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

NATIONAL PARTNER:

RENOVATE ITALY

COUNTRY:

ITALY

OVERVIEW:

Italy's Country Profile is based on information provided by Renovate Europe's Italian National Partner: Renovate Italy. It focuses on the buildings elements in its National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) endorsed by the Commission in June 2021.
The Plan allocates a significant amount of funding to energy renovation, especially for housing. The Plan could substantially benefit from clearer targets and metrics to help measure secured energy savings and provide clarity on its monitoring and implementation framework. Stronger integration of energy renovations with other priorities and the provision of technical support and supply chain skills development should also be considered.

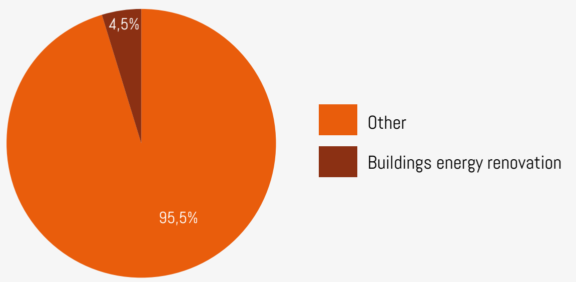
CLARITY & DEPTH OF AMBITION | FINANCIAL PERSPECTIVE & LANDSCAPE | MULTIPLE BENEFITS & INTEGRATION | SUPPLY CHAIN & PROJECT SUPPORT | IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Not addressed in NRRP
Needs improvement
Strong ambition
Transformational

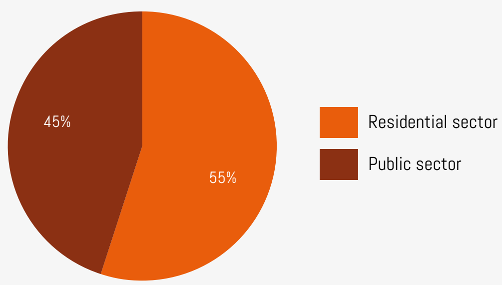
BUILDINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PLAN

Italy's NRRP draws on €235bn in total, of which €191.5bn is from the EU Recovery & Resilience Facility, with the remainder coming from complementary national funds and the REACT EU Fund. According to Green Recovery Tracker analysis, €33.75bn (14.4%) of the total has been allocated to the buildings component of the Plan. Approximately €22bn is allocated to renovation, of which €15bn is funded through the NRRP. The measures that can be counted as contributing towards energy efficiency renovations make up €8.6bn. The majority (€4.7bn) is directed towards energy efficiency and seismic engineering of private and public housing through the existing 'Ecobonus' and 'Sismabonus' incentive schemes. They have been augmented by a new 'Superbonus' scheme, which offers 110% tax rebate for the purchase cost of technologies such as insulation of the building envelope, heat pumps and new boilers, solar PV and co-generation, and home automation. The scheme runs until the end of 2022. €3.9bn is allocated to school buildings requalification and safety. Other measures include the construction of new kindergartens, schools, and social housing, as well as improving cinemas, theatres and museums. Green Recovery Tracker analysis suggests that the overall impact on climate is not currently assessable for a majority of this funding.

Share of NRRP funding for buildings energy renovation (%)



Energy renovation by sub-sector (%)



National Challenges

A Study for the EC[1] estimates that only **1.5% of residential sector renovations were medium depth and 0.3% deep renovations,** based on floor area. In the non-residential buildings sector only 4.9% were medium depth, and 0.6% deep renovations. Renovate Italy highlighted the stability of the tax credits scheme and the lack of its long-term predictability as well as the current level of bureaucracy as the main challenges for accelerating the rate and depth of renovation.

[1] 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

Against the backdrop of Italy's NECP goal to accelerate the deep renovation rate to 0.7% per year in the residential sector by 2030, and 2.9% in the non-residential sector (excluding hospitals) Italy's NRRP sets the following goals for renovation: 209 ktoe per year of final energy savings (equivalent to 0.6% of the residential sector's final energy demand in 2018), a reduction of emissions by 718 ktCO2 per year, covering 195 schools, 48 judicial buildings, and 50,000 residential buildings per year. Projects aim to reduce energy consumption by 50% in schools, undertake 'shallow' energy renovation in juridical judicial buildings, and deep renovation in residential buildings. To be eligible, renovation in residential buildings needs to be classified as "deep renovation", realising an improvement of at least two energy classes (40% primary energy savings). Most of the public sector programmes are not required to deliver at least medium depth renovation.

FINANCIAL LANDSCAPE AND PERSPECTIVE

Italy's Long-Term Renovation Strategy (LTRS) estimates the investment need at €6.8bn per year by 2030, to which the NRRP is set to make a significant contribution. The Strategy foresees meeting this need by rationalising existing instruments, extending the range of beneficiaries, and by expanding the coverage using loans where appropriate. The Superbonus represents about 26% of public budget for residential renovation in the National Energy and Climate Plan. For 2022 and 2023, it is expected to achieve around one third of annual energy savings set in the NECP, and one third of annual renovation efforts in terms of area. Italy's NRRP centres on this scheme and the role of tax credits as an incentive to increase energy efficiency. While the Superbonus scheme requires upfront capital, it is then fully refunded and the Plan does not provide a long-term strategy for leveraging private finance for renovation after the scheme stops in 2022. It calls for updating and strengthening the National Fund for energy efficiency with amendments entering into force to foster the enhancement and greater use of available resources.

MULTIPLE BENEFITS AND INTEGRATION

The tax credit schemes do not explicitly target energy poverty or low-income households, but the option to handover tax credit to those delivering the renovation or financial institutions means that all houseowners are able to participate without being taxpayers themselves. Italy's NRRP includes the target to build or extend networks for district heating to reduce energy consumption by at least 20 ktoe per year. The 'Ecobonus' tax credit covers measures to decarbonise heat (heat pumps but also condensing gas boilers in hybrid systems), solar PV and smart, digital heating and cooling controls alongside energy efficiency improvements, while the 'Sismabonus' scheme incentivises seismic renovation. The Superbonus is complemented by additional measures (e.g. solar PV, EV charging infrastructure, accessibility improvements) if they are carried out at the same time as the core improvements that qualify for 110%. The tax credit can apply to single and multi-family buildings, and can be claimed by building owners, installers, or banks. The schemes do not explicitly adopt the Energy Efficiency First Principle, although it encourages combined interventions.

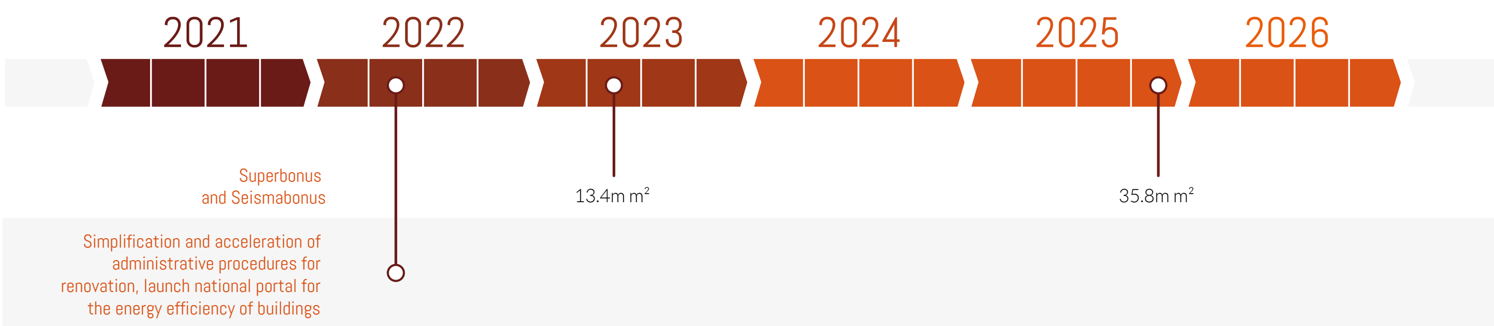
SUPPLY CHAIN AND PROJECT SUPPORT

The NRRP includes one reform aiming to simplify and accelerate procedures for energy renovations, comprising two main actions. First, the launch of a national portal for the energy efficiency of buildings which includes setting up a one-stop shop to assist citizens and businesses. Second, information activities targeting the residential sector are strengthened through specific initiatives to close information gaps and provide training on available tax incentives to citizens. There are no measures targeting skills and training renovation of buildings or for energy professionals.

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

To oversee the NRRP's implementation, a Steering Committee has been established at ministerial level, while an advisory body involving non-governmental organisations will engage in civil society dialogue. A central coordination and monitoring structure has been established at the Ministry of Economy and Finance, as well as a technical secretariat run by officials. In addition, an independent auditor for the implementation of internal control systems has been set up; technical coordination structures are to be identified at the appropriate levels of central administrations. Italy's NRRP sets interim milestones for the Superbonus, which has been active since Q2 2020 and aims to support the renovation of 13.4m m^2 by Q2 2023 and 35.8m m2 by Q4 2025 – approximately 0.6% of Italy's total residential, commercial and public buildings floor area. In the public sector milestones are less clear.

TRACKING/ TIMELINE TO 2026



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Italy's NRRP makes a very substantial financial contribution to its tax credit schemes, covering a potentially holistic range of renovation measures, including earthquake resilience and accessibility, in addition to its primary focus on energy savings. Support for condensing gas boilers in hybrid heating systems needs to be carefully qualified, and clearer metrics and principles could enhance the conditions for scaling up the rate of deep renovations to 2030. Furthermore, implementation can be enhanced by:

- Providing clarity on prioritising energy poor households, the worst-performing buildings and implementing the Energy Efficiency First Principle;
- Providing visibility to supply chain actors and to consumers on the evolution of the generous but short-lived tax credit stimulus over time, and ensure it fosters longer term benefits through a sustained and growing market for renovation;
- Setting out the metrics to use to define and monitor that energy savings deliver the emissions reduction targets, especially through renovation, to ensure it complies with NRRP requirements and gives priority to deeper renovation;

NOTE

The survey was complemented with a targeted desk-based review of Italy's Long-term Renovation Strategy (LTRS) to place its NRRP in context. Data regarding the breakdown of the NRRP by sector is from the Green Recovery Tracker and is based on the same draft Plan.

Relevant extracts from the Commission Staff Working Document and the Council Implementing Decision for the Italian NRRP

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
MISSION 1 COMPONENT 3: Tourism and Culture 4.0 This component of the Italian recovery and resilience plan focuses on relaunching two sectors heavily hit by the Covid crisis: culture and tourism. The measures related to the culture sector aim at making cultural sites more accessible both digitally and physically, more energy efficient and safer with respect to natural disasters, at supporting the recovery of the cultural and creative sectors, including by supporting the attractiveness of small cultural sites and rural architecture as also to enhance territorial cohesion.				
Investment 1.3: Improve energy efficiency, in cinema, theatres and museums The measure shall improve the energy efficiency of buildings linked to the cultural and creative sector. They are often found in outdated, energy inefficient facilities that generate high maintenance costs related to air-conditioning, lighting, communication and safety. The investment shall finance actions to improve the energy efficiency of Italian museums, cinemas and theatres (both public and private).				
	210	Q3 2023 (1st batch)	2 (LOAN)	80 interventions concluded as proved by the certification of regular execution of the works. The type of interventions to be completed include: - technical and economic-financial planning, energy audits, initial environmental analyses, environmental impact assessment, reliefs and assessments aimed at identifying critical issues, identification of the consequent interventions for the improvement of energy performance; - interventions on the building envelope; - interventions of replacement/acquisition of equipment, tools, systems, devices, digital application software, as well as accessory instrumentation for their operation, the acquisition of patents, licenses and know-how; - installation of intelligent systems for remote control, regulation, management, monitoring and optimisation of energy consumption (smart buildings) and polluting emissions also through the use of technological mixes.
		Q4 2025 (second batch)		420: 55 interventions on State museums and cultural sites, 230 theatrical halls and 135 cinemas concluded with the certification of regular execution of the works.
Investment 2.1: Attractiveness of Small Historic Towns This investment is integrated in the "Piano Nazionale Borghi", a programme to support the economic/social development of disadvantaged areas based on the cultural regeneration of small towns and the revitalisation of tourism. The actions are structured around integrated cultural locally-based projects.				
	560	Q2 2025	2/8 (LOAN)	1300 interventions concluded for the enhancement of cultural and tourist sites, demonstrated by individual certificates of regular execution (restoration and redevelopment of cultural heritage, buildings intended for cultural and tourist services, small tourist infrastructures). 37% of the interventions shall be carried out in less developed regions. The satisfactory fulfilment of the target also depends on the support of at least 1 800 SMEs for projects in the Small Historic Towns
Investment 3.1: Development of the film industry (Cinecittà project) The objective of the investment is to enhance the competitiveness of the Italian film and audiovisual sector.				
Development of the film industry (Cinecittà project)_construction of energy efficient studios	165	Q2 2026	4 (LOAN)/ 10 (LOAN)	Construction of thirteen new studios
Development of the film industry (Cinecittà project)_energy efficiency renovations	65	Q2 2026	4 (LOAN)/ 10 (LOAN)	Renovation of four existing theatres

Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
Investment 4.2: Funds for the competitiveness of tourism enterprises The measure aims at supporting firms operating in the tourism sector. It includes a tax credit for works aimed at improving accommodation facilities, a guarantee fund to facilitate access to credit for firms in the sector (through a dedicated section of the SMEs Guarantee Fund), the activation of the EIB Thematic Fund for Tourism to support innovative investment in the sector, an equity fund (National Tourism Fund) for the redevelopment of properties with high tourist potential. An additional financial instrument (FRI - Fondo Rotativo), shall complement the abovementioned measures to support firms operating in the tourism sector.				
Investment policy for the European Investment Bank Thematic Fund; The investment policy shall envisage that 50% of the fund is dedicated to energy efficiency measures				Support to at least 150 tourism projects; The support provided through the European Investment Bank Thematic Funds shall be aimed at - supporting innovative investments for the digital transition - increasing the offer of services to tourism - encouraging the processes of aggregation of companies Disbursement to the Fund of total of EUR 350 000 000.
Investment policy for the National Tourism Fund				At least 12 real estate properties redeveloped for tourism by the National tourism fund which could reach 17 real estate properties considering the leverage effect. The support from National Tourism Fund shall be aimed at: - Investing for product, process and management innovation to boost the digital transformation of the supply of tourism services, - Investing ensure the quality of standards of tourist hospitality - promoting aggregations and the development of business networks. The fund is dedicated to the purchase, restructuring and requalification of Italian real estate properties to support tourism development in the areas most affected by the crisis or marginal areas (costal areas, minor islands, ultra-peripheral regions and rural and mountain areas).
		Q4 2025		At least 3500 tourism enterprises supported by the tax credit for infrastructures and/or services; The support provided by the tax credit shall increase the quality of tourist hospitality through: -investing for environmental sustainability (renewable sources less energy-intensive) -redeveloping and raising quality standards of Italian accommodation facilities
Investment policy for the: SME Guarantee Fund, The investment policy shall envisage that 50% of the fund is dedicated to energy efficiency measures				A least 11 800 tourism enterprises supported by SME's Guarantee Fund. The beneficiaries of the SME's Guarantee Fund shall be SMEs in the tourism sector and young people under 35 years of age who want to set up a new business in the tourism sector.The support from the SME's Guarantee Fund shall be aimed at: - Investing in innovation of the supply chain - Investing in safety and environmental sustainability, - Investing in digitalization for acceleration of digital transformation/ innovation, - Supporting the raising of quality in services and the upgrading of accommodation facilities; -Promoting aggregations and the development of business networks.
Investment policy for the Fondo Rotativo The investment policy shall envisage that 50% of the fund is dedicated to energy efficiency measures	893		1 (LOAN)/ 3(LOAN)/ 9 LOAN	At least 300 enterprises supported by Fondo Rotativo shall include: - energy requalification interventions - interventions on the building envelope and renovation - interventions of full or partial replacement of air conditioning systems - interventions for the adoption of anti-seismic measures

Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
MISSION 2 COMPONENT 3- <u>Energy efficiency and requalification of buildings</u> Energy efficiency is the cornerstone of this component, which is organised across three main pillars. • The first pillar is the introduction of a temporary incentive for energy and anti-seismic renovation of private real estate, through a tax deduction of the costs incurred for the interventions. The eligible interventions are those which increase the energy performance of the dwelling by at least by two categories of the Energy Certificate, achieving on average an improvement in energy consumption above 30%. • The second pillar of this component is the improvement of the efficiency and safety of public schools and judicial citadels. • The third pillar is aimed at stimulating construction and expansion of efficient district heating networks in urban areas. In addition, there are a number of reforms to simplify and accelerate the implementation of projects aimed at improving the energy efficiency of buildings.				
Reform 1.1: Simplification and acceleration of procedures for energy efficiency interventions This reform aims to simplify and accelerate the procedures for the implementation of interventions related to energy efficiency. It consists of four major actions:				
		Q2 2022		Launching of the national portal for the energy efficiency of buildings: The Portal shall support citizens and operators in managing energy efficiency projects and shall be an easy source for accessing information for decision-makers. It shall contain information on the energy performance of the national building stock, which is expected to help firms and citizens in their decisions of improving the energy performance of their property. A one-stop shop shall be set-up to provide assistance and all useful information to citizens and businesses relating to energy mapping of buildings, compliance with sector regulations, evaluation of the potential for efficiency and selection of priorities for action, including redevelopment plans in stages, the selection of the most appropriate promotional tools for the purpose, and the training of professional skills.
				Strengthening of the activities of the information and training plan aimed at the civil sector - The Information and Training Plan shall take into account the need to develop both specific initiatives aimed at filling the information gap of end users in the residential sector, and appropriate training activities on incentives and on the most effective interventions for companies that offer energy services, that carry out interventions and for condominium administrators. The Plan shall be developed taking into account the needs resulting from the Superbonus measure, in order to maximize its effectiveness and lay the foundations for a lasting culture of efficiency in construction.
				Updating and strengthening of the National Fund for energy efficiency: With the revision of the regulations for the establishment and management of the National Energy Efficiency Fund (Article 15 of Legislative Decree 102/2014, and Interministerial Decree of December 22, 2017) amendments shall enter into force to foster the enhancement and greater use of available resources.
				Accelerating the implementation phase of projects financed by the Central Public Redevelopment Programme EPAC program: A regulatory review shall be carried out aimed at promoting a more efficient management of resources specifically allocated to the Building Requalification Programme of the Central Public Administration (PREPAC).
Investment 1.1: Construction of new schools through building replacement and energy upgrading plan This measure shall focus on the progressive replacement of part of the building stock of public schools with the aim of creating modern and sustainable structures.				
	800	Q1 2026	10 (LOAN)	The plan is expected to target 195 school buildings, with a total of 410 thousand m^2. Completion of the construction of at least 400 000 square meters of new schools through building replacement resulting in primary energy consumption being at least 20% lower than the Nearly Zero Energy Buildings requirement

<table>
<tr><th>Measure/Sub-Measure Name</th><th>Budget (EUR million)</th><th>Deadline</th><th>Instalment</th><th>Milestone/ target</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Investment 1.2: Efficiency of judicial sites: Construction of buildings, requalification and strengthening of real estate assets of the administration of justice in an ecological vein
The intervention focuses on the maintenance of existing assets, enabling protection, valorisation and restoration of the historical heritage that often characterises the administration's offices the Italian justice system. In addition to energy efficiency, the programme also aims to ensuring the economic, environmental and social sustainability of interventions through the use of sustainable materials and the use of self-generated electricity from renewable sources. The interventions shall also adapt the structures to reduce the seismic vulnerability of buildings.
The indicative list of municipalities where the interventions shall take place is the following: Bari, Bergamo, Bologna, Cagliari, Florence, Genoa, Latina, Messina, Milan, Monza, Naples, Palermo, Perugia, Reggio Calabria, Rome, Rome, Trani, Turin, Velletri and Venice.
The intervention shall not include natural gas boilers.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>114</td><td></td><td>10 (LOAN)</td><td>Construction of buildings,requalification and strengthening of real estate assets of the administration of justice of atleast 289 000 square meters</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Investment 2.1: Strengthening of the Ecobonus and Sismabonus until 110% for energy efficiency and building safety
The Superbonus measure finances the energy and seismic renovation of residential buildings, including social housing as specified in Article 119 of the so-called 'Decreto Rilancio' adopted to address the adverse economic and social effects of the pandemic. The goal is twofold: 1) to make a significant contribution to the achievement of the energy saving and emission reduction targets set by the Integrated National Plan for Energy and Climate of Italy (PNIEC) for 2030, and 2) to provide counter-cyclical support to the construction sector and to private demand to offset the effects of economic downturn.
The support is provided in the form of a tax deduction over five years. It is provided that beneficiaries, as an alternative to the instrument of tax deduction, may, instead of the direct use of the deduction, choose to use financial instruments (so-called "credit transfer" and "invoice discount"), to address the problem of the high initial investment costs. These alternative instruments provide that the tax deduction accrued by the beneficiary is made for an equal amount in:
1. a contribution in the form of a discount on the prepayment price from the supplier (i.e. construction companies, designers, or more generally the general contractor) who discount it directly on the invoice and recovered in the form of a tax credit reducing the cost of the initial investment;
2. a tax credit to be ceded to a financial institution, which will pay upfront the necessary capital.
This mechanism offsets the possible disincentive of not making the renovation because of the high initial investment costs. The choice of the general contractor or the financial institution will be left to the beneficiary.
Condominiums, single-family buildings, undivided housing cooperatives, non-profit organizations and voluntary associations, amateur sports associations and clubs and social housing may benefit from this tax incentive. To be eligible, the renovation must be classified as "deep renovation" (that is, a medium renovation according to Commission Recommendation (EU) 2019/786), thus entailing an improvement of at least two energy classes (corresponding on average to primary energy saving of 40%).
The scope of eligible interventions covered by this measure is wide, including for instance driving interventions, towed interventions, thermal insulation of opaque surfaces, and interventions on air conditioning systems (condensing boilers; heat pumps; connection to efficient district heating networks under specific conditions; solar thermal; biomass boilers under specific conditions), PV systems with related storage systems or infrastructure for charging electric vehicles. Interventions to reduce the seismic risk of buildings are also part of this instrument and are expected to account for around 14% of the budget allocated. Two ministerial decrees of 6 August 2020 have already defined the technical requirements of the interventions and the procedures to certify compliance with the specific maximum requirements and costs.
The Superbonus has already been active since 1 July 2020 and shall remain in force until 30 June 2022 (for social housing until 31 December 2022). Access to the benefit may be required for a further period of six months, in the case of works on condominiums or social housing, when at least 60% of the works has been carried out before the dates indicated above. In particular, the cost of installing gas-condensing boilers shall represent a small part of the overall renovation programme cost and be installed in order to replace oil-based boilers.
To give more time to more complex interventions it is planned to extend the application of the measure for condominiums until December 31, 2022 and for social housing until June 30, 2023, regardless of the completion of at least 60% of the works.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td rowspan="2">12 053</td><td>Q2 2023</td><td rowspan="2">1/4/9</td><td>13 400 000 - Complete building renovation for,
(i) at least 12 000 000 square meters which result in primary energy savings of at least 40% and increasing at least two categories in the energy efficiency certificate,
(ii) renovate at least 1 400 000 square meters for anti-seismic purposes</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Q4 2025</td><td>35 800 000 - Complete building renovation for
(i) at least 32 000 000 squaremeters which result in primary energy savings of at least 40% increasing at least two categories in the energy efficiency certificate,
(ii) renovate at least 3 800 000 square meters for antiseismic purposes</td></tr>
</table>

Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
MISSION 2 COMPONENT 4- Territorial planning and water resources				
Investment 2.2. Interventions for the resilience, the enhancement of the territory and the energy efficiency of the Municipalities The core of the planned interventions shall consist of making buildings safer against seismic and hydrogeological risks and shall also include actions in relation to climate change adaptation and to energy efficiency such as reducing energy consumption of buildings or making public lighting systems more efficient. The interventions shall consist of either small or medium public works depending on the financial amount at stake and the type of actions to be implemented. The former shall primarily relate to safety of schools, public buildings and municipal heritage, removal of architectural barriers and upgrades of the environment and landscape. The small public works shall have energy efficiency interventions as a horizontal objective.				
	3000	Q4 2023	5 (LOAN)	Complete at least 7 500 interventions for small public works. At least 30% of investments for small public works completed in municipalities are dedicated to energy efficiency of public lighting, of public buildings and/or at the installation of systems for the production of energy from renewable sources
		Q1 2026	10 (LOAN)	Complete at least 30 000 interventions for small public works. At least 30% of investments for small public works realized in municipalities are dedicated to energy efficiency of public lighting, of public buildings and/or at the installation of systems for the production of energy from renewable sources
MISSION 4 COMPONENT 1: Strengthening the provision of education services: from nurseries to universities				
Investment 1.1: Plan for nurseries and preschools and early childhood education and care services The investment plan for the 0-6 age group is aimed at increasing the supply of childcare facilities by building, renovating and ensuring the safety of nurseries and preschools, to ensure an increase in the educational offer and the available slots for the 0-6 age group, and thus improve teaching quality. The measure is expected to encourage women's participation in the labour market and support them in reconciling family and professional life.				
		Q4 2025		At least 264 480 new places created for educational and early childhood care services (from zero to six years old) With the plan for the construction and redevelopment of kindergartens, the goal is to increase the available places, enhancing the zero to six years old educational service.
Investment 1.2: Plan for the extension of full-time The purpose of the measure is to finance the extension of school time in order to increase the educational offer of schools and make them open to the territory beyond school hours. The measure envisages the construction or renovation of canteen spaces for at least 1 000 structures to allow for the extension of school time. Extended schooling hours are expected to have a positive impact on the fight against early school leaving.				
		Q4 2026		At least 1 000 structures that can facilitate the extension of school time and the opening of schools to the territory beyond school hours: to build and upgrade canteens with the aim of increasing the number of structure that facilitate the extension of school time and the opening up of schools to the territory beyond school hours.
Investment 1.3: School Sports Infrastructure Enhancement Plan The measure aims at strengthening sport infrastructure and encouraging sport activities. Reinforcing sporting activity is expected to combat early school leaving, enhance social inclusion and reinforce personal aptitudes. The investment shall upgrade sports facilities and gyms attached to schools to ensure an increase in the educational offer and promote an increase in school time.				
		Q2 2026		At least 230 400 Sqm built or renovated to be used as gyms or sports facilities attached to school National register of school buildings and data deriving from the GPU monitoring of , valid on the national three-year program
Investment 3.3: School building security and structural rehabilitation plan The main objective of the measure is to contribute to climate recovery by enhancing school buildings' safety and energy consumption. In particular, the measure shall contribute to the improvement of energy classes and leading to lower consumption and CO2 emissions as well as to increase structural safety of buildings. Particular attention shall be paid to the most disadvantaged areas with the aim of tackling and eliminating economic and social imbalances. The investment shall not include the procurement of natural gas boilers.				

Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
		Q2 2026		At least 2 784 000 Sqm of school buildings are restored. With the plan for structural and energy redevelopment for school buildings, it is expected to redevelop a total surface of 2 784 000 Sqm, corresponding to at least to 2 100 school buildings.
Reform 1.7: Reform of student housing regulation and investment in student housing The reform has the objective of encouraging private entities to set up student accommodation facilities, with the Ministry of University and Research contributing for a portion of the renting revenues for the first three years of operation of the structures. The aim is to triple available places for out-of-school students from 40 thousand to over 100 thousand by 2026. The envisaged investment aims at ensuring a widespread access to housing facilities so that a reasonable number of students may afford advanced education in their preferred field and location regardless of their socio-economic background.				
	960	Q2 2026	1/3/10	It aims to add 65,500 of sleeping accommodations to the current 40,000, thus significantly reducing Italy's gap with the EU average regarding the share of students provided with housing facilities (18% against the current 3% in Italy). The investment shall not include the procurement of natural gas boilers.
MISSION 5 COMPONENT 2: Social infrastructures, families, communities and third sector				
Investment 6 - Innovation Programme for Housing Quality The objective of this measure is to build new public housing accommodations and redevelop degraded areas, mainly focusing on green innovation and sustainability. The investment shall provide support to: (I) redevelop, reorganize and increase the offer for public housing; (II) regenerate areas, spaces and public and private properties; (III) improve the accessibility and safety of urban areas and the provision of services; (IV) develop participatory and innovative management models to support social and urban welfare.				
		Q1 2026		Support to at least 10 000 housing units supported (in terms of both construction and rehabilitation). The satisfactory fulfilment of the target also depends on the satisfactory fulfilment of a secondary target that is covering at least 800,000 squared meters of public spaces.
Investment 7 – Sport and Social Inclusion The objective of this measure is to regenerate urban areas focusing on sport facilities, in order to promote social inclusion and integration, especially in the most deprived areas of Italy. The funded projects shall support: (I) construction and regeneration of sports facilities, located in disadvantaged areas of the country including metropolitan suburbs; (II) the distribution of sports equipment for the disadvantaged areas; (III) the completion and adaptation of existing sports facilities such as:(for examples: functional recovery, restructuring, extraordinary maintenance, removal of architectural barriers, and energy efficiency).				
	350	Q2 2026	4/10	At least 100 interventions related to the contracts concerning sport facilities. The satisfactory fulfilment of the target also depends on the satisfactory fulfilment of a secondary target: the interventions completed shall cover an area of at least 200,000 squared meters.
MISSION 6 COMPONENT 1: Proximity networks, facilities and telemedicine for territorial healthcare assistance				
Investment 1.1: Community Health Houses to improve territorial health assistance. The investment project consists in the establishment and operationalisation of at least 1 250 Community Health Houses, through the activation, development and aggregation of primary care services and implementing (energy efficient) assistance delivery centres for an integrated response to care needs.				
	1600	Q2 2026	2/10 (LOAN)	The investment project consists in the establishment and operationalisation of at least 1 250 Community Health Houses, through the activation, development and aggregation of primary care services and implementing (energy efficient) assistance delivery centres for an integrated response to care needs.

EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT TO ACCOMPANY COUNTRY PROFILES

READ THE FULL STUDY ON WWW.RENOVATE-EUROPE.EU

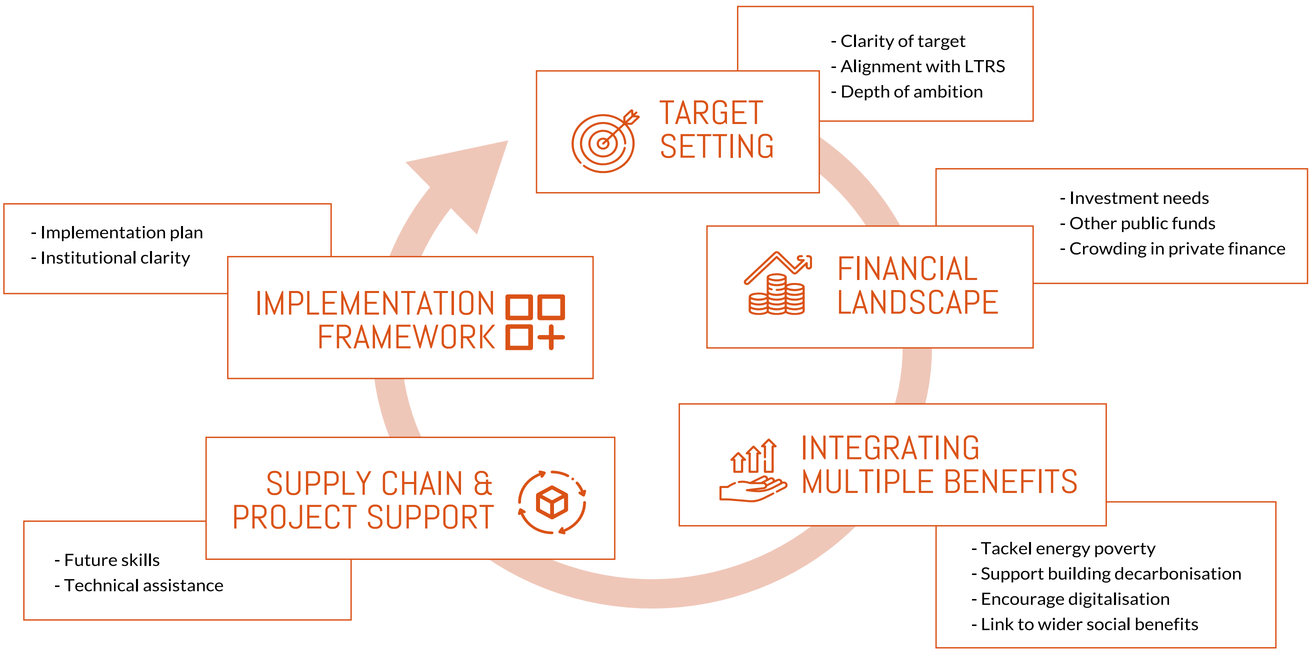
ABOUT THIS STUDY

This Study assesses the buildings-related elements of the National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs) in 18 Member States[1]: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain[2]. 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 18th 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 2 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

FINANCING

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

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

SUPPORT

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

IMPLEMENTATION

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

RENOVATE EUROPE

Extracted from the E3G/Renovate Europe Study
on National Recovery & Resilience Plans
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