Product Schedule 2

Name of the Financial Product	CDP RIDW General Debt Financial Product	
Use of Policy Window(s) and EU Guarantee amount per Policy Window	Research, Innovation and Digitisation Window	
Policy objectives	1.1 European green deal innovations	
	1.1.1 Energy	
	 (a) Research, development or innovation (including demonstrating, testing and validating new or improved products, technologies, processes or services in environments representative of real life operating conditions, including the development of a first commercially usable line producing the final commercial product, which is too expensive to produce for it to be used only for demonstration and validation purpose), in renewable energy (including renewable fuels) renewable or low-carbon hydrogen or fuel cells or electrolysers; renewables in heating and cooling; innovative storage for decarbonisation; smart energy systems; and CC(U)S investments in the CO2 capture, including through carbon removals, transport, use and storage; provided that for CCUS projects that concern CO2 utilisation use additional renewable electricity for the conversion of CO2 in useful products; (b) Energy efficiency: innovative up-scaling and industrialisation of building renovation solutions linked to increased energy efficiency. 	
	or performance; demonstration of technological innovations linked to new business models; innovative measures for social housing or low-income households to eradicate energy poverty; and	
	(c) Combination or integration of the points above (e.g. smart integration of distributed renewable energy production and storage).	
	1.1.2 Modernisation and decarbonisation of industry	
	 (a) Research, development or innovation for low carbon technologies and processes, as well as products substituting carbon intensive ones, in sectors listed in Annex I of the Directive 2003/87/EC¹; (b) Innovative renewable energy and fuels production and use of CC(LUS, energy storage based on new and innovative technology. 	
	and low-carbon technologies in energy intensive industries; provided that for CCUS:	
	 (i) projects that concern CO2 utilisation use additional renewable electricity for the conversion of CO2 in useful products; 	

¹ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32).

		(ii) in case it does not concern research, development or innovation, the CO2 capture, transport, use and storage, including individual elements of the CCUS chain, are integrated into or connected with a complete CCUS, chain; and
		(iii) either (x) the investment in the CCUS component is distinct from the industrial application or power plants, or (y) for cases where the CCUS component is inextricably linked to an industrial application or power plant, such industrial application or power plant is a project concerning research, development or innovation (including demonstrating, testing and validating new or improved products, technologies, processes or services in environments representative of real life operating conditions, including the development of a first commercially usable line producing the final commercial product, which is too expensive to produce for it to be used only for demonstration and validation purpose);
	(c)	Innovations and novel technologies, including process intensification technologies in the steel, cement, ceramics, aluminium, shipping and aviation industries. Projects that do not concern research, development or innovation shall aim at significant reduction or avoidance of GHG emissions;
	(d)	Research and development activities or testing where appropriate, including with large scale demonstrators for energy intensive industries; and
	(e)	Transition to alternative drive systems.
1.	.1.3 Sust	ainable and smart transport and mobility
	(a)	Research, development or innovation, retrofitting and upgrading in zero-emission road transport vehicles, trains and low or zero emissions trains and low or zero emissions aircraft and vessels;
	(b)	Renewable and future low-carbon fuels for waterborne and aviation; and recharging and refuelling infrastructures supplying electricity, hydrogen or future low carbon fuels or, where necessary as a transitional solution, gas, including in combination with other infrastructure projects such as multi-modal hubs, low or zero emission ports, low- or zero-emission airports;
	(c)	Multimodality, connectivity and interoperability, increasing the efficiency of transport by fostering the combination of the most sustainable modes for each leg of the journey, as well as improving the efficiency of each mode;
	(d)	Research, development or innovation in cooperative, connected and automated mobility to foster and support new ground, waterborne and air mobility concepts, shifting design and development from a driver-centred to mobility-user oriented approach, providing viable alternatives for private vehicle ownership while increasing inclusiveness of mobility, and to improve road safety performance and analysis; and
	(e)	Research, development or innovation in digital transformation, automation and artificial intelligence - including digitalisation projects supporting the achievement of the Single European Sky,

	and the Single European Railway Areas, the development of U-
	space and drones as mobility and aerial services.
1.1.4 Circ	ular economy
(a)	Investments with a substantial contribution to a circular economy,
	as defined in the EU taxonomy for circular economy ² : in particular
	investments in key sectors that use the most resources and where
	the potential for efficient circularity is high; electronics and ICT.
	batteries and vehicles, packaging, plastics, textiles, construction
	and buildings (including building materials), food, water, nutrients.
	and renewable energy equipment;
(h)	Investments to ensure a sustainable supply of secondary critical
(6)	raw materials through recycling of mining waste (e.g. bauxite, iron
	ore) or the recycling of products such as recovery of rare earths
	from used permanent magnets: and
	hom used permanent magnets, and
(C)	investments replacing a critical raw material with a non-critical raw
	this does not include the menufacturing of non aritical rout
	this does not include the manufacturing of non-childar raw
1.1.5 Bioe	economy
(a)	Circular bio-based technologies and innovations, including digital
	solutions, which enable resource efficiency and supply chain
	optimisation, re-usage, reduction and recycling of side-streams,
	by-products, residues and waste as well as carbon capture.
	Projects that do not concern research, development or innovation
	provide a substantial contribution to one of the environmental and
	climate objectives defined in the EU Taxonomy Regulation;
(b)	Increase the biomass/feedstock output and/or decrease carbon
	footprint of agriculture, farming, forestry and blue economy;
(c)	Research, development and demonstration of technologies for
	biomass/feedstock processing;
(d)	Enabling the substitution of conventional feedstock with bio-based
	feedstock for the production of chemicals and materials, allowing
	a substantial reduction of GHG emissions;
(e)	Performance biologicals (i.e. specialities with application in
	nutrition, personal care and other industry verticals);
(f)	Sustainable food systems value chains supply chains
(•)	modernising primary production, including urban food systems, by-
	products and residues of the food supply chain, waste and
	packaging; and
(a)	Projects where his-based solutions significantly contribute to
(9)	Green Deal objectives i.e. climate mitigation and reduction of
	environmental impacts through the reduction or removal of CHC
	or other pollutant emissions

² In the period up to adoption of the relevant delegated act under the EU Taxonomy Regulation, reference should be given to the report: "Categorisation system for the circular economy: A sector-agnostic approach for activities contributing to the circular economy", provided that projects that concern industrial waste, except in case of innovation, research or development, shall not correspond to prevailing practice in the sector in the region.

1.1.6 Sus	tainable blue economy
(a)	New blue bioeconomy value chains for innovative, sustainable products and processes from aquatic biological resources including fuel, pharma, enzymes and environmental services (e.g. bioremediation);
(b)	Innovative wind farms, wave, tidal, salinity gradient, ocean thermal energy;
(c)	Demonstration and upscaling of less invasive fishing techniques and gears;
(d)	Innovations related to water and seabed pollution prevention, reduction (including plastics), monitoring and management technologies, including solutions for alternative products;
(e)	Innovative solutions for the conservation and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services including adaptation/mitigation of climate change;
(f)	Sustainable aquaculture; and
(g)	New technologies for marine observation and the digital ocean.
1.1.7 Natu	ure-based solutions, natural capital and ecosystem restoration
	restoration, enhancement and sustainable management of natural capital and ecosystems including carbon removals, either terrestrial, freshwater or marine (e.g. through nature-based solutions including ecosystem-based approaches), in any sector (e.g. waste, water, forestry, agriculture, transport, energy and other sectors).
1.1.8 Ada	ptation to climate change
	Research, and development, including demonstration and testing of innovative solutions for enhancing the adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability of key systems affected by climate change (for example health, food security, natural environment, water, infrastructure and built environment and others).
1.1.9 Inno services	ovative solutions for environmental observations and climate
	Research and development, including demonstration and testing of innovative solutions for: environmental observation and climate services serving CCM, CCA, biodiversity and nature protection and other sustainable development objectives across sectors (e.g. circular economy and waste, pollution prevention and control, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, forestry, agriculture, transport, energy and other sectors).
1.1.10 In	novative solutions for the critical raw materials value chain
	Research, development and innovation, including testing and demonstration of innovative solutions related to critical raw

	materials such as permanent magnet developments and rare earth
	refining.
1.1.11	Sustainable ICT
	Sustainable ICT and digital climate technologies, including without limitation, research, innovation and deployment projects that either demonstrate a potential to achieve a significant reduction or avoidance of GHG emissions as compared to currently used technologies/business models or systematically use technologies leading to a significant GHG emission reduction for example:
(a	Research, development and demonstration for solutions for reducing the energy consumption of digital devices, components and processes, including novel computing architectures, energy efficient data platforms and data flows, software defined infrastructures for workload balancing optimisation, energy efficient super computing, energy efficient artificial intelligence (Al and blockchain algorithms;
(b	 Research, development and demonstration for increasing the lifespan of digital devices and improving the circular performance of ICT sector;
(c	Research, development and demonstration for novel digital climate technologies (Mission earth): super computing fo improved earth observation and climate change modelling, rea time data gathering and analysis on carbon emissions with blockchain innovations;
(d	 Innovative solutions (incl. digital solutions) for precision agriculture, digitalisation of decarbonised grids, big data solutions for energy; and
(e) Semi-conductors.
1.2 Heal	th
1.2.1 C manufa needs:	inical development, validation and market entry, including cturing scale-up, focusing on areas of unmet medical and public
(a	 Vaccination and other preventative interventions: Development o solutions for communicable and non-communicable diseases.
(b) Therapeutics:
	 i) Development of solutions and technologies for therapeutic and curative medicinal drugs, devices of tools to treat diseases or health issues, with high unmer medical needs, with a highly detrimental social and economic impact or entailing high public health expenditures (excluding, for malaria, new antimicrobials for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and proton therapy related activities);
	neglected indications such as paediatric, orphan neurodegenerative and auto-immune diseases.

(C)	Diagnostics:
	Development of biomarkers, technologies, devices and imaging tools to improve accuracy, speed and cost of diagnostic solutions for the identification of existing and newly discovered diseases.
1.2.2 St implement of health	rengthening the research, testing, development and ntation of innovative solutions relevant for the transformation and care systems, such as:
(a)	Novel health service/system interventions (meaning excluding therapies, diagnostics and vaccines);
(b)	Innovative financing and/or reimbursement models;
(c)	Novel needs assessment and/or resource allocation methods and/or tools;
(d)	Innovative service delivery models; and
(e)	Innovation, including digital solutions and solutions for improving the interoperability of the health and care systems and implementation of innovative digital solutions (AI, blockchain, data analytics, etc.) that improve the performance, delivery and outcomes of health and care services.
1.3 Future	e technologies
1.3.1 Stra	tegic technologies
1.3.1.1 St	rategic digital technologies
(a)	HPC and guantum technologies;
(b)	Data middleware platforms / data spaces targeted to specific sectoral needs, such as data sharing and re-use in manufacturing, agrifood, mobility and health, and highly specialised cloud and edge services, including digital assets, financial, compliance and market services;
(c)	Design and manufacturing of hardware components and technologies (for example photonics, electronics and advanced chip design, and semiconductors);
(d)	Cybersecurity & blockchain;
(e)	Artificial Intelligence: trustworthy and ethical innovative AI applied to emerging areas, such as computer vision, natural language understanding and production, autonomous driving, small-data decision support, with the focus on growth stage AI companies, as well as AI hardware development & advanced, self-learning or autonomous robotics; and
(f)	Internet of things (IoT), 5G & beyond, edge computing, industry 4.0-ready digital technologies, such as advanced industrial automation or data flow controls.

1.3.1.2 Fu	ture manufacturing technologies
(a)	Key enabling technologies ³ ;
(b)	Digital technologies for the manufacturing sector (i.e. for the whole product lifecycle from design, planning, fabrication, logistics, distribution, use, re-use/recycling);
(c)	Sustainable manufacturing technologies (including zero waste and circular manufacturing technologies); and
(d)	Advanced manufacturing and processing technologies, including their integration with well-established technologies.
1.3.2 Spa	ce
(a)	Space technologies, products, applications or services in: research, development, manufacturing, distribution or operation of components, products, systems or technologies for space, ground or launch systems segments;
(b)	Research, development, and distribution of data processing, analytical tools and artificial intelligence for use with space data and other data sources;
(c)	Development and distribution of digital applications and services based on or using space data;
(d)	Development and integration of space data and services into innovative products in other market segments, e.g. autonomous vehicles and connectivity networks;
(e)	Adaptation of space technologies, products, applications and services to non-space economic sectors or policy areas, or
(f)	Other exploitation of space outputs and related digital technologies.
1.3.3 Defe	ence investments
Research, equipmen	development and innovation of dual-use technologies and t, including in the areas of:
(a)	Cyber, space, air, ground, naval and underwater systems;
(b)	Medical response, chemical biological radiological nuclear, biotech and human factors;
(c)	Secure communications including control, communications and computing (C4), intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR);
(d)	Advanced passive and active sensors (such as optronics and radars systems); and
(e)	Simulation and training.
1.3.4 Res Infrastruc	search Infrastructures and Testing and Experimentation stures, Research Institutes
(a)	Supporting Research Institutes and Research Infrastructures and Testing and Experimentation Infrastructures, in embracing the tech-driven economy and the role of driving innovation, fostering entrepreneurship and catalysing economic development;

	(1)	
	(b)	Institutional transformation of universities, the modernisation and
		greening of their premises and Research Infrastructures and
		Testing and Experimentation Infrastructures, thereby
		complementing ERASMUS and Horizon Europe's support to the
		research and innovation (R&I) mission of universities, including,
		where relevant, the European university alliances; and
	(c)	The deployment of testing and experimentation facilities (to the
	(0)	extent that they qualify as Testing and Experimentation
		Infrastructures or Posoarch Infrastructures or Posoarch Institutes)
		accessible to inter alia high tash start ups to test and experiment
		accessible to, <i>inter ana</i> , high tech start ups to test and experiment
		innovative products, in view of complementing the Digital Europe
		and "Horizon Europe" programmes,
		provided that access to the services based on publicly funded
		Testing and Experimentation Infrastructures shall be granted on a
		transparent and non-discriminatory ⁴ basis and on market terms to
		multiple users.
	1 2 5 Nuo	
	1.3.5 NUC	
	(a)	Construction or refurbishing of research infrastructure, specialised
		equipment or technology demonstrators for research purposes
		(i.e. demonstrators of concepts and elements of fission and fusion
		nuclear power plants without electricity production/co-generation
		demonstrators);
	(b)	Research and development for all aspects of nuclear systems and
		fuel cycles so far as they contribute, directly or indirectly, to
		improved safety of existing and future nuclear installations;
	(\mathbf{c})	Possarch and development of innovative applications of nuclear
	(0)	science and ionizing radiation technologies in modical industrial
		and other research fields, including supply and asfe use of
		and other research helds, including supply and sale use of
		radioisotopes; and
	(d)	Technology transfer from research to industry.
	1.4 Areas	of strategic importance
	An Operat	tion under any of the policy objectives where the main objective is
	building r	and under any of the policy objectives where the main objective is
		plication capacity for the purpose of large-scale competitive
	commercia	ansanon, excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, Operations
	concernin	y a non-economic activity of public good.
Targeted geography	Italy	

 $^{^{3}\}text{See}\ \underline{\text{https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/industrial-research-and-innovation/key-enabling-technologies_enabling-te$

⁴ This does not prevent e.g. price differentiation.