



Italian Recovery and Resilience Plan
#RestartingItaly



Overview

Overall structure of the Plan - impact on growth, employment and public finances



Overview

The Italian Recovery and Resilience Plan combines an ambitious **reform agenda** with an unprecedented **investment programme**, with a strong **co-ownership** by Regional and Local Authorities (in charge of the implementation of **about 40% of the investments** funded by the Recovery and Resilience Facility).

Three overarching goals:

- Repairing the economic and social damage of the pandemic crisis
- Helping to address the structural weaknesses of the Italian economy
 - Wide and continuing territorial disparities
 - Low female labour force participation rate
 - Weak productivity growth
 - Delays in the adaptation of technical skills, education and research
- Achieving the green transition

Italy is the first beneficiary, in absolute terms, of the two main NGEU instruments, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and REACT-EU. The RRF allocates resources amounting to EUR **191.5 billion**, to be used over the period 2021-2026, of which **68.9 billion** are **grants**.

Italy also intends to make full use of its own financing capacity through the **RRF loans (122.6 billion)**.

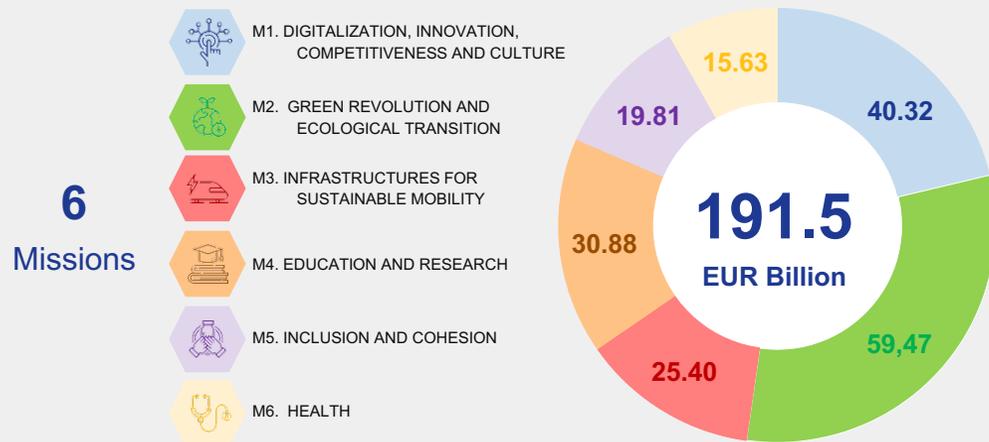


Outline of the Plan

The Italian National Recovery and Resilience Plan sets out an investment package encompassing **6 policy areas** (*missions*) and **16 actions**. It is underpinned by an ambitious reform agenda, with **4 major reforms** in the fields of **public administration, justice, simplification** of legislation, and **competition**. Each mission combines investments and sector-specific reforms, to enhance the impact of each project on growth and potential output.

The Plan is consistent with the six **NGEU pillars** and outpaces the **RRF requirements** for the **twin transitions** (digital quota of 20%; green quota of 37%). About **40% of the resources** (EUR 82 billion) are earmarked for the **Mezzogiorno**, leveraging complementarities with the Structural Funds 2021-2027 and with the React-EU programme.

Destination of RRF Resources to the six Missions of the Plan



Destination of RRF Resources to core priorities



The Plan is strongly geared towards **gender inclusion** and support to education, training and employment of the **youth**. **10% of the resources** are devoted to **social cohesion**.

Indirect environmental impacts have been assessed and **impact factors** have been minimized in line with the principle of “*do no significant harm*” (**DNSH**) inspiring the whole NGEU.



Outline of the Plan - combining investment and reforms

Six Missions....

 1. Digitalization, innovation, competitiveness and culture

 2. Green Revolution and ecological transition

 3. Infrastructures for Sustainable Mobility

 4. Education and Research

 5. Inclusion and Cohesion

 6. Health

Overall investment
€235,12 bln

RRF
€191,5 bln

+
REACT-EU

€13 bln

+
Complementary
Fund

€30,62 bln

... dealing with three horizontal issues

Gender Inequality

Youth Inclusion

Territorial gaps

High share of
investment



Implementation



Enabling Reforms

Integrated approach between the the RRF (EUR 191.5 billion) and the National Complementary Fund (EUR 30.62 billion)

- Same **targets** and **conditionalities**
- Same **enabling procedures** in the RRF and in the Complementary Fund
- **Milestones & Targets** for each and every project
- Projects financed under the Complementary Fund will be subject to the **same monitoring** as those of the RRF
- **Funding complementarities** (e.g.: EUR 4.7 billion for the energy retrofitting of buildings, EUR 4.48 billion for the Plan Transition 4.0 and EUR 1 billion additional resources the Space Economy under the National Complementary Fund)



Outline of the Plan - Combining European and National Resources

 Digitalization, innovation, competitiveness and culture	PNRR	ReactEU	Complementary Fund	Total
Digitalization, Innovation & Security in Public Administration	9.75	-	1.40	11.15
Digitalization, Innovation & Competitiveness in Production	23.89	0.80	5.88	30.57
Tourism & Culture 4.0	6.68	-	1.46	8.13
Total Mission 1	40.32	0.80	8.74	49.86
 Green Revolution and ecological transition				
Sustainable Agriculture & Circular Economy	5.27	0.50	1.20	6.97
Ecological Transition & Sustainable Mobility	23.78	0.18	1.40	25.36
Energy Efficiency & Building Refurbishment	15.36	0.32	6.56	22.24
Environment and Water Resources Protection	15.06	0.31	-	15.37
Total Mission 2	59.47	1.31	9.16	69.94
 Infrastructures for Sustainable Mobility				
Investment in Rail Network	24.77	-	3.20	27.97
Transport Intermodality and Integrated Logistics	0.63	-	2.86	3.49
Total Mission 3	25.40	-	6.06	31.46
 Education and Research				
Strengthening Education and Training: from Kindergarten to Universities	19.44	1.45	-	20.89
From Research to Business	11.44	0.48	1.00	12.92
Total Mission 4	30.88	1.93	1.00	33.81
 Inclusion and Cohesion				
Employment Policies	6.66	5.97	-	12.63
Social Infrastructures, Families, Communities & Third Sector	11.17	1.28	0.34	12.79
Measures for Territorial Cohesion	1.98	-	2.43	4.41
Total Mission 5	19.81	7.25	2.77	29.83
 Health				
Proximity Networks, Structures and Telemedicine for Territorial Healthcare	7.00	1.50	0.50	9.00
Innovation, Research & Digitalization of the National Health Services	8.63	0.21	2.39	11.23
Total Mission 6	15.63	1.71	2.89	20.23
OVERALL FUNDING	191.50	13.00	30.62	235.12

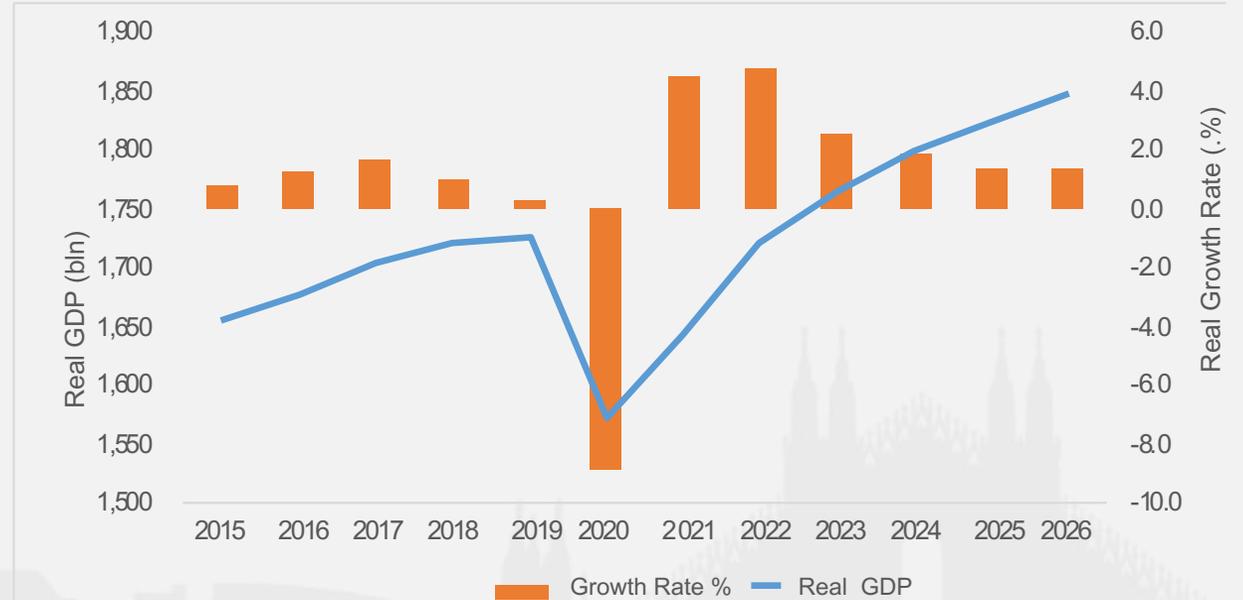
Aside the RRF funds (EUR 191.5 billion), the Italian Recovery Plan will be able to tap a National Complementary Fund (EUR 30.62 billion), bringing total resources to € 235.12 billion over the 2021-2026 period, of which, some € 169 billion will be additional. These resources will be compounded by € 15 billion from other components of NGEU, such as REACT-EU.



Estimated impact on the business cycle

Supporting cyclical recovery

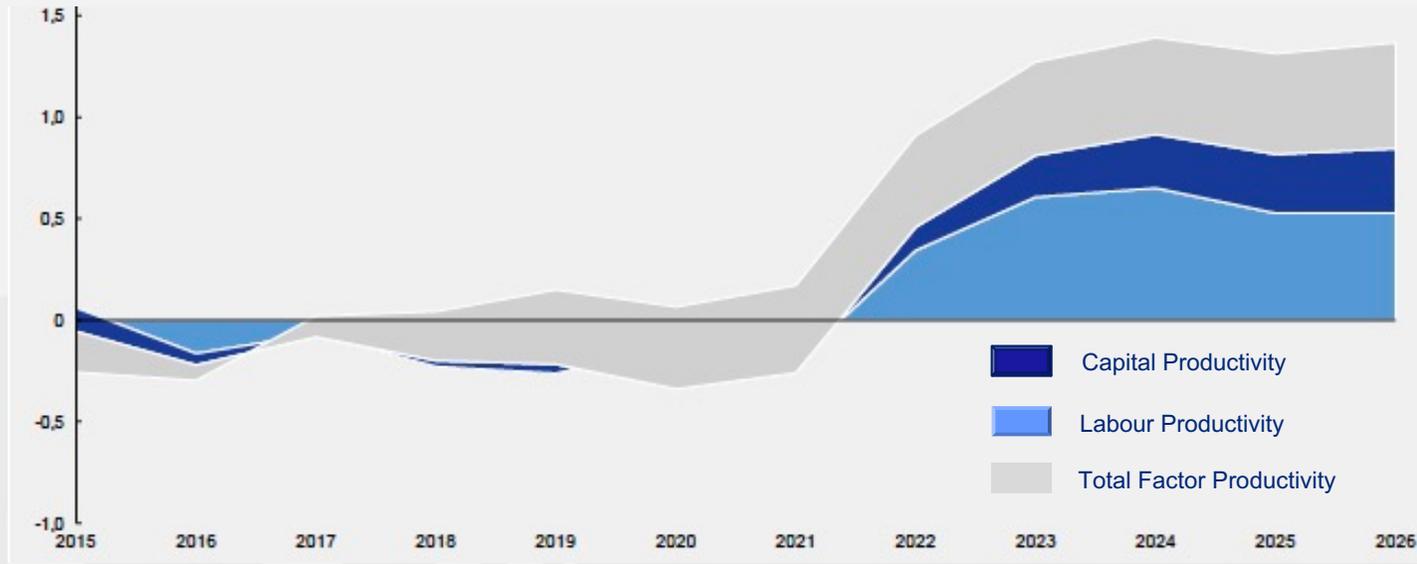
- Italian GDP should already approach its 2019 pre-pandemic level **by the end of 2022**.
- After the 8.9 percent drop recorded in 2020, Italian GDP would recover by **4.5 percent** in 2021 and **4.8 percent** in 2022 and then grow by 2.6 percent in 2023 and 1.8 percent in 2024.
- **Such growth rates have never been experienced in the last decade.**



Estimated impact on potential growth and employment

Increasing potential output and total factor productivity

- Increased productivity through innovation, digitalisation and investment in human capital
- **Potential growth** expected to rise by **0.5%** as a result of planned expenditure, and by a **further 0.3%** as a result of reforms.
- The pre-pandemic potential output was considered to be 0.6%. In 2026, **potential output is expected to rise up to 1.4%**.
- GDP in 2026 will be **3.6 percentage points** higher than in the baseline scenario
- Employment will be **3.2 percentage points** higher than in the baseline scenario for the last three years of NGEU (2024-2026).
- **Unemployment rate is expected to reach 7.1%** in 2026 as a result of both investments and reforms.



Unveiling the Plan: the Reform Agenda

Contribution to the achievement of Country Specific Recommendations and to EU
flagship areas for investment and reforms



Compliance with the 2019 and 2020 Country Specific Recommendations on Italy



Public Finances

2020

CSR 1: "take all necessary measures to effectively address the pandemic, sustain the economy and support the ensuing recovery"

2019

CSR 1: "Ensure a nominal reduction of net primary government expenditure of 0,1 % in 2020, corresponding to an annual structural adjustment of 0,6 % of GDP"



Competition

2020

CSR 3: "Ensure effective implementation of measures to provide liquidity to the real economy, including to SMEs, innovative firms and the self-employed, and avoid late payments"

2019

CSR 3: "Address restrictions to competition, particularly in the retail sector and in business services, also through a new annual competition law"



Reform of Public Administration

2020

CSR 4: "Improve the effectiveness of public administration"

2019

CSR 3: "Improve the effectiveness of public administration, including by investing in the skills of public employees, by accelerating digitalisation, and by increasing the efficiency and quality of local public services"



Reform of Justice

2020

CSR 4: "Improve the efficiency of the judicial system"

2019

CSR 4: "Reduce the length of civil trials at all instances by enforcing and streamlining procedural rules (...) with a special focus on insolvency regimes. Improve the effectiveness of the fight against corruption by reforming procedural rules to reduce the length of criminal trials"



Education & Research

2020

CSR 2: "Strengthen distance learning and skills, including digital ones"

2019

CSR 2: "Improve educational outcomes, also through adequate and targeted investment, and foster upskilling, including by strengthening digital skills"



Infrastructure & Investment

2020

CSR 3: "Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on clean and efficient production and use of energy, research and innovation, sustainable public transport, waste and water management as well as reinforced digital infrastructure"

2019

CSR 3: "Focus investment-related economic policy on research and innovation, and the quality of infrastructure, taking into account regional disparities"



Health

2020

CSR 1: "Strengthen the resilience and capacity of the health system, in the areas of health workers, critical medical products and infrastructure. Enhance coordination between national and regional authorities"

2019

///



Inclusion and Cohesion

2020

CSR 2: "Provide adequate income replacement and access to social protection, notably for atypical workers. Mitigate the employment impact of the crisis, including through flexible working arrangements and active support to employment"

2019

CSR 2: "Ensure that active labour market and social policies are effectively integrated and reach out in particular to young people and vulnerable groups. Support women's participation in the labour market, including through access to quality childcare and long-term care"



Contribution of the Plan to EU flagship areas for investment and reforms

POWER UP: Clean Technologies and Renewables

- Increase by 3.5 GW of installed production capacity by renewables (agrivoltaic; energy communities; offshore)
- Deployment of 1 GW electrolytic capacity

RENOVATE: Energy Efficiency of Buildings

- Tax incentives to increase the energy efficiency of private and public buildings (renovation of about 100,000 private buildings/year, for a total area of 36 million square meters/year and expected energy savings for 667 KtonCO₂ /year)
- Energy efficiency for public housing

RECHARGE & REFUEL: Sustainable Transport & Charging Stations

- Deployment of 3.4 million electric charging infrastructures
- Deployment of 40 hydrogen charging stations for road transport, and of 9 charging stations for railway transport

CONNECT: Roll-out of Rapid Broadband Services

- Ultrabroadband connections across the whole country by 2026
- Ensuring 1Gbps connection to around 8.5 million entities, 9,000 school buildings and 12,000 healthcare services

MODERNISE: Digitalisation of Public Administration

- Upgrading of digital services to citizens (40 million users of digital identity platforms) and of digital payments (adoption of the B2C platform PagoPA by 14.000 local entities)
- Creation of a single digital Healthcare roster

SCALE-UP: Data Cloud Capacities and Sustainable Processors

- IPCEI Fund (EUR 1.5 bln additional resources) will support new European projects, also in the semiconductor industry.
- 10% of the Plan Transition 4.0 (EUR 14 bln budget) will be devoted to purchases of intangible digital assets (cloud; big data).

RESKILL AND UPSKILL: Education and Training to support digital skills

- Digital Civil Service and upgrading of STEM skills in secondary education (370.000 classes and 150.000 teachers by 2023-2024 academic year).



Unveiling the Plan : an ambitious Reform Agenda

The Plan includes an ambitious reform agenda, aimed at reducing bureaucratic burdens and removing the constraints that have hitherto slowed down investments or reduced their productivity. As such, they are expressly connected to the general objectives of the PNRR, contributing to their realization.

To this end, the Plan includes three different types of reforms:

1. **Horizontal reforms**, cross-cutting to the six Missions of the Plan, aimed to improve the business climate. The government intends to implement two major “context” reforms: **public administration** and **justice**.
2. **Enabling reforms**, to facilitate the implementation of the Plan and to maximize impact on investment by removing administrative, regulatory and procedural barriers. The plan foresees two major enabling reforms: **simplification** of legislation (such as the procurement code) and promotion of **competition**.
3. **Sectoral reforms**, embedded within the six individual Missions, to improve regulatory regimes in all 16 actions of the Plan, strengthening their project management (such as streamlining authorisations for renewables deployment, simplifying safety procedures for the use of hydrogen, or improving the contract program with the State Railways).

Furthermore, the Government plans further **accompanying reforms** which, although not included in the scope of the Plan, must be considered concurrent to the achievement of its goals, such as the reforms for the rationalization and fairness of the tax system and for the extension and strengthening of the social safety nets.

The **tax reform** will be drafted in the second half of 2021 and address all aspects of taxation, starting from the personal income tax. It will be linked to European and global initiatives in areas such as environmental taxes and the taxation of multinationals. Tax collection mechanisms will also be enhanced.



Context Reforms: Public Administration

The public administration reform improves administrative capacities both at central and local level; it modernizes procedures for the selection, training and skilling of civil servants; it encourages administrative procedures' simplification and digitisation. The reform is aimed at fostering digital services in the areas of identity, authentication, health and justice. The main comprehensive objective is cutting the regulatory burdens currently borne by businesses and citizens in terms of costs and time waste.

Challenges

Absence of generational turnover and skills (blocking turnover in recent years, aging and reduction of the workforce, complex selection mechanisms)

Low investment in human capital (inadequate and fragmented training, careers based only on length of service)

Regulatory stratification and **low digitization** (both central and local)

Reforms

Access

(Recruitment)

Good Governance

(Simplification)

Skills

(career development and training)

Digitization

Investment

Single Recruitment Platform
HR Management Toolkit

Task Force simplification,
digitization e monitoring

Training courses and vouchers,
Communities of Practice

Large-sized Administrations
Reform of independent evaluation
boards and performance
evaluations

Mid-sized Administrations
Strengthening of administrative
capacities

Small-sized Administrations
Single Digital Access Point



Context Reforms: Justice

The **reform of justice** is meant to address the structural nodes in both civil, fiscal and criminal proceedings and to review the organization of judicial offices.

1. **Civil justice** (timeframe: 2021-2022): both first and second instance trial procedures are simplified; Digital proceedings are implemented; measures are foreseen to reduce tax litigation (through Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms) and to strengthen enforcement and executive actions.
2. **Fiscal Justice** (timeframe: 2021-2022): measures are foreseen to reduce the burden of pending complaints at the Supreme Court (backlog of over 50.000 cases in December 2020) and to speed up judicial review.
3. **Criminal justice** (timeframe: 2021-2022): reform of the investigation and preliminary hearing phases; incentives for the use of alternative procedures; make the prosecution and access to trial debates more selective; fix the terms for proceedings' duration.

The reform operates mainly through two pillars:

- **Digitization and reorganization:** Targeted and temporary recruitment to eliminate the burden of arrears and pending cases, and to complete the digitization of the archives; strengthening of the «Ufficio del Processo»;
- **Revision of the regulatory and procedural framework:** Increased use of alternative dispute resolution procedures; Simplification of the interventions on the different stages of the process.

The reform is consistent with the 2019 and 2020 Country Specific Recommendations (2019: “*Reduce the length of civil trials at all instances by enforcing and streamlining procedural rules*”).



Enabling Reforms: Simplification and Competition

Administrative and regulatory simplification

- The reform aimed at **streamlining and simplifying legislation** intends to repeal or amend laws and regulations which have a negative impact on the daily lives of citizens, businesses and public authorities.
- The better regulation effort encompasses public contracts, public investment, regional development and territorial cohesion, environmental protection, urban planning and regeneration, or providing scope for fraud or corruption.
- A **Recovery Procurement Platform** will strengthen e-procurement capacities of contracting authorities.

Competition Policy

- In the framework of the **2021 annual Bill on Market and Competition**, the Government will introduce new measures to improve business activities in strategic sectors (digital and telecommunication infrastructure, ports management).
- In the framework of the **2022 annual Bill on Market and Competition**, new regulations will be introduced for electricity networks deployment, large hydro and natural gas concession contracts. A reform of public concession contracts for motorways is also expected for the 2024 Annual Bill.
- The Government is also committed to mitigate the negative social effects of these measures and to strengthen regulatory mechanisms, with a focus on public utilities, health and environmental concerns.



Unveiling the Plan: Investment Projects

Overview of the main investment projects in the six Missions of the Plan



Overview of investment projects with transnational impact (selection)



Mission 1: Digitalization, Competitiveness, Culture, Tourism

New Plan Transition 4.0 (EUR 13.38 bln): increasing fixed industrial investment for the Digital Transition for 15,000 companies



Mission 2: Green Transition

Hydrogen (EUR 3.19 bln): use of hydrogen in hard-to-abate sectors (steel, refining); hydrogen valleys and reconversion of old industrial areas (up to 1-5 MW for each site); 40 filling stations for heavy-duty transport (Brenner Green Corridor; Turin-Trieste motorway)



Mission 3: Infrastructures for Sustainable Mobility

High speed cross-border connections (EUR 8.57 bln): Verona-Brenner; Vicenza Crossing; Liguria-Alps
Port development: Genoa (EUR 0.5 bln); Trieste (EUR 0.4 billion); electrification of docks at Ten-T ports (EUR 0.7 billion)



Mission 4: Education & Research

IPCEI Fund: increase by EUR 1.5 bln of resources to support Italian participation in IPCEIs (hydrogen, cloud, connectivity)
Horizon Europe Partnerships (EUR 0.2 bln) on HPC, key digital technologies, clean energy transition, blue economy, innovative SMEs



Mission 5: Inclusion & Cohesion

Special Economic Zones: Infrastructure investments (EUR 0.63 bln) to improve connectivity with SNIT and TEN-T Networks



Mission 6: Health

Biomedical Research (EUR 0.52 bln) in the fields of rare diseases, highly disabling diseases, and proof of concept development



Mission 1: Digitalisation, Innovation, Competitiveness and Culture

Commitments: 49.86 bln (40.32 bln RRF; 0.8 React EU; 8.74 Complementary Fund)

Headline goal: to promote and support digital transformation and industrial innovation; to invest in tourism and culture

Main actions:

- **Ultrabroadband network deployment**, with a complete national coverage in 2026. RRF Funds will be used to bring 1 Gbps connectivity to 8.5 million entities, 9,000 school buildings, and 12,000 healthcare facilities, and to ensure 5G connectivity across TEN-T networks (2,000 km) and roads (10,000 km).
- **Digitization of public administration** and strengthening digital skills (including cloud migration, digital services to citizens, e-procurement)
- Incentives for digital transition and digital skills in the private sector. Under **“Transition 4.0”** (EUR 13.38 bln), around 15,000 companies are expected to profit from the tax credit for 4.0 tangible and intangible assets.
- Support to **high-tech industrial projects** (EUR 0.34 bln) **and semiconductors**
- Capital enhancement and incentives to facilitate the **participation of SMEs in global supply chains**, and investment in the digital and green transitions
- **Space Economy**, Earth Observation, Space Access, In-Orbit Economy
- **Tourism 4.0:** Relaunching tourism through digitization (digital tourism hub)
- Refinancing of the **Tourism Fund** (EUR 150 mln) to support high-end hospitality
- **Enhancement of cultural sites** and of historical gardens, improving the attractiveness of villages in internal areas
- **Cultural and Creative Industry 4.0:** investing in Cinecittà Studios, digitizing cultural and creative industries
- *(by the Complementary Fund): EUR 1.46 bln investment for 14 major cultural sites (i.a. Venice Biennale, Old Port of Trieste, Reggio Calabria Waterfront, historical railways, European Information and Cultural Library)*

ACTIONS AND RRF RESOURCES (EUR BLN)



40.32

Bln EUR

M1C1 - DIGITALISATION, INNOVATION AND SECURITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 9.75

M1C2 - DIGITALISATION, INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVENESS IN PRODUCTION 23.89

M1C3 - TOURISM AND CULTURE 4.0 6.68



Mission 2: Green Revolution and Ecological Transition

Commitments: 69.94 bln (59.47 bln RRF; 1.31 React EU; 9.16 Complementary Fund)

Headline goal: improving sustainability by ensuring a fair and inclusive transition

Main actions:

- **Renewables (EUR 5.9 bln):** achieving 2 GW of agrivoltaic production capacity; self-production in rural areas and off-shore power generation (490 GWh/year), increasing biomethane reconversion to 2.3-2.5 bln cubic meters, streamlining authorisation procedures
- **Hydrogen (EUR 3.19 bln):** Support of hydrogen production, distribution, research, use in industry and transport (5 GW electrolyzation capacity up to 2030): use of hydrogen in *hard-to-abate sectors* (steel, refining, chemicals); *hydrogen valleys* and reconversion of decommissioned industrial areas (capacity up to 1-5 MW for each site); deployment of 40 filling stations for heavy-duty transport (Brenner Green Corridor; Turin-Trieste motorway); hydrogen testing along 6 regional railways; creation of a research network on production, storage and transport, fuel cells, resilience of infrastructure; streamlining authorisation procedures
- **Sustainable Mobility (EUR 8.58 bln):** Bus fleet renewal for local transport (5,540 units); electric charging stations in motorways (7,500 units) and urban areas (13,755); bike lanes (570 km in urban areas; 1,250 km of bike routes for tourism); Rapid Mass Transport in urban areas (216 km of new tramlines, metros, trolleybuses)
- **Smart grids (EUR 4.11 bln):** Improving capacity (4.000 MW), reliability, safety and flexibility
- **Industrial and research leadership in the green transition value chains (EUR 2 bln):** development of European value chains in batteries cell production and hydrogen; Green Transition Fund and support for start-ups and venture capital.
- Investments and reforms for **circular economy (EUR 5.27 bln)**, to achieve: 55% recycling of electrical waste and electronic equipment; 85% recycling in paper and cardboard industry; 65% recycling of plastic waste; 100% reuse in textile industry through *Textile Hubs*
- **Energy efficiency (EUR 15.36 bln):** tax incentives for private housing refurbishment (renovation of about 100,000 private buildings/year, for a total area of 36 million square meters/year and expected energy savings for 667 KtonCO2 /year)
- **Water resources and environmental protection (EUR 15.06 bln)**

ACTIONS AND RRF RESOURCES (EUR BLN):



59.47

Bln EUR

M2C1 - CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

5.27

M2C2 - RENEWABLES, HYDROGEN, NETWORKS AND SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

23.78

M2C3 - ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND BUILDING REFURBISHMENT

15.36

M2C4 - ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION

15.06



Mission 3: Infrastructures for Sustainable Mobility

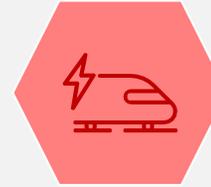
Commitments: 31.46 bln (25.40 RRF; 6.06 Complementary Fund)

Headline goal: development of a modern, digital and sustainable transport infrastructure, connecting all Italian Regions.

Main Actions:

- **High-speed / high capacity projects in Southern Italy (EUR 4.64 bln):** Salerno-Reggio Calabria; Naples-Bari; Palermo-Catania-Messina
- **High speed cross-border connections in Northern Italy (EUR 8.57 bln):** Verona-Brenner, with an increase of daily capacity up to 400 trains; Brenner Green Corridor (EUR 0.1 bln); Brescia-Verona-Vicenza crossing; Liguria-Alps
- Introduction of the **European Rail Transport Management System (EUR 2.97 billion)**, full interoperability with European rail networks and optimisation of network capacity and performance
- Modernisation and upgrading of **regional railway lines**
- Upgrading of **rail hubs** serving urban areas
- **Investments in port development, logistics and maritime transport:** construction of the new port of **Genoa** (EUR 0.5 bln); modernization of the Port of **Trieste** (EUR 0.4 billion); electrification of docks at **Ten-T ports** (Cold Ironing Plan, EUR 0.7 billion); energy efficiency and waste management in ports (**green ports**, EUR 0.3 billion); increase in **port capacity** in Venice, La Spezia, Naples and Cagliari (EUR 0.2 billion)
- Digitalisation for **better logistics** and road safety
- Digital platforms for local public transport (Mobility as a Service, EUR 0.04 bln)
- Sustainable mobility in smaller islands
- **Fleet renewal** in the Strait of Messina to reduce emissions

ACTIONS AND RRF RESOURCES (EUR BLN):



25.40
Bln EUR

M3C1 - INVESTMENT IN RAIL NETWORK

24.77

M3C2 - TRANSPORT INTERMODALITY AND INTEGRATED LOGISTICS

0.63



Mission 4: Education & Research

Commitments: 33.81 bln (30.88 bln RRF; 1.93 React EU; 1.0 Complementary Fund)

Headline goal: to achieve a knowledge-based economy by strengthening the education & research ecosystem, digital and STEM skills, and technology transfer

Main Actions:

- Strengthening of research structures and **creation of national R&D champions on key enabling technologies (EUR 1.6 bln)** on big data, climate and energy, quantum computing, biopharma, agritech, fintech, digitalization of industry, sustainable mobilities, cultural heritage, biodiversity
- **Fund for the National Research Programme 2021-2027 (EUR 1.8 bln)** to finance **5,350 research projects** in: health; humanities and inclusion; social systems security; digital, industry, aerospace; climate, energy, sustainable mobility; agriculture, environment
- **Fund for projects by young researchers** (EUR 0.6 bln) to support 2,100 grants
- **IPCEI Fund:** increase by EUR 1.5 bln of the Fund set-up by the Budget Law 2020 (EUR 0.1 bln) to support Italian participation in Important Projects of Common European Interest (hydrogen, cloud, connectivity)
- **Horizon Europe Partnerships** (EUR 0.2 bln) on high performance computing, key digital technologies, clean energy transition, blue economy, innovative SMEs
- **Integrated system of research and innovation infrastructures** (EUR 1.58 bln) to connect universities and private entities (30 new projects)
- Strengthening of the **National Innovation Fund** (EUR 0.3 bln) to support 250 innovative start-ups (EUR 0.7 billion new financing)
- **Doctoral programmes:** reform of «*Dottorati di ricerca*», increase of Doctoral positions by 3,000 units, activation of three new cycles from 2021
- **School 4.0:** wired and innovation-oriented schools (transformation of 100,000 classes into connected learning environments and wiring of 40,000 schools)
- **Strengthening STEM education** and creation of three Teaching and Learning Centres to improve digital teaching skills
- **Capacity increase for kindergartens**, early childhood education and care services (152,000 units for children 0-3 years and 76,000 for 3-6 years)
- **Refurbishment of school buildings** (2.4 million square meters)
- **Vocational education** and technical institutes - ITS (2,345 units, for a total investment of EUR 1.5 bln)

ACTIONS AND RRF RESOURCES (EUR BLN)



30.88

Bln EUR

M4C1 - STRENGTHENING EDUCATION AND TRAINING: FROM KINDERGARTEN TO UNIVERSITIES

19.44

M4C2 - FROM RESEARCH TO BUSINESS

11.44



Mission 5: Inclusion & Cohesion

Commitments: 29.83 bln (19.81 bln RRF; 7.25 React EU; 2.77 Complementary Fund)

Headline goal: facilitating participation in the labour market; strengthening active labour market policies and vocational training; supporting women empowerment; fostering social inclusion.

Main Actions:

- **Active labour market policies** and training (EUR 4.40 bln):
- Strengthening of public **employment centres** (EUR 0.6 bln):
- **Dual vocational training** (EUR 0.6 bln): decrease of skill mismatch and support to learning on-the-job programs
- **Women entrepreneurship** (EUR 0.41 bln): strengthening the Women Entrepreneurship Fund and support of corporate projects, set-up of a national system of certification of gender parity
- Strengthening **social services** and actions for **vulnerable people (EUR 1.45 bln)**
- **Urban regeneration (EUR 9.02 bln)** for municipalities over 15,000 inhabitants, social housing and integrated urban plans for the suburbs of metropolitan cities
- Infrastructure investments for **Special Economic Zones (EUR 0.63 bln)** and connectivity with SNIT and TEN-T Networks. Creation of a Digital *One stop Shop* for Special Economic Zones.
- National strategy for **Inland Areas (EUR 0.83 bln)**
- **Universal civil service** (EUR 0.65 bln)

ACTIONS AND RRF RESOURCES (EUR BLN)



19.81

Bln EUR

M5C1 - EMPLOYMENT POLICIES 6.66

M5C2 - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES, FAMILIES, COMMUNITIES AND THIRD SECTOR 11.17

M5C3 - MEASURES FOR TERRITORIAL COHESION 1.98



Mission 6: Health

Commitments: 20.23 bln (15.63 bln RRF; 1.71 React EU; 2.89 Complementary Fund)

Headline goal: to strengthen prevention and health services in the territory, modernise and digitise the healthcare system and ensure fair access to care

Main Actions:

- Widespread **proximity assistance** and primary/intermediate care (activation of 1,288 Community Homes and 381 Community Hospitals)
- **Home as a first place of care** (e.g. enhancement of home care to reach 10% of the +65 age population), telemedicine (e.g. televisit, remote monitoring) and remote assistance (activation of 602 Territorial Operations Centres)
- Update of **diagnostic and treatment equipment** (purchase of 3,133 new large equipment) and infrastructure (with anti-seismic adaptation interventions in hospital facilities)
- Strengthening the **technological infrastructure** and **tools for data collection**, processing and analysis (Electronic Health Roster)
- **Training programmes** for medical and administrative staff (900 general practitioner scholarships, training activities involving up to 290,000 participants by 2026)
- **Biomedical Research** (EUR 0.52 bln) in the fields of rare diseases, highly disabling diseases, and *proof of concept* development

ACTIONS AND RRF RESOURCES (EUR BLN)



15.63

Bln EUR

M6C1 - PROXIMITY NETWORKS, STRUCTURES AND TELEMEDICINE FOR TERRITORIAL HEALTHCARE

7.00

M6C2 - INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND DIGITALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

8.63



Flagship projects for the Mezzogiorno

Southern Italy suffers from lower GDP per capita, lower productivity and poorer infrastructure. Between 2008 and 2018, annual expenditure for public investment was reduced from EUR 21 billion to just over 10 billion.

The Italian Plan earmarks about **40% of the resources** geographically allocated specifically for the **Mezzogiorno**, to promote territorial rebalancing. With a total allocation of EUR **82 billion**, projects related to Southern Italian Regions will be related mainly to infrastructures, education and research, inclusion and cohesion, representing a common feature in all the six missions of the Plan:

- **Digitalization, innovation, competitiveness and culture:** 14.58 billion (**36.1%** of funds allocated to the Mission)
- **Green revolution and ecological transition:** 23.00 billion (**34.3%**)
- **Infrastructure for sustainable mobility:** 14.53 billion (**53.2%**)
- **Education and research:** 14.63 billion (**45.7%**)
- **Inclusion and Cohesion:** 8.81 billion (**39.4%**)
- **Health:** about 6 billion, on the basis of regional distribution (**35/37%**)

Almost 60% of the Italian allocations in the REACT-EU Programme will also be devoted to Southern Italy.

<p style="text-align: center;">Connectivity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">High speed railways Ports Digitalization Roads in inland Italy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Services</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kindergarten Plan and full time schooling Strengthening social infrastructures Employment policies</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Investment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reform of Special Economic Zones Innovation ecosystems Mediterranean Energy Hub</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sustainability</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Circular economy Environment and water resources Energy transition and sustainable mobility</p>



Thanks for your attention

