

NECP, HERE'S THE REPORT CARD!



	MARK	INDICATOR	ASSESSMENT
		Overall assessment	<p>Little consistency in the medium- to long-term vision of the transition.</p> <p>Critical issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fossil fuel phase out path (coal and gas) - ambition for renewables is not supported by organic policy framework - renewables in the electric power system: not aligned (65% vs. 76%) with C7 targets - criticality of non-ETS sectors. Permanence of 'technology-neutral' support, whose effectiveness is not proven. <p>Possible pathway for improvement in the next 12 months 'to raise the level of ambition'. To be implemented across all sectors, including the cross-sectoral dimensions of finance and social impacts.</p>
		Consistency with targets for 2030 and 2050	<p>Lack of a medium- to long-term vision of the decarbonisation pathway. Short-term policies incentivise technologies that are not aligned with the targets (especially in transport and residential). For medium- to long-term technologies, there is no clear utilisation strategy in relation to the risks and costs involved in their development and use.</p>
		Roadmap for the transition and to phase out fossil fuels	<p>Lack of a clear medium- to long-term fossil fuel, including natural gas, exit strategy. As for natural gas, the Plan offers an emergency perspective that does not consider price and demand evolution scenario and does not clarify the transition path: this is particularly clear from the 2040 projections. On coal phase-out, its delay to 2028 is made explicit for reasons of grid safety in Sardinia, but interventions and measures that do not provide clarity with respect to the island's energy strategy are indicated.</p>
CROSS-SECTORAL DIMENSIONS		Governance	<p>Lack of governance to provide the innovative drive that is necessary to achieve 2030 targets. Lack of implementation mechanisms for defining, monitoring, evaluating and possibly modifying policies.</p>
		Economic and financial dimension	<p>The estimated investment needed for the transition is not supported by a concrete financial strategy. There is no reference to the coherence of public financing with climate objectives. Lack of financing measures, such as public funds, activation of private finance, incentive instruments, and taxation.</p>
		Social dimension	<p>No analysis on the social sustainability of the Plan and its sectoral policies. The impact assessment is inadequate to reflect policy consequences from an employment, welfare and health perspective, nor to turn decarbonisation into an opportunity for the country to grow for everyone's benefit.</p>
		Decarbonisation opportunities	<p>Absence of risks and opportunities assessment for the implementation of sectoral policies in the production system. The macroeconomic assessment does not sufficiently show links between existing, emerging, or future industrial sectors. This is essential considering that the latter will allow decarbonisation of the former.</p>
		Technological options	<p>In general, the plan shows an alignment with European policy directions (e.g. on Net Zero Industry act technologies), but it does not consistently address their exploitation, i.e. by providing a weak target for offshore-wind or unfocused uses of CCS in hard-to-average sectors. The potential role of biomethane is also not adequately substantiated.</p>
	SECTORS		Electric power
		Residential	<p>The list of policies already in force is renewed but not rationalised. Good proportionality between deductions and performance is achieved. Lack of clear prioritisation of interventions concerning efficiency and exit from gas use in homes. Inadequate incentives for electrification, with priority to approaches that slow down phase out of fossil fuels. Lack of results and impact evaluation on the production system and employment.</p>
		Transport	<p>Lack of measures to reduce the number of vehicles on roads. The choice of a technology-neutral approach does not take into account market forces towards the electrification of road transport and the social risks of lack of industrial policies for the transition of the automotive sector. Risk of loss of competitiveness and deindustrialisation of the country in the automotive sector.</p>
		Industry	<p>Lack of a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions from the sector. Full policy evaluation is not possible due to lack of clarity on the use of fossil fuels in the electricity system and low valorisation of available and affordable alternatives in the face of a declared wide use of expensive and uncertain solutions, such as CCS.</p>