



THE ITALIAN CLIMATE CHANGE THINK TANK

# THE NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN

A plan for action

CONCLUSIONS AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan is a key tool for setting up a national strategy for the decarbonisation of the economy, but also for setting up an economic recovery consistent with national and international climate objectives. The need for this study arises from the need to broaden the horizon of the Plan, increase its ambition and offer a design that makes it implementable, more concrete and integrated with the country's strategic, economic and financial planning tools.

The NECP proposal sent to Brussels by Italy last July does not meet the emission reduction and energy efficiency targets and declares that it intends to use such proposal as a basis for further sectoral in-depth analyses to raise the level of ambition until the final version due by June 2024.

In addition to the level of ambition, attention should be paid to the implementation of actions to reduce emissions and the concrete realisation of the ambitions expressed. For the concrete achievement of the climate and energy objectives, the lack or ineffectiveness of policy implementation against the targets is at least as significant as the stated levels of ambition.

In fact, the [European Court of Auditors' report on the EU's energy and climate targets](#) notes that of the 2,053 policies and measures declared by Member States, only 1,391 (68%) have been implemented and that the effects on emission reductions are explicit for only 474 policies. There is a lack of assessment at EU and national level of the costs and benefits of policies and which policies and why they have actually been implemented.

In addition to the ambition and implementation instrument for Energy and Climate Policies, the NECP should provide guidelines for greater coherence in the development and implementation of its policies and strategy, as well as in the assessment of the effectiveness of public spending, especially for the broad public interest of the policies and measures it contains.

To this end, it is considered necessary for the NECP2024 to respond to the following recommendations:

1. **The governance of the Plan is the essential element for its implementation.** The NECP should be approved by means of an implementing regulatory instrument, e.g. a CIPESS deliberation. The coordination and implementation body of the Plan should be placed at the highest decision-making levels and establish a close dialogue with the different levels of government, both central and local. This steering committee should also coordinate with stakeholders in various capacities involved in the implementation of the Plan and evaluate and adjust policies and measures with respect to objectives over time.
2. **The measures of the NECP should be accompanied by strategies for their implementation.** The NECP should clearly identify priority sectoral policies, based on an explicit assessment of the effects achieved so far and the policy objectives to be pursued. For each measure, in addition to the effectiveness in reducing emissions or deploying renewables, the Plan should report the necessary financial needs and how these are met, as well as the expected socio-economic impacts, at least in terms of costs and benefits, and clearly identify the stakeholders and locations responsible for implementing the measures and how they are included in the decision-making process.
3. **The NECP should include a sectoral chapter dedicated to the manufacturing industry.** Due to the strategic importance of the manufacturing sector in the country's economy and the

technological, economic and social challenge that its transformation implies, it is considered essential that the NECP makes explicit in a dedicated chapter the decarbonisation strategy for the manufacturing industry that, as much as possible, deepens specific sectoral analyses, which highlight the risks and opportunities offered by the acceleration towards innovation of the supply chains imposed by the decarbonisation of the economy.



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The opinions expressed in this document are solely those of ECCO Think Tank, author of the report.

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