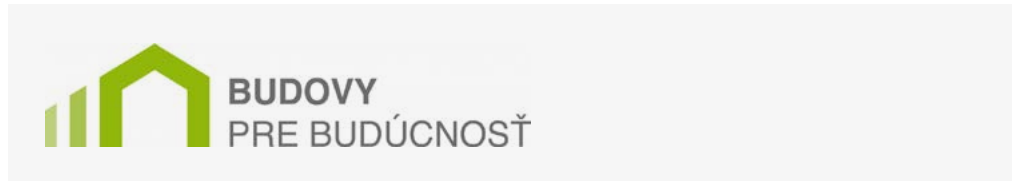


RENOVATE2RECOVER: HOW TRANSFORMATIONAL ARE THE NATIONAL RECOVERY PLANS FOR BUILDINGS RENOVATION?

NATIONAL PARTNER:



COUNTRY:



OVERVIEW:



Slovakia's Country Profile is based on information provided by Renovate Europe's Slovakian National Partner: [Budovy pre budúcnosť](#) ([Buildings for the Future](#)). It focuses on the buildings elements in Slovakia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) endorsed by the Commission in June 2021.

The plan allocates significant funding to energy efficiency improvements, which will contribute to addressing the renovation investment gap in the country and serves as a good example of integrating renovation within wider policy priorities. To support implementation, the plan or alternative support measures should target further technical assistance and upskilling of the construction labour force.

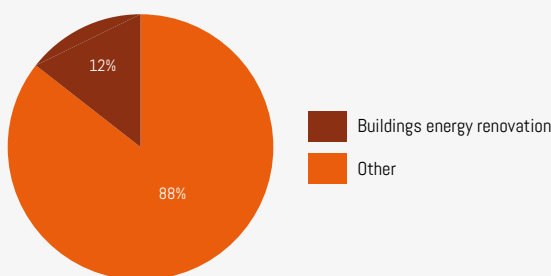


BUILDINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PLAN

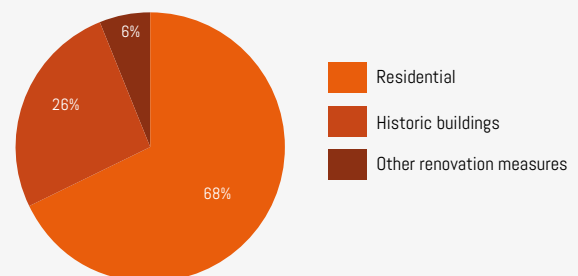


Slovakia's final NRRP amounts to a total of €6.6bn. In the earlier draft, €700m were allocated to a specific Building Renovation component of the plan. That value increased to €728m (11%) in the final NRRP, of which €528m is allocated to energy efficiency in single family homes and €200m for renovation of historical public buildings. The plan also contains significant funding for modernisation of public services like education, healthcare and the judiciary. Approximately €48m of it is tagged as climate-related renovation investment, including €17.8m for renovation of hospitals and medical service stations, €700k for centres for health and social community care for mental health, €18m for courts, €10m for police force buildings, and €1.2m for fire stations. A significant construction programme for new public buildings is also foreseen, including €817m (~12% of total) allocated to new hospitals, which will be required to achieve 'BREEAM Excellent' certification. Further €130m are allocated to other building-related climate measures. However, it is unclear whether these will fund new-builds or renovations. Altogether this brings total building investment to €1.7bn (26%).

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% of residential sector renovations were 'medium' depth and 0.1% 'deep' renovations based on 2012-16 data and on the basis of renovated floor area. In the non-residential sector only 3.4% medium, and 0.5% deep. Lack of technical assistance for homeowners and municipalities is one of the main challenges to increasing 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



Slovakia's NRRP sets the goals of renovating at least 30,000 single-family buildings (1.5% of dwellings) and at least 117,000m² of historic public buildings by 2026 achieving at least 30% primary energy savings. Individual renovations are expected to deliver at least a 30% reduction of primary energy demand, although there is no clear target for achieving an overall level of energy savings across all measures. NRRP objectives are directly linked to Slovakia's Long-Term Renovation Strategy. Measures include energy performance improvements through building fabric upgrades, energy use optimisation, and the installation of renewable energy sources. Energy efficiency improvements will be verified by energy certificates. Projects are expected to support holistic measures including mitigation and adaptation, and water storage systems (in the case of single-family homes).

FINANCIAL LANDSCAPE AND PERSPECTIVE



Slovakia's [Long-Term Renovation Strategy](#) (LTRS) lays out cumulative investment needs of €13.5bn until 2030, €22.2bn until 2040, and €22.8bn until 2050. This is indicative of a total investment need of €6.85bn to 2026, with NRRP funding contributing around €776m for renovation. There are no explicit mentions in the NRRP of other European or national funds being used to complement its investments. Funding will be provided mostly in the form of grants, with voluntary energy performance contracting available for public building renovations with the aim to encourage private finance. There is an intention to provide soft loans to co-finance or pre-finance the renovation of single family homes for low income households.

MULTIPLE BENEFITS AND INTEGRATION



Energy poverty is addressed through targeted marketing activities and technical assistance in regions with a high incidence of energy poverty. Renovation elements aim to support decarbonisation through the integration of renewables and intelligent building management systems, including digitalisation and automation elements. All measures within building investment require that at least 70% (by weight) of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste produced on site is ready for re-use, use, recycling, and further recovery of the material. Measures to improve the quality of the indoor environment will also be supported alongside climate change adaptation measures such as rainwater capture, green roofs, and others. The renovation of public sector buildings is expected to contribute to other objectives including inclusive education, modern and affordable healthcare, and the fight against corruption and money laundering. The Energy Efficiency First Principle is not mentioned.

SUPPLY CHAIN AND PROJECT SUPPORT



Supporting measures like technical assistance, upskilling for energy professionals and project pipelines development are important elements to support the uptake of energy efficiency improvements. Slovakia's NRRP allocates €21m for technical assistance associated with renovation measures for the residential sector, which will support the creation of administrative centres including regional one-stop-shops. At present, basic upskilling activities are carried out within architects and civil engineering chambers. Further programmes for upskilling are not part of the plan, risking a shortage of qualified construction workers to deliver renovation ambitions.

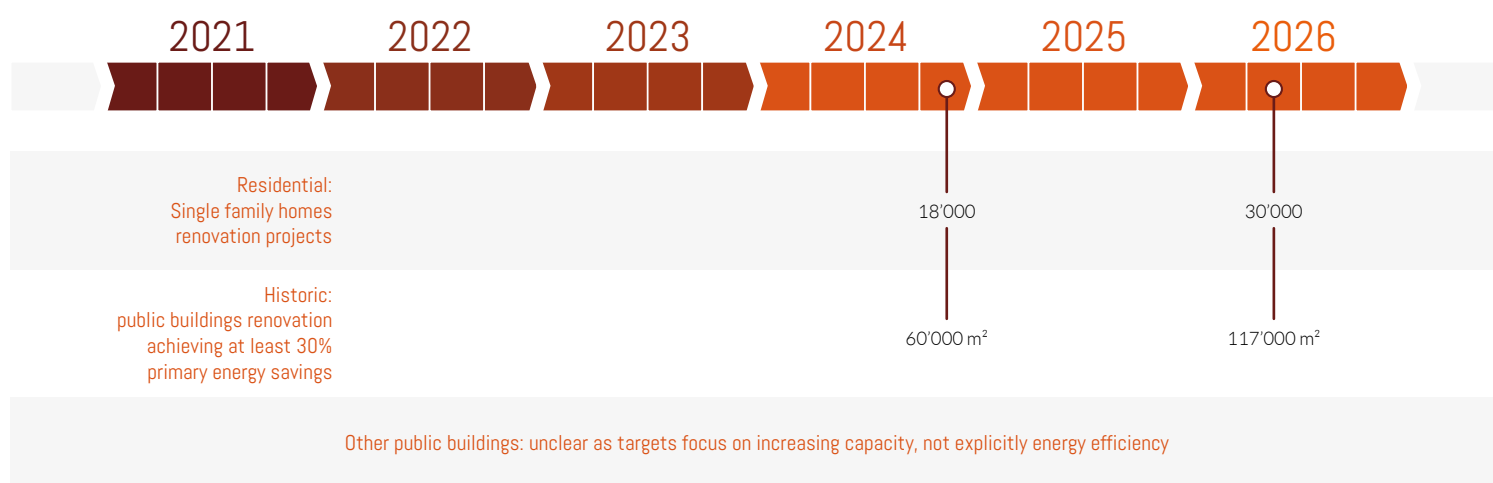
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



According to the Plan, the year 2021 will be used to prepare the scheme and its technological and administrative support, IT systems, and implementation plans. Slovakia's NRRP outlines interim milestones for residential sector renovation and historic public buildings. The Plan includes proposed reforms to create a single 'delivery body' which is expected to support implementation within the residential sector. The Ministry of Finance is the coordination body for the NRRP in general, but each ministry is responsible for investment within their public policy area and oversees implementation.



TRACKING/ TIMELINE TO 2026



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT DURING IMPLEMENTATION

The NRRP offers an opportunity for Slovakia to further increase its ambition in terms of rate and depth of renovation. To achieve this, it could:

- ▶ Strengthen the monitoring and implementation framework by setting interim targets for public sector buildings (historic public buildings and wider public sector)
- ▶ Allocate other funding to address the risk of shortage of qualified construction workers necessary for implementation.
- ▶ Use other finding to strengthen technical assistance, identified as key barrier to increasing depth and rate of renovation.

NOTE

The survey was complemented with a targeted desk-based review of Slovakia'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 draft Plan from March 2020.

Relevant extracts from the Commission Staff Working Document and the Council Implementing Decision for the Slovak 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
COMPONENT 2: RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS				
According to the Slovak National Energy and Climate Plan and the Long-term renovation Strategy for Buildings, reaching the 2030 and 2050 EU emission reduction objectives requires a significant shift from the implementation of partial to medium (30-60% primary energy savings) and deep (over 60%) renovation of buildings. This component of the Slovak recovery and resilience plan aims at reduction of energy consumption by pursuing a comprehensive renovation of family houses, public historic and listed buildings. It combines measures to improve energy performance of buildings by achieving at least 30% of primary energy savings with measures to foster climate adaptation (such as installing green roofs, water retention system). The component contributes to the climate and environmental objectives, while boosting the recovery and competitiveness of the construction sector by creating more jobs, in particular for SMEs at local level.				
Reform 1: The harmonisation of support mechanisms for the renovation of family houses.				
The objective of the reform is to map, align and bring together different support schemes, to uniform and streamline the renovation process, and to provide incentives to owners for implementing a wider range of renovation measures. Design of the support schemes, criteria and conditions as well as implementation steps shall be outlined in the implementation plan to be published by Slovak Environmental Agency by 30 September 2022. To ensure effective and timely implementation, capacities of the Slovak Environmental Agency shall be strengthened. In the implementation phase, house owners shall be reached out to through a communication campaign and to-be-established regional offices as well as by providing a technical assistance and consultation.				
Launch of implementation plan		Q3 2022	3	The implementation plan shall map different support schemes and harmonise them. It shall detail preparation for the start-up of the scheme, timetable and its administration as well as the monitoring of the reconstruction and verification of energy savings primarily by energy performance certificates, or other corresponding documents. The schemes shall be designed to incentivize on an average at least 30% primary energy savings
Launch of the support schemes		Q3 2022	3	The schemes to mobilise energy savings and green renovation shall be designed and launched in line with the measures and schedule adopted by implementation plan. Respective calls will be published by the Slovak Environmental Agency at a website
Investment 1: Improving energy efficiency of family houses.				
The investment is targeted to the owners of older family houses. In addition to traditional energy savings measures such as thermal insulation, window replacement, the mechanism shall enable replacing inefficient heat and hot water sources with high efficiency installations or installing new renewable energy devices. Where possible, measures to increase climate resilience of buildings (such as vegetation roofs, rainwater capture) shall apply. To mobilise the comprehensive and green renovation, support schemes shall include a combination of mandatory and optional part. A financial contribution of owners is expected. Energy savings shall be verified primarily through energy performance certificates or other corresponding documents.				
Investment measures linked to renovation of buildings shall comply with DNSH requirements, including, the prevention and recycling of construction and demolition waste and the boiler replacement scheme, which shall be a small part of the overall renovation programme. RRF financed investments shall not provide the support of biomass boilers. The implementation of the investment is expected to start at the latest by 30 September 2022 and shall be completed by 30 June 2026.				
	506,0 + 22,0 (admin costs)	Q4 2024	7	18 000 single family houses shall be renovated in line with the requirements of the support schemes
		Q2 2026	10	In total 30 000 single family houses shall be renovated in line with the requirements of the schemes
Reform 2: Increasing transparency and streamlining decisions of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic.				
The reform aims at improving quality and efficiency of the decision-making process of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic by developing three methodologies to: 1) classify the monuments endowment, 2) set objective criteria by which Monuments Board makes decisions and 3) quantify the costs associated with the interventions of the Monuments Board				
In addition, the objective is to reform the mapping of state-owned monuments by assessing their technical, construction and energy-related aspects. The reform shall facilitate investment decisions on renovation with a view to preserving the monumental value as well as improving energy efficiency, where applicable.				
		Q4 2023		Based on standardised methodologies, at least 1000 construction passports shall be issued by the Monument Board to provide diagnoses of the technical as well as energy aspects of the relevant state-owned monuments to facilitate renovation decisions.
Investment 2: Renovation of historical and listed public buildings.				
Historical and listed public buildings are among the worst energy performing buildings and require a tailored-made approach to preserve and protect their cultural value and heritage. The objective of the investment is to improve the energy performance and structural conditions of the historical and listed public buildings while protecting its historical and cultural values and improving accessibility of the buildings. The investment is expected to result in renovation of around 100 buildings and shall be accompanied by an information campaign. Energy savings shall be monitored and verified through energy performance certificates.				

Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
	200,1	Q4 2024	7	Of the overall objective is to renovate 66 000m ² , at least 60 000 m ² of historic and listed public buildings, are renovated in line with the requirements of the open call, which shall define conditions to achieve on an average at least 30% primary energy savings
		Q2 2026/ 30 June 2026	10	Of the overall objective is to renovate 130 000m ² , at least 117 000 m ² of historic and listed public buildings, are renovated in line with the requirements of the open call, which shall define conditions to achieve on average at least 30% primary energy savings
Administrative cost	5,4	30 June 2026		
Information campaign	1,0	30 June 2026		

COMPONENT 6: ACCESSIBILITY, DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

The objective of the Component is to improve accessibility and inclusiveness of mainstream pre-school and school education in Slovakia. The Component will improve access to pre-primary education by ensuring that children aged 5 years old shall have place in the pre-school system and by introducing the legal entitlement to pre-primary education for 4- and 3-year olds.

Reform 1:1.Ensuring conditions for the implementation of compulsory pre-primary education for children from the age of 5 and introducing a legal entitlement to a place in kindergarten or other pre-primary education providers from the age of 3

	39,3 (only partly for renovation)	Q4 2025	9	The objective is to provide at least 12 352 places in the facilities while achieving on average at least 30% of primary energy savings in the renovated premises.
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COMPONENT 7: EDUCATION FOR THE 21.CENTURY

Investment 2: Completion of the school infrastructure.

The first part of the investment aims to eliminate all the two-shift schools in Slovakia that may contribute to better integration for pupils from disadvantage backgrounds. The investments may take the form of expanding existing capacities, renovating and building new premise in 49 schools that currently pursue the two-shifts classes. Renovation of building shall be subject to achieving on average at least 30% of primary energy savings , to be monitored by energy saving certificates.

Schools	12,3	Q2 2026	10	The objective is to eliminate the current two-shift operation in 49 schools. There shall be a specific call for double shifts schools to build new premises or make reconstructions of the premises which are not fit to serve pupils.
School libraries	0,3	Q4 2024	7	Of the overall objective is to establish or renovate 211, at least 200 libraries are built or renovated

COMPONENT 8: IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF SLOVAK UNIVERSITIES

Investment 1: Investment support for the strategic development of universities.

Investments shall underpinned primarily reform 5 targeted at mergers of universities' excellence potential. The investments may be channeled through two different schemes. The first one that support projects for the development of research, education and accommodation infrastructure with high added value for excellent research such as: upgrading existing or new spaces for the concentration of excellent research and doctoral studies, including foreign researchers, upgrading existing or new spaces for practical teaching in professional bachelor courses, removing the barriers and digitization.

	63,0	Q2 2026	10	The objective is 291.830m ² but at least 262.647 m ² university area shall be reconstructed including dormitories in universities, with primary energy savings of more than 30 % to be monitored by energy saving certificates.
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COMPONENT 11: MODERN AND ACCESSIBLE HEALTHCARE

Investment 2: New hospital network – construction, reconstruction and equipment

The objective of the investment is to upgrade the current infrastructure and to build the new one to be compatible with the requirements of modern health systems and contribute to the hospital network.

Building shall meet high energy efficiency requirements for the new hospitals and obtain certificate Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM). For the renovated building 30% of primary energy savings is to be achieved

Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
Hospital beds	692,1 + 17.4	Q4 2025	6/ 9	<p>Overall objective 2,666 new hospital beds, of which at least 2400 beds shall be made available, broken down:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. at least 870 beds in completely new hospitals at full fitness out* level in buildings meeting the energy efficiency requirements of the 25ter intervention field certified BREEAM (the objective is 968 beds) 2. at least 1 035 beds in completely new hospitals at “gross construction” level** in buildings meeting the energy efficiency requirements of intervention field 25ter certified BREEAM (the objective is 1 150 beds) 3. At least 495 beds in hospitals after major renovation to full fitness out*** in buildings meeting the energy efficiency requirements of intervention field 26bis (objective is 548 beds) <p>*** Extensive renovation to full fitness out-reconstruction of a large part of buildings, insulation, roofs, windows, doors, lighting, replacement of technological equipment (heating, wiring, electricity, lifts). The reconstruction shall reorganise the hospital's internal processes and rehabilitate technical equipment. The reconstruction of building shall be subjected to the primary energy savings of more than 30 % to be monitored by energy saving certificates.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the preparation and implementation of these projects, the special Agency shall be established.</p>
Ambulance stations	0,8	Q2 2025	8	<p>The aim is to build or reconstruct the locations of the ambulance stations that shall be located in the new network of the ambulance services. — The constructed settlements shall be located in buildings meeting the energy efficiency requirements of intervention field 26bis (at least 30 % energy savings compared to current status). —New settlements shall be housed in buildings which, in accordance with the regulation in force from 1.1.2021, must comply with energy efficiency class A0.</p>

COMPONENT 12: HUMAN, MODERN AND ACCESSIBLE MENTAL HEALTH CARE

Investment 3: Building psycho-social centres

A total of 38 centres shall be established.

Investment 4: Completing the psychiatric stationary network

A total of 15 stationary facilities shall be constructed.

Investment 5: Establishment of specialised centres for autism spectrum disorders

A total of 3 new diagnostic-intervention centres for people with autism spectrum disorders shall be established.

	0,7	Q4 2025	9	Entry into use of 56 community-based health and social care centres: 38 psycho-social centres, 15 day-time stationary facilities and 3 facilities for autistic type disorders.
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Investment 7: Humanisation of institutional psychiatric care

The investment's objective is a renovation of institutional psychiatric facilities to improve the conditions for hospitalization. This shall be achieved by reducing the number of patients per room with independent sanitary facilities. The overall patient capacity shall remain unchanged. Another measure shall be the replacement of enclosure beds by secured isolation rooms.

A total capacity for 244 patients shall be subject to renovation. In the case of building renovations, the minimum objective is to achieve an average primary energy saving of 30%.

The implementation of the investment shall be completed by 31 December 2025.

C12.I7b – Humanisation of institutional psychiatric care – energy efficiency renovation costs	2,1	Q4 2025	9	Completed reconstruction of rooms in 2-bed rooms in institutional psychiatric care with sanitary facilities and replacement of enclosure beds with isolation rooms.
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COMPONENT 13: ACCESSIBLE AND HIGH-QUALITY LONG-TERM SOCIO-HEALTH CARE

Investment 1: Enhancing community-based social care capacities

Expand the capacity of community-based care and outpatient facilities, allowing patients to be transferred from large-scale facilities to smaller community-type facilities, providing additional capacity to new beneficiaries, and reducing the burden on informal carers.

Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR million)	Deadline	Instalment	Milestone/ target
	12	Q2 2026	10	Of the overall objective to create 1480 places in community-based facilities (of which 1000 places) and low-capacity health-social care facilities (of which 480 places) combined, at least 1400 new places shall be created, by constructing new buildings and by renovating existing buildings. Community-based facilities mainly refer to family housing facilities with a capacity of up to 12 places each. Health-social care facilities shall have a capacity of up to 30 places each.
		Q2 2024		In the case of building renovations, the minimum objective is to achieve an average primary energy saving of 30%.
Investment 2: Extension and renewal of after-care and nursing capacities				
		Q1 2025		Investment in the physical and technical equipment of 91 new and existing home nursing agencies. It will support the establishment of at least 11 new ones and the re-equipment of at least 80 existing home nursing agencies.
		Q2 2026	10	At least 650 after-care beds shall be created by utilizing freed up capacities of chronic and acute care following the optimisation of the hospital network. After-care beds will serve to treat patients after hospitalisation in acute beds
Investment 3: Enhancing and restoring palliative care capacities				
		Q3 2025		This investment comprises the creation of at least 270 beds by construction of new hospices (20 beds on average) and reconstruction of existing hospices. Hospices will be used for long-term palliative care for patients whose condition or family situation does not allow for palliative treatment at home.
		Q1 2025		As part of this investment in the physical and technical equipment of new and existing mobile hospices, at least 20 new mobile hospices and at least 6 existing ones will be supported. In the case of building renovations, the minimum objective is to achieve an average primary energy saving of 30%.
COMPONENT 15: JUDICIAL REFORM				
Investment 1: Buildings for the reorganised court system				
Reorganising the judicial map, requires some new buildings, and currently available court buildings require thorough renovation or adaptation. This investment shall expand capacity or upgrade existing or, where appropriate, build or procure new suitable premises for key courts in the new judicial map.				
	18,0	Q4 2024	7	Of the overall objective to reconstruct 86000 square metres of court buildings, at least 77500 square metres shall be reconstructed with a view to modernising and increasing their capacity as a result of the increase in judicial staff and judges in the merged judicial districts. The design documentation for reconstructions shall be prepared by Q2/2022.
COMPONENT 16: FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND MONEY LAUNDERING, SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION				
Investment 2: Equipping and digitalising the police force				
	10,1	Q4 2024	7	Of the overall objective to renovate 49 965 square metres of building floor area, at least 45 000 square metres in police buildings shall be renovated to reduce their energy intensity. At least 5 buildings will be renovated by Q4/2023. Technical, material and spatial provision of criminal analysis units, criminal technology services and environmental crime units according to the material inventory of Q4/2024.
Investment 3: Modernisation of the fire and rescue system				
	1,2	Q2 2026	10	Completion of construction works for at least 4 new firefighting stations and the reconstruction of at least 3 existing firefighting stations. Renovations shall achieve on average at least 30 % primary energy savings.

EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT TO ACCOMPANY COUNTRY PROFILES

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

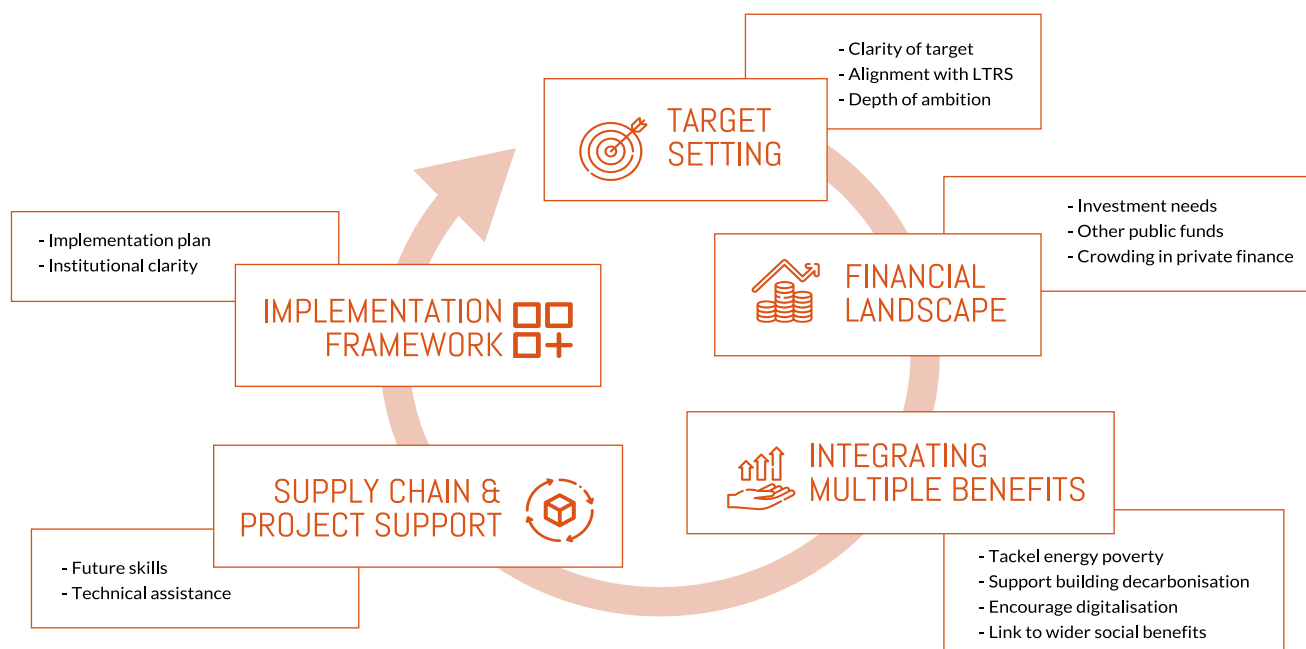
ABOUT THIS STUDY

This Study assesses the buildings-related elements of the National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs) in 18 Member States¹: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain². 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.

RENOVATE² 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