

# RENOVATE2RECOVER: HOW TRANSFORMATIONAL ARE THE NATIONAL RECOVERY PLANS FOR BUILDINGS RENOVATION?

NATIONAL PARTNER:

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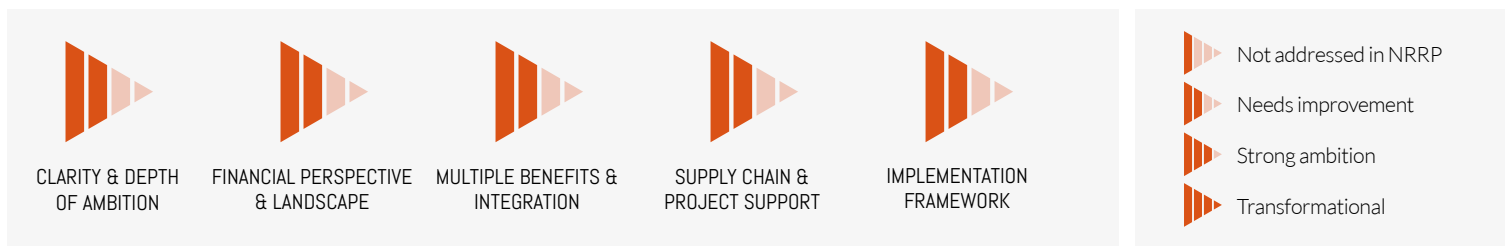
COUNTRY:



OVERVIEW:



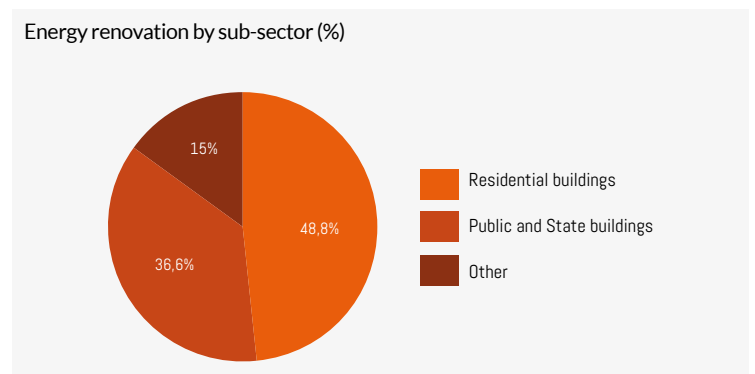
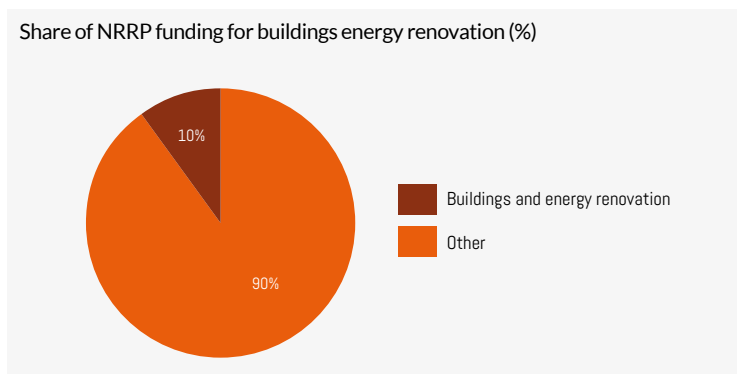
Czechia's Country Profile is based on information provided by Renovate Europe's Czech National Partner: [Chance for Buildings](#). This Country Profile focuses on the buildings elements of the Czech National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) endorsed by the European Commission in July 2021. The Plan allocates significant funding to energy efficiency improvements and sets clear targets for energy savings to be achieved with this funding. The Plan builds well on the wider programmes already in place. However, it does not go much beyond current efforts and partly replaces existing funding, therefore not adding substantially to the overall investment in renovation. It can benefit from greater clarity on how energy savings will be verified.



## BUILDINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PLAN



Czechia's final NRRP comprises measures worth €7.85bn. A total of €1.14bn (~15%) are allocated to building-related measures, of which €806m for energy renovation of buildings (~10%). The largest share of €393m<sup>1</sup> is allocated to the existing 'New Green Savings' scheme which supports complex renovations of residential buildings. It finances a range of measures targeting deep renovation, including building envelope measures, heat replacement, adaptation, and solar power. A further €295m is allocated for the renovation of public and state buildings. €98m of this is to support project preparation in the public sector (including, but not limited to, building renovation), and almost €20m is for feasibility assessments and awareness-raising, education, training, and advice provision in the fields of energy saving and greenhouse gas reduction. A further €334m will be used to fund another existing scheme – [Kotlíkové dotace](#) (boiler subsidies), targeting coal replacement and air quality improvement in single-family homes in rural communities. Both programmes allow gas boilers to be funded – an improvement on coal but incompatible with climate neutrality.



## National Challenges

A [study for the EC](#)<sup>2</sup> estimates that based on floor area for residential buildings in Czech Republic only 1.6% of renovations were medium depth and 0.1.% deep renovations. Energy renovation in non-residential buildings comprised of only 1.4% medium, and 0.4% deep. Czechia's [Long-Term Renovation Strategy](#) (LTRS) sets the increase in the quality and complexity of renovation as the key objective for the residential sector, and increasing the number and complexity of renovation as its objective for the public and business sectors. Technical assistance, national communication campaigns and the use of communication and information centres are flagged as key to overcome barriers.

<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate used: 2021 average to July 12th: CZK 1 = EUR 0.038698

<sup>2</sup> [Comprehensive study of building energy renovation activities and the uptake of nearly zero-energy buildings in the EU - Publications Office of the EU \(europa.eu\)](#)



## Renovation plan details

### CLARITY AND DEPTH OF AMBITION



Czechia's NRRP sets some clear objectives for energy and CO2 savings achieved thanks to the renovation components of the plan. By Q4 2025 the targets are for reduced energy consumption of 0.6 PJ per year for public and state buildings, 4.0PJ per year from energy savings in the residential sector (1.3% of [final residential energy consumption](#) in 2018), and 3.2PJ per year from heat source replacement, with 0.36PJ per year realised through support for socially disadvantaged groups. Schemes aim to promote deeper renovation by offering higher subsidies for higher savings. Energy savings of 32.5% are expected in the residential sector. Measurement of realised savings is defined at programme level, but includes energy performance certificates, energy audits, and energy calculations. A mix of energy savings are expected to be realised in the public sector, some above and some below 30% primary energy savings. The NRRP is well integrated with Czechia's LTRS and NECP in providing continuity for key existing programmes, which cover a wide set of building types. Part of the NRRP replaces rather than adding funding, so its overall impact on accelerating rate and depth of renovation remains unclear at this stage. This replacement is a missed opportunity in the residential sector and for the New Green Savings programme.

### FINANCIAL LANDSCAPE AND PERSPECTIVE



Czechia's LTRS presents different scenarios. The 'Optimal' (medium ambition) scenario's renovation investment need is estimated at €14bn to 2030, and the 'Hypothetical' (high ambition) would require investments of €23.7bn. This indicates a total investment need of between €4.7 and €9.3bn to 2026. In addition to the €1bn the NRRP allocates to buildings, in the period 2021-2030, Czechia's [Modernisation Fund](#) will provide €605m for commercial and public buildings, while Operational Programmes running until 2027 would add at least €470m and €510m respectively. The use of the Just Transition Fund and EU ETS revenues are foreseen in the residential sector. The buildings part of the NRRP does not include loans and other financial instruments. There is no indication in the Plan of using loans for renovation, nor a direct reference to drawing in private finance. All of the Plan's grant funding for buildings will be deployed through existing schemes.

### MULTIPLE BENEFITS AND INTEGRATION



The Plan includes no explicit mention of energy poverty or targeting specific household groups, but it can be assumed that solid fuel (coal) heating replacements will, at least in part, reach low-income households, with a particular focus on air quality improvement in rural areas. The funds allocated to the renovation of government buildings, and in support of project preparation in the public sector, cover building information modelling as well as energy management and therefore can serve to enhance the digitalisation of the renovation process. The NRRP refers to gas as an eligible replacement for coal as a heat source, a potential stumbling block for the energy system transition and wider decarbonisation. The residential programme boosted by the NRRP includes a 'heat bonus', which applies if insulation or solar PV is applied in combination with a boiler replacement. The programme is relatively strong on encouraging the realisation of wider benefits by supporting adaptation (e.g. green roofs, shading) and improvements of indoor environments (e.g. in schools). There is a bonus for environmentally certified materials or savings achieved through Energy Performance Contracts or Performance Design & Build methods. There is no reference to the Energy Efficiency First Principle.

### SUPPLY CHAIN AND PROJECT SUPPORT

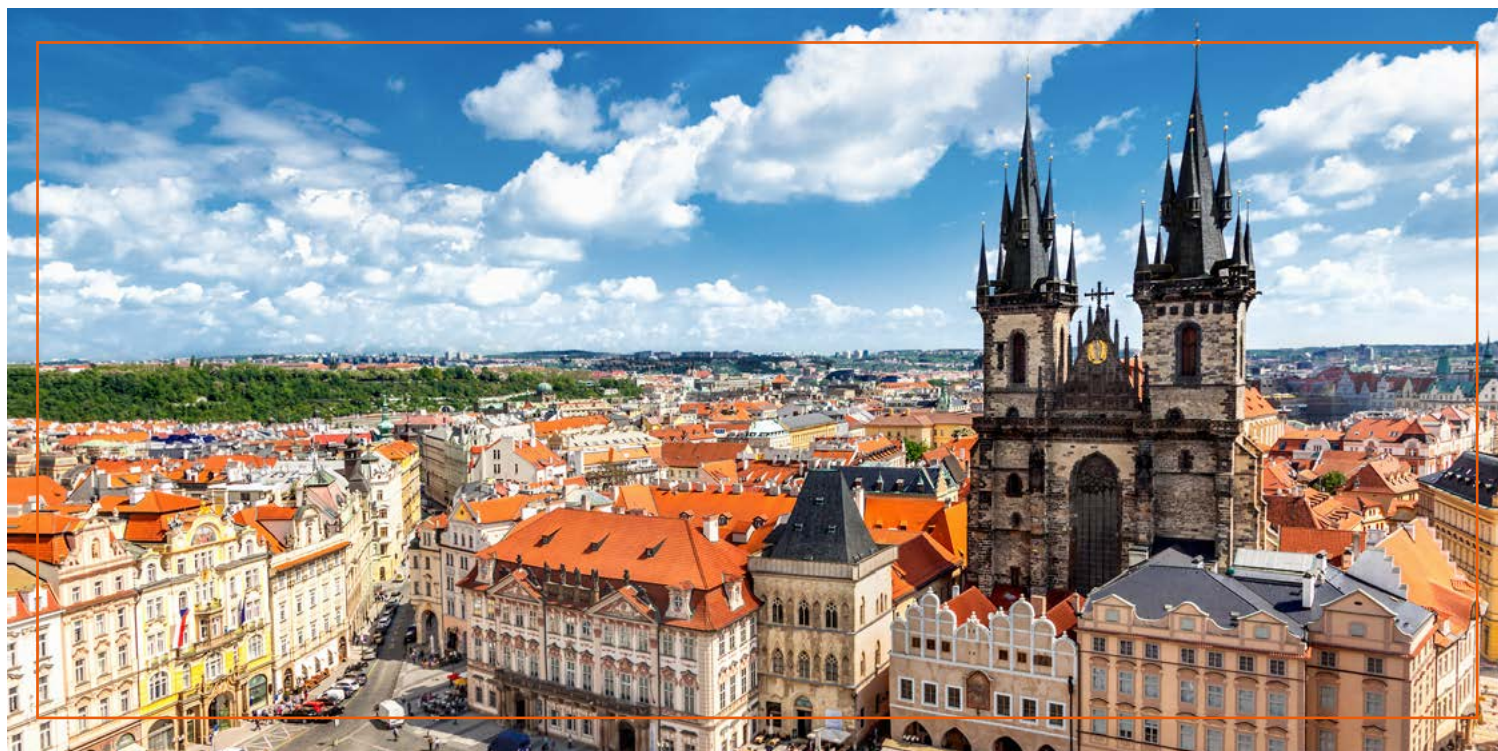


Czechia's NRRP allocates €20m to advisory and project preparation for energy efficiency schemes in the residential sector, and €98m to project preparation in the public sector. Programmes for upskilling of energy and construction professionals are not part of the Plan.

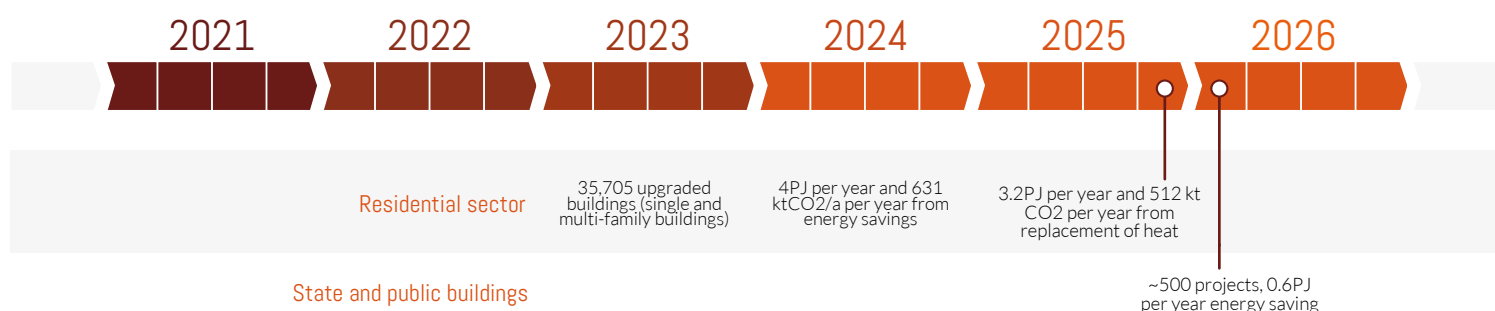
### IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



As the NRRP will fund existing support schemes, relevant monitoring and implementation frameworks are already in place. The [Ministry of Environment](#) and its [State Environmental Fund](#) are responsible as the managing authority for the 'New Green Savings' scheme covering the residential sector in addition to the [Operational Programme Environment](#)'s scheme for public buildings, through which the residential sector funding will be channelled. Reporting against NECP targets is led by the [Ministry of Industry](#). Each Ministry has its own mechanisms to collect data, evaluate and report on the programmes. At present, however there are no interim milestones to track for most measures, [Operational Programme Environment](#), has an advisory body, which includes external stakeholders.



## TRACKING/ TIMELINE TO 2026 (2030/2050)



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Czechia's NRRP is set to make a clear contribution – up to one fifth – to the country's 2030 renovation investment by maintaining existing programmes. However, a significant part of the investment may go to gas boilers. While this is likely to benefit residents switching from coal, there are likely to be challenges down the line to get buildings on track to climate neutrality. The Plan can enhance the enabling conditions for scaling up the rate of deep renovations to 2030, to align with the high ambition scenario in Czechia's LTRS. This is supported by policy reforms. Further steps should be taken to:

- ▶ Consider in more detail how to leverage public investment to attract additional investment from the private sector.
- ▶ Articulate skills needs for scaling up the rate and depth of renovation and plan to close the skills gap. Raise awareness towards the public of the need for renovation and the existence of support policies. Check whether existing technical support is sufficient to drive take-up at scale and take action to increase capacity if needed.
- ▶ Explicitly mainstream and apply the Energy Efficiency First Principle, including consideration of its impact on heating system replacement schemes.

### NOTE

The survey was complemented with a targeted desk-based review of Czechia's Long-term Renovation Strategy (LTRS) to contextualise its NRRP. Data regarding the breakdown of the NRRP by sector is from the [Green Recovery Tracker](#) and is based on the same final draft.



## Extracts from Commission Staff Working Document and Council Implementing Decision

This Annex is to be read as a supporting document to the Country Profile. While the Country Profile centres more specifically on the renovation-related investments, the Annex is more broad and covers the climate-related reforms and investments of interest to buildings.

Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
<b>COMPONENT 1.6: ACCELERATION AND DIGITALISATION OF THE BUILDING PROCESS</b>				
<b>SUBCOMPONENT 1.A Renovation Wave</b>				
This component of the Czech recovery and resilience plan contributes to addressing the challenge of the currently lengthy and administratively heavy procedures for obtaining construction permits.				
Reform 1: Implementation of the new construction law and zoning law into practice	36.35	Q3 2021 Q3 2023 Q4 2025		The new construction law that brings acceleration of the building permit process, digitalisation of the process, and a decrease in the number of regulatory authorities shall enter into force. -Creation of new state structure of the Supreme Construction Office, including internal units. Securing financial and IT staffing as well as training of personnel, allowing for proper functioning of the new office. -The average duration of the construction permissions process shall be shortened by at least two years, from 5.5 years to 3.5 years or less, to be confirmed by the national statistical office, based on a new statistic for the average length of the permissions process in 2024- 2025.
Investment 1: Central information system ('AIS')	12.98	Q3 2023		Creation of a new central information system to be used by civil servants of the authorities involved in the construction permissions process.
Investment 2: Development and use of the public administration's data in spatial planning	0.97	Q4 2024		Transfer of database of spatial analytical documentation and validation of the protocol. The validation tool shall be included inside the National Geoportal for Area Planning, where spatial analytical documentation shall be uploaded.
Investment 3: Reaping the full benefits of digitising building control	6.49	Q4 2024		Three IT systems shall be put in operation which allow for interlinking all databases used in the construction permissions process: • a system linking technical norms with implementing regulations, It shall be integrated into the Building Developer Portal and made accessible to the public. • a system for structured requirements about buildings and procedures, validation and control of permit process including ontology • a system for management of data standards of buildings.
<b>COMPONENT 2.1: SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT</b>				
Investment 3: Support for railway infrastructure		Q4 2023		over 39 station buildings with reduced energy intensity to achieve, on average, at least a 30% reduction of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions compared to the ex-ante emissions, and increased comfort and better services for passengers by 31 December 2023.
<b>COMPONENT 2.2: REDUCING ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR</b>				
This component of the Czech recovery and resilience plan addresses the challenge of energy efficiency in the public sector by means of renovation of state and public buildings and the modernisation of public lighting.				
2.2.1 Implementation of energy-saving measures in the renovation of state buildings	113.62	Q4 2021	1	A model contract for the Energy Performance Contracting method services with a guarantee is adopted by the Ministry of Industry and Trade in order to promote the implementation of projects with an emphasis on maximizing the yield of energy savings compared to the funds spent. The model contract shall be published on the Ministry's website.
		Q4 2023	4	In total at least 100 building renovation projects shall be supported under this measure. The target shall be achieved upon contracting 75% of them. Projects shall be submitted to the MIT within continuous call and evaluated based on the established criteria, following a transparent selection procedure. Only projects that achieve, on average, a reduction in primary energy consumption of at least 30 % or a reduction in CO2 emissions of 30 % shall be chosen for implementation. The 75 % target refers to projects with a grant agreement signed. Investments into boiler replacements including those with natural gas as an energy source shall be limited to maximum 20 % of the overall allocation.





Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
		Q1 2026	9	The target shall be achieved upon reducing energy consumption in state buildings by 216 TJ/per year by 31 March 2026 as an outcome of the renovation of buildings, which shall be demonstrated through energy performance certificates. Energy consumption shall be reduced in comparison to the business-as-usual scenario (that is the absence of support under Regulation (EU) 2021/241). Amount of saved energy is to be determined by measuring and/or estimating consumption before and after implementation of an energy efficiency improvement measure, whilst ensuring normalisation for external conditions that affect energy consumption.
2.2.2 Implementation of energy-saving measures to renovate public lighting systems	81.97	Q4 2021	1	Programme documentation is prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and published on the Ministry's website. It shall establish the timetable and the conditions for support of the measures to renovate public lighting systems, including the smart elements, in view of the objective of achieving at least 30% primary energy savings.
		Q4 2024	6	In total at least 2000 projects of renovation of public lightning systems shall be supported under this measure. The target shall be achieved upon contracting 80 % of them (namely 1600) by 31 December 2024. Projects shall be evaluated and selected every year, based on the established criteria, following a transparent selection procedure. Only projects that achieve, on average, a reduction in primary energy consumption of at least 30 % or a reduction in CO2 emissions of 30% shall be chosen for implementation. The 80 % target refers to projects with a grant agreement signed.
		Q1 2026	9	The target shall be achieved upon reducing energy consumption by 286 TJ/per year by 31 March 2026 as an outcome of the reconstruction of public lighting, which shall be demonstrated through energy performance certificates. Energy consumption shall be reduced in comparison to the business-as-usual scenario (that is the absence of support under Regulation (EU) 2021/241). Amount of saved energy is to be determined by measuring and/or estimating consumption before and after implementation of an energy efficiency improvement measure, whilst ensuring normalisation for external conditions that affect energy consumption.
2.2.3 Implementation of energy-saving measures in the renovation of public buildings	129.02	Q4 2023	4	In total at least 400 building renovation projects shall be supported under this measure. The target shall be achieved upon contracting 75 % of them. Projects shall be submitted to the MIT within continuous call and evaluated based on the established criteria, following a transparent selection procedure. Only projects that achieve, on average, a reduction in primary energy consumption of at least 30 % or a reduction in CO2 emissions of 30% shall be chosen for implementation. The 75 % target refers to projects with a grant agreement signed. Investments into boiler replacements including those with natural gas as an energy source shall be limited to maximum 20 % of the overall allocation.
		Q1 2026	9	The target shall be achieved upon reducing energy consumption in state buildings by 390 TJ /per year by 31 March 2026, as an outcome of the renovation of buildings, which shall be demonstrated through energy performance certificates. Energy consumption shall be reduced in comparison to the business-as-usual scenario (that is the absence of support under Regulation (EU) 2021/241). Amount of saved energy is to be determined by measuring and/or estimating consumption before and after implementation of an energy efficiency improvement measure, whilst ensuring normalisation for external conditions that affect energy consumption.



Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
<b>COMPONENT 2.5: BUILDING RENOVATION AND AIR PROTECTION SUBCOMPONENT 4.B Resilient municipalities</b>				
This component of the Czech recovery and resilience plan contributes to addressing the challenges of reducing energy and water consumption in residential buildings, improving quality of living in these buildings, reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants by replacing solid fuel-fired boilers, adapting residential buildings to the effects of climate change, constructing new buildings, as well as awareness-raising regarding energy savings, the use of renewable energy sources and adaptation to climate change in the residential sector. The component shall be implemented under the New Green Savings (NGS) 2030 support programme.				
2.5.1 Reform 1: Renovation wave in the household sector		Q4 2025		<p>This measure aims at supporting the implementation of energy efficiency improvements in residential buildings, including the optimisation of such support and the introduction of a qualitatively new level of project preparation. The measure shall also raise awareness of the possibilities to reduce energy needs and gradually change the behaviour of energy consumers.</p> <p>The reform shall be achieved through the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The New Green Savings 2030 programme shall be upgraded by optimising the setting of support conditions, by increasing the requirements for medium-scale renovations (saving 30 % of primary energy consumption), by increasing the emphasis on complex energy renovations, by reinforcing support for the construction of new houses with higher energy efficiency standards, and by supporting efficient water management.</li> <li>• A two-stage pre-project preparation shall be introduced for households: a basic assessment of renovation options, alternatives, investment intensity, energy cost savings, the possible level of subsidy from the New Green Savings (first stage) and an overview of possible measures to renovate houses and use renewable energy sources in them, including an assessment of the economic efficiency and feasibility of these measures (second stage). The two-stage pre-project support shall significantly improve investment support, especially for lower income households.</li> <li>• The energy consultation centres of the National Network of Local Action Groups shall be integrated in the network of local energy agencies, an energy advisory system composed of the Energy Consultation and Information Centres and individual Local Action Groups.</li> <li>• The support for training and retraining of workers deploying green construction, green technologies or materials under the State programme for supporting energy savings (EFEKT) shall be strengthened and expanded to foster the quality preparation and implementation of energy-saving projects.</li> <li>• The existing system of environmental education and awareness-raising in eco-centres targeted at children and young people shall be extended to the entire general public and shall have a significant new focus on energy saving, use of renewable energy sources, climate change and adaptation to climate change.</li> </ul> <p>The reform shall be implemented by 31 December 2025.</p> <p>A timetable for the implementation of measures included in the approved air quality plans focused on the agglomerations with the highest levels of exceedances shall be elaborated and their implementation shall start by 30 June 2022.</p>
Reform 2: Support for energy communities		Q4 2025		<p>This measure aims at establishing 'energy communities' involving residential and entrepreneurial sector actively in renewable energy use as well as awareness-raising and training focused on developing community-based energy.</p> <p>Advisory services on the installation of new renewable energy sources in a way as to eliminate obstacles to their future integration in the wider energy community, smaller common multi-home energy storage sites, the creation of energy communities within individual multifamily buildings and other investment measures linked to energy communities shall be introduced in each region of Czechia by the regional office of the State Environment Fund. The establishment of 120 energy communities as well as awarenessraising and education focused on developing energy communities shall be supported by advisory services of the State Environment Fund.</p>



Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
Investment 1: Support for the renovation and revitalisation of buildings in the housing sector	332.17		6/8	<p>This measure aims at saving energy in residential buildings, constructing new residential buildings that exceed mandatory energy standards, replacing non-compliant combustion sources in households using solid fuels with gas condensing boilers of energy class A, using renewable energy sources as part of comprehensive energy renovation of buildings, and adapting to climate change, including water management. Smart energy solutions at the level of individual households, houses or small groups of houses such as smart meters, common energy storage sites and demand aggregation shall be promoted. The cost of installing gas-condensing boilers shall represent a maximum of 20 % of the overall renovation programme cost and be installed in order to replace solid-fuel-based boilers. The energy efficiency scheme shall incentivise beneficiaries to install new gas-fired boilers and to adopt other energy efficiency measures as well.</p> <p>The renovation programme shall lead, on average, to a 30% reduction in the Primary Energy Demand of the buildings renovated. A maximum of 10 % of the total allocation of this measure shall support the construction of new buildings. The new buildings supported shall have a Primary Energy Demand that is at least 20 % lower than the Near Zero Energy Buildings requirement. At least 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste shall be prepared for reuse or recycling. EU Level(s) indicators shall be used to assess and report on the sustainability performance of buildings, throughout the full life cycle of buildings. Vulnerable energy consumers shall be also supported.</p> <p>The investment shall be implemented through the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects for reduction of energy consumption by 1 200 TJ/year contracted between 1 February 2020 and 30 September 2021.</li> <li>• Reduction of energy consumption by 4 021 TJ/year and reduction of CO2 emissions by 631 kt/year between 1 February 2020 and 31 December 2025.</li> </ul>
Investment 3: Pre-project preparation and awareness-raising		Q4 2025	8	<p>This measure aims at supporting the pre-project preparation of energy-saving renovations, heat exchanges for more energy-efficient energy and in particular, automation in the management of energy consumption in the housing sector, including education and training in these areas.</p> <p>4 970 projects, including 120 community energy project preparation projects, 3 600 project preparation studies for family houses, 1 200 project preparation studies for apartment buildings and 50 projects of Energy Consultation and Information Centres shall be completed.</p> <p>The investment shall be implemented by 31 December 2025.</p>



Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
<b>COMPONENT 2.8: BROWNFIELDS REVITALISATION</b>				
<p>This component of the Czech recovery and resilience plan contributes to addressing the challenge of supporting revitalisation of former industrial or unused sites in urban areas (henceforth brownfield sites) with the ultimate goals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve energy efficiency of renovated or reconstructed buildings;</li> <li>• construct new energy-efficient buildings, where renovation would neither be possible nor efficient;</li> <li>• create natural carbon sinks.</li> </ul> <p>The component shall initiate comprehensive site conversions and enhance the ecological stability of the landscape by creating new green areas without affecting agricultural land.</p>				
2.8.1 Investment 1: Investment aid for regeneration of specific brownfield sites	23.96 + 55.85		4/8	The investment shall support 14 brownfield regeneration projects aimed at preparing areas for further multifunctional use (including refurbishment and construction of infrastructure or demolition of buildings). Specific brownfield sites have been identified by the Ministry of Regional Development in cooperation with CzechInvest, the investment and business development agency of Czechia subordinate to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, based on the size of the site, the expected size of the investment and the alignment of the project with Europe's green transition ambitions.
		Q4 2023		Announcement of a subsidy program for specific brownfield site regeneration (project preparation, land preparation, investment projects) following the preparation of a subsidy program, which requires formal approval by the Ministry of Finance. The projects shall both be aimed at supporting demolition and energy-efficient construction as well as energy-efficient renovation. Concerning energy-efficient construction, the calls shall specify that the new buildings supported by the projects shall have a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20 % lower than the NZEB requirement.
		Q4 2025		<p>After evaluating the call, there shall be a list of recommended projects for support. Projects shall be pre-selected and recommended by regional permanent conferences. Every region shall recommend at least one project to be supported. At least one industrial site shall be supported in each region of Czechia, with the list of supported brownfields including the sites of Terezin and Josefov. Formal control of the projects shall be taken by the State Investment Fund.</p> <p>30 % of the investment under this measure shall be aimed at supporting demolition and energy-efficient construction, and 70 % shall be aimed at supporting energy-efficient renovation of buildings on brownfield sites.</p> <p>As to the funding of demolition and energy-efficient construction, it shall be ensured that the supported projects are such that (i) new buildings shall have a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20 % lower than the NZEB requirement; (ii) deep renovation is not possible due to technical, health/safety or fit-for-purpose reasons; (iii) a maximum of 5 % new land shall be used at the place where the former building was located. This excludes the possibility of demolishing buildings in one place and constructing a building on another site instead.</p> <p>Concerning the support of renovation activities, it shall be ensured that at least 90% of the costs shall support energy-efficiency renovations.</p> <p>The total budget executed for this purpose over the duration of the measure shall amount to at least EUR 79 000 000.</p>





Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
2.8.2 Investment 2: Investment aid for the regeneration of brownfield sites owned by municipalities and regions for non-business use	25.14		4/8	The investment shall support the regeneration of 45 brownfield sites owned by local and regional authorities that shall be turned into an amenity or a public institution, such as a school, a cultural centre, a sports ground, a municipal authority or a publicly accessible park. Support shall exclusively be given to projects that commit either to energy-efficient renovation or the creation of natural carbon sinks, including the creation of permanent grassland or the planting of trees.
		Q4 2023		Announcement of calls for regeneration of publicly owned brownfields following the preparation of a subsidy program, which requires formal approval by the Ministry of Finance. The projects shall both support energy-efficient renovation and measures aimed at turning industrial sites and contaminated land into a natural carbon sink. Projects shall be contracted in two phases: first, by 31 December 2022, at least 35 projects shall be contracted. Second, by 31 December 2023, at least 10 additional projects shall be contracted.
		Q4 2025		94 000m2 revitalised buildings 80 % of the investment shall support energy-efficient renovation, and 20 % shall be aimed at measures aimed at turning industrial sites and contaminated land into a natural carbon sink.
2.8.3 Investment 3: Investment aid for the regeneration of brownfield sites owned by municipalities and regions for business use	5.89 + 13.75		4/8	The investment shall help revitalise brownfield degraded sites, including the removal of small-scale obstacles on the surface, owned by municipalities in particular for business use and, to a limited extent, for non-business use. These obstacles refer to parts of constructions marked as hazardous waste, such as asbestos-containing materials, or small oil leaks. A particular emphasis shall be placed on strict adherence to the principles of blue-green infrastructure and energy efficiency, implying that preference shall be given to projects implementing rainwater management pursuant to Act 254/2001 ("Water Act") and, in case of new buildings, energy savings measures beyond the legislative requirements of Act 406/2000 ("Energy Management Act"). Regenerated sites shall be used preferably by small- and medium sized enterprises and local firms. The investment shall support projects to revitalise brownfield sites for business use corresponding to the target of at least 76000 m3 of built-up space. The investment shall be completed by 31 December 2025.
		Q4 2023		Announcement of calls for regeneration of publicly owned brownfields following the preparation of a subsidy program. The projects shall both be aimed at supporting demolition and energy-efficient construction as well as energy-efficient renovation. Concerning energy-efficient construction, the calls shall specify that the supported projects are such that new buildings shall have a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20 % lower than the NZEB requirement. Overall, at least 20 projects shall be completed. Projects shall be contracted in two phases: first, by 31 December 2022, at least 15 projects shall be contracted. Second, by 31 December 2023, at least 5 additional projects shall be contracted.
		Q4 2025		30 % of the investment under this measure shall be aimed at supporting demolition and energy-efficient construction, and 70 % shall be aimed at supporting energy-efficient renovation of buildings on brownfield sites. As to the funding of demolition and energy-efficient construction, it shall be ensured that the supported projects are such that (i) new buildings shall have a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20 % lower than the NZEB requirement; (ii) deep renovation is not possible due to technical, health/safety or fit-for-purpose reasons; (iii) a maximum of 5 % new land shall be used at the place where the former building was located. This excludes the possibility of demolishing buildings in one place and constructing another building on another site instead. Concerning the support of renovation activities, it shall be ensured that at least 90 % of the costs shall support energy-efficiency renovations. The supervisory company of the grant provider (Ministry of Industry and Trade) shall carry out an on-site inspection of the work performed and compliance with project documentation and the calls for tender.



Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
<b>COMPONENT 3.3: MODERNISATION OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOUR MARKET DEVELOPMENT</b>				
This component of the Czech recovery and resilience plan contributes to addressing several challenges in the area of labour market and social care. First, it aims at increasing the adaptability of the labour force by developing its skills, in particular in the digital field. Second, it aims at tackling persistent gender inequalities in the labour market, in particular the low labour market participation of women with small children. Third, the component aims at modernising and expanding social services in compliance with the principles of deinstitutionalisation and independent living				
3.3.2 Investment 2: Increasing the capacity of childcare facilities				The investment aims at increasing the availability of childcare services for children under the age of three. This shall help address the low labour market participation of women with small children and reduce the persistent gender inequalities in the labour market, which translate into a high gender employment gap, pay gap and pension gap. The investment also aims at increasing access to childcare for families with lower incomes who cannot afford the existing childcare services, which further exacerbates the risk of social exclusion and weak educational outcomes of their children. It is expected that the investment shall increase the number of child groups and nurseries by 40%.
	50.35	Q4 2025	8	Of the overall objective to refurbish 370 facilities, at least 333 shall be refurbished, to comply with the new technical standards set by the amendment of ct No 247/2014 on the provision of childcare services in a child group (Child Group Act) or to expand capacity.
	60.42	Q4 2025	8	Of the overall objective to establish 435 new nurseries, at least 391 shall be created, by constructing new buildings and by renovating existing buildings. The investment includes the use of grant support as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 98 shall be new constructions with primary energy demand at least 20% below the nearly zero-energy buildings requirement.</li> <li>• At least 176 shall be renovations achieving on average either at least 30% primary energy savings or at least 30% reduction of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>• At least 117 shall be other energy efficiency renovations.</li> </ul>
	90.53	Q4 2025	8	Creation of at least 7430 new places in pre-school facilities for children below the age of three. These facilities shall be distinct from the facilities financed from other Union funding programmes.

## EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT TO ACCOMPANY COUNTRY PROFILES

READ THE FULL STUDY ON [WWW.RENOVATE-EUROPE.EU](http://WWW.RENOVATE-EUROPE.EU)

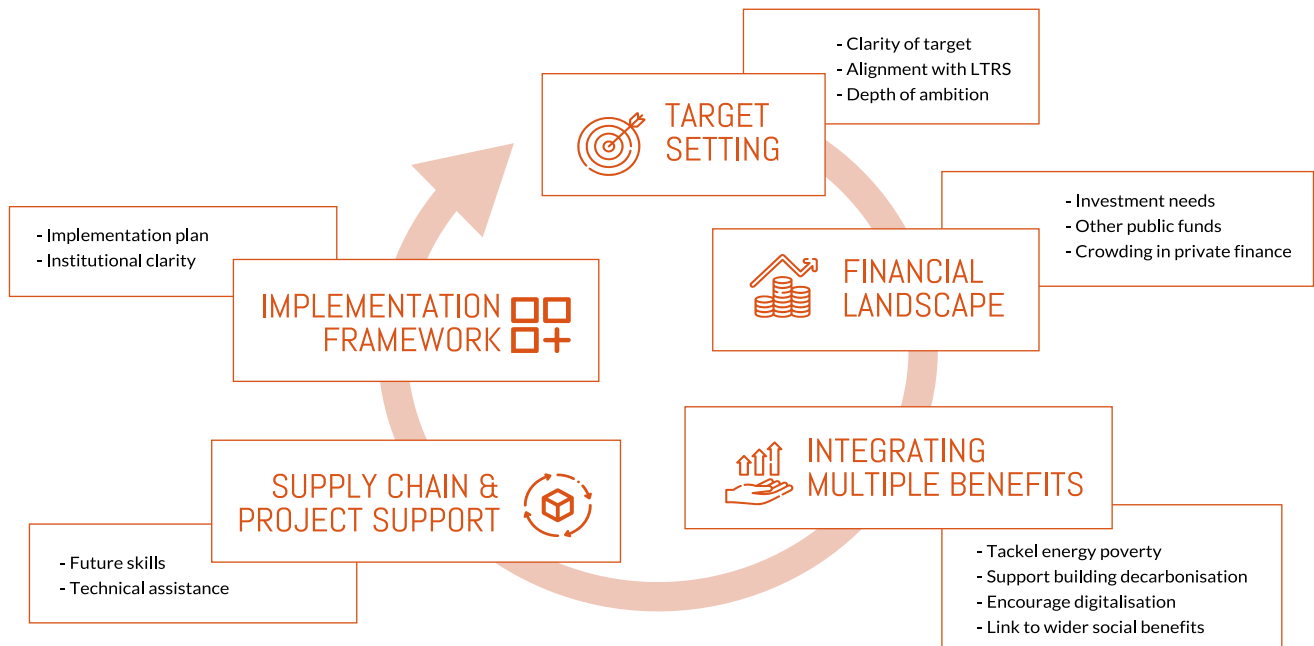
### ABOUT THIS STUDY

This Study assesses the buildings-related elements of the National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs) in 18 Member States<sup>1</sup>: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain<sup>2</sup>. The aim is to understand whether NRRPs position countries to achieve longer-term targets for more and deeper renovation, and whether NRRPs have the potential to be **'transformational'** on the path to achieving national goals set out in Long Term Renovation Strategies and EU goals set out in the Renovation Wave strategy.

The Country Profiles in this Study centre on the **investment measures** for energy renovation in the NRRPs. The aim is to identify where investments will flow, what types of energy renovation will be supported, and to offer guidance to support and improve the quality of investments to maximise their impact and scalability. The Study does not assess the reform measures included in NRRPs due to their uniqueness for individual countries.

### ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SCOREBOARD

The Study was developed by E3G, bringing its experience of working on the Green Recovery Tracker, and was delivered in close cooperation with Renovate Europe's National Partners and Campaign Office. In each Country Profile, the Plans are assessed against five overarching criteria, each comprising several sub-criteria (summarised below). The assessment is **qualitative**. Each Country Profile is accompanied by an annex that sets out, in more detail, the various programmes and reforms that each Member State includes in its NRRP with extracts drawn from the European Commission's assessment of the NRRPs and the European Council's Implementing Decision for each NRRP.



1 Note: summary data here excludes Greece as the study is not complete yet

2 Renovate Europe has National Partners in 17 of these Member States, and cooperated on a separate basis with Mur Manteau and Renovons initiative in France. Renovate Europe's 18<sup>th</sup> National Partner (in the Netherlands) was unable to participate in this Study as the Dutch NRRP has not yet been published.

## SCORING METHODOLOGY

For each of the five criteria, the NRRPs are provided with an aggregate score. The aggregate score is based on the sum of points of individual sub-criteria. The points were allocated as follows: 1 point - not addressed; 2 points – needs improvement; 3 points – strong; 4 points - transformational. The aggregated score is reflected in the ‘play button’ infographic for each of the criteria at the top of the country profiles. Those are summarised below.

Normalised* points range	Score	“Play button” Infographic
2.5 – 4.0	“Not addressed”	
4.1 – 6.3	“Needs improvement”	
6.4 – 8.5	“Strong”	
8.6 – 10	“Transformational”	

\* The five criteria have a different set of sub-criteria, and as a result have different minimum and maximum points. The scores have been normalised to a base of 10 points. This still leaves some variation within the ranges, so comparison between criteria and countries should be treated with caution.

## A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO GET RENOVATION ON TRACK

National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs) present a unique opportunity to accelerate the delivery of deep renovation across the EU. The analysis of the NRRPs in this Study demonstrates that significant renovation activity is planned and will be made possible through the successive disbursements of the Recovery Funding. But these renovations must be done properly, and the money must be spent well. This unprecedented additional injection of public funds must set the EU building stock firmly on the path to achieving its Renovation Wave goals to 2030 and meeting the 2050 climate targets.

For NRRPs to be transformational towards achieving these goals, two key aspects need to be strengthened:

- 1. Ensure funding delivers a step change towards realising deep (or staged deep) renovations, going well beyond the 30% minimum energy saving recommendation set by the European Commission.**
- 2. Invest in the right enabling framework, including leverage of private finance, to create sustainable renovation markets that will grow beyond 2026**

## UNDERPINNING A STRONG FIT-FOR-55 PACKAGE FOR BUILDINGS

This Study demonstrates significant interest in investing in building renovation, which can contribute to a strong outcome for the **Fit-for-55 legislative proposals**, all of which would enter into force while NRRP funding is being invested. The strength of the overall package is critical for delivering on renovation, with individual elements playing pivotal roles. For example, the introduction of mandatory **Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)** under the EPBD would send a strong signal to the whole renovation value chain, from institutional investors to building users.

Done right, NRRP investment can ease agreement on, and the implementation of, a more ambitious legislative package for buildings – a virtuous cycle between ambition and deliverability that can drive the creation, investment in, and sustained growth of renovation markets across the EU. To unlock this, it will be critical to establish a positive feedback loop between EU institutions (in supporting effective deployment of NRRP funds) and Member States (in backing a strong legislative outcome from Fit-for-55 negotiations) that delivers a significantly improved building stock for citizens. Informed by the assessment below, Renovate Europe and its National Partners will work to support this outcome.

# RENOVATE<sup>2</sup> RECOVER

## NINE RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEMBER STATES TO MAKE THEIR RECOVERY PLANS TRANSFORMATIVE

### AMBITION

1. Prioritise deep renovations and scalability in the design and implementation of schemes
2. Accompany each funded building project with a Renovation Roadmap to 2050

3. Improve scheme longevity and impact by crowding in private finance

### FINANCING

### MULTIPLE BENEFITS

4. Integrate renovation with heat decarbonisation and apply Energy Efficiency First Principle consistently
5. Embed renovation alongside wider political and socio-economic priorities

6. Strengthen Technical Assistance at regional and local levels
7. Fund further One-Stop-Shops and information centres to support customers, exchange best practice
8. Upskill the workforce through reliable accreditation systems

### SUPPORT

### IMPLEMENTATION

9. Engage in better monitoring and aggregation of data to measure impact