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92nd

92nd EUROCONSTRUCT Country Report Winter 2021



European Construction: Market Trends until 2024

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This Summary Report has been written and prepared by the EUROCONSTRUCT network from the country reports of the 19 EUROCONSTRUCT member institutes.

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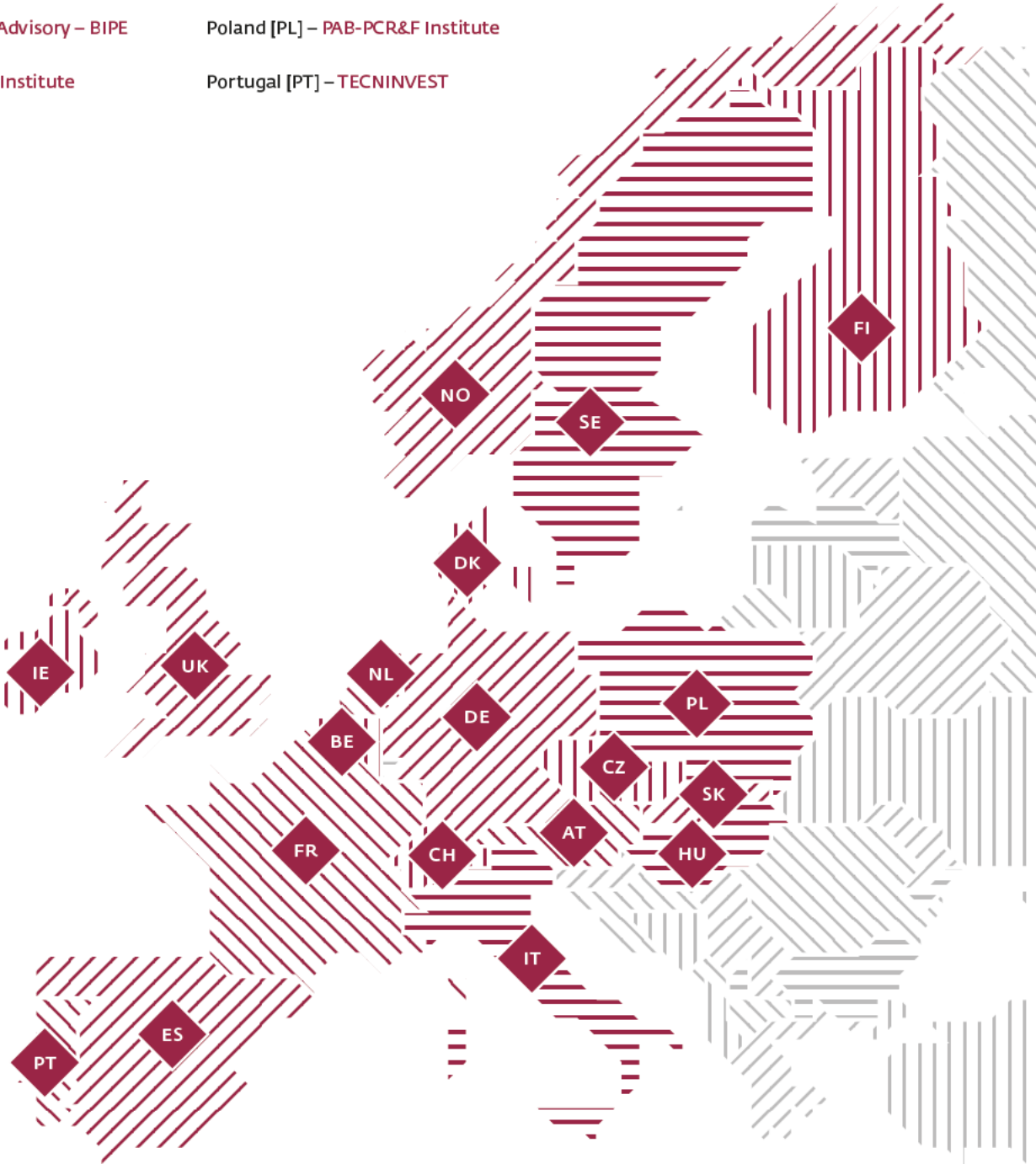
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- Summer 2022 Warsaw (Poland)

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For details, please contact the EUROCONSTRUCT partner institute in your country.

Italy

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1. Summary and Conclusions

In the course of the current year, the Italian economy has been recovering at a faster speed than expected. The evolution of the pandemic, as well as the positive effects of the restrictive, and strict, safety measures taken, as well as the progress of the vaccine campaign, and the relevant supportive measures of the government, represent a combination of factors that are boosting the national economy.

In a general improved scenario, the development of the construction sector this year is even brighter: after a drop by a 2% last year, its core activity indicators clearly show an impressive growth, that could reach 12%. In absolute terms, the level of sectorial expenditure will exceed the one recorded when the pandemic erupted.

This is due to the extraordinary uptake of the new incentive expenditures up to 2021, to the robust growth of civil engineering works, and also as a consequence of the introduction of measures to accelerate and ease the spending process for public work, that adds to the relevant amount of available funds for public works (not only those coming from the MISE), and of course to a recovery of confidence, that may enhance private initiative and companies (not consider the recent uptake of PPP rating).

In addition, the consolidated data for 2021 and the new scenario for 2022 are described as follows:

- At macroeconomic level, after national economy reduced by 8.2% last year, in 2021 it will leap by almost 4.2%, with all components of the demand strongly reversing the sharp fall of 2020. Private consumption should increase by 2.2%, public expenditure by 2%, export by 2% and import by 2%, but a strategic role has been played by investment that, with an increase of 4.2%, will exceed the 2019 level already this year.
- In 2021 the reduction of national construction output was softer than the economic one, and this year the total construction output is set to reach a vigorous 10.2%, becoming a strategic driver for the entire economy.
- The residential sector will grow by 12.2% this year, with a positive trend both for new construction and for R&M activity. New housing, that was heavily hit by the crisis, will grow by 16.2% in 2021, in part as a rebound after the sharp reduction of productive capacity during the lockdown period last year, but also demonstrating the return to a growing trend that in 2021 was trying to consolidate. The recent development of many indicators is describing this positive outlook, the growing rate of building materials, real estate price level that may be attractive for big investors, financing conditions will very

favorable, and permits increasing not only on the area level, but also if compared to 2019 one.

- Residential R&M will be the leading force this year (14.2%), considering the extraordinary uptake of the expenditure up to the end of September, works amounting to more than 2 billion euro have been approved for the incentive, and almost 20% of the total amount of this investment is effectively realized. These data alone explain the growth of R&M activity this year, and can be further sustained by the consolidating trend of increase in order, with a significant boost coming from the demand for private rehabilitation projects as well as from activities for outdoor construction, and technology projects (IT).
- According to the new scenario, an important growth is also estimated for the non-residential sector, set to increase by 2% this year. New investment, strictly in residential one, will again strengthened growth, sustained by a better economic development, a more stable political situation, and positive financing conditions, all factors enhancing the spread activities. The development is also sustained by the recent increase of permits, even if the situation is much more fragile and much more volatile along market cycles than those for residential activity.
- Much brighter is the current estimate for non-residential R&M, set at 1.2%, supported by some incentives (like that for facade rehabilitation in the number of 100 credits), by, more generally, the necessity to adapt or recover spaces to emerging needs, as well as to the public program to upgrade the energy efficiency or the safety standard of the large public building stock.
- New data for the civil engineering works confirm the "bail" of this segment already in 2021 (1.2%) and the important consolidation of the growing trend this year (1.2%). In 2021 in fact, all civil engineering construction was allowed to restart from the end of April, and the activity accelerated during summer, even if not at full capacity, because of the application of measures to control and contain the spread of the Covid-19 virus in construction sites and in the transport and logistics sector, also because of the timing of the decision and activation of administrative simplification measures to speed up investment. These measures started to be effective during the last part of the year, accelerating the full restart of construction sites already underway before the lockdown as well as the start of new construction sites financed with the resources allocated by the Budget Law for 2021.

Expectations for the medium term

The current forecast scenario confirms a still positive, but decelerating growth until 2022, with sectorial output increasing by 2.2%, while a potential stagnation in the level of expenditure could arise in the next two-year period.

The increase in the number of cases of COVID-19 led to a sharp decline in the number of cases of COVID-19.

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2. Macro-economic Outlook

National economic strategy that supported the year 2021 by introducing up to date

The growth and economic structure that supported the year 2021 by introducing up to date

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4. Non-residential Market

The non-residential market in Italy has shown a strong recovery in 2021, following a period of stagnation in 2020. The construction of new non-residential buildings has increased significantly, driven by the need for modern infrastructure and commercial spaces. The market is expected to continue its growth in the coming years, supported by government investments and private sector initiatives.

The construction of new non-residential buildings in Italy has shown a strong recovery in 2021, following a period of stagnation in 2020. The market is expected to continue its growth in the coming years, supported by government investments and private sector initiatives.

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Source: elaboration CRESME on Istat data



APPENDIX – DEFINITIONS

Table 1

- Population, Households: number of people or households at the beginning of the year – Source: National Institute of Statistics for years 2015-2020 (2020 is still preliminary). Data for the forecast period derive from CRESME DEMO/Si system.
- Unemployment rate: It is the average at the end of the year of the rates of the four quarters of the year. Source: survey of the National Institute of Statistics and CRESME estimates for the forecast period.

Table 2 and 4

- The absolute value figures for construction/output in all tables include VAT, Do it Yourself and illegal production
- Source: data are CRESME estimates and forecasts based on different sources

Table 3

- 1+2 family dwellings include both semi-detached and terraced houses, while flats are dwellings inside multi-storey buildings, with more than two flats
- Housing stock: at the end of year
- Second homes: include homes used for holidays, or for secondary uses, or which are used for short periods. Vacancies are also included
- Vacancies: homes that are not used at all
- Home ownership rate: % of the total occupied housing stock. We have to consider the contractual forms defined by “altro titolo di godimento” which in 2011 are quantified as 11% of total occupied dwellings. These forms of occupying the property do not involve any forms of rent payments.
- Data include illegal production (estimated also for permits)
- Source: data are CRESME estimates and forecasts based on different sources

Table 4a

- Education buildings: public and private schools, universities
- Health: hospitals, public and private clinics
- Industrial: sheds, buildings for industrial or artisan activities,
- Storage building: buildings for logistics
- Offices: administrative and business buildings
- Commercial: shops, shopping centres, stores, tourist buildings
- Agricultural: agricultural buildings including those with residential functions
- Miscellaneous: military, cemeteries and other kinds of buildings

Table 4b

- Other transport includes underground railways, tramways, other urban transport systems, harbours and airports
- Table 5
- Stock: % change in real terms is meant as the % change of stock as percentage of GDP (Source National Institute of Statistics)
- Private consumption, public consumption, etc: at market prices, VAT included (Source: National Accounts).
- VAT rates are variables (4% for primary goods, 22% for the others, except the case of temporary deduction as the one for the purchase of R&M materials)

| Country/Pays/Land: Italy | | | | | | | | Table 1 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|----------|------|---------|---------|
|  | MAIN DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS PRINCIPAUX INDICATEURS DÉMOGRAPHIQUES ET ÉCONOMIQUES WICHTIGE DEMOGRAPHISCHE UND ÖKONOMISCHE INDIKATOREN | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Est. | Forecast | | Outlook | |
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | |
| Population ('000s) Population Bevölkerung | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | |
| Households ('000s) Ménages Haushalte | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | |
| Unemployed ('000s) Chômeurs Arbeitslose | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| Unemployment rate (%) Taux de chômage Arbeitslosenquote | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | |
| Change of GDP Variation du PIB Veränderung des BIP (% change in real terms) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Consumer prices (% change) Prix à la consommation Verbraucherpreise | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Construction prices (% change) ¹⁾ Prix de la construction Baupreise | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Short term interest rate ²⁾ Taux d'intérêt à court terme Kurzfristiger Zinssatz | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Long term interest rate ³⁾ Taux d'intérêt à long terme Langfristiger Zinssatz | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |

1) Refers to new construction only.


2) 3-month interbank rate (or equivalent).

3) 10-year government bonds (or equivalent).

| Country/Pays/Land: Italy | | Table 2 | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
|  | | CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE PAR TYPE D'OUVRAGE BAUPRODUKTION NACH BAUARTEN | | | | | | | |
| | | Volume mill. euro ¹⁾ | % change in real terms (volume) | | | | | | |
| 2020 | 2018 | | 2019 | 2020 | Est. 2021 | Forecast 2022 2023 | | Outlook 2024 | |
| Residential construction Logement Wohnungsbau | New | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| | Renovation | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| | Total | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | |
| Non-residential construction Bâtiments non résidentiels übriger Hochbau | New | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| | Renovation | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| | Total | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | |
| Building Bâtiment Hochbau | New | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| | Renovation | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| | Total | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | |
| Civil engineering Génie civil Tiefbau | New | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| | Renovation | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | |
| | Total | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | |
| TOTAL CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT | | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | |
| | | 2020 | | | | Est. | Forecasts | | Outlook |
| | | Volume mill. tons | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Domestic cement consumption Consommation intérieure de ciment Inländischer Zementverbrauch | | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |

Renovation covers repair and maintenance, refurbishment and reconstruction.

1) At 2020 prices, excluding taxes.

| Country/Pays/Land: Italy | | Table 3 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|----------|------|---------|
|  | | RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUCTION DE LOGEMENTS WOHNUNGSBAU | | | | | | |
| | | Thousands dwellings | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Est. | Forecast | | Outlook |
| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Building permits Logements autorisés Baugenehmigungen | 1+2 family dwellings Individuels 1+2-Familienhäuser | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | Flats Collectifs Mehrfamilienhäuser | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | Total | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Housing starts Logements commencés Baubeginne | 1+2 family dwellings Individuels 1+2-Familienhäuser | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | Flats Collectifs Mehrfamilienhäuser | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | Total | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Housing completions Logements terminés Baufertigstellungen | 1+2 family dwellings Individuels 1+2-Familienhäuser | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | Flats Collectifs Mehrfamilienhäuser | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | Total | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Housing stock Logements existants Wohnungsbestand | Total | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| | thereof second homes dont résid. secondaires davon Zweitwohnungen | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | thereof vacancies dont inoccupés davon leerstehend | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | share of family dwellings (%) part des maisons individuelles Anteil 1+2-Familienhäuser | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Home ownership rate ¹⁾ Taux de propriétaires occupants Wohneigentumsquote | | | | | | | | |

1) Cf. Appendix to the individual country report.

IT

| Country/Pays/Land: Italy | | | | | | | | | | Table 4a |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|
|  | NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE) CONSTRUCTION NEUVE NON RÉSIDENTIELLE (PUBLIQUE ET PRIVÉE) NEUER NICHTWOHNHOCHBAU (ÖFFENTLICH UND PRIVAT) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Volume mill. euro ¹⁾ | m2 x 1000 | % change in real terms (volume) | | | | | | | Outlook |
| | | | | | | Est. | Forecast | | 2024 | |
| | | | 2020 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | |
| Buildings for education Bâtiments de l'éducation et de la recherche Gebäude des Bildungswesens | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings for health Bâtiments de santé Gebäude des Gesundheitswesens | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial buildings Bâtiments industriels Industriegebäude | | | | | | | | | | |
| Storage buildings Bâtiments de stockage Lagergebäude | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office buildings Bureaux Bürogebäude | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial buildings Commerces Geschäftsgebäude | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural buildings Bâtiments agricoles Landwirtschaftsgebäude | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Autres Sonstiges | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |

1) At 2020 prices, excluding taxes.

| Country/Pays/Land: Italy | | Table 4b | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|----------|------|---------|
|  | | TOTAL CIVIL ENGINEERING ENSEMBLE DU GÉNIE CIVIL TIEFBAU INSGESAMT | | | | | | | |
| | | Volume mill. euro ¹⁾ | % change in real terms (volume) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Est. | Forecast | | Outlook |
| | | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Transport infrastructure Infrastructures de transport Verkehrsinfrastruktur | Roads Réseau routier Straßen | | | | | | | | |
| | Railways Voies ferrées Bahnanlagen | | | | | | | | |
| | Other transport Autres réseaux Übrige Verkehrsinfrastruktur | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | |
| Telecommunications Télécommunications Telekommunikation | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy works Réseaux d'énergie Energieversorgung | | | | | | | | | |
| Water works Réseaux d'eau Wasserversorgung | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Autres Sonstiges | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | |

1) At 2020 prices, excluding taxes.

IT

| Country/Pays/Land: Italy | | Table 5 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|----------|------|---------|
|  | | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PRODUIT INTÉRIEUR BRUT BRUTTOINLANDSPRODUKT | | | | | | |
| | Volume bill. euro ¹⁾ | % change in real terms (volume) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Est. | Forecast | | Outlook |
| | | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Private consumption ²⁾ Consommation privée Privater Verbrauch | | | | | | | | |
| Public consumption Consommation publique Staatsverbrauch | | | | | | | | |
| Gross fixed capital formation Formation brute de capital fixe Bruttoanlageinvestitionen | | | | | | | | |
| Total of which construction | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks (contribution as % of GDP) ³⁾ Variations de stocks Vorratsveränderungen | | | | | | | | |
| Exports Exportations Exporte | | | | | | | | |
| Imports Importations Importe | | | | | | | | |
| GDP PIB BIP | | | | | | | | |

Standard National Accounts, gross figures.

1) At 2020 prices.

2) Including final consumption expenditure of NPISH's, ISBLM inclus, einschließlich POoE.

3) Including net acquisitions of valuables, net acquisitions d'objets de valeur inclus, inkl. Nettozugang an Wertsachen.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

The following notes describe which are the most common definitions of the concepts of the Euroconstruct report among the different countries. These definitions do not apply literally to each of the 19 countries, so readers are encouraged to check the specific methodological notes of each country in order to identify the possible deviations from these standards that may apply to that particular market.

Macroeconomic

- **Population and households:** as of January 1st.
- **Unemployed:** figures based on labour force surveys that also include jobseekers that do not register at the employment offices.
- **Unemployment rate:** as percent of total labour force.
- **Construction prices:** annual change rate of sales prices, not construction costs.

Construction Output

Production is calculated according to branch definition, including not just works done by construction firms, but also works done by all firms that execute construction work regardless of the industry group they belong to. It also includes:

- Services provided by public bodies in the case that fees are involved.
- The builders' own effort, like do-it-yourself works.
- Works done by unregistered firms (black economy) should be included.

VAT or any other sales tax are not included.

Production value of a **building** project, residential and non-residential, includes:

- Project development.
- Planning and engineering works, architects.
- Plot work up.
- Construction work on the building including all intermediate products (building materials, transport cost, energy, use of machinery and equipment etc.)
- Installations work (electrical, plumbing, glazing, paintings and wallpaper, lifts etc.)
- Public fees (for building permits etc.)
- Financial costs, like interest and fees on construction loans (external funding)
- Fees to estate agents
- Transaction costs, if any
- Advertisement costs, if any

Production of **civil engineering** in general follows the same rules, so the value of investments (and maintenance) in civil engineering includes all intermediate products and not only the civil engineering part.

Residential

This category includes:

- Permanent residences
- Second homes or holiday homes owned by households.
- Building objects considered as auxiliary of the main residential object, such as garages, out-houses or other annexes.

The **1+2 family dwellings** category includes:

- Detached or semi-detached houses that contain one or two dwellings (for example, a main dwelling plus one bed-sit, basement flat etc.)
- Farmhouses that contain one or two dwellings.

The **flats** category is for residential buildings that contain three or more dwellings, including the following cases:

- Row houses, linked houses and terraced houses.
- Multi-dwelling buildings of more than one storey, free-standing or linked.
- Residences and service residences for the elderly and other social groups, when the health care aspect is not dominant (otherwise they are categorised as nursing homes and accounted as non-residential)
- Student homes.
- Other residential buildings for communities.
- Dwellings in non-residential buildings.

A **second home** is defined as any dwelling of the residential categories (1+2 families or flats), that is only in use temporarily as a holiday or leisure residence. Second homes also include cottages, huts, shacks, chalets, etc.

When second homes are a market product that is different from permanent homes (design, size...) and that market is big enough to be noticeable, and statistics allow them to be distinguished from permanent homes, they may be excluded from the figures for permits, starts or completed dwellings. However, they still are included in stock figures. Investments in second homes are also included in residential construction.

A residential building is considered **completed** when either a temporary permission to use the building is given by the competent authority, or when a certificate for completion is issued by the competent authority. This certificate should be given when final documentation about the building and a declaration from the builder that the building is completed is available.

Non-residential

This category includes every other building that is not considered residential. The following cases are also treated as non-residential:

- Buildings for temporary residential use that have a commercial purpose, for instance hotels, hostels, motels and holiday homes for rent by businesses/public bodies.
- Homes for the elderly with manned facilities and nursing services.

Non-residential surface is measured as utility floor space, which is the floor area measured within the outer walls.

The category of **buildings for education** includes the facilities (also playgrounds) for:

- Pre-school, kindergartens.
- Primary and secondary education.
- Higher education, including laboratories and research facilities.

The category of **buildings for health** includes:

- Hospitals.
- Clinics, doctor's offices, medical centres, emergency clinics.
- Health and social services centres, health stations.
- Nursing homes.
- Residence and home with nursing and medical care.
- Buildings for rehabilitation, sanatoriums
- Other long-stay hospitals and primary health buildings.

The category of **industrial buildings** includes:

- Factory buildings.
- Workshops.
- Treatment plants, pumping stations, transformer stations that can be considered buildings.

The category of **storage buildings** includes:

- Warehouses.
- Cold storage warehouses.
- Silo buildings and other specialised storage.

The category of **office buildings** includes:

- Buildings for bureaucratic purposes, town halls.
- Banks.
- Post offices.
- Buildings for the media.

The category of **commercial buildings** includes:

- Shopping centres, department stores.
- Detached shops.
- Service stations.
- Other wholesale and retail trade buildings.
- Hotels, hostels, motels, pensions.
- Holiday camps, tourist chalets, apartment lodging buildings, camping huts, holiday bungalows.
- Restaurant buildings and derivatives: food kiosks, cafés, canteens, etc.
- Parking garages.
- Fair and congress buildings.

- Buildings related to transport infrastructures such as railway stations and underground stations, airport terminals, air traffic control towers, telecommunication buildings, etc.

The category of **agricultural buildings** includes:

- Buildings for animals, granaries, fruit and vegetable storage, agricultural silos, buildings for hay/grain drying
- Greenhouses.
- Works buildings used for fishery and hunting, including fish farms, fishery boat-houses and sheds.

The category of **miscellaneous buildings** includes:

- Non-residential space in residential buildings.
- Buildings for entertainment: cinemas, theatres, concert halls, opera houses, discotheques.
- Museums and art galleries.
- Libraries.
- Zoological and botanical gardens.
- Sports halls, ice arenas, indoor swimming pools, fitness centres and Buildings for other sports.
- Community centres, local meeting halls not for bureaucratic uses.
- Buildings for religious use: churches, chapels, houses of worship, parish houses, crematoriums, cemetery chapels, chapels of repose, convents, monasteries.
- Monuments.
- Prison buildings.
- Police stations.
- Fire stations, ambulance stations.
- Building for emergency preparedness: air-raid shelters, bunkers.
- Lighthouse buildings, pilot stations, radar facilities.
- Public toilets.

Renovation with change of use

Sometimes building renovation is related to a change of end use: from residential to non-residential buildings and vice versa. When a non-residential building is transformed to a residential building, the value of this production is included in residential renovation. And vice versa.

Civil Engineering

The category of **transport infrastructure** includes:

- Construction of roads and streets, including bridges and tunnels.
- Railways include also tramways and undergrounds, also with bridges and tunnels.
- "Other" collects airports and airfields, harbours, ports, breakwaters and moles, canals, etc.

The category of **energy** includes infrastructures for:

- Generating energy: power plants and power stations that can not be considered buildings, dams

for hydroelectric power production, wind farms, wave farms.

- Delivering energy: power transmission lines, gas supply lines.

The category of **water works** includes infrastructures for water supply, sewer and waste water transport and treatment; either for drinking water, irrigation, industrial water or river flow maintenance.

The category of **other civil engineering** includes infrastructures for agriculture, forestry and fishery, civil engineering facilities for the industry **that can**

not be considered buildings, outdoor sports and leisure facilities (for example, amusement parks).

Gross Domestic Product

To be comparable to the rest of the figures in Table 5, gross fixed capital formation in construction is measured at market prices, in contrast to the measure used in Tables 2, 4a and 4b that considers output at production prices, that is, without sales taxes (or sales subsidies).

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