BRIEFING

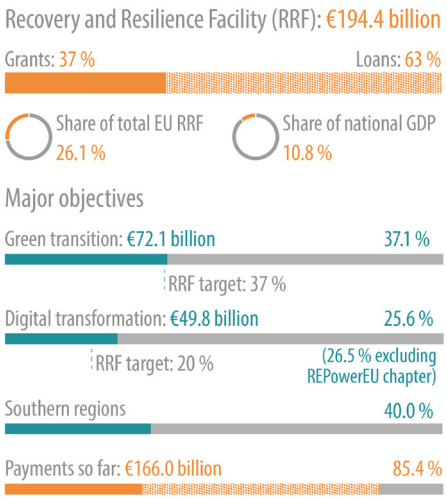
Next Generation EU (NGEU) delivery – How are the Member States doing?

European Parliament

Italy's National Recovery and Resilience Plan

Latest state of play



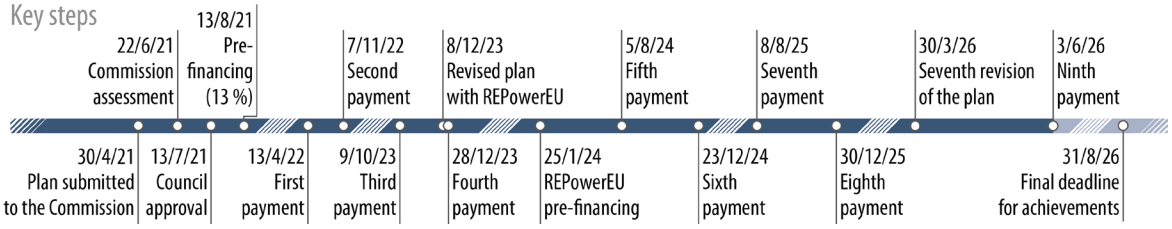


Overall resources

In absolute figures, Italy's national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) is the largest national plan under the Next Generation EU (NGEU) instrument. It is endowed with EU resources worth €71.8 billion in grants and €122.6 billion in loans, jointly representing 26.1 % of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), or 10.8 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019).[1] Launched in 2021, the plan underwent seven revisions, of which the second in December 2023 added an energy-focused REPowerEU chapter and the latest was adopted in March 2026. The €194.4 billion allocation[2] finances a vast programme of reforms and investment that aims to promote economic recovery, while addressing several structural weaknesses and pursuing major objectives such as the green and digital transitions.

Italy has so far received 85.4 % of the resources (€166 billion in pre-financing and nine payments for both grants and loans); this is above the EU average (73.8 %). The payments were linked to the achievement of 72 % of all the milestones and targets in the plan (the EU average is 58 %). Aimed at streamlining and simplifying the plan, the latest two revisions of November 2025 and March 2026 have introduced many changes to measures included in the ninth and the tenth instalments, such as removing 10 measures that cannot be completed by the August 2026 deadline, introducing 10 new measures, scaling up seven existing measures, increasing the use of financial instruments (through which almost €24 billion will now be channelled), and modifying the distribution of milestones and targets. As a result of the changes, the NRRP contribution to the green transition has decreased to 37.1 %, while the expenditure linked to the digital target has been strengthened, reaching 26.5 % of the plan excluding the REPowerEU chapter. On 4 June 2026, Italy announced the request for a further technical revision concerning 90 measures and shifting resources worth €2.1 billion. By 28 February 2026, Italy had spent 58.4 % of the EU resources of its NRRP (€113.5 billion).

A major advocate of creating a common EU recovery instrument, the European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on its implementation and scrutinises the European Commission's work.



This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States.

EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service

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Country-specific challenges

In the context of the European Semester, the Council adopts country-specific recommendations (CSRs), providing Member States with policy guidance on how to boost jobs, growth and investment, while maintaining sound public finances. NRRPs under the RRF must help effectively address at least a significant subset of challenges identified in the 2019-2020 CSRs.

Figure 1 – Breakdown of funding by mission



The European Commission groups the CSRs issued to Italy in 2019 and 2020 in 12 broad categories: (i) Public finances and taxation; (ii) Labour market and social policies; (iii) Education and skills; (iv) Healthcare; (v) Research and innovation; (vi) Digital infrastructure; (vii) Energy, resources and climate change; (viii) Transport; (ix) Business environment and competition; (x) Public administration; (xi) Justice system and anti-corruption framework; and (xii) Financial markets and access to finance.

In 2020, the Council recommended that Italy take all necessary measures to effectively address the pandemic, sustain the economy and support the ensuing recovery. Investment should be focused on the green and digital transition, notably 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, to ensure the provision of essential services. The quality of infrastructure and support for research and innovation need to be upgraded, notably in southern regions, and the resilience and capacity of the health system should be strengthened. The Council also recommended, when economic conditions allow, the pursuit of fiscal policies aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring debt sustainability, while enhancing investment.

Various CSRs relate to productivity, a factor that different analyses have identified as a major hindrance to long-term economic growth in the country. Relevant challenges ascertained for the Italian economy include inefficiencies in the tax system, which should shift taxation away from labour, and in the labour market, which is characterised by high long-term unemployment. A comprehensive strategy should support and increase women's participation in the labour market. The high share of young people (aged 15 to 29) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEETs) points to the need for improvements in education and training outcomes. Other challenges concern the effectiveness of the public administration, which requires investment in skills, digitalisation, and quality of local public services, and the efficiency of the justice system with its negative impact on the business environment. Other recommendations focus on improving framework conditions for competition and boosting non-banking access to finance for firms.

Under the 2026 European Semester, the country report noted that the implementation of the NRRP has progressed steadily, with a growing number of reforms and investments already fulfilled and delivering real results on the ground. Among the achievements of the plan, the European Commission highlighted improvements in administrative capacity, active labour market and skills policies, renewables permitting, digital and inclusive education, and territorial healthcare. Overall, measures supported by the RRF are contributing to tackling various challenges identified in the CSRs, but further efforts are needed. In the 2026 CSRs, Italy was recommended to ensure continuity of reforms and investments implemented under the RRF, while accelerating implementation of cohesion policy programmes.

Objectives and structure of the plan

On 30 April 2021, Italy submitted its €191.5 billion NRRP to the European Commission. Following its December 2023 revision, the Italian NRRP is now worth €194.4 billion and covers one additional field of intervention or mission (the REPowerEU chapter focused on energy). The successive revisions, the latest two of which were adopted in November 2025 and March 2026, have confirmed the overall allocation. Figure 1 above provides the current breakdown of funding by mission.

In line with RRF provisions, the plan's **objectives** are to: (i) help Italy recover from the severe socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; (ii) contribute to addressing structural weaknesses of

the Italian economy (i.e. low productivity growth; significant and persistent gaps in territorial development; women's low participation in the labour market; delays in digitalisation, education and research systems); and (iii) focus on the three strategic axes agreed as common challenges at EU level (digitalisation and innovation; ecological transition; and social inclusion).

Addressing the seven flagship areas for investment and reforms identified by the Commission for the RRF, the Italian NRRP is structured around seven fields of intervention ('missions') and includes 17 components, each to be implemented through a mix of investments and reforms. The December 2023 revision introduced the REPowerEU chapter, while modifying or adding a total of 145 measures and shifting various resources. The subsequent revisions of May 2024, November 2024 and June 2025 replaced one measure no longer achievable, amended 101 measures to implement better alternatives, and modified 10 measures that were partially no longer achievable. The revision of November 2025 was extensive, introducing modifications to 174 measures across all of the plan's missions because of objective circumstances. Overall, 20 measures were amended because they were partially no longer achievable due to changes in market conditions (7), lack of demand (8), high inflation (4) and extreme weather events (1). Another 134 measures were amended to implement better alternatives, with most of those modifications (83) aimed at reducing administrative burden and simplifying implementation. In addition, the revision removed 10 measures under Missions 2, 3 and 7. The resources freed up by the removal of some measures and the decrease in the level of implementation of others have been used to add 10 new measures across the entire plan except Mission 6, while increasing the level of implementation of seven existing measures. The March 2026 revision amended 27 measures to implement better alternatives, and another 13 measures that were partially no longer achievable. Table 1 below shows how the current plan compares with the initial one. The objectives of the **seven missions** are as follows.



1. '**Digitalisation, innovation, competitiveness, culture and tourism**' aims to strengthen the Italian public administrations' administrative capacity at central and local levels, support the digital transformation and the innovation of the production system, and invest in the competitiveness and resilience of two key sectors for the Italian economy, namely the tourism industry and the creative and cultural sector.



2. '**Green revolution and ecological transition**' seeks to increase the sustainability and resilience of the Italian economy, by supporting a fair and inclusive transition. Relevant measures relate to sustainable mobility, the production and use of renewable energy, energy efficiency of private and public buildings, the circular economy, and management of water and waste as well as hydrogeological risks.



3. '**Infrastructures for sustainable mobility**' focuses on developing and reinforcing a high-speed rail network connecting all Italian regions, strengthening the regional network and improving the competitiveness and sustainability of Italian ports. Relevant initiatives should support modal shifts from road and air to rail, by improving rail capacity, connectivity and quality of service in key connections.



4. '**Education and research**' aims to promote a knowledge-intensive, competitive and resilient economy, by strengthening the entire education and training system, enhancing digital and STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) skills, and supporting research activities and technology transfers.



5. '**Inclusion and cohesion**' seeks to enhance employment opportunities, as well as social and territorial cohesion. Its measures are designed to facilitate participation in the labour market, strengthen active labour market policies and vocational training, support women's empowerment and foster social inclusion.



6. '**Health**' seeks to strengthen prevention and health services in Italy, modernise and digitalise the healthcare system and ensure fair access to care, with a view to responding to the increasing demand for healthcare stemming from the country's demographic and epidemiological trends.



7. '**REPowerEU**' focuses on accelerating the green transition, improving the regulatory framework that enables the roll-out of renewable energy sources, and meeting immediate security of energy supply needs in line with REPowerEU objectives. The November 2025 revision introduced several changes to the chapter, including the removal of Investment 6 (Cross-border electricity interconnection projects between Italy and neighbouring countries). As a result, the resources devoted to REPowerEU decreased by €4 billion (-35.5 % on 2023), which was moved to other components.

Table 1 – Components of Italy's NRRP

Mission (M)	Component (C)	RRF resources (€ billion)	Share	Change vs initial plan (%)
Mission 1: Digitalisation, innovation, competitiveness, culture and tourism	M1C1. Digitalisation, innovation and security in the public administration	9.58	4.9 %	-1.5 %
	M1C2. Digitalisation, innovation and competitiveness in the production system	27.89	14.3 %	+16.7 %
	M1C3. Tourism and culture 4.0	5.84	3.0 %	-12.6 %
Mission 2: Green revolution and ecological transition	M2C1. Circular economy and sustainable agriculture	10.15	5.2 %	+92.7 %
	M2C2. Renewable energy, hydrogen, grid and sustainable mobility	21.81	11.2 %	-8.3 %
	M2C3. Energy efficiency and renovation of buildings	15.49	8.0 %	+0.8 %
	M2C4. Protection of land and water resources	9.59	4.9 %	-36.3 %
Mission 3: Infrastructures for sustainable mobility	M3C1. Investments in the rail network	23.99	12.3 %	-3.1 %
	M3C2. Intermodality and integrated logistics	0.95	0.5 %	+51.4 %
Mission 4: Education and research	M4C1. Strengthening the provision of education services: from crèches to universities	19.23	9.9 %	-1.0 %
	M4C2. From research to business	10.81	5.6 %	-5.5 %
Mission 5: Inclusion and cohesion	M5C1. Employment policies	7.02	3.6 %	+5.4 %
	M5C2. Social infrastructure, households, the community and the third sector	7.54	3.9 %	-32.8 %
	M5C3. Special interventions for territorial cohesion	1.71	0.9 %	-13.5 %
Mission 6: Health	M6C1. Local networks, facilities and telemedicine for local healthcare	7.75	4.0 %	+10.7 %
	M6C2. Innovation, research and digitalisation of the national health service	7.88	4.1 %	-8.7 %
Mission 7: REPowerEU	M7C1. REPowerEU chapter	7.21	3.7 %	NEW
	Total	**194.44**	**100.0 %**	**+1.5 %**

Source: Compiled by the author, based on European Commission data, including SWD(2021) 165 and SWD(2023) 392.

Overall, the plan exceeds the expenditure targets for climate action and the digital transition, devoting respectively €72.1 billion (37.1 %) and €49.7 billion (25.6 %)[3] to these objectives. In addition, the NRRP identifies **three horizontal priorities** (**youth**, **gender equality** and **territorial cohesion**) for all missions, in line with the Italian economy's specific challenges. Earmarking 40 % of its resources for southern regions, the NRRP should help Southern Italy reduce its gap with the rest of the country.

Reforms

The Italian NRRP stresses that reforms are an essential part of it and a catalyst for its implementation. Three broad categories of reforms are identified.

1. **Horizontal or context reforms** include various structural initiatives in two broad areas – public administration and the justice system – that are meant to improve the

equity, efficiency, competitiveness and business environment of the country. They address several structural weaknesses, such as an ageing and understaffed public administration and lengthy proceedings in the justice system. Reforms of civil and criminal procedures, tax courts, and public employment are examples in this category.

2. **Enabling reforms** concern other cross-cutting initiatives that support the implementation of all of the plan's missions, by promoting competitiveness and reducing administrative, regulatory and procedural red tape. Examples are initiatives to reduce payment times by the public administration and the annual adoption of a law for competition to review regularly the state of legislation and remove possible regulatory constraints on the competitiveness and functioning of the markets.
3. **Sectoral reforms** support investment under individual missions of the NRRP. They aim to improve the efficiency of the respective regulatory and procedural frameworks.

Overall, the latest revision lists **69 reform measures** (+10 as compared with the initial plan, of which five are under REPowerEU), attributing each of them to an individual mission (see Table 2). Financial costs and resources are linked to some of the reforms, particularly under Missions 5 and 4.

Table 2 – Reforms to receive support under Italy's NRRP

	Mission 1	Mission 2	Mission 3	Mission 4	Mission 5	Mission 6	Mission 7
No of measures	21	14	10	12	5	2	5
Examples of reform measures	- Information and communications technology (ICT) procurement - Tax administration - Spending review framework - Civil justice - Criminal justice - Industrial property system	- Energy efficiency measures - Green hydrogen incentives - Waste management - Water network	- Contract approval procedures for railway system - National logistics for ports - Bridges: risk and safety assessment	- Technical/ vocational schools - Teacher recruitment system - research and development (R&D) support measures	- Active labour market and training policies - Special Economic Zones governance - Plan against undeclared work	- New governance for research and care institutes - New strategy for the national healthcare system	- Streamlining permitting procedures for renewable energy at central and local level - Plan for new skills: transitions

Investment

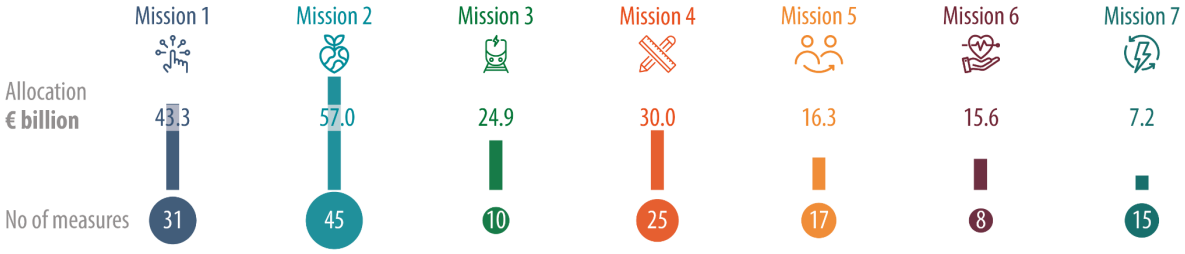
Over the 1999-2019 period, a relatively low level of investment, particularly in the public sector, is deemed to be one of the factors that hindered the growth of the Italian economy.[4] The NRRP's investment component seeks to address this challenge, financing **151 measures** that should help to increase the country's growth potential in the long term. Table 3 below provides an overview of resources for investment measures with examples of activities for each mission. The total amounts per mission include resources allocated to reform measures (for example, €4.58 billion linked to active labour market and training policies under Mission 5).

Following the latest revisions, the measure 'Transition 4.0' for the digital transformation of businesses has become the largest under the Italian plan, since its total resources exceed €18 billion when taking into account the additional allocation granted for its scale-up. It aims to incentivise private investment in assets and activities supporting digitalisation through a tax credit scheme.

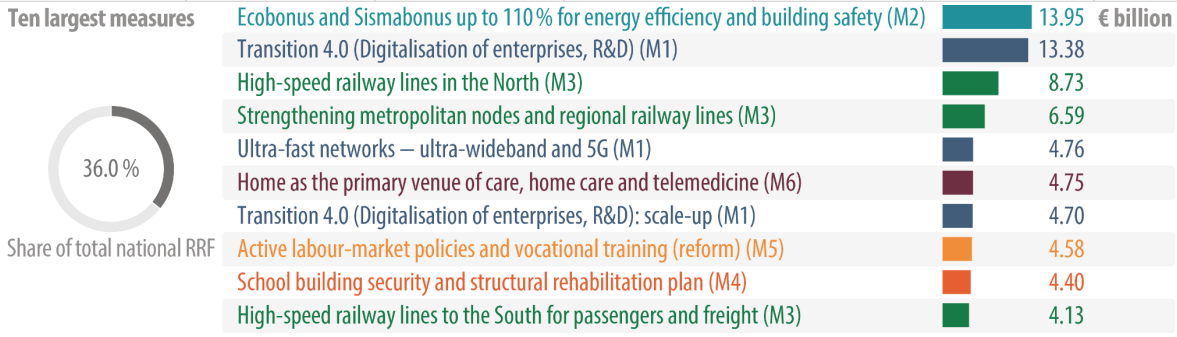
Railway transport is a sector in which the NRRP is investing significant resources, with three measures under Mission 3 in the list of the plan's 10 largest. Taken together, those measures provide resources worth €19.45 billion for high-speed railway lines for passengers and freight in the North (Brescia–Verona–Vicenza–Padova and Liguria–Alpi) and in the South (Napoli–Bari, Salerno–Reggio Calabria and Palermo–Catania), and for the upgrade of at least 3 309 km of inter-regional and regional lines across Italy. Other investment measures supporting the sector include strengthening the regional public fleet with zero-emission trains and universal service (Missions 2 and 7), hydrogen testing for railway mobility (Mission 2), the introduction of the European Rail Transport Management System (ERTMS), and the upgrade of railway stations (Mission 3).

In line with the Commission communication on streamlining recovery plans, the latest revisions have increased the use of financial instruments. Relevant measures include public investment in the InvestEU Member State compartment to incentivise private investment and access to finance (Mission 1); funds for the competitiveness of tourism enterprises (Mission 1); the Net-Zero Technologies Facility in the fields of energy efficiency, renewable generation for auto-consumption and sustainable transformation of the production process (Mission 2); the Student Housing Fund and an equity injection into the Digital Transition Fund (Mission 4); a thematic fund in collaboration with the European Investment Bank to encourage urban regeneration initiatives (Mission 5); and a financial instrument for energy renovations of public and social housing (Mission 7).

Table 3 – Investment measures to be supported under each mission of Italy's NRRP



	Mission 1	Mission 2	Mission 3	Mission 4	Mission 5	Mission 6	Mission 7
Examples of measures	Transition 4.0 – Digitalisation of manufacturing system Ultra-fast and 5G networks Support for the production system for the ecological transition, net-zero technologies, and strategic supply chains	Energy efficiency and safety of buildings Strengthening smart grids Rapid mass transportation development	High-speed railway lines in the North connecting to the rest of Europe High-speed railway connections to Southern Italy Upgrading metropolitan railway junctions and key national rail networks	Plans to upgrade school buildings and make them safer Nursery plan School 4.0 – innovative schools, new classrooms and labs	Innovative quality of living programme Urban regeneration projects Integrated urban plans	Home care and telemedicine Upgrading hospital technology Community houses	Transition 5.0 – Energy transition of production processes Financial instrument for energy renovations of public and social housing Regional public transport railway fleet (scale-up)
Examples of activities	At least 162 642 tax credits to firms under Transition 4.0 Fast internet for at least 2.7 million additional house numbers as well as 8 700 hospitals and 9 000 schools 80 % reduction in the number of pending cases in administrative regional courts 42.3 million citizens with an e-ID	Installation of at least 1 550 000 kilowatts of solar power-generation capacity Enhanced electricity grid 1 000 charging stations for zero- or low-emission buses Completion of at least 1 261 km of cycling lanes in metropolitan areas and of tourist cycle paths	Increased railway connections and reduced journey times Upgrade of 38 railway stations, including improved accessibility Renewable energy and energy efficiency interventions at ports	150 480 new places in nurseries At least 8 000 primary and secondary schools equipped with digital tools 193 000 scholar-ships to facilitate university access At least 30 research and innovation infrastructures funded	Enhanced public employment services New women's company fund Support for at least 3 120 people with disabilities for renovation of home space and/or provision of ICT devices	307 renovated community hospitals and 1 038 new community health houses Purchase of 3 100 large diagnostic equipment Digitalisation of 280 hospitals	Electrification of energy consumption reaching at least 1 730 000 inhabitants Smart National Transmission Grid: New 5G equipment or ICT architecture in at least 40 stations Private and light commercial vehicle fleet renewal with additional 15 700 zero-emission vehicles (scale-up)



Governance

Italy has established a multi-level governance system to ensure the NRRP's implementation, monitoring and control. Law of 29 July 2021, No 108 set governance provisions, identifying the bodies responsible and their competences and duties, while simplifying administrative procedures. Law of 6 August 2021, No 113 set measures to strengthen administrative capacity, including at local level, for implementation and monitoring. Following its taking up office, the new government introduced changes to the plan's governance under Law of 21 April 2023, No 41.

A **Steering Committee at the Prime Minister's Office** regularly monitors progress towards implementation of the plan, ensures cooperation with economic, territorial and social partners, and interacts with authorities in charge of measures for which implementation-related issues might arise. Relevant ministers and state secretaries take part in the Steering Committee meetings, depending on the topics on the agenda. Every six months, the Steering Committee is to submit a report on the implementation of the NRRP to the two branches of the Italian Parliament; the seventh report was released on 22 December 2025.

As of 23 December 2024, the **Minister for European Affairs, the NRRP and Cohesion Policies** is the plan's Delegated Political Authority, responsible for its central coordination and negotiations with the European Commission. Within the General State Accounting Department of the **Ministry of Economy and Finance**, a dedicated General Inspectorate is in charge of operational coordination for implementation, financial management and monitoring of the plan, control and reporting to the EU, and of support for the Delegated Political Authority and for implementing administrations. Likewise, an independent and dedicated audit body for the NRRP is established within the General State Accounting Department. The arrangements also provide for the use of an integrated IT system, ReGiS.

Central (ministries), regional and local administrations are in charge of implementing individual investment and reform measures, based on their respective areas of activity. At central level, the administrations responsible for implementing the largest envelopes of EU resources under the NRRP are: the **Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport** (€41.2 billion, 53.9 % of which had been spent as of 30 November 2025); the **Ministry of Environment and Energy Security** (€31 billion, 56.5 % spent); the **Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy** (€30 billion, 68.7 % spent); the **Ministry of Education and Merit** (€17.1 billion, 54 % spent); and the **Ministry of Health** (€15.6 billion, 49.5 % spent). Regional and local authorities play an important role. Contributing to the implementation of various measures, many of these authorities are mentioned in the April 2026 list of the plan's 100 largest beneficiaries, including: **Apulia**, **Lombardy**, **Campania**, **Tuscany**, **Latium**, **Bologna**, **Genoa**, **Milan**, **Rome** and **Florence**.

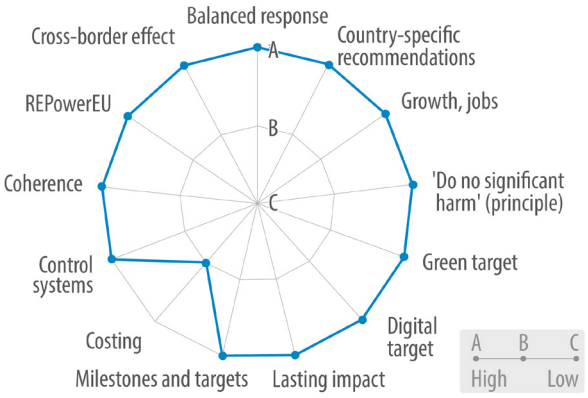
In the Public Finance Planning Document (DPFP) of 3 October 2025, the **Ministry of Economy and Finance** says that the NRRP has marked a significant turning point in the methodology for planning public investment in Italy. Reform and investment measures already carried out under the plan are estimated to result in a 3.9 % GDP increase in 2031, while those still to be completed, and the additional measures envisaged under Italy's medium-term fiscal-structural plan (MTP), should jointly add a further 2.7 % GDP increase at the same date. Reform measures would account for two thirds of the overall increase.

Commission assessment

On 22 June 2021, the European Commission assessed the Italian NRRP positively, proposing that the Council approve it. On 24 November 2023, the Commission published a positive assessment of the revised plan including the additional REPowerEU chapter, confirmed for the latest revision. For 12 of the 13 assessment criteria set in the RRF Regulation (Annex V), the Commission attributed the highest possible rating (A) to the plan (see Figure 2). Criterion No 9, on cost justification, was the only one to receive a B (medium), the same rating the Commission attributed to all the NRRPs.

Under criterion No 1, the Commission concludes that Italy's plan continues to provide a comprehensive and adequately balanced response to the economic and social situation, contributing appropriately to the six pillars under the RRF (green transition; digital transformation; smart, sustainable and inclusive growth; social and territorial cohesion; health, and economic, social and institutional resilience; and policies for the next generation). The NRRP includes an extensive set of coherent and mutually reinforcing reforms and investments that help to effectively address all or a significant subset of the economic and social challenges outlined in the CSRs, including those

Figure 2 – Commission ratings by criteria



Data source: European Commission, SWD(2023) 392.

adopted in 2022 and 2023 (criteria Nos 2 and 11). The plan focuses on growth-enhancing reforms and investments that are set to improve Italy's growth potential, labour market conditions and social resilience (criterion No 3).

A wide range of NRRP reforms in key policy areas seek to address long-standing barriers to economic growth, which should enable the plan to bring enduring structural changes and have a lasting impact on the economy and society (criterion No 7). To this end, effective and swift implementation will be key. Medium- and long-term increases in productivity growth should stem from various measures, such as investments in digitalisation, the green transition and education and research, as well as reforms (e.g. of public administration and the justice system) expected to improve the business environment. In addition, labour supply and equal access to skills are likely to increase thanks to labour market reforms and targeted investment, with a special focus on young people and women.

The Commission estimates the share of the allocation devoted to the green transition at 37.1 % (criterion No 5). The REPowerEU chapter has a significant green dimension (74.8 %). Measures include energy efficiency in residential buildings, production and use of renewables, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from transport and agriculture, and investment in sustainable urban mobility and railway infrastructure. Reforms relevant to the green transition include those facilitating the authorisation of renewable power production.

Italy's plan devotes 26.5 % of its allocation (excluding the REPowerEU chapter) to supporting digital transformation (criterion No 6), exceeding the RRF requirement (20 %). The wide range of measures in this area include enhanced connectivity (expansion of ultra-fast broadband networks), digital transformation of the public administration, support for the digitalisation of Italian businesses, and skilling, upskilling and reskilling activities.

According to the Commission, the measures in the plan do no significant harm (DNSH) to the environment, in line with the relevant principle embedded in the RRF provisions. The Commission granted a targeted exemption to the DNSH principle to two REPowerEU measures (the Adriatic gas pipeline and the related compressor stations), concluding that these enable diversification of energy supply in the interest of the EU as a whole, and Italy has undertaken satisfactory efforts to limit their potential harm (criterion No 4). The volume and quality of information about the cost estimates vary between measures, but the estimated total costs of the NRRP are considered reasonable, plausible, cost-efficient and commensurate with its expected impact (criterion No 9).

In addition, the assessment deems the control systems put in place by Italy adequate to protect EU financial interests, concluding that the plan provides sufficient details on national measures to prevent, detect and correct cases of conflict of interest, corruption and fraud in the use of financial resources (criterion No 10). A multi-level governance system to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the plan has been established. The monitoring and reporting mechanisms are well defined and in line with the intended purposes (criterion No 8).

Reinforcing the plan's ambition in terms of green transition, the REPowerEU chapter should, to a large extent, contribute effectively to energy security; the diversification of the EU's energy supply; an increase in the uptake of renewables; energy efficiency; an increase of energy storage capacities; and the reduction of dependence on fossil fuels before 2030. Following the November 2025 revision, the chapter devotes 25.8 % (or €1.86 billion) of its resources to measures with a multi-country or cross-border dimension. While this is below the 30 % threshold, the Commission deems the REPowerEU chapter to be still addressing the objectives set out in the RRF Regulation (criteria Nos 12 and 13).

Council decision and pre-financing

On 13 July 2021, EU economic and finance ministers approved the assessment of the Italian NRRP, as part of the first batch of 12 implementing decisions adopted by the Council, in its Ecofin configuration, under the RRF. Following Italy's requests, the Council approved revisions of the plan in September 2023, December 2023, May 2024, November 2024, June 2025, November 2025 and March 2026. The annex to the latest Council implementing decision sets the reforms and investment projects under the plan, and the arrangements and timetable for its monitoring and implementation, including relevant milestones (qualitative achievements) and targets (quantitative achievements), as well as the related indicators.

The Council confirmed that Italy is now set to receive €194.4 billion (current prices, rounded) over the lifetime of the plan, of which €71.8 billion in grants and €122.6 billion in loans. Notably, the grant component has increased by €2.9 billion compared with the initial plan thanks to a slight upward revision of Italy's RRF grant allocation for 2023 (+€0.14 billion) and its share (€2.76 billion) of the new REPowerEU grants made available to help Member States end the EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels and accelerate the green transition.[5] Following the Council's initial approval, the European Commission and Italy signed the financing agreement (for the grant component) and the loan agreement, which cleared the way to a pre-financing payment equivalent to 13 % of the country's initial allocation. The approval of the revision led to the payment of an additional €0.55 billion in pre-financing for REPowerEU (see annex to this briefing).

In December 2021, the Commission and Italy signed the operational arrangements (revised for the fourth and the fifth time in June and November 2025 respectively) for monitoring the NRRP, a pre-condition for Italy to submit payment requests. For both grants and loans, subsequent payments are made in instalments subject to progress in the implementation of investment and reforms, based on a decision by the Commission that Italy has satisfactorily fulfilled relevant milestones and targets (see below). The final deadline for completing milestones and targets is 31 August 2026.

European Parliament

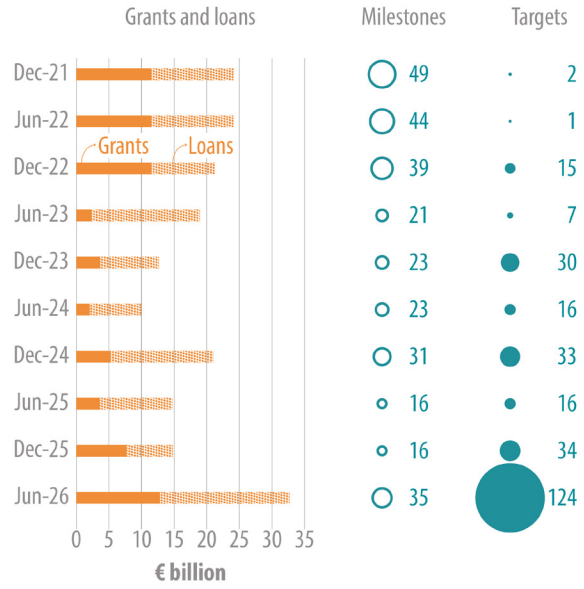
Following the outbreak of the pandemic, the European Parliament was a major advocate of launching a common EU recovery instrument and established the RRF as a co-legislator with the Council. Based on the RRF Regulation and the Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) on budgetary matters, Parliament can scrutinise the Commission's work. Within Parliament, the Conference of Presidents has established a standing working group on the scrutiny of the RRF, comprising the Committee on Budgets (BUDG) and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON). The working group prepares and follows up on the recovery and resilience dialogue that Parliament holds every two months with the Commission representatives. In addition, the IIA provides for dedicated interinstitutional meetings between Parliament, the Council and the Commission on the implementation of the broader NGEU recovery instrument. These meetings are organised *in camera* at least three times per year. Through the discharge procedure, Parliament also ensures democratic scrutiny of how NGEU resources are spent.

Milestones and targets

Apart from pre-financing (see above), all other NRRP payments depend on progress in implementing Italy's plan. In total, 10 instalments are planned for grants and 10 for loans. The gradual clearing of the pre-financing is set to reduce the actual disbursements for each instalment. Each instalment is linked to achieving various milestones (qualitative goals) and targets (quantitative goals). In line with the RRF Regulation, Italy committed RRF resources by the end of 2023. All payments must be made at the latest by end-2026. Figure 3 shows that around half of the payments for grants are concentrated in the first three instalments, while those for loans are more evenly distributed across the lifecycle of the plan.

Italy has to meet 297 milestones and 278 targets to implement its NRRP entirely. The former, which relate to qualitative achievements, are predominant in the first part of the plan (52 % of total milestones are linked to the first four instalments); Italy has planned a significant frontloading of reforms. Various milestones and targets may be linked to a single investment or reform, corresponding to different steps in their implementation. The successive revisions shifted parts of the resources and objectives towards the end of the plan. The 10th instalment has become the largest (€32.7 billion in grants and loans, gross amount before clearing pre-financing), and 45 % of

Figure 3 – Envisaged instalment schedule



all the targets are now linked to it. In line with the Commission communication on simplifying and streamlining NRRPs, the November 2025 revision reduced the overall number of milestones and targets by 39 (as a result of an increase in milestones and a decrease in targets).

So far, Italy has received **nine instalments** for both grants and loans linked to the fulfilment of 416 milestones and targets (72 % of the total, while the EU average stands at 58 %). When including pre-financing, the country has received 85.4 % of the planned resources, which is above the current EU average (73.8 %) (see annex to this briefing for additional detail on payments received by Italy so far).

Scheduled to be requested in June 2026, the 10th and final instalment requires the achievement of 35 milestones and 124 targets. Sample targets are the migration of at least 280 central public administrations and local healthcare authorities to a secure, certified public cloud environment (Mission 1, grants); the reduction of irregular landfills included in the infringement procedure 2003/2077 from 11 to zero in the context of the national programme for waste management (Mission 2, loans); the completion of renovation or reconstruction works enhancing the safety or energy efficiency of at least 1 400 school buildings (Mission 4, loans); and the registration of at least 75 zero-emission trains for the reinforcement of the regional public transport fleet (Mission 7, scale-up, grants). Milestones include the entry into force of legislation and the adoption of implementing acts to boost the efficiency of railway infrastructure (Mission 3, loans); the adoption of the decrees authorising the final disbursement towards at least 1 500 rural pharmacies in municipalities, hamlets or settlements of less than 5 000 inhabitants to support territorial-proximity health facilities (Mission 5, grants); the entry into operation of the health insurance card system and of the infrastructure for the interoperability of the electronic health record (Mission 6, loans); and the completion of the works laying down the Tyrrhenian link cable connecting Sicily to Campania and ensuring a nominal capacity of 500 megawatts (Mission 7, grants).

Views of Italian stakeholders

On 29 May 2026, Fabio Panetta, Governor of the Bank of Italy, said that, in recent years, public support, not least RRF resources, has made a substantial contribution to the rebound in investment. The NRRP is estimated to have raised GDP by almost 1 percentage point annually on average over the 2021-2025 period, supporting demand and strengthening digital, rail, electricity and water infrastructure. The Bank of Italy's annual report notes that an assessment of the plan's overall impact, including on growth potential, is premature, while noting that the latest revisions have allocated almost €24 billion to financial instruments, which allows the use of those resources over a longer period (until 2029). Among the positive effects of the NRRP so far, the report includes improvements in the management of public procurement and the reduction in the time needed to execute public works. However, NRRP measures on competition have had a limited impact. A December 2025 paper by the Bank of Italy assesses the additional staff required – particularly in Southern Italy – from 2026 to 2032 to operationalise the NRRP-funded infrastructure for territorial healthcare assistance. The authors note that these needs may be at odds with an insufficient supply of relevant skills.

According to the Italian Court of Auditors' report on the NRRP measures audited in the first half of 2025, delays concerned complex projects such as the upgrade of regional railways and the protection of places of worship against seismic risks. Among other points, the Court highlighted the issue of sustainability of current expenditure, particularly for local authorities, to ensure continuity and efficient management of the public works undertaken through appropriate financial planning for the post-2026 period. A further report on the state of play in the second half of 2025 notes a

significant acceleration in the financial implementation of the plan, with RRF resources actually spent on the ground increasing from €83 billion in August 2025 to €113.5 billion at the end of February 2026. Analysing recent revisions, the Court concludes that modifications have raised from 23 % to 25 % the share of the plan devoted to incentives to businesses, while reducing those assigned to public works (now 39 %), purchase of services (22 %) and goods (4 %). In April 2026, 11 out of the 159 milestones and targets linked to the final instalment (expected to be requested in June 2026) had been completed, 147 were being implemented and one had not yet been kickstarted. Authorities in charge of outstanding objectives deemed the difficulty of achieving most of those as low. The complexity of 36 outstanding objectives was assessed as medium and that of another three as high. Overall, around €24 billion is expected to be spent on the ground after 2026, notably through financial instruments. The share of expenditure scheduled for the post-2026 period is particularly high for financial instruments under Missions 3, 7 and 2.

In a February 2025 paper, Centro Studi Confindustria (CSC), the research centre of Confindustria (the association representing manufacturing and service companies in Italy), noted that, notwithstanding the persistent time lag between implementation and data upload in the ReGiS system, actual delays were likely to be building up for various measures, including those on active labour market policies.

In April 2026, the Openpolis Foundation analysed five NRRP measures linked to labour market policies and endowed with €5.7 billion. The authors note that, in recent years, the plan has contributed – both directly and indirectly – to positive employment trends in Italy. However, its impact may have been lower than initially expected, not least because of the worsening geopolitical context. When looking at the five measures specifically dealing with labour market policies, the analysis concludes that they have suffered from implementing issues, in particular at territorial level, which have led to several revisions of their design. Another risk highlighted by the authors is that implementation may focus more on formally achieving the milestones and targets that unlock RFF disbursements, rather than on the actual quality of services provided.

In November 2025, an analysis by SVIMEZ, the Association for the development of industry in the South, noted the plan's contribution to Southern regions' GDP growing faster than in the rest of the country (8.5 % vs 5.8 %) in 2021-2024. In 2024, the increase in public investment, including through the deployment of the NRRP, countered the impact of the gradual decrease in private investment linked to energy-efficiency renovation schemes in the construction sector. In particular, the plan helped significantly to boost investment by municipalities (+75.3 % in Southern regions and +64 % at national level between 2022 and 2024).

Expert debate

According to the 2024 edition of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Economic Survey, Italy had weathered recent crises well, not least thanks to a strong fiscal policy response. Weak over the past two decades, public investment was picking up, supported by the NRRP. However, against the backdrop of a public administration still perceived as less effective than in most OECD countries, the implementation of related projects was considered to be behind schedule. The 2026 edition of the OECD Economic Survey concludes that Italy has made important progress since the COVID-19 crisis, improving infrastructure, education, active labour market policies, the climate for business and innovation, and the quality of public institutions thanks to reforms and investments driven by the NRRP and being pursued by the Medium-Term Fiscal-Structural Plan. However, challenges persist, including high public debt, an ageing workforce, high pension spending, structurally weak productivity growth, and costly energy. To tackle those challenges, the authors recommend Italy to pursue a comprehensive and prioritised strategy that continues the momentum of the NRRP. At the same time, the country should retain the most effective systems established to implement the NRRP.

In October 2025, Helge Berger, Deputy Director of the European Department at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), argued that the Italian recovery plan has made an impact on productivity and will support it, concluding that the country would benefit from continuing reform efforts under a national programme once the RRF comes to an end. A sample area requiring further reforms is the labour market, with the objective of increasing participation – notably of women – and reducing the deficit of high-skilled workers.

Professor Jean Pisani-Ferry considers the massive size of the Italian plan to be an appropriate response to the challenges of a country whose debt situation stems not from fiscal laxity but from lack of growth. According to Pisani-Ferry, while the plan is not likely to address all the structural weaknesses of the Italian economy, the key question will be whether it can raise productivity. Along similar lines, the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) argues that the NRRP represents a unique opportunity for Italy to launch a medium- and long-term development strategy, and that its results are likely to shape EU integration in the years to come.

The CEPS think tank views the frontloading of reforms in the first years of the plan as appropriate, since this approach should help to increase the structural impact of the NRRP in the medium and long term. The authors assess most reforms as being in line with the CSRs and the objectives of the RRF. However, reforms in the labour market would address the CSRs only partially, and those in education and skills to a limited extent. Other concerns relate to the temporary nature of new personnel recruitment in the public administration, which might reduce the long-term impact of the measure, and the tight timeline for reforming the judicial system.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

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EPRS, EU recovery instrument, infographic, updated weekly.

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OTHER SOURCES

Italian government, Italiadomani, website.

ENDNOTES

1 This briefing focuses on the revised plan as approved by the Council in December 2023 and its subsequent modifications. The graphics and tables are based on data from the Commission assessment, the annex to the March 2026 Council implementing decision, reports to and documents of the Italian Parliament on the plan, and the Italiadomani web portal. Data used reflect their source at the time of extraction; moreover, there may be discrepancies between data from different sources.

2 In addition, on 6 May 2021, a Complementary Fund was set up, with national resources worth €30.6 billion, to further strengthen the NRRP's firepower as part of a broader strategy to modernise the country's economy. In the context of NGEU, Italy has been allocated a further €13 billion for cohesion policy spending under the REACT-EU programme.

3 Or 26.5 % when excluding the REPowerEU chapter, to which the digital target does not apply.

4 M. Draghi, Foreword to Italy's NRRP. Total investment in this period grew by 66 % in Italy, while in the euro area, it increased by 118 %. In the country, public investment as a share of total investment decreased from 14.6 % to 12.7 %.

5 A. D'Alfonso, Agreement on REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans, EPRS, 2023.

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Ninth edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Annex – Payments received by Italy so far

Table 4 displays the RRF payments Italy has received so far. On 13 August 2021, the Commission disbursed the pre-financing of €24.9 billion. In December 2021, the Italian government sent the first implementation report on the NRRP to the Italian Parliament. On 30 December 2021, Italy submitted a payment request of €21 billion (net of pre-financing) for the first grant and loan instalments linked to 49 milestones and two targets. On 28 February 2022, the Commission endorsed a positive preliminary assessment of the request. Following the favourable opinion from the Council's Economic and Financial Committee, the Commission disbursed the resources on 13 April 2022.

Table 4 – Italy's NRRP: Payments as of 8 June 2026

Grants or loans	Payment	Date	Net resources (€ billion)	Share of total
Grants	Pre-financing	13.8.2021	8.95	12.5 %*
	First instalment	13.4.2022	10	13.9 %
	Second instalment	7.11.2022	10	13.9 %
	Third instalment	9.10.2023	10	13.9 %
	Fourth instalment	28.12.2023	2.04	2.8 %
	REPowerEU pre-financing	25.1.2024	0.55	0.8 %
	Fifth instalment	5.8.2024	3.13	4.4%
	Sixth instalment	23.12.2024	1.8	2.5%
	Seventh instalment	8.8.2025	4.58	6.4 %
	Eighth instalment	30.12.2025	3.06	4.3 %
	Ninth instalment	3.6.2026	6.62	9.2 %
	Total grants paid so far		**60.73**	**84.6 %**
Loans	Pre-financing	13.8.2021	15.94	13.0 %
	First instalment	13.4.2022	11	9.0 %
	Second instalment	7.11.2022	11	9.0 %
	Third instalment	9.10.2023	8.55	7.0 %
	Fourth instalment	28.12.2023	14.45	11.8 %
	Fifth instalment	5.8.2024	7.86	6.4 %
	Sixth instalment	23.12.2024	6.88	5.6 %
	Seventh instalment	8.8.2025	13.67	11.1 %
	Eighth instalment	30.12.2025	9.73	7.9 %
	Ninth instalment	3.6.2026	6.19	5.0 %
	Total loans paid so far		**105.27**	**85.9 %**
	Total grants and loans paid so far		**166.00**	**85.4 %**

Source: Compiled by the author, based on European Commission data. *This pre-financing represented 13 % of the initial grant allocation.

More specifically, for grants, the **first instalment** amounted to €11.5 billion (or €10 billion net of pre-financing) and was linked to 28 milestones and one target. These included measures in the context

of planned reforms, such as: enabling legislation for the civil justice, criminal justice and insolvency framework reforms; a review of possible actions to reduce tax evasion; and the reforms of the tertiary education system to improve educational outcomes. Various milestones were meant to facilitate the rapid and effective launch of investments, including: legislation to provide technical assistance and strengthen administrative capacity for implementing the NRRP; reform of the public procurement framework; provisions to improve project evaluation in the local public transport sector; and decrees to promote the use of biomethane in the transport, industrial and residential sectors. For loans, the first instalment amounted to €12.6 billion (or €11 billion net of pre-financing), based on achieving 21 milestones and one target. Many of these measures should contribute to the roll-out of planned investments. Examples include: the plan for the digital update of hospitals' technological equipment by the Ministry of Health and Italian regions; a fund to support women's entrepreneurship; and legislation for the construction of new waste management plants and modernisation of existing ones.

On 28 June 2022, Italy requested the payment of the **second tranche**, amounting to another €21 billion (net of pre-financing) in grants and loans, covering various reforms (e.g. in the areas of tax administration, education and territorial healthcare) and investments (e.g. in tourism and culture and the digitalisation of schools). For grants, the second instalment was worth €11.5 billion (or €10 billion net of pre-financing), based on the achievement of 20 milestones and one target. These included: the start of recruitment procedures for administrative courts; revision of the public procurement code; the adoption of savings targets for spending reviews for 2023 to 2025; and the launch of fiscal incentives to promote hydrogen competitiveness. For loans, the second instalment totalled €12.6 billion (or €11 billion net of pre-financing) and was linked to 24 milestones, including: simplification of legislation for interventions in primary water infrastructure for the security of water supply; award of all public contracts for investments in urban regeneration; award of all public contracts for ultra-broadband and 5G connection projects; and the agreement with the implementing partner Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP) establishing the financial instrument to finance start-ups. On 27 September 2022, the European Commission endorsed a positive preliminary assessment and submitted it to the Council's Economic and Financial Committee. Following the latter's favourable opinion, the Commission paid the second instalments on 7 November 2022.

The **third payment** request, submitted on 30 December 2022, was endorsed by the Commission with a positive preliminary assessment seven months later. The relevant net payment, amounting to €18.5 billion (of which €10 billion in grants and €8.55 billion in loans) was carried out on 9 October 2023. It eventually covered 39 milestones and 15 targets, following the transformation of one of the targets, initially envisaged for investment in student housing, into a milestone, and its transfer to the fourth instalment (through a targeted revision of the Italian plan in September 2023 ahead of the broader December 2023 revision). Milestones and targets achieved for the third instalment were related to both reforms (e.g. in the areas of justice, competition, education, undeclared work, and water management) and investment (e.g. in urban regeneration, electricity grids, renewables, railways, research, tourism, and social policies). For example, in the field of the digital transformation, Italy successfully completed testing the datacentres of the national cloud infrastructure and launched the national digital data platform, through which public administrations will be able to smoothly share and mutually access each other's databases. Another four milestones as well as one target were linked to an investment measure in cybersecurity, whose objective is to strengthen Italy's defences against the risks posed by cybercrime, notably by implementing a national perimeter for cybersecurity' (PSNC) in line with EU safety requirements for network and information systems, and by enhancing national cyberdefence capabilities of technical inspection and risk monitoring. As for reforms, one milestone concerned a revised legal framework for tax courts that aims to make the enforcement of tax law more effective and decrease the large number of appeals at the Court of Cassation.

On 28 December 2023, the Commission disbursed the **fourth payment** worth €16.5 billion net of pre-financing (of which €2.04 billion in grants and €14.45 billion in loans), following its positive preliminary assessment of the request submitted by Italy on 22 September 2023. This payment was linked to fulfilling 21 milestones and seven targets. Relevant achievements include: the entry into force of the reform of the Public Procurement Code (Mission 1); the award of all public contracts for strengthening the regional public transport railway fleet with zero-emission trains and universal service (Mission 2); the award of the first set of contracts for interventions aimed at increasing the overall supply of places in childcare facilities (Mission 4); the commitment of financial support for at

least 700 women's enterprises (Mission 5); and the award of 1 800 scholarships for specific training in general medical practice (Mission 6). In January 2024, Italy received an additional €551.2 million in grants as pre-financing for the recently added REPowerEU chapter.

After requesting the **fifth payment** in December 2023, Italy received it on 5 August 2024. Amounting to €11 billion in grants and loans net of pre-financing (of which €3.13 billion in grants and €7.86 billion in loans), the disbursement was linked to the successful completion of 53 milestones and targets covering various reforms (e.g. relating to frameworks for spending review, industrial property system, competition law, waste management, and education) and investments (e.g. in digital services for citizens, construction of new schools, public transport, and water infrastructure). Several milestones and targets assessed positively by the Commission concerned measures aimed at improving waste management, including the closure of 22 irregular landfills, the reduction of the regional differences in separate waste collection, and the entry into force of the bio-waste separate collection obligation. Other examples of milestones and targets under this instalment were linked to progress in significant investment in digitalisation, notably concerning digital services for citizens, large administrations such as the pensions and social security bodies (INPS and INAIL), and the Ministries of Justice, Defence, Interior and the Council of State. At the same time, the Commission concluded that the satisfactory fulfilment of one target (M1C1-85, linked to the reform of the public procurement legislative framework) could not be assessed, because the Council implementing decision was not clear on the methodology to use for the assessment of the 10 % reduction in the average time between the contract award and the realisation of the infrastructure. On this basis, the Commission applied the payment suspension procedure, suspending the payment of €0.11 billion in grants and waiting for Italy's reasoned request to amend that target.

On 23 December 2024, the Commission disbursed the **sixth payment** worth €8.7 billion net of pre-financing (€1.8 billion in grants and €6.9 billion in loans) following Italy's request of 28 June 2024. All the related 39 milestones and targets were assessed as fulfilled. They covered several reforms in areas such as late payments, undeclared work and social inclusion. Examples of investment measures linked to the sixth payment concerned: companies' digitalisation (at least 69 900 Transition 4.0 tax credits granted to firms in relation to tangible and intangible capital goods, research, development and innovation (R&D&I) activities, or training activities); security of gas supply (award of the contracts for constructing key components of the Adriatic gas pipeline); and rail connections (award of the contracts to build the connections in the lines Orte–Falconara and Taranto–Metaponto–Potenza–Battipaglia). With the plan's revision of November 2024, target M1C1-85 linked to the reform of the public procurement framework had been modified in order to clarify the assessment methodology and included in the sixth payment. The Commission deemed its updated version to have been fulfilled satisfactorily, thus unblocking in practice the partial payment suspension linked to that target under the fifth instalment.

On 8 August 2025, the Commission disbursed €18.3 billion in grants and loans (net of pre-financing) for the **seventh payment**, following its positive preliminary assessment of Italy's request. This payment brought the share of milestones and targets assessed as fulfilled to 54 %. Previously satisfactorily fulfilled milestones and targets have not been reversed. The seventh instalment covers a total of 64 implementation steps for various reforms (e.g. streamlining permitting procedures for renewables and reducing environmental harmful subsidies) and investment measures (such as measures addressing cybersecurity, renewable energy, energy poverty, sustainable transport, and scholarships at graduate and post-graduate level). The achieved targets include the completion of interventions to improve accessibility in 10 railways stations located in the regions of Abruzzo, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, Sardinia and Sicily, as well as the delivery of 30 zero-emission trains for the public railway service for six Italian regions (Apulia, Calabria, Emilia Romagna, Lombardy, Marche and Tuscany). A sample milestone concerns the launch of a procurement support function platform to support public contracting authorities in the framework of Italy's public buyers professionalisation strategy.

Following Italy's **eighth payment** request of June 2025, the Commission adopted its positive preliminary assessment and disbursed the related resources worth €12.8 billion in grants and loans (net amount after clearing pre-financing) in December 2025. The payment was linked to the achievement of 32 milestones and targets. Reform-related targets include various steps of the measures aimed at reducing late payments by public administrations and health authorities under Mission 1: the average time for public administrations to pay businesses was reduced to below 30 days at central (27.16), regional (18.35) and local (25.75) levels. Likewise, health authorities met

the target of reducing their average payment time to below 60 days (35.43). As for investment measures, a sample target concerned the granting of tax credits to at least 111 700 firms, to support their digital transformation through tangible and intangible capital goods, R&D&I activities, or training activities. Overall, Italy granted 118 493 Transition 4.0 tax credits, exceeding the target. Examples of milestones fulfilled are the publication of decrees awarding funding to support at least 550 young researchers (investment 1.2 under Mission 4) and the entry into force of the legal act collecting, compiling and consolidating the norms regulating the permitting of renewables (reform 1 under the REPowerEU chapter).

At the end of December 2025, Italy submitted the **ninth payment** request worth €12.8 billion in grants and loans (net amount after clearing pre-financing). Following its positive preliminary assessment of 29 April 2026, the Commission disbursed the tranche on 3 June 2026. The instalment is linked to the fulfilment of 16 milestones and 34 targets. Sample milestones are the entry into force of legislation to reduce the costs of connection to the gas network of biomethane production plants; the adoption of various measures relating to execution speed in the context of the public procurement reform (grants); and the entry into force of the implementing agreements for the National Connectivity Fund and the Student Housing Fund (loans). Targets under non-repayable support include at least 326 public employment services and regional agencies having finalised the activities envisaged in the plans for strengthening public employment centres (such as IT upgrades, staff training, establishment of regional observatories), and the digitalisation of 7 750 000 judicial files pertaining to the past 20 years relating to judicial courts' completed or ongoing trials. For the loan component, sample targets are at least 85 % of general practitioners and paediatricians using the electronic health record and at least 1 000 tourism enterprises being supported through the SMEs' Guarantee Fund.