

Recovery and Resilience Plans - state of play (September 2021)



This document provides a state of play of the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) covering, notably, Commission assessment and Council adoption procedures. It is based on an [earlier EGOV paper](#), dated June 2021. The document will be regularly updated.

1. Procedures and timelines

The [Recovery and Resilience Facility](#) (RRF) provides large-scale financial support to Member States (up to EUR 672.5 billion, 2018 prices) in grants and loans to finance reforms and investments, which are detailed in national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) adopted at the EU level. For an overview of the RRF see [specific EGOV paper](#).

Each RRP must present measures that contribute, in a comprehensive and adequately balanced manner, to certain EU policies, structured around six policy pillars (see Box 1).

The Council and the European Commission are the main actors in the adoption process of Member States' RRPs 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](#) (for a more extensive analysis of the role of the European Parliament in the RRF see a [specific EGOV paper](#)).

Box 1: The six RRF policy 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.

Within 2 months of submission, COM assesses RRPs, 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 RRPs, 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 RRPs within 4 weeks of submission (qualified majority voting)

Member States submit their RRPs to the Commission, and the Commission assesses the plans according to the criteria outlined in RRF Regulation, notably Article 19 and Annex V. When carrying out its assessment, the Commission acts in close cooperation with the Member State concerned.



Within 2 months from submission of the national RRP, the Commission submits 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.

After the adoption of the Council implementing decision, and upon request from Member States, the Commission can disburse 13% of the amounts (grants and loans) as pre-financing. Amounts requested and available per Member State are depicted in [Annex 1](#).

Most Member States have only requested grants. All 25 Member States that submitted plans requested the maximum or very close to the maximum amount of grants available to them. 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 available to them.

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 for pre-financing disbursements granted so far.

Further disbursements of grants (and loans) are 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.

Box 2: Stakeholders' involvement

The RRF Regulation requires the RRP's 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's are fully implemented in a timely manner and in thorough dialogue with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders."*

For further details on stakeholders' involvement, see a [specific EGOV paper](#).

2. Recovery and Resilience Plans: adoption stage

2.1 Submitted to the Commission

By 20 September, based on public information provided by the [Commission](#), 25 Member States had submitted their RRP's (Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, and Sweden). Most of these RRP's are publicly available online in the official languages of the respective Member States¹.

The structure of the RRP's 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.

¹ In most of the national websites, information is only available in the national language. [Annex 3](#) presents the available information in that regard, compiling data on submission of RRP's.

2.2 Assessed by the Commission

By 20 September, out of the 25 submitted plans, 19 have been assessed by the Commission; the Commission concluded that all the assessed plans respected the Regulation criteria (see [Annex 2](#) for a summary of the Commission's overall ratings of the plans) and proposed to Council to adopt the assessments. [Annex 3](#) provides links to the available documents. The Commission assessments comprise two documents (all available [here](#)): a draft Council Implementing Decision (CID), with an annex, and a staff working document (SWD). These documents are organised along similar headings. The CID contains recitals that summarise the Commission's assessments of the criteria set out in the Regulation, together with short explanations of Member States governance structures, consultation of stakeholders and whether the plans contain cross-border and multi-country projects. The recitals also address whether the Member State has provided a security self-assessment (Article 18(4)(g) of RRF Regulation) and provide details of funding requests and of overall costs of the plans. The operational part of the draft CID provides for the approval of the plan and the exact amounts available to the Member State under the RRF.

The annex to the CID, on the other hand, comprises information updating the macroeconomic outlook and developments since the latest available country report (that of 2020, provided as part of the European Semester process for economic coordination) and proposed targets and milestones together with cost estimates. An executive summary and a summary of the plan are also presented in the annex.

The SWD describes the Member States' plans and contains a thorough presentation of the Commission's assessment of the proposed measures against the Regulation criteria. It also includes information on the CSRs addressed by the plans, an estimation of the impact of measures on the country GDP, more detailed cost estimates and some annexes dealing, notably, with climate and digital tagging.

In addition to these documents, the Commission also made available, per each Member State, Q&A documents and country factsheets containing a summarised version of each plan. Such documents are [available](#) together with the formal documents assessing the plans.

2.3 Adopted by the Council

The Financial Counsellors, a Council Working Party, has been analysing the Commission assessments at least since 28 June (see [here](#)). By 2 July, the Financial Counsellors had discussed the Commission assessments for Portugal, Spain and Denmark ([28 June](#)); Greece and Luxembourg ([29 June](#)); Germany, Slovakia and Latvia ([30 June](#)); Austria, Italy, Belgium and France ([2 July](#)). On [6 July](#), the Financial Counsellors discussed the "*conclusion of discussion on first batch of CIDs*".

On 5 and 6 July, the Council disclosed its implementing decisions and annexes for twelve Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal and Slovakia). On 31 of August, similar documents were disclosed addressing the plans of Czechia and Ireland. Documents are available in the [Council Register](#); links to the relevant documents are provided in [Annex 4](#).

There are very limited changes to the Commission proposals, and no change on substance. The first batch of RRFs assessments was adopted on [13 July](#) by the ECOFIN Council. On [26 July](#) the ECOFIN Council discussed the Commission assessment of Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania and Slovenia RRFs. These assessments were adopted by [written procedure](#) on [28 July](#). On [6 September](#), ECOFIN Ministers discussed the state of play with the RRFs; a [written procedure](#) for the adoption of the Commission's assessments for the Czech and Irish plans was launched. This written procedure closed on [8 September](#) and both assessments were adopted. The Council decided not to publish the CID in the Official Journal per decision of COREPER of 9 July².

² As explained in the Council [document](#) closing the written procedure for the adoption of Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania and Slovenia RRFs.

3. Moving towards implementation

3.1 EU funding of the Recovery and Resilient Facility

To finance the RRF and the measures proposed by the Member States and adopted by the Council, the Commission is issuing bonds and short term securities on financial markets. The Commission expects to raise up to around EUR 800 billion (in current prices) between now and end 2026. For the first time, the Commission is using a “diversified funding strategy”, replacing the “back-to-back” applied so far (e.g. with SURE). See [here](#) and [EGOV briefing](#) for further details.

On [15 June](#), the Commission launched the first NextGenerationEU (NGEU) issuance, EUR 20 billion, via a ten-year bond due on 4 July 2031. On the [22 June](#), the bonds were listed in Luxembourg. A second issuance took place on [29 June](#) and allowed the Commission to obtain further EUR 15 bn. On [13 July](#), the Commission issued EUR 10 billion through a 10-year bond. On [14 September](#), the Commission issued EUR 9 billion through a 7-year bond,; again, the bond was largely oversubscribed - over 11 times, with books exceeding EUR 103 billion. Following this fourth transaction, the Commission has gathered EUR 54 billion for financing the various programmes under NGEU, notably the RRF.

In the course of 2021, the Commission expects to raise some €80 billion in bonds, to be complemented by short-term EU-Bills, as announced in the funding plan published in June 2021 and updated in [September 2021](#). The revised funding plan paves the way to implement one of the key pillars of the Commission diversified funding strategy, by issuing short-term securities (further details can be found in this Commission [presentation](#)). These will allow tapping the money markets and diversify the investor base for EU securities.

The first issuance of short term securities took place on [15 September](#). The Commission issued EUR 5 billion (EUR 3 billion of 3-month securities due on 03 December 2021 and EUR 2 billion of 6-month securities due on 04 March 2022).

Part of NGEU debt issuances will be covered by the recently adopted [Green Bond framework](#)³, announced on 7 September. Through its green bonds, the Commission will be financing the share of climate-relevant expenditure in the RRF. A specific framework for reporting has been set out, to provide transparency to investors on how the proceeds of the EU green bonds are invested.

Disbursement of pre-financing under the RRF started on 3 August (see below).

Repayment of the NGEU debt - from 2028 until 2058 - is foreseen on the basis of possible new own resources. A [roadmap](#) for introducing these new own resources was discussed and agreed alongside the negotiation of the RRF. According to this roadmap, the Commission would have proposed by June 2021 new own resources based on a carbon border adjustment mechanism, the Emissions Trading System and a digital levy. Such proposals were postponed and are pending (currently foreseen for 22 December, according to the Commission [forthcoming agendas](#)). On [31 August](#), the Budget Committee discussed the delay in new own resources proposals on a digital levy and a carbon border adjustment mechanism with Commissioner for Budget Johannes Hahn.

Further own resources, to be proposed by June 2024, could include a Financial Transaction Tax, a financial contribution linked to the corporate sector or a new common corporate tax base.

³ Details of the Green Bond Framework are set out in a Commission [Staff Working Document](#), dated of 7 September. The Green bond framework is aligned with the principles of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), and has been reviewed by a second party opinion provider. Such provider, Vigeo Eiris, considers “that the framework is aligned with the ICMA’s Green Bond Principles, is coherent with the EU’s wider Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) strategy and will provide a robust contribution to sustainability.” (further details and explanations can be found [here](#)).

3.2 Disbursements: state of play

By 20 September, thirteen Member States have been granted pre-financing in accordance with the RRF Regulation (see Table 1). The Commission expects disbursement to Croatia to follow soon.

Any further disbursements will depend on fulfilling the relevant milestones and targets, as agreed in the RRFs. Member States will be signing a set of documents prior to receiving disbursements. These documents⁴ are the operational arrangements to which reference is made in article 20(6) of the RRF and the financing (and loan) agreements referred to in articles 15(2) and 23(1) of the RRF.

These operational arrangements are country-specific and cover the arrangements and the timetable for monitoring and implementation of the RRFs, the relevant indicators on the fulfilment of the envisaged milestones and targets, the arrangements for providing full access by the Commission to data, and, where appropriate, the additional milestones and targets related to the payment of the loan.

Measures started from 1 February 2020 onwards are eligible to financing under the RRF, provided that they comply with the requirements set out in the RRF Regulation. A few Member States have already indicated that they would be keen to receive funding as early as possible and have frontloaded measures proposed in their RRFs. The Commission is expecting disbursement requests from Spain in September, followed by Greece in October, France in November and Denmark, Italy and Slovakia in December.

Table 1: Pre-financing disbursements

Date	Country	Amount disbursed
3 August	Portugal	EUR 2,2 bn
3 August	Belgium	EUR 770 M
3 August	Luxembourg	EUR 12,1 M
9 August	Greece	EUR 4 bn
13 August	Italy	EUR 24,9 bn
17 August	Spain	EUR 9 bn
17 August	Lithuania	EUR 289 M
19 August	France	EUR 5,1 bn
26 August	Germany	EUR 2,25 bn
2 September	Denmark	EUR 201 M (1.5 billion kr)
9 September	Cyprus	EUR 157 M
10 September	Latvia	EUR 237 M
17 September	Slovenia	EUR 231 M
Total disbursements		EUR 49.386 bn

Box 3: protecting EU financial interests in implementing the Recovery and Resilience Facility

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 (see article 22 of the [RRF Regulation](#)).

Article 8 of the same Regulation further indicates that implementation of the RRF should comply with Regulation 2020/2092 on the general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget. On 20 July, the Commission adopted its [2021 Rule of Law Report](#), including its 27 country chapters. For an overview on monitoring and control structures in the RRFs, see specific [EGOV briefing](#).

⁴ The Commission discussed informally with Member State's experts the templates for the financing agreements and for the operational arrangements.

4. Expected impact of the Recovery and Resilience Facility: some estimates

As the European Commission highlighted in their latest [Summer 2021](#) economic forecast, “the improving health situation and ensuing continued easing of virus containment measures are putting the EU economies back in motion. The near-term outlook for the European economy looks brighter than expected in spring”. Taking into account the impact of the Recovery and Resilience Facility from the second half of the year, as well as rebound benefits from the substantial carry-over effect from the previous year and the strong pick up in private consumption, the EU and euro area economies are forecast to grow by 4.8% in 2021 and by 4.5% in 2022.

Based on updated forecast, all of the EU Member States will reach their pre-pandemic GDP levels by the end of 2022 and quite many of them (Denmark, Bulgaria, Sweden, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Luxembourg, Poland and Ireland) will manage to achieve it by the end of 2021. According to the Commission, “All Member States are expected to see the gap to their pre-crisis output levels close by the end of 2022, but the pace of the recovery is expected to remain highly uneven the largest Member States, Poland is expected to have returned to pre-crisis levels of output in 2021-Q2, Germany and the Netherlands in 2021-Q3, while Spain and Italy will do so one year after, in 2022-Q3”⁵.

The Commission [estimated](#) NGEU induced GDP growth for each Member State using its macroeconomic QUEST model. Such induced GDP growth ranges from 0.4% (for Denmark by 2024 and Austria and Germany by 2026) up to 3.3% (for Greece by 2026). Other institutions (such as the IMF and the ECB) have also provided their estimations on potential NGEU/RRF impact on European economies, please see EGOV [briefing](#) for more information.

Table 2: Commission estimates of NGEU induced GDP growth (*)

Estimated growth			
Belgium	0.5% - 0.9% by 2026	Cyprus	1.1% - 1.8% by 2026
Denmark	0.4% - 0.6% by 2024	Latvia	1.3% - 2.0% by 2026
Germany	0.4% - 0.7% by 2026	Lithuania	1.0% - 1.6% by 2026
Greece	2.1% - 3.3% by 2026	Luxembourg	0.5% - 0.8% by 2026
Spain	1.8% - 2.5% by 2024	Austria	0.4% - 0.7% by 2026
France	0.6% - 1.0% by 2024	Portugal	1.5% - 2.4% by 2026
Croatia	1.9% - 2.9% by 2026	Slovenia	1.1% - 1.7% by 2026
Italy	1.5% - 2.5% by 2026	Slovakia	1.3% - 2.1% by 2026
Czechia	0.8% - 1.2% by 2026	Ireland	0.3% - 0.5% by 2026
Malta	0.7% - 1.1% by 2026		

⁵ Using a [study](#) on the dynamic macroeconomic effects of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and of the European Social Fund (ESF), Fabio Canova and Evi Pappa conclude that “EU grants can have a useful role in counteracting generalized recessions and in boosting job creation and investments that may lead to economic transformation. Thus, the creation of NGEU funds seems a good idea and the choice of borrowing to finance them seems correct, because they are likely to produce economic gains that can sustain the cost of borrowing and avoid persistent accumulation of debt. However, because the effects of EU funds is far from uniform, benefit some regions much more than others, and the less fortunate turn out to be poorest, peripheral, and nonEuro regions of recently added countries, the adjustment and transformation process will be unequal. (...) In general, administrative and structural reforms, efficiency checks and, perhaps, generational changes may help to make the gains more uniform across EU regions.”.

(*) Based on Commission staff assessment reports (available [here](#) for each assessed RRP based on QUEST simulations (baseline scenario). It should be noted, as per Commission's staff assessment reports, that these estimates do not contemplate the impact of structural reforms and are not comparable to Member States' own estimates. The figures also do not take into account possible cross-country impacts of RRP. The Commission further notes that the RRF amounts to roughly 90% of NGEU, which also includes ReactEU, Horizon, InvestEU, JTF, Rural Development and RescEU.

In July 2021, the Commission published a [study](#) evaluating possible spillover effects of the NGEU⁶, which is estimated to induce around 1.5% higher real GDP in 2024 in the EU-27 compared to the one foreseen in a no-policy change baseline (the GDP gains reach 1.2% in 2026 if it is assumed that the NGEU plan lasts from 2021 to 2026). The estimations also suggest that *"the EU-wide GDP effects are around one third larger when explicitly accounting for the spillover effects from individual-country measures. A simple aggregation of the national effects of individual investment plans would ... substantially underestimate the growth effects of NGEU."* The estimations also highlight different spillover patterns across Member States. Namely, for small open economies with smaller NGEU allocations, like Luxembourg and Ireland, spillover effects account for the bulk of the GDP impact; for larger economies with deep trade integration, such as Germany, spillovers accounts for more than half of the GDP effect, while for rather closed economies, such as Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and Italy, even given their larger NGEU allocations, domestic effects typically dominate.

⁶ The study aims to quantify the effects of the additional investment expenditure for each Member State, as well as the role of key transmission channels, such as the zero lower bound, productivity effects and different assumptions on the disbursement speed. However, the paper does not quantify the impact of structural reforms, which according to the Commission can further enhance the growth impact of NGEU.

Annex 1: Amounts requested and available to Member States

	(A) Amounts requested(*)		(B) Max. 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	Loans			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	Max	0	€127.73 Mn	0,45%	€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	Max	0	€41.13 Mn	0,30%	€0.3 Bn	€0.9 Bn
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	€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	€0,7 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	Max	0	€416 Mn	0,08%	€3.3 Bn	€33.2 Bn
Total	€325.6 Bn	€165.9 Bn	€63.9 Bn	-	€338.2 Bn	€952.4 Bn

(*) Based on Commission's [press releases](#) (**) 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 (article 14 (5) of the RRF Regulation).

Annex 2: Commission's assessments of the overall compliance with the 11 assessment criteria of the RRF Regulation

	(1) Balanced Response	(2) CSRs	(3) Growth, jobs...	(4) DNSH	(5) Green target	(6) Digital target	(7) Lasting impact	(8) M & T	(9) Costing	(10) Control Systems	(11) Coherence
Belgium	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B
Bulgaria											
Czechia	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B
Denmark	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Germany	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Estonia											
Ireland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Greece	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Spain	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
France	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Croatia	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Italy	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Cyprus	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Latvia	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Lithuania	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Luxembourg	A or B	A	A	A	A	A	A or B	A or B	A or B	A	A or B
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Hungary											
Malta	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Netherlands											
Austria	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Poland											
Portugal	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Romania											
Slovenia	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Slovakia	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Finland											
Sweden											

Source: Commission assessment documents (Staff Working Documents).

Annex 3: Links to Recovery and Resilience Plans and related information

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (***)	CSRs	Council documents
			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	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (6.07.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (23.06.2021) Staff Working Document (23.06.2021) Factsheet (23.06.2021)
 Bulgaria	RRP not yet submitted (according to COM) Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Bulgarian ; a Bulgarian version of the RRP is available (20.07.2021) 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) 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;	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	Council: Council Implementing Decision (31.08.2021) Annex (31.08.2021) (corrigendum)

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
			Grants /Loan	Grants (**)			Loans (***)
	Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Czech				7%); and strengthening health system (Kč 14.9B; 7%). (Source: COM press release , RRP-specific website Czech)		Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (19.07.2021) Staff Working Document (19.07.2021) Factsheet (19.07.2021)
 Denmark	RRP submitted (COM press release 30 April) English version Factsheet in EN Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Danish	Denmark has requested EUR 1.6B in grants	EUR 1.6B	EUR 21.9B	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) According to the RRP (page 14 of the public EN version), it will cover 7 policy areas: Strengthening the Resilience of the Healthcare System for DKK 0.2B (2.1%); Green transition of Agriculture and Environment for DKK 1.3B (11.4 %); 1.3. Energy Efficiency, green heating and CCS for DKK 2.0B (17.6 %); Green Tax Reform (phase 1) DKK 3.9B (33.7 %); Sustainable Road Transport DKK 1.6B (14.0 %); 1.6. Digitalisation DKK 0.7B (5.7 %); and 1.7. Green Research and Development DKK 1.8B (15.5 %).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (6.07.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (17.06.2021) Staff Working Document (17.06.2021) Factsheet (17.06.2021)
 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	EUR 25.6B	EUR 240.9B	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)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (5.07.2021)

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
		Grants /Loan	Grants (**)	Loans (***)			Commission documents
		additional amount will be covered by Germany			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%)		Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (22.06.2021) Staff Working Document (22.06.2021) Factsheet (22.06.2021)
 Estonia	RRP submitted (COM press release 18 June) RRP in Estonian and partly in EN Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Estonian	Estonia has requested a total of €982.5 million in grants	EUR 1.0B	EUR 1.9B	The Estonian plan is structured around six pillars: the digital transition of businesses, the green transition in enterprises, digital Estonia, sustainable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable transport, and healthcare and social protection (Source: COM press release).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	
 Ireland	RRP submitted (COM press release 28 May) English version here Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in English	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	Council: Council Implementing Decision (31.08.2021) Annex (31.08.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (16.07.2021) Staff Working Document (16.07.2021) Factsheet (16.07.2021)

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
			Grants /Loan	Grants (**)			Loans (***)
 Greece	RRP submitted (COM press release 28 April) Greek version (dated 02/04/2021) (press release in Greek) No official version in English available/found Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Greek	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	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (6.07.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (17.06.2021) Staff Working Document (17.06.2021) Factsheet (17.06.2021)
 Spain	RRP submitted (COM press release 30 April) Spanish version Executive summary and a presentation available in English (here) Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Spanish (and here)	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 industrial sector and SMEs, and social housing. (Source: COM press release)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (6.07.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (16.06.2021) Staff Working Document (16.06.2021) Factsheet (16.06.2021)
 France	RRP submitted (COM press release 28 April) French version	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-	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (5.07.2021)

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
		Grants /Loan	Grants (**)	Loans (***)			Commission documents
	<p>No official version in English available/found</p> <p>Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in French</p>				<p>efficiency, sustainable transport and green technologies. (Source: COM press release).</p> <p>The French plan foresees EUR 20,2B for green transformation; EUR 5,6B for competitiveness and EUR 15,2B for cohesion (source: FR website)</p>		<p>Commission:</p> <p>Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (23.06.2021)</p> <p>Staff Working Document (23.06.2021)</p> <p>Factsheet (23.06.2021)</p>
 <p>Croatia</p>	<p>RRP submitted (COM press release 15 May)</p> <p>Croatian version</p> <p>No official version in English available/found</p> <p>Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Croatian</p>	<p>Croatia has requested a total of almost EUR 6.4B in grants</p>	EUR 6.3B	EUR 3.7B	<p>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)</p>	<p>CSR 2019</p> <p>CSR 2020</p>	<p>Council:</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision (20.07.2021)</p> <p>Annex (20.07.2021)</p> <p>Commission:</p> <p>Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (08.07.2021)</p> <p>Staff Working Document (08.07.2021)</p> <p>Factsheet (08.07.2021)</p>
 <p>Italy</p>	<p>RRP submitted (COM press release 1 May)</p> <p>Italian version</p> <p>English version</p>	<p>Italy has requested a total of EUR 191.5B, composed of EUR 68.9B in grants and</p>	EUR 68.9B	EUR 122.6B	<p>The Italian plan is structured around six areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> digitalisation, innovation, competitiveness and culture (EUR 46.4B); green revolution and ecological transition (EUR 69.8B); 	<p>CSR 2019</p> <p>CSR 2020</p>	<p>Council:</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021)</p> <p>Annex (6.07.2021)</p>

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
			Grants /Loan	Grants (**)			Loans (***)
	<p>A summary is available here</p> <p>Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in English</p>	EUR 122.6B in loans			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure for sustainable mobility (EUR 31.98B); • education and research (EUR 28.49B); • cohesion and inclusion (EUR 27.62B); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health (EUR 19.72B). <p>(Source: IT Ministry of Economics and Finance)</p>		<p>Commission:</p> <p>Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (22.06.2021)</p> <p>Staff Working Document (22.06.2021)</p> <p>Factsheet (22.06.2021)</p>
 <p>Cyprus</p>	<p>RRP submitted (COM press release 17 May)</p> <p>English version</p> <p>Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Cypriot and English</p>	Cyprus has requested EUR 1B in grants and EUR 0.227B in loans	EUR 1B	EUR 1.5B	<p>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).</p>	<p>CSR 2019</p> <p>CSR 2020</p>	<p>Council:</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision (20.07.2021)</p> <p>Annex (20.07.2021)</p> <p>Commission:</p> <p>Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (08.07.2021)</p> <p>Staff Working Document (08.07.2021)</p> <p>Factsheet (08.07.2021)</p>
 <p>Latvia</p>	<p>RRP submitted (COM press release 30 April)</p> <p>Latvian version</p> <p>No official version in English available/found,</p>	Latvia has requested EUR 1.8B in grants	EUR 2.0B	EUR 2.0B	<p>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</p>	<p>CSR 2019</p> <p>CSR 2020</p>	<p>Council:</p> <p>Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021)</p> <p>Annex (5.07.2021)</p>

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
		Grants /Loan	Grants (**)	Loans (***)			Commission documents
	only the summary presentation Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Latvian and English				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)		Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (22.06.2021) Staff Working Document (22.06.2021) Factsheet (22.06.2021)
 Lithuania	RRP submitted (COM press release 15 May) Lithuanian version No official version in English available/found Specific website for RRF/RRP in Lithuanian	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	Council: Council Implementing Decision (20.07.2021) Annex (20.07.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (02.07.2021) Staff Working Document (02.07.2021) Factsheet (02.07.2021)
 Luxembourg	RRP submitted (COM press release 30 April) French version National press release available here .	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	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (5.07.2021)

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
			Grants /Loan	Grants (**)			Loans (***)
	No official version in English available/found Specific website for RRF/RRP in French				of public administration, and promotion of a transparent and fair economy. (Source: COM press release).		Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (18.06.2021) Staff Working Document (18.06.2021) Factsheet (18.06.2021)
 Hungary	RRP submitted (COM press release 12 May) Hungarian version English summary Website that includes RRF/RRP related information (including public consultation comments) in Hungarian	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	
 Malta	RRP submitted (COM press release 13 July) RRP in English Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in English	Malta has requested €316.4 million in grants	EUR 0.3B	EUR 0.9B	The Maltese plan covers six areas, including sustainable transport, circular economy, clean energy and energy-efficiency in buildings, digital transformation of the public administration and the legal system, projects targeting the health and education sectors, as well as institutional reforms (Source: COM press release).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	Council: Council Implementing Decision (16.09.2021) Annex (16.09.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (16.09.2021) Staff Working Document (16.09.2021) Factsheet (16.09.2021)

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
			Grants /Loan	Grants (**)			Loans (***)
 Netherlands	RRP not yet submitted (according to COM) 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 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)	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (6.07.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (21.06.2021) Staff Working Document (21.06.2021) Factsheet (21.06.2021)

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
			Grants /Loan	Grants (**)			Loans (***)
 Poland	RRP submitted (COM press release 3 May) Polish version No official version in English available/found Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Polish	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) Portuqueuse version No official version in English available/found Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Portuqueuse (and here)	Portugal has requested EUR 13.9B of grants and EUR 2.7B in loans	EUR 13.9B	EUR 14.2B	The Portuguese plan is structured around three pillars: 1. 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. 2. 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. 3. 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	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (5.07.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (16.06.2021) Staff Working Document (16.06.2021) Factsheet (16.06.2021)

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
		Grants /Loan	Grants (**)	Loans (***)			Commission documents
 Romania	RRP submitted (COM Press release 31 May) Romanian version No official version in English available/found Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Romanian	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 No official version in English available/found Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Slovene	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	Council: Council Implementing Decision (20.07.2021) Annex (20.07.2021) Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (01.07.2021) Staff Working Document (01.07.2021) Factsheet (01.07.2021)
 Slovakia	RRP submitted (COM press release 29 April) Slovak version 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	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	Council: Council Implementing Decision (6.07.2021) Annex (6.07.2021)

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
		Grants /Loan	Grants (**)	Loans (***)			Commission documents
	Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Slovak				green investments, particularly in renewables, transport and buildings, healthcare, schooling and the digitalisation of public administration. (Source: COM press release).		Commission: Draft Council Implementing Decision (and annex) (21.06.2021) Staff Working Document (21.06.2021) Factsheet (21.06.2021)
 Finland	RRP submitted on 27 May (COM press release) Finnish version No official version in English available/found Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Finnish	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) Swedish version No official version in English available/found	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).	CSR 2019 CSR 2020	

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission (COM) (*)	Amounts requested (*)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		Main policy areas covered by the RRFs (****)	CSRs	Council documents
		Grants /Loan	Grants (**)	Loans (***)			Commission documents
	Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in Swedish and in English				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).		

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