriage means and related materials.

Proliferation programs also include technologies, materials, software, services or expertise, useful for legitimate purposes, but which may be misused for war purposes or in any case for proliferation programs, as in the case of dual-use goods.

Activities intended for the financing of proliferation programs consist of providing funds or financial services that contribute in part or in full to such programs.

The elements that have emerged in the last few years have demonstrated that the financing of proliferation programs has widespread ramifications at a global level and represents a significant risk and threat also within the economic systems of the European area, where the main financial partners of the Republic of San Marino are located.

For these reasons, with Law no. 57 of 29 March 2020, San Marino introduced the offences of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (Article 337 quater) and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (Article 337 quinquies).

With regard to combating corruption in all its forms, in addition to various regulatory interventions covering Articles 373 et seq. of the Criminal Code, a further step forward was taken with Law no. 119 of 2 August 2019, which

introduced into San Marino legal system a category of offence previously lacking, namely private corruption. Private corruption concerns criminal conduct that entails a sanction related to corruption but does not involve a public official.

EFFECTIVE AND TRANSPARENT ADMINISTRATION

The Republic of San Marino has already adopted the regulatory framework necessary to foster widespread control by citizens over the activities of the institutions and the use of public resources, as well as to pursue the effectiveness of the administrative action and the participation of citizens in the protection of public interest, in order to make the Administration an effective, accountable and transparent institution, in accordance with Target 16.6.

In particular, the publication of data, documents and information kept by the Administration aims at encouraging citizens' participation in order to: ensure knowledge of the services provided, their quantitative and qualitative characteristics and the way they are provided; prevent corruption and promote integrity; ensure that regulations, circulars and general guidelines relating to the Administration are fully known.

Delegated Decree no. 129 of 9 November 2017, which established the User Participation Council, falls within the scope of Target 16.7. Indeed, the Council is a consultative body that contributes, in favor of users, to the definition of guidelines for the improvement of public services, administrative activity and legislation, thus leading to a participatory and representative decision-making process at all levels. The composition of the Council is based on the criterion of drawing lots for the representatives of citizens and on the criterion of rotation for the representatives of economic categories and consumer associations.

With regard to the objective of ensuring a responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making process at all levels (Target 16.7), worth mentioning is Law no. 158 of 24 September 2020 "Reform of Law no. 127 of 27 September 2013 - Law on Township Councils", according to which foreign citizens who have been continuously resident in the territory of the Republic for at least ten years are entitled to vote in local elections. This is an important step forward, which allows foreign residents to participate more fully in political life and integrate more fully into the community. This category of foreigners represents 10% of voters and voted for the first time on 29 November 2020.

As regards the objective of providing legal identity for all, including birth registration, the legislation currently in force provides for the registration of all those born in the territory of the Republic of San Marino.

A direct and current commitment of the Republic is also reflected in the implementation of Target 16.10.a through the drafting and adoption of a General Strategy and a National Security Plan on Terrorism, in order to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms. In this regard, worth recalling is that the Great and General Council adopted Law no. 21 of 31 January 2019 "Establishment of bodies involved in the fight against international terrorism". This Law has established several bodies, including the Permanent Counter-Terrorism Commission, which has among its tasks the drafting of the Strategy and the National Security Plan on Terrorism, which define the plan of action for the prosecution, prevention, protection and reaction to international terrorism. The strategy and the plan are approved by the Congress of State.

The latest international agreements on this matter ratified by San Marino are the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS no. 196), done at Warsaw on 16 May 2005, and its Additional Protocol (CETS no. 217), signed in Riga on 22 October 2015. Both instruments, in force since 1 July 2017, were made enforceable by Parliamentary Decree no. 146 of 2 September 2020.

With regard to domestic legislation, worth mentioning is also Decree-Law no. 148 of 10 September 2020 "Provisions on combating terrorism - Amendments to the Criminal Code", (ratified with amendments on 18 September 2020), which also transposes the types of offences contained in Resolution 2178 (2014) on foreign terrorist fighters.

With regard to the objective of strengthening the country's most important institutions, worth recalling is the commitment of the Ministry of Justice to reform the judicial system. During its session of 23 June 2020, the Great and General Council voted a decision mandating, inter alia, the Minister of Justice to initiate a reform of the judiciary system "on the basis of the guidelines outlined in his report" and to be implemented "in compliance with European standards, although in continuity and in compliance with the specificities of San Marino legal system and favoring, as much as possible, an exchange of views on fundamental choices with the Parliamentary Commission for Justice, the Judiciary, the Association of Lawyers and Notaries and the civil society as a whole". Considering the above decision, on 5 October 2020 the Congress of State decided to set up a working group and to entrust it with the task of drafting a comprehensive regulatory reform, with a view to establishing a new judicial system framework complying with European standards and respecting the specificities of San Marino legal system. The competent working group has been set up and is expected to complete its work by the first half of 2021.







GOAL 17

GDP FALLS THAT HAVE

AFFECTED SAN MARINO IN THE

LAST DECADE EXPLAIN THE

SHORTCOMINGS AND DELAYS

ACCUMULATED BY THE COUNTRY

SO FAR IN TERMS OF OFFICIAL

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

THE LIMITED RESOURCES

AVAILABLE AFFECT THE INTERNAL

CAPACITY TO COLLECT ALL DATA AS

REQUIRED BY THE UN AND OTHER

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

SAN MARINO IS ACTIVELY
ENGAGED IN THE DEFENSE AND
PROMOTION OF MULTILATERALISM
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAM
TOWARDS 2030 HAS BEEN
LAUNCHED. IT TESTIFIES TO SAN
MARINO'S FIRM AND CONCRETE
COMMITMENT IN FAVOR OF
MULTILATERALISM AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT, WITH A GRADUAL
ADJUSTMENT TO INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDS IN TERMS OF
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND
COOPERATION.

SAN MARINO'S FOREIGN POLICY

The Republic of San Marino is actively engaged in the defense and promotion of multilateralism. This commitment stems from the awareness of the need for a small country to cooperate with other States, as the only way to solve global and regional problems, and from the desire to uphold the values of international solidarity and cooperation, in the conviction that this will be beneficial to all parties involved.

San Marino's foreign policy is traditionally based on a so-called "active" neutrality. As a promoter of dialogue, peace and human rights, the Republic of San Marino is involved in international fora on various issues.

Particular importance is attached to the elimination of the death penalty all over the world, the defense of freedom of religion and belief, the protection of the rights of children and women, with particular attention to the prevention of domestic violence and the protection of victims, as well as the promotion of democracy and the rule of law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs implements the Republic of San Marino's foreign policy: it establishes the programs and objectives indicated by the Government and by the Parliament as regards international policy and represents the State in its political, economic, social and cultural relations with foreign countries; it takes care of the interests of San Marino communities abroad; it signs bilateral agreements and multilateral treaties and conventions; it participates in the activities of the International Organizations, of which San Marino is a Member State.

The activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are supported by a Diplomatic and Consular Corps currently consisting of 62 Ambassadors and 64 Consulates in foreign countries.

San Marino is a member of a large number of regional and global International Organizations. The complete list with the relevant years of adhesion is available on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.esteri.sm).

In particular, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its Department of Foreign Affairs rely on five Permanent Missions. These are located in the cities hosting the headquarters of the International Organizations of which San Marino is a member: New York, Geneva, Vienna, Strasbourg and Rome. In addition, the Permanent Mission in Brussels is responsible for relations with the European Institutions.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

In San Marino, international solidarity activities are financed through two different sources: public funds allocated to specific State Budget chapters and private sources (citizens and companies).

The two main sources of public allocations in favor of international solidarity and cooperation are represented by some contributions by San Marino to International Organizations and by a specifically dedicated chapter of the State Budget, namely the Fund for International Development Cooperation².

² Chapter 2020 of the State Budget

With regard to contributions to International Organizations³, considering the parameters established by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, San Marino's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2020 amounted to € 137,395.

3 Chapter 2040 of the State Budget

The other source of public funds is represented by the Fund for International Development Cooperation in the State Budget. Its financial availability and total use in the years from 2015 to 2019 is described in the following table:

Chapter 2020 "Fund for International Development Cooperation"				
Year	Budget chapter availability (EUR)	Total use (EUR)		
2015	70,507	62,004		
2016	98,871	36,430		
2017	87,179	34,571		
2018	75,000	30,000		
2019	49,500	27,000		

This budget chapter is used by the Public Administration to finance the activities of non-governmental organizations and associations operating in San Marino and abroad.

Despite San Marino's small size, it is home to a remarkable variety of non-governmental organizations, cooperatives and associations engaged in various ways in solidarity and cooperation activities.

Many of the 125 associations listed in the national register of the Council of San Marino Associations are active in the field of international solidarity. However, the largest part is made up of associations active in the fields of culture and education (SDG 4) and health (SDG 3). Many associations deal with disabilities.

Worth underlining is that San Marino associations involved in international solidarity can also rely on the funding of private individuals and companies, in addition to the allocations from the above-mentioned Fund and any other allocations from the budget chapters managed by other Ministries and from the Autonomous Captains Regent Fund, i.e. the fund autonomously managed by the Heads of State of the Republic of San Marino.



CARITÀ SENZA CONFINI ONLUS ASSOCIATION

Carità senza Confini Onlus (Charity without Borders) was established in 1978 in the Republic of San Marino and is a legally recognized association. Its members, collaborators and supporters are present in all the Castelli and Parishes of the Republic. The Association is involved in various activities in favor of people who are not recognized and guaranteed the most basic rights, such as food, education and health.

Carità senza Confini Onlus frequently collaborates with the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Assisi and the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Christ. The Association started working in Zambia and subsequently developed projects in Romania, Russian Federation, Brazil, Indonesia, Philippines, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Ethiopia, some parts of Italy and San Marino. Some members and representatives of the Association periodically visit the countries where interventions are carried out, in order to better know the people and their situations, to finalize the ongoing projects with their cooperation and to carry out the necessary verifications. These

trips are a human and spiritual enrichment for the participants. Hereunder are the main solidarity and international cooperation activities carried out by the Association:

• "One meal per day"

It consists of providing at least one meal per day at the Nutrition Centers for some 3,350 poor children who would otherwise go hungry, malnourished or even die. (2019 data)

• "YO.LA - YO.LI" (Your Land is Your Life)

This project consists of the on-site production and administration of a food supplement to severely malnourished children who need supplementary intervention in addition to the meal offered.

• Child sponsorship and "Michi for schooling"

Through child sponsorship, 396 poor children can study or learn a trade while remaining in their own environment, and, with the "Michi for schooling" project, implemented with the 3xmille (by which 3 per thousand of taxable income declared by individuals is donated by them when filing the tax return to a specific cause), 300 poor children and young people have the opportunity to go to school. (2019 data)

• "San Marino Bakery" in Lusaka, Zambia

It is a bakery opened in 2015 and managed by the Association. This project provides work for 13 young Zambians, several small retailers and supplies free bread to orphanages, schools, prisoners in Lusaka jails and people in extreme need.

• "A hug for Samos"

Carità senza Confini promoted this project to place unaccompanied minors, who are in refugee camps on the island of Samos, with San Marino foster families. The first step was to involve all possible San Marino Associations dealing with solidarity and to prepare together a draft law regulating this matter.

OTHER PROJECTS

The Association has developed many other projects to provide assistance to the disabled, medical care to the poor, support families and elderly people in difficulty, build homes for orphans, schools, hospital centers and promote agricultural projects for self-sustenance.

Assistance to local families through the diocesan Caritas of San Marino-Montefeltro

Through collaboration with the diocesan Caritas, the Association responds to requests for help from individuals and families in difficult situations in the territory of San Marino and of the San Marino-Montefeltro Diocese.

• The training of its members and the Christian contribution to the development in the territory of a culture based on solidarity, brotherhood without limits and the enhancement of individuals and peoples are basic objectives achieved through monthly training, the annual Solidarity Meeting, which deals with themes related to the purposes of the Association, and the publication of a periodical entitled "Urla a Squarciagola" (Scream at the top of your lungs!). This periodical informs the supporters and San Marino

population about the activities carried out by Carità senza Confini.

Although the activities financed by the International Development Cooperation Fund do not qualify as ODA as defined by the OECD, the nature of these activities is intrinsically linked to the spirit of solidarity with people and communities in disadvantaged countries.

The reduction of financial availability in this Fund from 2015 to date is due to the global economic crisis that has inevitably affected also the Republic of San Marino. From 2000 until 2008, the year of the global financial crisis, the GDP trend in the Republic of San Marino was characterized by a constant growth, with an average annual rate of approximately 6%. In 2008 it started to progressively decline, due to the long financial crisis that has caused a huge loss of about 35 percentage points. Since 2014, San Marino's GDP has started to grow again, albeit at a slow pace and with decreasing rates. IMF estimates for 2020 point to a dramatic fall in GDP of -11% as a result of measures taken to limit the spread of the virus.

Since 2008, in parallel and concurrently with the global financial crisis, the Republic of San Marino has had to face the challenge of restructuring its economic system and public expenditure due to variations in tax revenues. This need explains the decline in international solidarity from both public and private sources.

Notwithstanding the delicate and complex economic situation of the Republic of San Marino, significantly aggravated by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic (San Marino has been, in relative terms, one of the most affected countries in the world since the start of the pandemic, in relation both to mortality rate and economic impact), the Government has recently adopted Decision no. 4 of 19 April

2021 to reform the official development assistance activity with a view to progressively achieving the threshold of 0.7% of Gross National Income, as established in the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

While postponing to a later stage the adaptation of the modalities for providing development assistance to the criteria established by the OECD, the Government has committed to allocating, from 2022 to 2030, a progressive share of GDP to international development and cooperation. These contributions will be directed to recognized International Organizations, to the OECD List of International Organizations Eligible for Official Development Assistance, according to the relevant coefficients, and to the Fund for Development and International Cooperation.

This ambitious program towards 2030 testifies to San Marino's firm and concrete commitment in favor of multilateralism and sustainable development, with a gradual adjustment to international standards in terms of development assistance and cooperation.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In the Republic of San Marino the telephone network was implemented independently after World War II, with the first station and the distribution network developed until 1959.

The first agreement with the Italian company TIMO⁴ was signed in 1960 and led to the construction of the first electromechanical power stations in San Marino, with 260 subscribers, which grew to 8,078 in 1986.

4 TIMO: Telefoni Italia Medio Orientale

In the following years, with the company SIP, the stations evolved. In 1988 they became digital, with strong developments in the telephone network and services.

Subsequently, they moved to Telecom Italia

and finally to TIM, with constant technological progress to keep up with developments in the provision of advanced services.

In the mid-1990s, Telecom Italia presented the Socrate Project, a broadband platform for the entire San Marino territory. This project envisaged the cabling (mixed coaxial-optical fiber cabling) of approximately 15,000 building units over a period of two years. However, the suspension of the project in Italy led to the interruption of the network laying, with the cabling of only 10,085 building units.

The basic idea behind the Socrate Project was to provide widespread connectivity to every home. Over the years, this type of connection has matured into FTTx, which has made it possible to deliver broadband via the optical fiber.

In San Marino, the leading operator TIM has started to deliver this technology, making connection possible in about 90% of the territory. Subsequently, major investments by AASS, the public multi-service company, made it possible to develop a point-to-point FTTH network, which is still being implemented and which covered 50% of San Marino's residential and business building units in 2020. FTTH service is provided by two licensed operators using the AASS access network.

Within the next two to three years, the network will be completed, reaching 15,000 building units. Every San Marino resident will have access to broadband and therefore to connections with speeds greater than 100Mb/s.

Today in the Republic of San Marino there is only one mobile telephone network and only one mobile network operator (MNO), as well as one mobile virtual network operator (MVNO). The 2G-4G coverage of the territory is over 90% and the 5G testing (medium and high band) has started.

STATISTICAL DATA

In the Republic of San Marino there is a national office in charge of collecting statistical data. This Office (IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office - UPECEDS) is made up of 3 sections:

- Economic Planning, which carries out systematic general and sectoral studies in the economic and social fields. It supports the Minister of Finance and Budget by drafting the annual Economic Program, which outlines the Government's short- and medium-term economic and financial policies. It prepares the annual Economic Statistical Report to the State Budget;
- Statistics, which promotes and implements research, processing and publication of official statistical data of the Republic of San Marino, on the basis of an approved Statistical Program. It contributes to the statistical research activities of other offices and sectors of the Public Administration, to which it provides criteria and methodological standards;
- Information Technology, which provides technical, operational and administrative support to the IT Authority in the preparation, management and development of the State IT plan, centralized and departmental information systems and office automation systems of the Public Administration and the Overall Public Sector, as well as planning of data transmission networks.

With regard to the Statistics section, although in San Marino the ten Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics are effectively adopted and complied with, as per ECOSOC Resolution 2013/21 of 24 July 2013, the activity of preparing and drafting the Voluntary National Review (VNR) has brought to surface the need to strengthen data collection in the Republic of San Marino, which until now has been proportionate to the needs of a small country.

The national statistical data are all published and available at www.statistica.sm.





ANNEX – SUSTAINABLE TOURISM



WE ARE WORKING TO PROMOTE NEW FORMS OF HOSPITALITY, BASED ON SLOW MOBILITY AND NETWORKS OF FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES, THUS OVERCOMING THE MODEL OF MASS TOURISM, CHARACTERIZED BY ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES CONCENTRATED MAINLY IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE.

IT IS NECESSARY TO
ENHANCE AND SUPPORT "SMALL
DIMENSIONS", BY DEVELOPING
POLICIES OF SUSTAINABILITY AND
REDISTRIBUTION OF TOURIST
FLOWS, AS WELL AS THE "NATURAL
CONTEXT". INDEED, ONLY IN PLACES
WHERE THERE IS A STRONG FOCUS
ON NATURE WILL IT BE POSSIBLE
TO DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE, LONGLASTING AND, ABOVE ALL, SELFSUSTAINING TOURISM FORMULAS.

THE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM **DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IS FOCUSED** ON THE REBALANCING OF INLAND AND COASTAL AREAS, IT WILL PROVIDE FOR A CLOSE INTRA-**REGIONAL COOPERATION, THUS** STRONGLY CONTRIBUTING TO THE RELAUNCH OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN NEIGHBORING CITIES AND TERRITORIES, PROMOTING COMMON AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE RICH NATURAL, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL DIVERSITY AND STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 2030 AGENDA GOALS.

THE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ARE HIGHLY
SUSTAINABLE FOR A NUMBER OF
REASONS, INCLUDING, ABOVE ALL,
THE ENHANCEMENT OF VARIOUS
TERRITORIES, WITH THE RELEVANT
THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF FLOWS
AND THE ABILITY TO GENERATE
EXCURSION FLOWS AND TOURIST
FLOWS EVEN IN LOW SEASON.

THE MISSION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

The strategic tourism development project and its subsequent implementation is based on a number of key principles, in consideration of the significant and common effort made by all those who participate, in various ways, in the tourism economy, and of the need not to deviate from the defined program. The

following table summarizes the fundamental principles of the Strategic Plan for the development of tourism in the Republic of San Marino, approved by Congress of State Decision no. 79 of 29 December 2018, which are translated into strategic elements permeating all activities and constituting, at the same time, a sort of guiding criteria, useful also in the various subsequent assessment phases.

Principle	Description
Sustainability	This theme is common to all the strategies of the Republic and must be strongly supported and pursued. Tourism must be guaranteed the ability to generate economic benefits for the whole community, as it is "sensitive" to the needs of residents and their concerns. At the same time, it must be able to offer visitors an excellent experience and to monitor the maintenance of environmental quality.
Quality	Improving the quality of all the "components" contributing to the experience of a visit to and/or stay in San Marino. Whether the focus is on structural quality (public services, hospitality, catering, retail, etc.) or intangible quality (i.e. hospitality in all its forms), this principle must always consider the relationship between quality and price.
Distinctiveness	"Supporting" the motivational choices of Guests, as we are all looking for something different, beyond the usual. The Republic of San Marino already has a strong identity and a distinctive character of its own, and it is important that all is enhanced, in every opportunity for promotion/enhancement. If enhanced in the right way, the identity of San Marino can become an important competitive advantage, or better, it can ensure uniqueness.
Accessibility	Ensuring a friendly system of accessibility to San Marino for all, no one excluded. This concept is valid for those arriving by their own means of transport or by coach, who must be helped to reach the Historic Centre, for those who may have difficulties of various kinds (families with small children, the disabled, etc.) and who must have dedicated services that are easy and quick to use, for those who do not know our customs and traditions or even our language, who must be assisted and received with due care.
Innovation	This element must be primarily assessed when implementation projects are developed and/or the projects are effectively executed. Indeed, if we want to make changes, we need to be bolder, braver and more ambitious in continuously redefining the way in which activities are carried out - whatever they are - by looking for new approaches/stimuli.

With reference to the quality of tourism for the local community, linked to the impact that tourism has on the life, work and relations of the inhabitants, and environmental impact, of strategic importance for the satisfaction of tourists and local communities, over the last decade some regulatory measures have been put in place to achieve a sustainable tourist destination, while also supporting the economic and financial sustainability of tourism-related businesses.

The mission of the Plan for Sustainable Tourism, and therefore its vision, must be to make San Marino an essential stopover for international travelers who choose Italy, but also a destination of primary motivation for the choice of their trip. This can be achieved by launching new attractive factors and thematic products in terms of sustainability, which are able to highlight the choices made and the projects underway, as well as the landscape specificities of the territory, while enhancing its image and international positioning. It must be an easily accessible destination that generates stories and pride in the visitors, a destination with a vibrant culture, proud of its heritage, traditions and culture and of the choices made in terms of sustainability, and therefore a destination that takes care of its Guests in a special and sustainable way.

ART AND CULTURE: THE ROLE OF CULTUR-AL HERITAGE IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SAN MARINO AND THE ENHANCEMENT OF UNIQUENESS/IDENTITY

Acting on the specificities and uniqueness that the Republic of San Marino is able to offer means abandoning the current competitive logic, often based only on price. Being a sovereign State certainly generates interest and curiosity, but it is also an element of strong uniqueness. The focus is both on tourists and on day-visitors.

The history, cultural aspects and identity of the Republic must increasingly be able to become tourist products, and the concept of the ancient land of liberty must also be strengthened. This is because:

- The globalization of markets and the fact that goods and persons can move more easily have led to an increase in world travel, resulting in a greater search for uncommon, non-standard places that cannot be found everywhere, namely places that have a true connection with their history;
- Given that the phenomenon described above is growing steadily, only destinations that are able to present themselves on the international markets with offers that are not "plasticized and repeatable" but having a strong identity will be able to attract interest;
- Without having to invent anything, San Marino already offers a series of events and opportunities closely linked to its history and culture, but it is necessary to make a further step forward and have the strength to invest in this tourism theme.

In a nutshell, the Republic of San Marino must strengthen the image of its identity. This image finds its strength in institutional events from the two annual ceremonies of investiture of Their Excellencies the Captains Regent to the Patron Saint's Day, from the Anniversary of the Republic's Liberation to the Changing of the Guard - and in the values of local traditions, as moments and places for socializing, which become, at the same time, elements of interest and possibilities to enrich tourist offers. There are also other important factors, such as the cultural identity, which is linked to San Marino's symbolism, easily perceivable thanks to its alleys, the Towers and the Basili-

ca, its walls and its places of cultural expression/museums, etc. - Typical local products, which need to be promoted and enhanced with greater efforts by the trade and catering system, as well as the issue of the landscape, etc. The obligation to be met is twofold: on the one hand, as "self-perception and self-representation" by all those working in the tourism chain, and not only, and the way in which this concept is conveyed; on the other hand, the way in which it is "perceived" by Guests. The value of identity as a factor conditioning the choices of Europeans is confirmed by the fact that 32% of European residents consider it to be a determining factor when choosing their destination, understood as the overall attractiveness of the place and not just in the sense of a single attractive element. In this context, strong support is provided by being a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which has been declared as a useful factor for "strengthening identity".

Art and culture are extremely important but also very fragmented in San Marino: public museums and private exhibitions, theatres and cinemas, palaces and exhibitions are scattered everywhere. These are a range of options, whose potential is not fully exploited. It is necessary to increase the knowledge of the historical and cultural values present in San Marino, and it is necessary to rationalize the offer and focus communication on that with greater added value and a higher level of identity.

STRATEGY AND NETWORK: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

At the time of preparing this study - first quarter of 2021 - the impact on tourism demand of the economic crisis following the COVID-19 pandemic is worth specifying. The world is facing an unprecedented health emergency, with an unprecedented impact on our societies and livelihoods. Travel and tourism are among the sectors most affected by this crisis and urgent support is required for the millions of jobs at risk. UNWTO calls on Governments and International Organizations to act now to support jobs and economies through travel and tourism as a means to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and accelerate recovery, by considering the recommendations endorsed by the Global Tourism Crisis Committee, including those most relevant to the development of sustainable tourism as a response to the post-COVID-19 crisis:



Placing sustainable tourism in the national agenda

- Ensuring the inclusion of tourism in national priorities, reflecting its capacity to create jobs, promote economic growth and inclusion and advance sustainability.
- Creating a whole government approach to tourism development by establishing national tourism councils for the coordination of all policies and cooperation with the private sector.

Transitioning to the circular economy and embracing the SDGs

This crisis could jeopardize our collective ability to achieve the 17 SDGs by 2030. Defining, revising or advancing the implementation of sustainable and responsible tourism within the framework of the SDGs.

- Supporting the transition towards a circular economy: this crisis is also an opportunity to place stronger emphasis on the development of strategies that enhance coordinated action and decisions across all actors (producers, distributors, consumers, etc.) in the tourism value chain. This can support integrating circularity in tourism operations, transitioning to more resource efficient and low carbon tourism operations, while also enhancing the competitiveness and resilience of the sector as a whole.
- Embracing sustainability more fully will help tourism as the sector establishes closer links with the wider United Nations system. A resilient sector is vital if tourism is to become a key partner of UN agencies, International Organizations and international finance institutions as the global community works to realize the 2030 Agenda.

Also taking up the invitation of UNWTO to action - Healing Solutions for Tourism Challenge - for the mitigation and recovery of the tourism sector, heavily affected by the post COVID-19 economic crisis, the Republic of San Marino is strongly committed to the post COVID-19 emergency planning. With a view to restarting, contact with nature and outdoor activities remain a priority in the promotion of tourist products and destinations: the image of a sustainable tourism for the Republic of

San Marino may help the community to recover from this crisis, both economically and socially. The Republic of San Marino will be able to exploit its vocations such as sport, wellness, biodiversity and nature, by proposing the rediscovery of nature trails, for example the Titano Pathway. The following table describes the main contents of the extraordinary regulatory intervention projects on sustainable tourism:

Green Tourism	Policies to relaunch Green Tourism, trekking in its various forms (literary, photographic, etc.), excursions, bike experiences along the Titano Pathway, guided speleological visits, climbing on Mount Titano, yoga, horseback riding, Nordic walking, drive in, use of public land for events and catering activities in attractive tourist locations and monumental areas of the Historic Centre-Unesco Site, ecological bus service to the Historic Centre, shooting, dedicated places for falconry, target shooting on ungulate silhouettes and dog training camps. Measures have also been outlined to encourage tourism in accommodation facilities in natural environments: a) Tree houses: accommodation facilities located in a raised position above the ground on tall trees; b) Bubbles: accommodation in bubbles; c) Barrels: accommodation in wooden barrels; d) Caves: accommodation in natural caves.
Rural Tourism	In harmony with the rural development programs of the European Union, the Republic of San Marino supports agriculture also through the promotion of suitable forms of tourism in the countryside. In order to enhance the environmental, socio-cultural, economic and agricultural heritage and to implement tourist reception, the Republic of San Marino promotes the development of rural tourism. It is considered appropriate to intervene on Law no .23 of 27 January 2006, with the aim of favoring the implementation of accommodation businesses such as agritourism and bed and breakfasts: the improvement of existing facilities and the creation of new ones must be facilitated through forms of incentives.
Social Tourism	The following is recognized: "The strategic role of tourism for the cultural and social growth of individuals and the community and to foster relations among different peoples" is recognized, and the commitment of the Republic of San Marino to promote "actions to overcome the obstacles to the use of tourist services by citizens, with particular reference to the elderly and those with reduced motor and sensory capabilities", is underlined. On 27 March 2019, by strengthening the "San Marino for all" project to promote San Marino as an accessible and sustainable destination, the open-air tactile museum "Tactilia" was inaugurated at the Panoramic "Cantone", in the Historic Centre. This museum is aimed at making the artistic and cultural heritage of the Historic Centre accessible to visitors with visual, hearing and motor disabilities, but also to offer young people and schoolchildren a valid and attractive educational tool. This museum was further expanded during the summer of 2020.
Sustainable Tourism	The approach to tourism recovery must be an opportunity to quickly launch the sector towards a new model of sustainable production and consumption. Environmental measures are integrated into incentives, investment schemes and special funds. These measures include resource efficiency (energy, water efficiency, waste management) and the encouragement of sustainable mobility and are aimed at reducing CO2 emissions. This will enable the tourism sector to improve the environmental sustainability of its operations and will allow the Republic of San Marino to work in synergy with International Organizations focused on sustainability and to further support the recovery of the sector.
Economic and financial sustainability for tourism opera- tors: support for accommodation, catering and re-	Support measures have been provided for the enhancement of the tourism and commercial sector (as in the specific areas described above), together with extraordinary support measures for economic operators, who have suffered a reduction in monthly turnover since the beginning of the COVID 19 health emergency, compared to the same months of the previous year, as a direct consequence of the application of COVID-19 Decrees.

In the tourism sector, a slow and gradual recovery is expected, with fewer tourists going to places less distant from home, which can be reached by car. More off-season travel is also expected, with a preference for less crowded places. Tourists will be looking for a solution that combines environment and culture, namely the offer of sustainable and less mass tourism, which is respectful of the environment. We could finally lay more solid foundations for a tourism strategy based on an ecologically sound impact, meeting the needs of people who live in a place and of those who visit it.

For the Republic of San Marino, the sensitive issues to be invested in are tourist flows management, environmental impact and reception, also assuming a possible scenario for the short-medium term: a tourism mainly based on proximity and centered on some fixed points:

- Safe reception;
- Nature:
- Ensuring enough space to avoid crowding.

The rebalancing of inland and coastal areas is the focus of an important territorial development project: the Sustainable Tourism Development Project - Working Group on Territorial Tourism (hereafter TTT). This program, which includes close intra-regional cooperation, will strongly contribute to the relaunching of tourism in neighboring cities and territories and will promote common awareness and understanding of the rich natural, cultural and historical diversity. This collaboration will undoubtedly strengthen partnerships on common issues and priorities. We are certain that UNWTO will support this important project for the Republic of San Marino.

The TTT intends to represent a model of transnational cooperation among neighboring territories, which, until now, have developed

collaborations on the basis of impromptu opportunities, but never in a structural way. This project is based on the awareness that the desirability and attractiveness of a single territory increase by promoting the surrounding area and everything that already exists therein, which today can be further enhanced. This project starts from the need to launch a new way of living the "territorial heritage", where the territory becomes an incubator of innovation and enhancement of excellence. The aim is to create a territorial network aimed at supporting the joint development of a State, two regions and a number of municipalities, by taking concrete actions, which are necessarily strongly shared. The activities carried out as part of this project are therefore developed in a synergic way among the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of San Marino, the Emilia Romagna region and the Marche region, with the subsequent direct involvement of the municipalities. Once the final draft of the project has been prepared, it will also be submitted to UNWTO, which has already endorsed its initial intentions.

There exists an "unwritten" historical link between the Republic of San Marino and its neighboring territories. This relationship is reflected in the fact that San Marino and its surrounding territories share, in a brotherly way, an important historical and naturalistic heritage, as well as values and ideals, despite being different States. The intention is to mutually exploit this relationship in the tourist sector, which, more than others, has no administrative boundaries but develops on the basis of territorial links. Therefore, this project is effectively implemented in a primary sector for the economy of the entire territory involved, i.e. the Emilia Romagna and Marche regions and the many participating municipalities. Worth highlighting is also that this project is not limited to a mere promotion of the accommodation offer. The starting point of the pro-

tail businesses

ject is rather an activity of planning, organization, enhancement and implementation of the visit/stay opportunities as a whole. Essentially, this advanced territorial marketing activity is intended to accelerate the challenge of the territories through internal cooperation, integration and systematization of opportunities. This can only be achieved by putting the territory and its uniqueness/excellence at the center of the system. Therefore, this project starts from the need to launch a new way of living the "territorial heritage". The territory becomes an incubator of innovation and enhancement of excellence, in the awareness that the models used so far for the enhancement of tourism are considered useful, but no longer sufficient to fully meet the changed/ changing needs of the tourist and economic community of the territory. There is a strong need for integration and systematization. This project is being developed in a historical moment when the tourism economy is experiencing extreme difficulties, due to the COV-ID-19 pandemic. This situation could lead the territories to assess the possibility of blocking their planning in the tourism sector, while waiting for more positive times. This would be a huge mistake, because it is precisely at this stage that not only far-sightedness but also a precise cognitive vision is needed. Indeed, the opportunity to be seized today is to identify this area as a territory with its own soul, by acting on elements that can generate additional added value for all the areas involved. However, it is necessary to point out that the "model" to be developed comes from afar, in consideration of the need to outline a new relationship with the neighboring territories, and the tourism sector is the cornerstone of this relationship. It is also true that the situation we are still experiencing has destabilized the entire world, and even in the phase of "return to normality" this experience will leave tangible signs on travelers' profiles in the

coming years. Indeed, the motivational drive of Italians and foreigners in deciding how to spend their holidays will inevitably change. It is also evident that sustainability, nature and outdoor spaces, and all the possibilities of making new discoveries in small places, will become considerably important. It will also be fundamental - for destinations that want to maintain and/or achieve a market share to be able to represent a territory where discovery itineraries, routes and visits are really feasible, since these perfectly meet the needs of new tourists. Therefore, the intention is to work on offers and products based on the values linked to nature, slow movement and its full integration with cultural and identity aspects, etc. This approach is perfectly in line with the latest indications of the European Commission, according to which "we should look ahead to the future of tourism and look at how to make it more resilient and sustainable, learning from the crisis and anticipating new trends and consumer patterns related to it". It is therefore immediately evident that a planning - like this one - intending to have a vision of tourist development based on full integration among the territories and on the will to create proposals, ideas for stay and stimuli to visit a large area, can only have nature and landscape at the center of its very structure, with a series of motivational and thematic elements that are able to capture the interest of each individual group and individual customer. Integration among the territories is, for sure, the founding element of this project, which develops through institutional aggregation. Aggregation must be understood in "statistical" terms, indicating the high value generated by the transition from individual to global dimensions. Indeed, only in this way can direct and induced benefits be generated, not only for the businesses in the tourism industry but also for the entire local community.

The project is developed around three key factors, which also represent the very values of a territory that intends to precisely enhance its environmental peculiarities:

- · "Small size", developing policies for the sustainability of tourist flows. Indeed, action is taken on areas that are large but logistically restricted, where every activity carried out can be easily monitored and immediately rearranged. In these places, "small size" represents an element of estrangement from everyday life and a new perception and use of time, which takes on a slow pace;
- "Human relationship", on the basis of the capacity to establish direct human relations offered by small territories, which assumes a unique value in terms of experience. Guests who come into direct contact with the residents of the territory empathically acquire a range of information and knowledge and, in parallel, understand the value of the identity of that place and become its first ambassadors. The resulting perception is that of genuine relationships, not affected by economic needs but based on pleasure and the desire for sincerity and socialization;
- "Naturalistic context", which represents the basic concept on which the area's tourist offer is developed. Only in places where there is a strong attention to nature can sustainable tourism be developed, which can last over time and, above all, is self-sustaining. The reason for this is that the environment is the central element of tourist enjoyment, as well as the context where most of the activities are concentrated, be they sports, leisure, cultural, food and wine, etc..

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The primary purpose of the project has already been stated above, i.e. the willingness to create an "aggregate system of tourist values" that can best represent the excellence of the territory, giving space and visibility to all the various components. This purpose is then divided up into a series of general objectives to be pursued thorough this project, such as:

- Identifying development policies and drawing-up/implementing a transnational cooperation model, with a strong exchange of competences;
- Disseminating the benefits of the action on the whole area, thanks to the development of thematic itineraries/routes involving the entire area;
- Consequently, developing internal customer circuits based on motivational preferences;
- Increasing tourist flows, in order to generate a direct and induced benefit on the whole area and local communities:
- Increasing the number of day-visitors, as they generate economic value also for areas with a small number of accommodation facilities but rich in day use options;
- Increasing visibility and favoring the attractiveness of the territory as a whole and of single areas;
- Diversifying the territorial positioning, thus managing to acquire new market share with respect to specific segments/groups;
- Developing, in an agreed and coordinated way, some innovative initiatives in terms of tourism marketing, including event support;
- Increasing promotion and enhancement actions at national and international level, always in an aggregate manner;

- · Generating interesting and stimulating stories, based on passion, also producing tourist content in line with modern needs, in addition to the parallel development of an innovative and stimulating storytelling;
- · Including in the project some options/events that become promotion and enhancement opportunities for all the territories involved.

These are certainly complex objectives and to achieve them it is necessary to define a planning that starts from what the territory offers, therefore by performing the following actions:

- · Systematization of the excellence present within the territory involved, enhancing the value of products/itineraries/routes capable of creating experience-based product chains;
- · Enhancement and creation of internal circuits, since much of what exists is still locked up within its own limited boundaries:
- · Identification of suitable tools to communicate externally, as full enhancement of the territories also depends on the use of effective and innovative tools:
- · Development of cooperative-based interrelation among the parties involved, by sharing any opportunities for visibility/joint promotion at national and international level;
- · Any further opportunities that may emerge thanks to the territorial value generated.

The entire activity developed with this project - called Sustainable Tourism Development Project - is highly sustainable for a number of reasons. The main reasons are the following:

 Access to and enhancement of places still unknown to many;

- · Enhancement of various territorial areas, with relevant distribution of tourist flows based on specific themes;
- · Promotion of offers based on "green" mobility, encouraging this kind of mobility:
- Promotion of typical local products and support for their sale;
- · Ability to attract day-visitors and tourists even in low season;
- · Little or no impact on the environment.

Therefore, with reference to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, the project is in line with the following Goals:

- 8 Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all (Targets 8.2, 8.3, 8.9);
- 11 Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Targets 11.3, 11.4, 11.a);
- 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (Targets 12.8, 12.b);
- 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, etc. (Targets 15.1, 15.6, 15.a);
- 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (Targets 17.13, 17.14, 17.15, 17.16, 17.17).

This project aims at representing a transnational cooperation model among neighboring areas, which have become fully aware of the need for real structural cooperation and its potentials. It is, therefore, necessary to develop a modus operandi capable of supporting the joint development of this area, which includes a State and its Heads of Township Councils, two regions and a multiplicity of municipal administrations, by taking concrete actions, which are strongly supported by all the Institutions involved. The transnational cooperation model developed through this project is therefore based on the awareness that the desirability and attractiveness of a single territory increase by promoting the surrounding area and everything that already exists therein, which today can be further enhanced through teamwork.

THE TERRITORY INVOLVED

The project is developed on a territorial area which, having the Republic of San Marino as its center, involves the Italian municipalities located in a territorial radius of about fifty kilometers: from the Adriatic Coast - from Ravenna to Pesaro - to the hills, up to the inland, i.e. the land of the Montefeltro and Malatesta Families. The municipalities with which the project is to be developed are 108, while other municipalities may join later, in addition to the two Italian regions of Emilia Romagna and Marche.

Therefore, the environment and territory are the scenario within which it is possible to make a series of experiences, such as:

- · Bike experience: itineraries and routes dedicated to all those who love bike in its various forms (i.e. cycle tourism, mountain biking, e-biking, downhill, BMX, etc.), up to simple bike rides:
- · Slow outdoor activities: routes in the nature, to be covered slowly, practicing a light sport activity such as Nordic walking, walking, dog trekking, etc.;
- · Adrenaline activities: dedicated to all those who are looking for adrenaline experiences and/or activities in natural environments, such as climbing,

canyoning, ultra-running, caving, etc.; · Landscape: the beauty of naturalistic places and landscapes become ele-

- ments of attraction and interest around which discovery routes and itineraries can be developed (to be travelled with the desired mobility system), even for specific groups (e.g. photographers);
- · Heritage collection: a route that becomes a real "collection" of historical and cultural values scattered throughout the territory, linking museums and exhibitions with cultural events, monuments with elements of local culture. etc.;
- · Food experience: the wide possibility of discovering typical products, traditional and quality catering, visiting local producers and tasting products, etc.:
- · Castles and historic houses: in this natural setting it is possible to discover castles, fortifications and historic houses that represent the history of noble families and ancient estates;
- · Villages: "small places" that have maintained a strong identity and are able to transmit their own, precise territorial identity;
- · Wellness and relaxation: places of well-being, where it is possible to spend time in contact with nature while focusing on personal well-being;
- · Handmade style: a route to discover small craftsmen who represent an enormous value of this territory's "know-how".

The route/itinerary can be selected by the customer:

· On the basis of a sports/slow movement motivation (such as by bike, on foot, etc.). In this case, the aspects (which must always be enhanced) of cultural, food and wine, identity, etc.

become complementary;

• On the basis of an experience-related motivation (such as a route to discover naturalistic aspects, villages, castles, culture, etc.). In this case, the mobility system used (bike, walking, horseback riding, etc.) becomes functional to the discovery of the territory.

This way of presentation/promotion of the territory allows - in addition to creating a strong transnational link - to develop a series of routes and itineraries that can be used in various ways, for example by e-bike/muscular bicycle, on foot, on horseback, etc., as well as, of course, with the more traditional means of transport, such as the car.

Everything will take place within a "scenario": the natural and environmental "scenario" that characterizes this territory. Around these thematic macro-motivations, Guests will have the opportunity to choose the experience-related element that is most in line with their stay/discovery desire. This is a way of promoting and marketing tourism products not just by enhancing the routes and itineraries available in the area, but also by expanding their values and interest on the markets thanks to the ability to stimulate the particular and personal interest of individual visitors.

CONCLUSIONS

COVID-19 made us aware that there are no borders on planet Earth. Therefore, all countries are called upon to share the concerns for environmental protection, social equality and quality of life, cultural diversity and a dynamic and vibrant economy that provides jobs and prosperity for all.

The impact of the crisis on the tourism sector following the COVID-19 epidemic has highlighted the fragility of the system, which requires urgent reflection, not limited to emer-

gency management, and concrete responses related to the proposal for new, more responsible and sustainable tourism models. The Republic of San Marino can provide such responses thanks to the combination of cultural and environmental resources, located in a territory rich in naturalistic features, by offering a wide variety of destinations, thanks also to the synergies with the neighboring territories.



CREDITS

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