

Recovery and Resilience Plans

- An overview

This document provides an overview of the adoption of the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and some relevant developments. The document will be regularly updated.



1. Procedures and timelines

The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) provides the EU framework for large-scale financial support to Member States (up to EUR 672.5 billion, 2018 prices) in grants and loans to finance reforms and investments, as described in national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) adopted at the EU level.

Each RRP plan must present measures that contribute, in a comprehensive and adequately balanced manner, to the achievement of certain EU policies, structured around six policy pillars.

The Council and the European Commission are the main actors in the adoption process of Member States' RRFs at the EU level, while the European Parliament (EP) has an important role in scrutinising the application and the implementation of the relevant EU legislation, notably the [RRF Regulation](#).

Box 1: The six pillars

- (1) green transition;
- (2) digital transformation;
- (3) smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs;
- (4) social and territorial cohesion;
- (5) health, and economic, social and institutional resilience; and
- (6) policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills.

As of 14 June, 23 Member States have submitted their RRFs to the Commission (see Section 2 below).

Member States submit their RRFs to the Commission, and the Commission assesses the plans according to the criteria outlined in RRF Regulation, notably Article 19 and Annex V (see also Annex 1). When carrying out its assessment, the Commission acts in close cooperation with the Member State concerned. Within 2 months from submission of the national RRF, the Commission will submit a proposal for a Council implementing decision, if its assessment is positive. Within four weeks from the adoption of the Commission's proposal, the Council should adopt (by qualified majority voting) the corresponding implementing decision.



Within 2 months of submission, COM assesses RRP, and may require additional information from the Member States.
COM informs EP and COM of its assessment simultaneously

In case of a **positive assessment** of the RRP, COM submits to Council its assessment and a draft Council implementing decision

In case of a **negative assessment** of the RRP, COM delivers a duly justified assessment to the Member State

Council adopts the implementing decision assessing the RRP within 4 weeks of submission (qualified majority voting)

For a more extensive overview of the procedural steps of the RRF, see [Annex 2](#).

After the adoption of the Council implementing act, and upon request from Member States, the Commission can disburse 13% of the amounts (grants and loans) as pre-financing.

Disbursements of grants (and loans) is made by tranches, on the basis of achieved milestones and targets. Member States are due to report the progress in implementing the reforms and investments agreed in the Plan in the context of the European Semester. Upon a request for payment, the Commission assesses whether milestones and targets have been complied with and issues an opinion.

2. The role of the European Parliament and recent activities

As a co-legislator and as a budgetary authority, the EP was involved in the negotiation of the RRF. During the implementation of the instrument, the Parliament will continue to be involved, notably in scrutinising its application by the Commission.

The Commission is required to take into account the views expressed by the EP, in the Recovery and Resilience Dialogues (RRDs) or through resolutions, throughout RRF/RRP procedures.

On 4 March 2021, the European Parliament Conference of Presidents [established](#) a dedicated Working Group to support the scrutiny of the RRF. This Working Group is tasked with preparing for, and following up on, the Recovery and Resilience Dialogues, and to scrutinise upcoming delegated and implementing acts based on the RRF Regulation. The composition of the Working Group can be found [here](#).

On 20 May, the EP adopted a [resolution](#) calling for all relevant information on national recovery efforts, ensuring democratic oversight of the implementation RRF. To ensure greater transparency and democratic accountability of national RRP, MEPs expect to receive from the Commission the necessary background information as well as a summary of the reforms and investments from the national plans it has received.

On 2 June, the Commission [welcomed](#) the intensive and constructive cooperation between all EU institutions, in particular via the launch of the RRDs: *"The strong involvement of the European Parliament will be crucial to contribute to greater transparency and accountability in the Facility's implementation. The Commission is fully committed to share all relevant information with the Parliament and the Council, and to give due consideration to the views expressed by the Parliament in the context of the dialogue, in line with the requirements of the Regulation."*

On 10 June, Parliament adopted a [second resolution](#). In this resolution, the Parliament signals it expects the Commission to *"only approve plans that fully meet the provisions and targets of the RRF Regulation and to make no political concession that goes against the regulation and its spirit"*, signals that *"European added value does not materialise merely because the RRF is a European initiative"* and reiterates previous concerns regarding access to information. The resolution also *"Calls on the Commission to carefully assess and ensure that each national recovery and resilience plan effectively contributes to all six pillars referred to in Article 3 of the RRF Regulation in a comprehensive and balanced manner; (...) Stresses that plans must meet the regulatory requirements, including the 37 % and 20 % shares for the green and digital transitions respectively, (...); calls on*

the Commission to assess the qualitative and quantitative side of the measures proposed in order to ensure that they effectively meet both quantitative and qualitative targets, including for the implementation phase”.

For a more detailed overview of the RRF and the role of the EP, please see these separate EGOV documents: [here](#) and [here](#).

2. State of play on Recovery and Resilience Plans

Recovery and Resilience Plans submitted to the European Commission

By 14 June, based on public information provided by the [Commission](#), 23 Member States had submitted their RRFs (Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, and Sweden). Most of these RRFs are publicly available online in the official languages of the respective Member States¹.

The structure of the RRFs differ. Most of them are structured around pillars or components, not necessarily coinciding in name and content to the six EU priorities as set out in the Regulation. Some Member States have further specified sub-pillars and components. Some plans are, however, structured along the lines of the RRF six pillar priorities. (See Annex 4 for further details on the national RRFs).

According to the Commission ([speech by Commission President of 8 June](#)), the Commission will start as of the week starting 14 June to approve the first RRFs in view of final Council adoption. This will be a result of the work of more than 300 staff at the Commission, who have been working on these plans together with their national counterparts and the input by the EP.

The Commission President noted, in particular, that the plans received thus far address structural challenges more comprehensively than ever before: *“Labour market reforms will reinforce social safety nets and inclusion. Fiscal reforms will make public finances and tax systems more sustainable. Strengthened governance will improve the business environment, especially for SMEs. And digitalisation of education and our economies will boost Europe's competitiveness on a global scale”*. The President also underlined that as things stand, the Member States are going to be investing some EUR 50 billion in clean energy, for example the generation of renewables or green hydrogen. Another EUR 50 billion is earmarked for the renovation of buildings of all kinds, from social housing to administrative buildings. And at least EUR 85 billion will be used to boost sustainable transport – digital railway infrastructure, charging stations for electric cars, or seamless urban mobility. Finally, all the Member States will be investing significantly more in digitalisation than the 20% required under RRF Regulation, notably on cross-border 5G corridors, the roll-out of broadband to rural areas, digitalisation of public services and development of the next generation of microprocessors.

As shown in Table 1, most of Member States have only requested grants, at least at this stage. All 23 Member States have requested the maximum or very close to the maximum amount of grants available to them (see Table 1). The maximum financial contribution will be updated by 30 June 2022 with actual GDP outturns; that will affect only 30% of the amounts available for each Member State. Three countries (Italy, Greece and Romania) have requested the maximum amount of loans as well. Four countries (Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia) have requested a part of the loans allocated to them.

¹ In most of the national websites, information is only available in the national language. [Annex 4](#) refers to available information in that regard, compiling data on submission of RRFs where it can be found.

A 13 % pre-financing (of grants and loans) is available to all Member States once RRP's are adopted. This pre-financing amount would range from around 0,1-2,3 percent of GDP in 2021, if the respective Member States would be granted to full amounts requested (see Table 1).

Table 1: Amounts requested and available to Member States

Member State	(A) Amounts requested(*)		(B) Pre-financing (13% of A)	(C) Pre-financing (B) as a ratio to 2021 GDP(**)	(D) Maximum financial allocation: - Max total grants €312,5 billion in 2018 prices - Max total loans €360 billion in 2018 prices	
	Grants	Loan			Max grants per Member State in current prices (***)	Max loans per Member State in current prices (****)
Belgium	Max	0	€767 Mn	0,16%	€5.9 Bn	€32.8 Bn
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	€6.3 Bn	€4.2 Bn
Czechia	Max	0	€923 Mn	0,40%	€7.1 Bn	€14.3 Bn
Denmark	Max	0	€208 Mn	0,06%	€1.6 Bn	€21.9 Bn
Germany	Max	0	€3328 Mn	0,10%	€25.6 Bn	€240.9 Bn
Estonia	-	-	-	-	€1.0 Bn	€1.9 Bn
Ireland	Max	0	€130 Mn	0,03%	€1.0 Bn	€18.7 Bn
Greece	Max	Max	€3926 Mn	2,28%	€17.8 Bn	€12.4 Bn
Spain	Max	0	€9035 Mn	0,75%	€69.5 Bn	€84.8 Bn
France	Max	0	€5122 Mn	0,21%	€39.4 Bn	€168.4 Bn
Croatia	Max	0	€819 Mn	1,56%	€6.3 Bn	€3.7 Bn
Italy	Max	Max	€24921 Mn	1,44%	€68.9 Bn	€122.8 Bn
Cyprus	Max	€227 Mn	€159.51 Mn	0,73%	€1.0 Bn	€1.5 Bn
Latvia	€1.8 Bn	0	€234 Mn	0,75%	€2.0 Bn	€2.0 Bn
Lithuania	Max	0	€286 Mn	0,56%	€2.2 Bn	€3.2 Bn
Luxembourg	Max	0	€13 Mn	0,02%	€0.1 Bn	€2.7 Bn
Hungary	Max	0	€93 Mn	0,65%	€7.2 Bn	€9.7 Bn
Malta	NA		NA	NA	€0.3 Bn	€0.9 Bn
Netherlands	NA		NA	NA	€6.0 Bn	€55.3 Bn
Austria	Max	0	€455 Mn	0,12%	€3.5 Bn	€27.2 Bn
Poland	Max	€12.1 Bn	€4680 Mn	0,86%	€23.9 Bn	€34.8 Bn
Portugal	Max	€ 2.7 Bn	€2158 Mn	1,01%	€13.9 Bn	€14.2 Bn
Romania	Max	Max	€3796 Mn	1,63%	€14.2 Bn	€15.0 Bn
Slovenia	Max	€700 Bn	€325 Mn	0,66%	€1.8 Bn	€3.2 Bn
Slovakia	Max	0	€819 Mn	0,84%	€6.3 Bn	€6.3 Bn
Finland	Max	0	€273 Mn	0,11%	€2.1 Bn	€16.4 Bn
Sweden	€3.2 Bn	0	€416 Mn	0,08%	€3.3 Bn	€33.2 Bn
Total	€324.3 Bn	€165.9 Bn	€62.4 Bn	-	€338.2 Bn	€952.4 Bn

(*) See [Annex 4](#) for sources used. (**) Commission Spring 2021 Economic Forecast; (***) As per Commission table [here](#). Current prices. (****) The displayed maximum volume of the loan support for each Member State corresponds to 6,8 % of its 2019 gross national income.

3. National Parliaments and stakeholders' involvement

The RRF Regulation requires the RRP to include *"a summary of the consultation process, conducted in accordance with the national legal framework, of local and regional authorities, social partners, civil society organisations, youth organisations and other relevant stakeholders, and how the input of the stakeholders is reflected in the RRP"*.

In its [Communication](#) on the European Semester of 2 June 2021 the Commission called on *"Member States to ensure that the RRP are fully implemented in a timely manner and in thorough dialogue with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders."*

Involvement of national parliaments

Based on internal surveys and publicly available information, it seems that national parliaments had different degrees of involvement in the preparation and adoption of RRP at national level. According to a survey conducted by the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation ([ECPRD](#)) presented at a staff seminar on 23 April 2021, around half of the parliamentary chambers that replied to the survey indicated that they had received a draft RRP from their government (based on the responses from 31 chambers; the cut-off date for replies was 12 April 2021; further data of the survey can be found in [Annex 3](#))².

The 35th [Bi-annual Report of COSAC](#)³, presented in Lisbon on 31 May - 1 June 2021, concluded that the *"majority of the Parliaments/Chambers had scrutinized the three documents related to this topic, namely the proposals on the Next Generation EU; the proposal relating to the Recovery and Resilience Facility; and the amendment to the Own Resources. Although most of the Parliaments/Chambers had not been involved in the drafting of the national plans, in most of these cases the draft plan had been discussed at some point at different parliamentary levels. (...) Most Parliaments/Chambers also highlighted that they would be monitoring the implementation of these national plans through the parliamentary committees"*.

Involvement of European stakeholders

The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) adopted a [resolution](#) on 9 June 2021 addressing the main issues to overcome the economic and social crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The EESC notes with regret that national administrations have only slightly involved organised civil society in drawing up their RRP. The EESC repeat its call (made in a [previous resolution](#) of 25 February 2021) to the Commission for these shortcomings to be corrected in the RRP implementation and evaluation phases by establishing more formal procedures that facilitate real exchanges. The Committee therefore expects the Commission to recognise in its next year's work programme the key role of business, workers and civil society organisations in the implementation of the RRP, their review process and their monitoring. In doing so, we assume that the 20 principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights guiding EU social policy will also be at the centre of the recovery strategy to ensure that the digital and green transitions are just and fair. Social partners' and civil society organisations' key role as co-designers of the future of Europe in the Conference on the Future of Europe also needs to be reflected in the Commission's activities.

² Some examples of EU national parliaments' involvement: in Italy, the Chamber of Deputies [adopted](#) the RRP on 27 April and the Senate [adopted](#) it the same day; in Luxembourg, the Chambre des Députés had a [debate](#) on the RRP on 29 April and the [Bundesrat in Germany](#) also issued a position.

³ "Developments in European Union Procedures and Practices Relevant to Parliamentary Scrutiny", available [here](#). COSAC is a Conference of the committees of the national Parliaments of the European Union Member States dealing with the European Union affairs as well as representatives of the European Parliament. It meets bi-annually. Additional information can be found [here](#).

The Committee of the Regions (CoR)⁴ adopted an [opinion](#) on the 14 October 2020 where it cautions that the European Semester as a governance mechanism for the RRF remains a centralised and top-down exercise not appropriate for a tool that is supposed to strengthen economic, social and regional cohesion. The CoR had proposed a code of conduct to involve local and regional authorities (LRAs) in the European Semester to ensure it becomes more transparent, inclusive and democratic. The CoR also stressed the role that the Next Generation EU and the RRF must play for in the green transition and asked for at least 40% earmarking of spending on climate action, whilst opposing transferring resources of Structural and Investment Funds to the RRF. In early 2021 the CoR also undertook a [study](#) on the involvement of regions in the preparations of the RRFs and concluded that: *“The CoR-CEMR work points out that only a few countries took on local-regional authorities’ input, thereby threatening the successful implementation of the Recovery Plan for Europe.*

Box 2: Some monitors on RRF/RRPs publicly available

[CEPS: Recovery and Resilience Facility Monitor](#)

This project of the Centre for European Policy Studies follows the process of approval and implementation of the EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility. The key focus of this project is on the economic and fiscal implications and stability of the RRF.

Founded in Brussels in 1983, CEPS is a think tank and forum for debate on EU affairs. It has independent in-house research capacity and a network of partner institutes throughout the world. It covers areas from the economy and finance to better regulation, the digital economy and trade, as well as energy and climate, education and innovation, foreign policy and the European integration process, or justice and home affairs.

[Bruegel: European Union countries’ recovery and resilience plans](#)

The current version of Bruegel’s dataset focuses on planned investment by countries that have submitted their plans. Bruegel plans to update its dataset with remaining countries and perform an analysis, including a comparison of proposed reforms, also in light of the country-specific recommendations (CSRs) made in the context of the European Semester.

Bruegel is a European think tank that specialises in economics. Established in 2005, it is independent and non-doctrinal. Bruegel’s mission is to improve the quality of economic policy with open and fact-based research, analysis and debate.

[The Green Recovery Tracker](#)

The Green Recovery Tracker assesses the contribution of EU member states’ national recovery plans to the green transition. The assessment is based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis conducted in partnership with local experts. It is a joint project by Wuppertal Institute and E3G - Third Generation Environmentalism. Their analyses is supported by national partners and experts, acknowledged in the specific country reports.

[CEE Bankwatch Network RRF monitoring](#)

CEE Bankwatch Network is a network of grassroots, environmental and human rights groups in central and eastern Europe, with 16 member groups in 14 countries in central and eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Russia. Headquarters are in Prague (Czechia).

[Business Europe Reform Barometer 2021 - Ensuring national recovery and resilience plans deliver investment and reform](#)

BusinessEurope is a social partner for all-sized enterprises in 35 European countries whose national business federations are direct members.

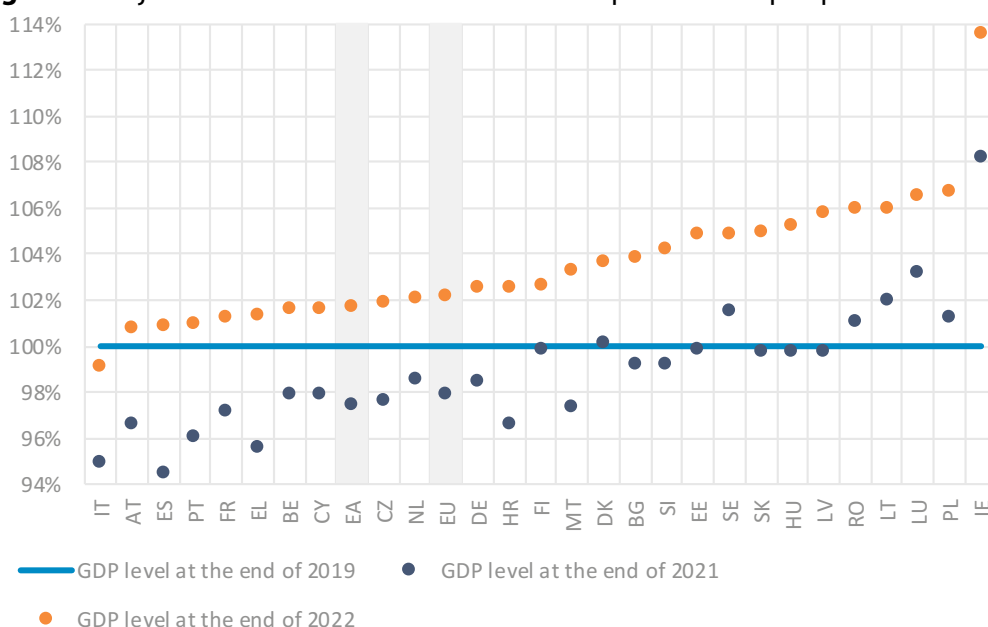
Recommendations for additional relevant public monitors of the RRF/RRPs may be sent to EGOV@ep.europa.eu

⁴ The Committee of the Regions is the interface between the European Union and its local and regional governments. In the current crisis, the CoR is working to assist, inform, engage and represent regions and cities by sharing news and information through the [Covid-19 Exchange Platform](#). CEMR = Council of European Municipalities and Regions.

4. Some estimates of the expected impact of RRF

Based on the latest Commission Spring 2021 economic forecast, which takes into account the estimated economic effects of the RRF, the majority of the EU Member States will reach their pre-pandemic GDP levels by the end of 2022 (all except Italy) and a handful of them (Denmark, Sweden, Lithuania, Romania, Luxembourg, Poland and Ireland) will manage to achieve it by the end of 2021 (see Figure 1). The Spring forecast considers downside risks to include, inter alia, inflation risks should the rebound in EU and global economies be stronger than expected, or if supply constraints prove persistent. Regarding the latter, a 6 May [letter](#) to the Commission from the European Construction Industry Association expressed their concern that the significant price increase in construction-related raw materials and products, that is currently adversely affecting construction companies throughout the EU, could undermine the potential impact of European recovery programmes.

Figure 1: Projected Member State GDP level as compared to the pre-pandemic level.



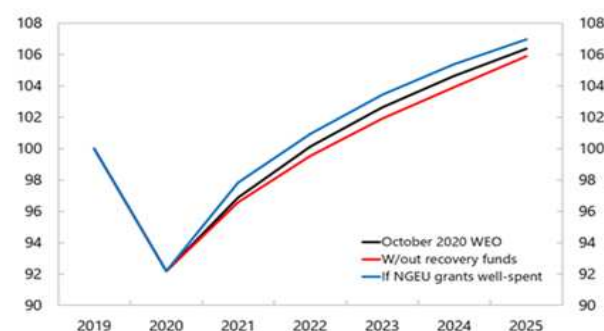
Source: [European Commission](#) and EGOV calculations.

Below are some other initial assessments on how the RRF can impact economic developments in the near, medium and longer term.

According to the [IMF](#), “EU recovery funds could play a critical role in accelerating the green and digital transitions and boosting potential growth. The €750 billion Next Generation EU recovery funds—€390 billion of which are grants—should be used to catalyze investments to reduce carbon emissions and improve productivity through digitalization. The grants are already expected to boost the level of EU countries’ real GDP by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a percent by 2023 and, if well-spent, the impact could be double. The package could have an even bigger impact if countries are ambitious in implementing key structural reforms in their recovery plans”.

Boost to growth

EU grants could increase the level of the euro area’s real GDP by an additional $\frac{3}{4}$ of a percent by 2023.
(index, 2019=100)



Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations.
Note: Data for EU27 countries. NGEU refers to Next Generation EU.

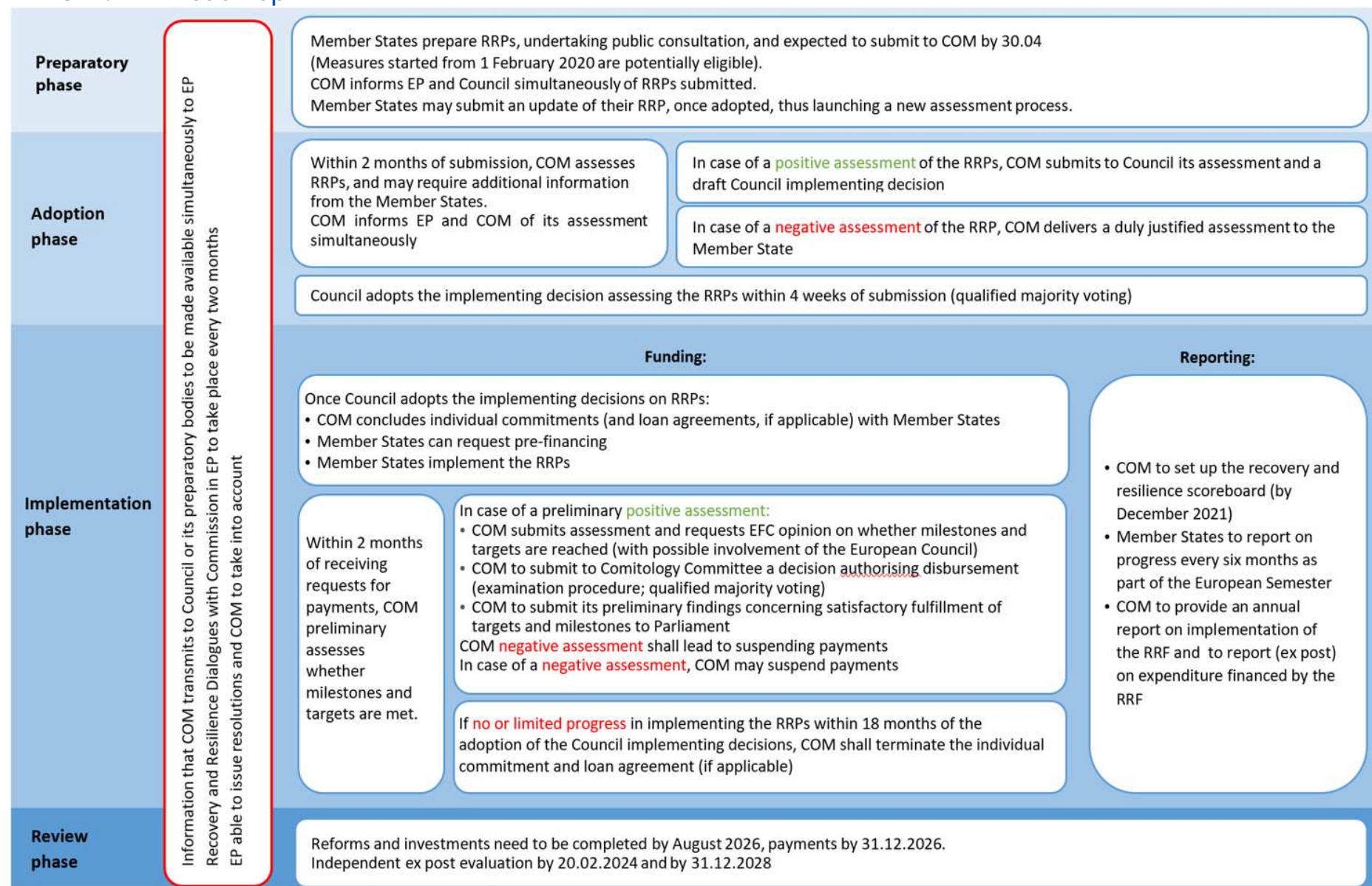
The [analysis](#) published by the Commission in their 2020 Debt Sustainability Monitor (of January 2021) highlights that the RRF will give “a temporary (yet sustained over several years) fiscal impulse across EU Member States”; however, the impact on “national public debt in the medium term will depend on a number of factors”. The Commission claims that there will be both direct and indirect effects related to the RRF. As the Commission puts it, the grant component of the RRF represents an additional source of public revenue for national governments, which in turn will directly impact the budget balance. The Commission points out that the additional expenditure will boost aggregate demand during the implementation period of the RRF (until 2026), and is also expected to increase potential growth over the medium term, especially if the expenditure increases the physical and human capital, and is accompanied by significant structural reforms. The Commission estimates that the RRF would reduce EU debt-to GDP ratio by around 1 percentage point by 2026. Its simulations also show that the positive impact of the RRF on the EU GDP growth will be positive till 2030 and potentially beyond.

The ECB has [assessed](#) the potential macroeconomic impact from the RRF for the euro area countries on the basis of three different scenarios. The ECB concludes that “if used for productive public investment ... [RRF] funds could increase real output in the euro area by around 1.5% of GDP over the medium term. The magnitude and persistence of the positive output effect beyond the end of ... disbursements depend crucially on the impact of the public investment projects on the economy’s overall productive capacity.” Based on its estimation, the ECB further finds that if RRF funds were used as fiscal transfer and not as investments, they would “lack any long-term productivity-enhancing effects and only lift demand in the short run, they [would] lead mainly to additional debt” and therefore, the RRF would not allow to exploit the potential positive medium-term output effects. Based on its analysis, the ECB suggests that “if high-debt countries have limited capacity to absorb ... [RRF] funds for investment, the next best use would therefore be to reduce debt (in the case of grants) or replace debt with ... [RRF] loans with lower interest payments. In that case, output in high-debt countries would still increase, driven by positive spillover effects from investment in less-indebted countries and by positive effects from reductions in sovereign risk premia”.

Annex 1: Some key elements of the RRF Regulation

Scope (policy areas to cover by the RRF investments and reforms) - article 4 of RRF regulation					
Green transition	Digital transformation	Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs	Social and territorial cohesion	Health and economic, social and institutional resilience, with the aim of, inter alia, increasing crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity	Policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills
Horizontal principles - articles 5, 9 and 28					
<p>Support from the Facility shall not, unless in duly justified cases, substitute recurring national budgetary expenditure and shall respect the principle of additionality of Union funding. The Facility shall only support measures respecting the principle of 'do no significant harm'.</p> <p>Support under the Facility shall be additional to support provided under other Union programmes and instruments. Support from various instruments can be combined insofar such support does not cover the same cost.</p> <p>The Commission and the Member States concerned shall, in a manner commensurate to their respective responsibilities, foster synergies and ensure effective coordination between the Facility and other Union programmes and instruments, including the Technical Support Instrument, and in particular with measures financed by the Union funds.</p>					
Eligibility - article 17					
<p>The RRFs shall be consistent with the relevant country-specific challenges and priorities identified in the context of the European Semester and (for Member States whose currency is euro) those identified in the most recent Council recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area. The recovery and resilience plans shall also be consistent with the information included by the Member States in the National Reform Programmes under the European Semester, in their National Energy and Climate Plans and updates thereof under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, in the territorial just transition plans under a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund, in the Youth Guarantee implementation plans and in the partnership agreements and operational programmes under the Union funds.</p>					
Assessment criteria of RRFs - article 19 and annex V					
<p>The Commission assesses RRFs by rating them (into three categories) on the basis of the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence; the methodology is further detailed in the Regulation. The criteria refer to, specifically, whether the RRF presents a balanced response to the Member State challenges, whether it addresses the concerns identified in CSRs, whether it contributes to strengthening growth, resilience and social impact, whether the measures respect the "<i>do no significant harm</i>" principle, whether it addresses the green and digital agendas, whether it brings about lasting impacts and is coherent. Robust control systems, effective monitoring and implementation and reasonable and plausible cost estimates are also considered. In addition, Member States have to explain how their plans address gender equality, security concerns and undertaken consultations.</p>					
Protection of the financial interests of the Union - article 22					
<p>In implementing the Facility, the Member States, as beneficiaries or borrowers of funds under the Facility, shall take all the appropriate measures to protect the financial interests of the Union and to ensure that the use of funds in relation to measures supported by the Facility complies with the applicable Union and national law, in particular regarding the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflicts of interests. To this effect, the Member States shall provide an effective and efficient internal control system and the recovery of amounts wrongly paid or incorrectly used. Member States may rely on their regular national budget management systems.</p>					

Annex 2: RRF Roadmap






Annex 3 - Outcome of an ECPRD survey of the involvement of national parliaments

Parliamentary House	Has your Government submitted to Parliament preliminary directives and priorities for the definition of the NRRP?	Has your Government submitted to Parliament a draft version of the NRRP?	Has your Government submitted to Parliament the final version of the NRRP (or is it about to happen)?	Have Parliamentary Committees had contacts with some representatives of the EU Commission to acquire more information on the NRRP?
Austria Bundesrat	0	0	1	1
Austria Nationalrat	0	0	1	1
Belgium Chambre des Représentants	0	0	1	1
Belgium Senat	0	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	1	1	0	0
Czech Republic Chamber of Deputies	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic Senate	0	1	1	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0
Estonia	1	1	0	0
Finland	1	0	0	0
France Assemblée Nationale	0	1	0	0
France Senat	0	1	0	0
Germany Bundestag	0	1	1	0
Germany Bundesrat	0	1	1	0
Greece	0	1	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0
Ireland - House of the Oireachtas	0	0	0	0
Italy Chamber of deputies	1	1	0	1
Italy Senate	1	1	0	1
Latvia	0	1	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Poland Sejm	1	0	0	0
Poland Senat	1	1	0	1
Portugal	1	0	0	0
Romania - Chamber of deputies	0	1	1	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	1	0	0
Spain Congreso de los diputados	0	1	0	0
Spain Senate	0	1	0	0
Sweden	1	0	0	0
YES	9	16	7	6
NO	22	15	24	25



Key 1 =yes 0=no.





31 Houses have replied. In red, cases of bicameral parliaments whose houses have given a different reply to the same answer. Source: ECPRD. EGOV is thankful for allowing to use and disclose their research.

Annex 4: Links to RRP and related information



Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRP (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
 Belgium	RRP submitted (COM press release 1 May) French version Dutch version No official version in English available/found	Belgium has requested EUR 5.9B in grants	EUR 5.9B	EUR 32.8B	The Belgian plan is structured around six pillars: climate, sustainability and innovation; digital transformation; mobility; social and inclusiveness; economy of the future and productivity; and public finances (source COM press release).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Bulgaria	RRP not yet submitted (according to COM) Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Bulgarian ; in this site a Bulgarian version of the RRP is displayed, dated 30 April 2021 No official version in English available/found		EUR 6.3B	EUR 4.2B		CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Czechia	RRP submitted (COM press release 2 June) Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Czech Czech version No official version in English available/found	Czechia has requested EUR 7.1B in grants	EUR 7.1B	EUR 14.3B	The Czech plan is structured around six pillars: digital transformation (Kč 28.3B; 14%); physical infrastructure and green transition (Kč 90.7B; 45%); education and labour market (Kč 41.0B; 21%); effective public administration (Kč 11.7B; 6%); research, development and innovation (Kč 13.2B; 7%); and strengthening health system (Kč 14.9B; 7%). (Source: COM press release , RRP-specific website Czech)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020




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Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
 Denmark	RRP submitted (COM press release 30 April) English version Factsheet in EN	Denmark has requested EUR 1.6B in grants	EUR 1.6B	EUR 21.9B	<p>The Danish plan is structured around the three pillars of resilience, green and digital transformation. The Danish plan foresees significant investments in energy efficiency, green research & development, the reduction of Co2 emissions within the agricultural sector, and digitalisation. (Source: COM press release)</p> <p>According to the RRP (page 14 of the public EN version), it will cover 7 policy areas:</p> <p>Strengthening the Resilience of the Healthcare System for DKK 0.2B (2.1%);</p> <p>Green transition of Agriculture and Environment for DKK 1.3B (11.4 %);</p> <p>1.3. Energy Efficiency, green heating and CCS for DKK 2.0B (17.6 %);</p> <p>Green Tax Reform (phase 1) DKK 3.9B (33.7 %);</p> <p>Sustainable Road Transport DKK 1.6B (14.0 %);</p> <p>1.6. Digitalisation DKK 0.7B (5.7 %); and</p> <p>1.7. Green Research and Development DKK 1.8B (15.5 %).</p>	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Germany	RRP submitted (COM press release 28 April) German version EN summary No official version in English available/found	Germany proposed measures for an overall amount of EUR 27.9B; considering its maximum financial contribution, the additional amount will be covered by Germany.	EUR 25.6B	EUR 240.9B	<p>The German plan is structured around six policy priorities. These include reform and investment measures relating to climate action and energy transition, digitalisation of the economy, infrastructure and education, social participation, strengthening a pandemic-resilient health system, modernising public administration and reducing barriers to investment. (Source: COM press release)</p> <p>According to section 1 of the RRP (see page 10), the plan has 10 components: climate friendly mobility (19.4%), health (16.3%), modern public administration (12.4%), decarbonisation/hydrogen (11.7%), digitalisation of the economy (11.2%), data (9.9%), climate friendly construction/renovation (9.2%), education (5.1%), social inclusion (4.5%) and reduction of investment barriers (0.2%)</p>	CSR 2019 CSR 2020




Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
 Estonia	RRP not yet submitted (according to COM) Outline of draft RRP EN summary		EUR 1.0B	EUR 1.9B		CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Ireland	RRP submitted (COM press release 28 May) English version here	Ireland has requested a total of EUR 1B in grants under the RRF.	EUR 1.0B	EUR 18.7B	The Irish plan is structured around three priority areas: advancing the green transition (seven investments to a total value of EUR 0.503B) accelerating and expanding digital reforms and transformation (6 investments to a total value of EUR 0.295B) and social and economic recovery and job creation (three investments to a total value of EUR 0.181B). Projects in the plan cover the entire lifetime of the RRF until 2026. The plan proposes projects in all seven European flagship areas. (Source: COM press release , English RRP)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Greece	RRP submitted (COM press release 28 April) Greek version (dated 02/04/2021) (press release in Greek) Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Greek No official version in English available/found	Greece has requested EUR 17.8B in grants and EUR 12.7B in loans	EUR 17.8B	EUR 12.4B	The Greek plan is structured around four pillars: green (EUR 6.026B; 33%), digital (EUR 2.136B; 12%), employment, skills and social cohesion (EUR 5.208B; 29%), and private investment and economic and institutional transformation (EUR 4.821B; 27%). (Sources: COM press release , RRP in Greek)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Spain	RRP submitted (COM press release 30 April) Spanish version	Spain has requested EUR 69.5B in grants	EUR 69.5B	EUR 84.8B	The Spanish plan is structured around four pillars: green transformation; digital transformation; social and territorial cohesion; and gender equality. It includes measures in sustainable mobility, energy-efficiency in buildings, clean power, digital skills, digital connectivity, support to the	CSR 2019 CSR 2020




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Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
	Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Spanish Executive summary and a presentation available in English (here)				industrial sector and SMEs, and social housing. (Source: COM press release)	
 France	RRP submitted (COM press release 28 April) French version Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in French No official version in English available/found	France has requested a total of EUR 40.9B in grants	EUR 39.4B	EUR 168.4B	The French plan is structured around the three pillars of resilience, green and digital transformation. It places a particular emphasis on the fight against climate change thanks to investments in energy-efficiency, sustainable transport and green technologies. (Source: COM press release). The French plan foresees EUR 20,2B for green transformation; EUR 5,6B for competitiveness and EUR 15,2B for cohesion (source: FR website)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Croatia	RRP submitted (COM press release 15 May) Croatian version Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Croatian No official version in English available/found	Croatia has requested a total of almost EUR 6.4B in grants.	EUR 6.3B	EUR 3.7B	The Croatian plan is structured around five components: green and digital economy (HRK 26.230B; 54%), public administration and judiciary (HRK 4.760B; 10%), education, science and research (HRK 7.500B; 15%), labour market and social protection (HRK 2.084B; 4%), healthcare (HRK 2.564B; 5%). It also encompasses one initiative on building renovation (HRK 5.945B; 12%). The plan includes measures to improve business environment, education, research and development, energy-efficiency in buildings, zero-emission transport and the development of renewable energy sources. (Sources: COM press release , Croatian RRP presentation)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020



Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
 Italy	RRP submitted (COM press release 1 May) Italian version English version A summary is available here	Italy has requested a total of EUR 191.5B, composed of EUR 68.9B in grants and EUR 122.6B in loans	EUR 68.9B	EUR 122.6B	The Italian plan is structured around six areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> digitalisation, innovation, competitiveness and culture (EUR 46.4B); green revolution and ecological transition (EUR 69.8B); infrastructure for sustainable mobility (EUR 31.98B); education and research (EUR 28.49B); cohesion and inclusion (EUR 27.62B); health (EUR 19.72B). (Source: IT Ministry of Economics and Finance).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Cyprus	RRP submitted (COM press release 17 May) Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Cypriot and English English version	Cyprus has requested EUR 1B in grants and EUR 0.227B in loans.	EUR 1B	EUR 1.5B	The Cypriot plan is structured around the five policy areas: public health and civil protection (EUR 0.0741B; 6,0%); the green transition (EUR 0.4476B; 36,3%); economic resilience and competitiveness (EUR 0.4493B; 36,4%); the digital transition (EUR 0.0894B; 7,3%); and the labour market, education and human capital (EUR 0.1729B; 14,0%). The plan includes measures to modernise the healthcare sector, increase the energy efficiency of buildings, promote sustainable transport and the upgrading of digital infrastructure, and foster upskilling and reskilling opportunities. (Sources: COM press release , RRP in English).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Latvia	RRP submitted (COM press release 30 April) Latvian version Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Latvian and English	Latvia has requested EUR 1.8B in grants	EUR 2.0B	EUR 2.0B	The Latvian plan is structured around six components: green (EUR 0.6762B; 37%) and digital transitions (EUR 0.3652B; 20%); health care (EUR 0.1815B, 10%); reduction of inequality (EUR 0.37B; 20%); economic transformation (EUR 0.196B; 11%); and the rule of law (EUR 0.037B; 2%). The plan includes reforms in health care, social policy, higher education and skills, and measures on sustainable transport, affordable housing, energy-efficiency in buildings and businesses, digital skills, research and innovation. (Sources: COM press release , English presentation)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020




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Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
	No official version in English available/found, only the summary presentation					
 Lithuania	RRP submitted (COM press release 15 May) Lithuanian version Specific website for RRF/RRP in Lithuanian No official version in English available/found	Lithuania has requested a total of EUR 2.2B in grants.	EUR 2.2B	EUR 3.2B	The Lithuanian plan is structured around seven components: a resilient health sector (EUR 0.268B; 12%); green (EUR 0.823B; 37%) and digital transitions (EUR 0.447B; 20%); high quality and accessible education (EUR 0.312B; 14%); economy focused on innovation, research and high value added (EUR 0.2B; 9%); efficient public sector (EUR 0.066B; 3%); and social inclusion (EUR 0.109B; 5%). The plan includes measures in areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, digital skills, research and innovation, digitalisation of public administration, and the strengthening of active labour market policies. (COM press release)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Luxembourg	RRP submitted (COM press release 30 April) French version National press release available here . No official version in English available/found	Luxembourg has requested EUR 0.093B in grants	EUR 0.1B	EUR 2.7B	The Luxembourgish plan is structured around the three pillars of cohesion and social resilience; green transition; and digitalisation, innovation and governance. The plan includes measures in skilling, healthcare, housing, decarbonisation of transport, protection of biodiversity, innovation, digitalisation of public administration, and promotion of a transparent and fair economy. (Source: COM press release).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Hungary	RRP submitted (COM press release 12 May) Hungarian version No official version in English available/found English summary	Hungary has requested a total of EUR 7.2B in grants	EUR 7.2B	EUR 9.7B	The Hungarian plan is structured around the key policy areas of green transition, healthcare, research, digital, cohesion and public administration. The plan includes measures in sustainable transport, energy transition and the circular economy. (Source: COM press release).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020



Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
	Website that includes RRF/RRP related information (including public consultation comments) in Hungarian					
 Malta	RRP not yet submitted (according to COM) Homepage of the Government		EUR 0.3B	EUR 0.9B		CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Netherlands	RRP not yet submitted Government's EU page		EUR 6.0B	EUR 55.3B		CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Austria	RRP submitted (COM press release 1 May) RRP and Annexes (in German) No official version in English available/found	The RRP of Austria includes measures for an overall amount of EUR 4.5B. Austria does not intend to take loans from the RRF. Part of the RRP measures will be co-financed by Austria.	EUR 3.5B	EUR 27.2B	The Austrian plan is structured around four policy priorities. These include reform and investment measures relating to: green recovery, covering renovation, mobility, biodiversity, circular economy, and climate neutrality; digital recovery, covering broadband, schools, public service, and enterprises; knowledge based recovery, including research, up- and reskilling, education, and strategic innovation; and fair recovery, encompassing healthcare, resilient communities, art and culture, and reforms. (Source: COM press release) The Austrian plan (according to page 7- 12 of the DE Version) foresees in the 1. pillar significant investments in energy efficiency (EUR 0.2089B), environmentally friendly mobility (EUR 0.8486B) and biodiversity/circular economy(EUR 0.35B) and transformation to a climate neutrality (EUR 0.1B), 2. pillar significant investments in broadband (EUR 0.8913B), digitalisation of schools (EUR 0.1717B), digitalisation of	CSR 2019 CSR 2020

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Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
					public administration (EUR 0.16B), digitalisation and greening of enterprises (EUR 0.605B); the 3 pillar investments in research (EUR 0.212B), retraining and upskilling (EUR 0.277B); education/access to education (EUR 0.1294B) and strategic innovation (EUR 0.25B); and 4. pillar investments in health (EUR 0.125B); resilient municipalities EUR 0.1042B), arts and culture (EUR 0.0665B)	
 Poland	RRP submitted (COM press release 3 May) Polish version Specific website for RRF/RRP related information (in Polish) No official version in English available/found	Poland has requested a total of EUR 23.9B in grants and EUR 12.1B in loans	EUR 23.9B	EUR 34.8B	The Polish plan is structured around five pillars of resilience of the economy, including business environment, innovation and labour market policy (EUR 4.7B, 13.1%); green energy (EUR 14.313B, 39.8%); digital transformation (EUR 4.897B, 13.6%); sustainable transport (EUR 7.518B, 20.9%); and the health system (EUR 4.542B, 12.6%). The plan includes measures in improving air quality, energy-efficiency in buildings, the development of renewable energy sources, zero-emission transport and access to broadband internet (Source: COM press release ; Polish RRP, pg 30 (informal translation)).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Portugal	RRP submitted (COM press release 22 April) Portuguese version Specific website for RRF/RRP related information (in PT) No official version in English available/found	Portugal has requested EUR 13.9B of grants and EUR 2.7B in loans	EUR 13.9B	EUR 14.2B	Resilience (National Health Service, Housing, Social Responses, Culture, Businesses capitalisation and innovation, Qualifications and competencies, Infrastructure, Forests, Water management). An amount of EUR 11.125B is allocated to this dimension. Digital transformation (Businesses, Quality of Public Finances, Economic justice and business environment, Efficient public administration, Digital schools). An amount of EUR 2.46B is allocated to this dimension. Green transformation (Seas, industry decarbonisation, sustainable bioeconomy, building energy efficiency, hydrogen and renewables, sustainable mobility). An amount of EUR 3.059B is allocated to this dimension. (Sources: PT RRP , p. 5; and COM press release)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
 Romania	RRP submitted (COM Press release 31 May) Romanian version No official version in English available/found	Romania has requested EUR 14.3B in grants and EUR 15B in loans	EUR 14.2B	EUR 15.0B	The Romanian plan is structured around six pillars: the green transition (EUR 15.904B), digital transformation (EUR 1.892B), smart growth (EUR 2.841B), social and territorial cohesion (EUR 2.320B), health and resilience (EUR 2.827B), and policies for the next generation (EUR 3.606B). The plan includes measures on sustainable transport, education, healthcare, building renovation and the digitalisation of public administration (Source: COM press release ; amounts come from the RO plan)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Slovenia	RRP submitted (COM press release 1 May) Slovenian version Website that includes RRF/RRP related information in Slovene No official version in English available/found	Slovenia has requested EUR 2.5B comprising of EUR 1.8B in grants and EUR 0.7B in loans	EUR 1.8B	EUR 3.2B	The Slovenian plan is structured around four priority pillars: green transition (EUR 1.061B; 42%); digital transformation (EUR 0.331B; 13%); smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (EUR 0.749B; 30%); health and welfare including investments and reforms in long-term care and social housing (EUR 0.364B; 15%). (Sources: COM press release , Slovene RRP presentation)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Slovakia	RRP submitted (COM press release 29 April) Slovak version Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Slovak No official version in English available/found	Slovakia has requested EUR 6.6 B in grants	EUR 6.3B	EUR 6.3B	The Slovak plan is structured around five key policy priorities. These are green economy (EUR 2.301B; 35%), education (EUR 0.892B; 14%), R&D and innovation (EUR 0.739B; 11%), health (EUR 1.533B; 23%), and public administration/digitalisation (EUR 1.11B; 17%). It includes measures supporting green investments, particularly in renewables, transport and buildings, healthcare, schooling and the digitalisation of public administration. (Source: COM press release).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020

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Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*) Link: Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs
		Grants /Loan	Grants(**)	Loans (***)		
 Finland	RRP submitted on 27 May (COM press release) Government homepage - Draft RRP (Finnish version) No official version in English available/found	Finland has requested EUR 2.1B in grants	EUR 2.1B	EUR 16.4B	The programme consists of four sections: 1) A green transition will support structural adjustment of the economy and underpin a carbon- neutral welfare society (EUR 0.825B) 2) Digitalisation and a digital economy will strengthen productivity and make services available to all (EUR 0.234B) 3) Raising the employment rate and skill levels will accelerate sustainable growth (EUR 0.638B) 4) Access to health and social services will be improved and their cost-effectiveness enhanced (EUR 0.405B). (Source: executive EN summary of the RRP and page 356).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020
 Sweden	RRP submitted on 28 May (COM press release) Government homepage in Swedish and in English	Sweden has requested a total of EUR 3.2B in grants	EUR 3.3B	EUR 33.2B	The Swedish plan is structured around five components: green recovery; education and transition into work; meeting demographic challenges; expansion of broadband and digitalisation of public administration; and investment for growth and housing (COM press release). Of the costs in the Swedish plan, 40 per cent can be linked to the climate transition and 24 per cent to the digital transition in accordance with the criteria of the RRF Regulation. All the measures included in Sweden's recovery plan are measures that the Government has proposed in the central government budget for 2020 or 2021 (including the additional amending budgets prepared on account of the pandemic). (Ministry of Finance press release).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020

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