What do we know about the BICC today?

The budgetary instrument for convergence and competitiveness is part of the Eurogroup December 2018 “comprehensive plan to strengthen the Euro”. This note presents its main features as available in the public domain and discusses the steps leading to the Eurogroup October 2019 agreement, addressing namely its connection with the European Semester and the more general framework of economic policy coordination. This note will be updated on the basis of further available information.

I. The budgetary instrument for convergence and competitiveness

In October 2019, the Eurogroup agreed the main features of a budgetary instrument for convergence and competitiveness (BICC), following up on earlier agreements in June. The BICC is a budgetary tool aimed at financing structural reforms and public investments in euro area Member States, strengthening potential growth of their economies and the resilience of the single currency against economic shocks. As explained by the President of the Eurogroup in May “Bringing economies more into line with one another should increase the efficacy of monetary policy and ease concerns about the need for permanent fiscal transfers. In turn, this would provide assurance and confidence for the development of much needed risk-sharing mechanisms at the Euro Area level.” and that the BICC “will be created in addition to the current instruments that are available to all EU members and which are justified by our common policies. (...) This will be a new instrument. One that can address the specific needs of the Euro Area and reinforces economic coordination among its members. (…)”.

Commission proposal for a Reform Support Programme (MFF - art. 175 TFUE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission proposal on BICC governance (art. 136 TFUE)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reform Delivery Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euro area member states € 17bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>non euro area member states € 5bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convergence Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non euro area member states € 2.16bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all member states €0.84bn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BICC euro area member states (+ ERM II?) (€ 17bn?)

BICC governance (art. 136 TFUE)

Convergence and Reform Instrument = non euro area member states (€ 7.16bn?)

Technical Support

all member states (€0.84bn?)

Source: EGOV
According to currently available information, the BICC will be part of the EU budget, under discussion in the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) proposed by the Commission in May 2018. More specifically, it will be integrated into the Commission proposals for a Reform Support Programme (see next section). It will be strongly interlinked with and within the European Semester for economic policy coordination.

Its main features are set out in term sheets agreed by the Eurogroup in its 9 October meeting, which complements the one agreed on 14 June:

- The BICC will be based on a legal instrument (the relevant MFF Commission proposal, to be amended) and on an additional act specifying the governance framework (Commission proposal, see section 2.3 below);
- The size of the instrument will be decided in the context of the MFF discussions, but current information points to an overall size of €17 bn;
- An Intergovernmental Agreement allowing Member States to add funds to the instrument will be negotiated among participant Member States;
- Priorities for financing will be defined in the context of the European Semester, through a reinforced euro area recommendation that reflects ex ante strategic guidance provided by euro area Member States (Euro Summit and the Eurogroup);
- The Commission will assess the Member States’ proposals on the basis of transparent criteria and involving the relevant preparatory committees of the Eurogroup;
- Access to financing will depend on the implementation of structural reforms and investments, the respect of the applicable macro-economic conditionality foreseen in the Common Provisions Regulation and the respect of horizontal rules applying to the implementation of the EU budget (e.g. Financial Regulation);
- The financial support will be delivered in the form of grants (direct financial contributions from the EU budget) and in instalments, subject to the fulfilment of agreed milestones; a national co-financing contribution of 25% is foreseen, subject to modulation in cases of severe economic downturns;
- Member States will be required to report on the implementation of reform and investment commitments regularly, in the context of the European Semester;
- The Commission will be responsible for budgetary implementation and the European Parliament for giving the discharge, after the Council has given its recommendation. Implementation will be subject to the scrutiny of the European Court of Auditors;
- Non-euro-area member states participating in the Exchange Rate Mechanism II will be able to participate in the BICC on a voluntary basis.

The Eurogroup discussed whether the BICC should be a “standalone instrument”\(^1\). Definitive views will be put forward in the legislative process, once both Council and Parliament positions are clearer.

Section III further details the known characteristics of BICC. Reaching agreement on its features was underpinned by a number of initiatives, some of which are described in section II below. In particular, the Commission proposals for a Reform Delivery Tool - as a financial incentive for Member States to promote structural reforms, as opposed to the current frameworks that mostly aim to prevent imbalances and excessive deficits\(^2\) - and of a European Investment Stabilisation Function - as a first step of a European macroeconomic stabilisation instrument - are very relevant. Both aspects are, to some extent, still reflected in the BICC (see section III below), although the scope for stabilisation is, indeed, much more limited compared to what the Commission foresaw with the European Investment Stabilisation Function.

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\(^1\) After the Eurogroup November 2019 meeting, the EG President reported that “several members asked for a dedicated regulation on the BICC on the grounds that it is a standalone instrument”.

\(^2\) Please see specific EGOV briefing on the European Semester for economic policy coordination for a discussion on prevention and promotion of policies as objectives of the Semester (in particular section 3).
II. The reference framework underpinning the budgetary instrument

Setting up a fiscal capacity for the euro area is a long time discussion. It gained renewed momentum with the Commission proposals to establish the Reform Support Programme (RSP) and a European Investment Stabilisation Function (EISF) to strengthen Europe’s Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) on 31 May 2018, as part of the package for the upcoming MFF for 2021-2027, and with the Eurogroup discussions following the conclusions of the Euro Summit of December 2018. Other relevant proposals have been put forward over time to address such concerns, both by Member States and institutions.

II.1 The Commission proposals in the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework

As part of the MFF, the Commission put forward in May 2018 two new proposals for instruments addressing the deepening of the EMU. These are the Reform Support Programme (with three specific instruments, see below) and the European Investment Stabilisation Function.

These new instruments would complement other EU funds, notably the European Structural and Investment Funds and the new InvestEU Fund and would all be coordinated and integrated with the European Semester.

The main elements of the Reform Support Programme and the EISF are presented below.

(1) The Reform Support Programme

The Reform Support Programme (RSP) is a package consisting of the three instruments: the Reform Delivery Tool - RDT, the Convergence Facility - CF - and the Technical Support Instrument - TSI. The Technical Support Instrument builds up on the current Structural Reform Support Programme. The legal proposal for a European Parliament and Council regulation is based on articles 175, third subparagraph 3 and 197(2)4 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFUE), requiring agreement of Parliament and Council (ordinary legislative procedure, see here)5. The RDT and the TSI are available to all Member States; the CF is aimed solely to non-euro area Member States “which have taken demonstrable steps towards adopting the single currency within a given timeframe.”. The Programme would have an overall budget of € 25 bn. The Annex to this note summarises the main elements of these three instruments.

(2) The European Investment Stabilisation Function

The European Investment Stabilisation Function (EISF) aims at providing euro area Member States an instrument to better respond to rapidly changing economic circumstances and stabilise their economy in the event of large asymmetric shocks. The EISF would deploy a up to €30 bn budget for back-to-back loans under the EU budget, coupled with a grant component (collected through a special vehicle) to cover the cost of interests and financed by euro area Member States in amounts

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3 The relevant provision reads: “If specific actions prove necessary outside the Funds and without prejudice to the measures decided upon within the framework of the other Union policies, such actions may be adopted by the European Parliament and the Council acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.”.

4 The relevant provision reads: “The Union may support the efforts of Member States to improve their administrative capacity to implement Union law. Such action may include facilitating the exchange of information and of civil servants as well as supporting training schemes. No Member State shall be obliged to avail itself of such support. The European Parliament and the Council, acting by means of regulations in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, shall establish the necessary measures to this end, excluding any harmonisation of the laws and regulations of the Member States.”.

5 The regulation foresees provisions applying in general to the financing programme (articles 1 to 7 and 33 to 39) and details in separate chapters dealing with the three instruments: the RDT (articles 8 to 17), the TSI (articles 18 to 23) and the CF (articles 24 to 32).
equivalent to their monetary income (seigniorage$^6$). The Commission also foresaw that Member States could, over time, decide to complement this fund with additional resources, namely building on the ESM (and the future European Monetary Fund) and a possible voluntary insurance mechanism to be set up by Member States. The instrument would be limited to euro area Member States, but open to non-euro area Member States wishing to participate, insofar also contributing to the financing (through the special vehicle to be set up). To better be able to absorb asymmetric shocks, the EIFS would kick in automatically, subject to clear eligibility criteria determined in advance and reflecting sound financial and macroeconomic policy goals$^7$. The EISF would complement the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (EFSM) and the balance of payments facility (BoP), providing EU Member States instruments allowing rapid economic rebound in case of shocks and prevent these from evolving into crisis and spilling over to other EU economies.

These features are reflected in a May 2018 Commission proposal for a Regulation under article 175, third subparagraph, of the TFUE$^8$. The Commission noted in the explanatory memorandum to its proposal that “It is also important to recall that the EISF instrument established under the proposed Regulation should be seen as a first step in the development over time of a voluntary insurance mechanism for the purpose of macro-economic stabilisation. The latter mechanism would be based on voluntary contributions by euro area Member States and could have a borrowing capacity.”

The Council has been reluctant in discussing the legal proposal on EISF, insofar having a stabilisation function at European level is highly debatable at Member State’s level. The Parliament position is still awaited as well$^9$.

II.2 The Euro Summit and Eurogroup decisions

Following up on earlier Commission’s proposals and discussions at the Euro Summit$^{10}$, the Eurogroup (EG) agreed in January 2018 that its upcoming policy work would focus on two priority areas: completing the Banking Union and reforming of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). Nevertheless, requests were made to continue discussing a fiscal capacity and improved fiscal rules – in order to reach a comprehensive political decision by June 2018. The 3 December 2018 Eurogroup delivered political agreement on a “comprehensive plan to strengthen the Euro” that materialised in:

1. A report to the Euro Leaders meeting of 14 December and 3 annexes, dealing with (a) the terms of reference for the FRS backstop, (b) the ESM Term sheet and (c) the ESM-COM cooperation agreement;

2. A proposal for the establishment of a High Level Working Group on a European deposit insurance scheme (HLWG on EDIS), with a broad mandate encompassing other missing elements such as liquidity in resolution; and

$^6$ See ECB explainer. Each Member State would be contributing to the fund a percentage of the amount it receives as seigniorage from the single currency. The ECB passes it, as dividends, to national central banks which pass it to their national governments. It would not be monetary financing because the amount would only be considered a reference value, and Member States would have to use their budgetary resources to finance this fund.

$^7$ As set out in the Commission Communication proposing the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), of May 2018, the EIFS would be a programme outside the ceilings of the EU Budget whilst the SRP (together with the Cohesion and Regional Funds) would be part of heading II (Cohesion and Values). For an overview of instruments and policies covered by Heading II, please see EPRS specific briefing, and also on EISF.

$^8$ See footnote 3 above.

$^9$ To be adopted under the co-decision procedure by the European Parliament and Council.

$^{10}$ Of particular note, one should mention the discussions and decisions taken at the December 2017 Euro Summit.
What do we know about the BICC today?

(3) A possible budgetary instrument for the euro area\textsuperscript{11} (the budgetary instrument for convergence and competitiveness, BICC), which Ministers continued discussing throughout their meetings in 2019\textsuperscript{12}.

A first agreement on the main features of the BICC was reached in June 2019, and the relevant details on financial allocations were agreed at the October 2019 EG meeting. In its remarks, the PEG concluded that the “BICC [will be] an innovative tool, different from other EU funds. (…) But this is not a cohesion fund. It is an instrument for all members of the euro area. Each and every Member State will receive funding – even the wealthiest Member States get back at least 70% of what they put in.”. The EG also is said to “understand[s]” that the agreement on BICC will not preclude discussions on the Commission’s proposals on the CF and the TSI. The EG is nevertheless silent in respect to other pillars of Commission’ proposals, namely, the RDT and the EISF. The main characteristics of BICC are set out further below in section III.

An investment stabilisation function at euro area level appears to be currently absent from EG discussions. One should note that the EG President summing up letter after the July meeting points to some Ministers having requested work on a stabilisation function for the euro area to continue. Nevertheless, no further references are found to that on EG public information.

In parallel with the BICC, the EG in extended format also discussed a possible instrument for the non-euro area Member States not participating in the BICC: the Convergence and Reform Instrument (CRI), aimed to support the convergence of non-euro area Member States towards the euro area, by providing financial support for structural reforms. It is aimed at non euro area countries with structural challenges, as evidenced by income per capita below the euro area average. EG President mentions the CRI would build on the existing Commission legislative proposal (namely the Reform Delivery Tool and the Convergence Facility under the Reform Support Programme). The amounts to be allocated could comprise the non-euro area share of the financial envelope of the Reform Delivery Tool, as well as the envelope assigned for the Convergence Facility as proposed by the Commission in its original MFF proposal. Its governance would be clearly distinct from the governance structure of the BICC. The CRI would draw on the coordination mechanisms of the European Semester, including the country-specific recommendations, to identify the focus areas of the instrument.

\textsuperscript{11} The report to Euro Leaders mentions Ministers having reached agreement on a “possible instruments for competitiveness, convergence and stabilisation in EMU” but limited in scope to convergence and competitiveness. As referred in the report: “The possible features of a stabilisation function were also discussed, including the unemployment insurance scheme. We did not reach a common view on the need and design of such a function. Technical discussions continue.”. The Euro Summit statement further mentions that: “In the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), we mandate the Eurogroup to work on the design, modalities of implementation and timing of a budgetary instrument for convergence and competitiveness for the euro area, and ERM II Member States on a voluntary basis. It will be part of the EU budget, coherent with other EU policies, and subject to criteria and strategic guidance from the euro area Member States. We will determine its size in the context of the MFF. The features of the budgetary instrument will be agreed in June 2019. The instrument will be adopted in accordance with the legislative procedure, as foreseen by the Treaties, on the basis of the relevant Commission proposal to be amended if necessary.”.

\textsuperscript{12} Ministers held discussions in January, February, March, April and May. In their June meeting, Ministers reached agreement on the instrument term sheet but nevertheless could not agree on appropriate options for its financing and no consensus emerged in relation to a stabilisation function either. PEG further noted, in its remarks after the meeting, that “More work is needed, but today we have taken a number of small steps that combined result in real progress.”. In its Communication on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) addressed to the June European Council (“Roadmap to an agreement on the Union’s long-term budget for 2021-2027”), the Commission also noted that “Substantial progress has also been achieved on the features of a budgetary instrument for convergence and competitiveness for the euro area. (…) work is progressing rapidly on the basis of the Commission’s proposal for a Reform Support Programme. Positions are converging and agreement on the main features of the instrument is getting closer.”. Discussions continued in July and September EG meetings, and agreement on all aspects of BICC was reached at the October EG meeting.
II.3 The Commission proposal on a governance framework

In July 2019 (between the relevant EG meetings setting up the BICC), the Commission put forward a legislative proposal for a regulation on a governance framework for BICC, under articles 136(1)(b) and 121(6) of TFUE. The explanatory memorandum of the proposed regulation states that such proposal follows up on the agreements at the June 2019 Eurogroup and Euro Leaders’ requests for codifying the BICC governance framework in an “additional act” which would secure the euro area Member States autonomous decision. The Commission proposal is closely aligned with the decisions taken at euro area level.

The Commission intends to integrate the BICC governance framework in the European Semester and foresees two steps as part of the recommendations:

(a) one at euro area level, to be part of the traditional euro area recommendations and Eurogroup would set out strategic orientations on the reform and investment priorities for the euro area13 (article 4 of the proposed regulation), and

(b) a second one, with the Eurogroup addressing the country-specific reforms and investments that could be considered under the BICC, aligned with the country specific recommendations for each given euro area member state, taking duly into account any macroeconomic adjustment programme14 (article 5 of the proposed regulation).

Both procedural steps relating to the involvement of the Eurogroup are not yet foreseen in the current Semester timeline, but will add further aspects to the coordination of economic policies15, as recognised in the Commission BICC governance proposal. Likewise, the discussions among Member States on their respective national proposals for reform and investment will add further procedural steps to the current Semester timeline. The Semester as defined in the current legal framework (article 2-A of regulation 1466/2011) will, as a result, not cover the incoming new BICC framework.

Furthermore, the Commission proposal sets out provisions on accountability by requiring an Economic Dialogue involving the Commission, the European Parliament competent committee and the EG when measures are taken under the new framework16. The proposal is under the ordinary legislative procedure.

The Commission is required by the proposed regulation to inform Council and Parliament every 4 years on implementation of the proposed regulation.

III. (So far known) features of the instrument

The BICC term sheet agreed in October 2019 further details the governance, financing, allocation and modulation of the BICC. Previously, in June, the Eurogroup had already agreed on general principles, key features, financing and governance. The relevant details of the BICC, as agreed, are described below, around the main themes identified in October.

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13 The proposal would be adopted by Council (where only euro area Member States would vote, as foreseen in article 136 of the TFUE), on a proposal by the Commission and preceded by an Eurogroup discussion (where Leaders could also be involved) setting out the reforms and investments considered priority for the euro area as a whole. Looking at the EG work programme for the past years, such discussion currently does not take place.

14 Member States under financial assistance are currently outside of the scope of the European Semester. An amendment to these regulations might therefore be necessary to reintegrate member states receiving financial assistance within the scope of economic policy coordination of the Semester.

15 The new framework would also imply changes to the current practise of the Euro Summits, if Leaders need to be involved. According to the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance (TSCG) in the Economic and Monetary Union, Euro Summit meetings should take place at least twice a year, if possible, held after European Council meetings in Brussels. Further integrating Euro Summits in the Semester timeline will render meetings of euro leaders "mandatory" at appropriate dates.

16 One may note that no role of the European Parliament is foreseen, while one could consider important to ensure that Parliament’s concerns are heard before strategic decisions are made at the euro level.
What do we know about the BICC today?

(1) Governance
Governance of the instrument will rest with the Euro Summit and EG (as already decided in June) and key principles are to be reflected in a draft Regulation under Art. 136 of the TFEU. The process will start by a discussion on strategic priorities by the Euro Summit and Eurogroup and will result in a strengthened euro area recommendation (EAR) including priorities relevant to the BICC, to be issued in the context of the European Semester and revised annually (as explained in the June term sheet).

In spring, Member States would submit “duly substantiated reform and investment proposals” (as indicated in the June term sheet) for financing, which should as a rule consist of packages of reforms and investments linked to the National Reform Programmes and compatible with the national budgetary process. Such proposals should indicate the estimated costs of investment and of structural reforms, and their justification, as well as the timeline for implementation (with milestones and targets).

Proposals would be analysed by the relevant preparatory committees (the EPC and the EFC) and, if warranted, by the Eurogroup, based on Commission initial feed-back based on transparent criteria. The provision of funds is subject to approval by the Commission, taking into account the strategic priorities included in the EAR and the previous year’s Country Specific Recommendations. Access to financing will depend on the implementation of structural reforms and investments, the respect of the applicable macro-economic conditionality foreseen in the Common Provisions Regulation and respect of horizontal rules applying to the implementation of the EU budget. Being entrenched in the EU budget, the BICC will be subject to execution by the Commission and to the discharge by the European Parliament. The European Court of Auditors will scrutinise the implementation of the instrument. The Eurogroup commits to ensure the participation of ERM II Member States in meetings and to take their views into account to the largest extent possible.

(2) Financing
The size of the instrument will be defined in the context of the MFF discussions, taking into account the euro area share of the financial envelope of the Reform Delivery Tool, as in the Commission original MFF proposal. The Commission proposal had allocated €25bn to the RDT, for both euro area and non-euro area Member States; an amount of €17bn would be allocated for euro area Member States. On the basis of Article 175 TFUE, an enabling clause will be included in the Regulation to allow Member States to negotiate among themselves an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) to permit adding other funds to the facility. The Eurogroup Working Group will continue working on a report on the need, the content, modalities and the size of such IGA in due time, to allow for a final decision in the context of the MFF.

(3) Allocation and modulation
Every year, at least 80% of the total BICC funds will be allocated based on population and inverse of GDP per capita. The remaining maximum 20% could be used on a flexible basis to react to country specific challenges, by supporting packages of reforms and investments that are especially ambitious as measured against the euro area priorities. Each Member State will receive at least 70% of its contribution.

The instrument will require a national co-financing rate of 25%, but this share can be modulated on the basis of a trigger related to severe economic circumstances, as defined in the flexibility rules agreed in 2015 in the SGP, to be applied in a transparent and predictable manner by the Commission, following a discussion in the Eurogroup. When warranted, based on the trigger, national co-financing rate should be reduced to half: this represent a relevant, even if minimal, step towards a form of stabilisation function. The modalities will be defined in the context of the ongoing legislative process, following further discussions in the Eurogroup.

Member States will receive financing in instalments, subject to complying with the agreed milestones, and will report regularly on implementation of investments and reforms. Payments may be suspended or

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17 In the meantime, the Commission proposed a regulation addressing governance of the BICC. See above section 2.3.
18 On the basis of Article 175 TFUE. Such enabling clause aims to authorise additional contributions by Member States to the budget of the Union and earmark them to finance expenditure arising from the BICC, as explained in a note by the Council Legal Services.
19 See Commission Communication.
cancelled in case of unsatisfactory compliance. Support from the instrument will be delivered in the form of grants (direct financial contributions from the EU budget), as foreseen in the June term sheet. Appropriate arrangements are still to be defined for non-euro area Member States not participating in the BICC. These arrangements should take the form of a dedicated instrument or a financial arrangement to address their full financial liability in relation to the BICC, depending on the circumstances of each Member State\(^20\), and should be reflected in MFF discussions.

### IV. Comparing the Budgetary instrument for Convergence and Competitiveness and the Reform Delivery Tool

Based on the information available, the BICC and the CRI will most likely amend and replace the Commission RDT and CF proposals; such amendments will be reflected in a Council general approach to be discussed with the European Parliament. The two instruments - the BICC and the RDT, coupled with the CF - share a number of common features, in particular, a strong connection to the Semester and economic policy coordination. The noteworthy differences which will have to be reflected in an amended text are:

- The BICC is limited to euro area Member States, whilst the RDT aimed all Member States. Nevertheless, the BICC (euro area Member States), if combined with the CRI (non-euro area Member States), would cover the same scope of the RDT;
- The BICC proposal foresees 20% of funds being retained for financing “packages of reforms and investments that are especially ambitious as measured against the euro area priorities”; this feature is absent in the RDT and, if properly used, can be an important element to foster convergence and provide (limited and not automatic) stabilisation, if so warranted;
- The BICC requires a national co-financing of 25%, which reinforces ownership of proposals, but can act as a disincentive if Member States have limited room of manoeuvre. Relevantly, such co-financing can be modulated (i.e. reduced), if there are demonstrable “severe economic circumstances”. The modulation is an important feature of BICC insofar it allows taking into account country-specific negative developments (thus, contributing to the stabilisation of the euro area)\(^21\);
- Through an intergovernmental agreement, to be based on an enabling clause, the BICC would allow Member States to add funds to the facility. This possibility can be seen as a possible embryo of a “rainy days fund”\(^22\);
- The RDT foresees funds being disbursed in one single instalment, once milestones and targets set \(ex \ ante\) have been met. The BICC foresees disbursements in tranches, on the basis of \(ex \ ante\) agreed milestones, thus potentially reducing the upfront financial effort required from a Member State;
- The BICC allocation criteria (population and inverse GDP per capita, with a 70% floor) will, at face value, benefit Member States that have lower GDP, thus reinforcing convergence;
- The BICC implies a stronger involvement of Member States in decision making, namely, in setting priorities for investments and reforms. The RDT was mostly based on Commission’s technical assessments. The Commission proposal for the BICC governance somehow reflects a stronger involvement of Member States in setting priorities (\(ex \ ante\)). This specific feature of BICC has been

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20 Sweden and Denmark are expected to decide on the latter option subject to decision in the national Parliaments. 
21 The stabilisation effect is, nevertheless, very limited due to the sheer size of the instrument - around €17bn, for seven years, to be divided by all euro area Member States. Such stabilisation effects would also not operate automatically, contrary to what previous discussions pointed out would be needed for a real stabilisation instrument. President-elect Von der Leyen has committed to further work on a European Unemployment Benefit Reinsurance Scheme that could have an automatic macro-economic stabilisation effect.
22 One may note that Member States might consider to grant to the European Stability Mechanism the task of managing such facility (the additional funds). The ESM already has human resources managing large amounts of funds, has experience, will be - following the ESM Treaty reform - more closely involved in economic policy coordination at European level, and has been issuing and managing funds for financial assistance for some time now.
highlighted by the EG President in a recent hearing in Parliament where he stated that the governance of BICC would rely on priorities euro area Member States would be setting;

✓ The BICC seems to encompass both structural reforms and public investment (whereas the RDT encompassed only incentives for structural reforms, leaving support for investment - in the particular circumstances of a large asymmetric shock, for the EISF). It is nevertheless unclear which amounts will be available in BICC for supporting structural reforms and those to support public investment or whether such a distinction will be made. In any case, the BICC does not intend to address asymmetric shocks.
Annex: Instruments under the Reform Support Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reform Delivery Tool</th>
<th>Technical Support Instrument</th>
<th>Convergence Facility (for non-euro area MSs)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>- Provide financial incentives to structural reforms (on the basis of reform commitments entered into by Member States with the Commission) - Reforms to be identified in the context of the European Semester</td>
<td>- Provide financial incentives to facilitate accession to the euro (provisions covering the RDT applicable <em>mutatis mutandis</em>) - Support Member States efforts to improve administrative capacity (provisions covering the TSI applicable <em>mutatis mutandis</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amounts available from the EU budget</strong></td>
<td><strong>Up to €22 bn</strong> - Maximum limits defined per Member State (<em>annex 1</em> to the proposed regulation) on the basis of each Member State population</td>
<td><strong>Up to €2.16 bn</strong>, of which up to €2 bn for the financial support component and up to €0.16 bn for the technical support component - Maximum limits defined per Member State (<em>annex 1</em> to the proposed regulation) on the basis of each Member State population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy areas to be covered</strong></td>
<td>Wide list of policy areas (article 6) inter alia, competitiveness, research and innovation, smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and addressing a multitude of actions including financial management, climate action, education and training and financial sector policies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility</strong></td>
<td>Reforms aimed at addressing challenges identified in the European Semester</td>
<td>Provision of expertise, capacity building and research facilities (including in the context of EU financial assistance or implementation of Country Specific Recommendations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting</strong></td>
<td>- Member States to report regularly on implementation of reform commitments in the context of the European Semester - Commission to transmit the reform commitments adopted to the European Parliament and to the Council</td>
<td>Commission to transmit the cooperation and support plan (setting out priorities, actions and timetables) to the European Parliament and to the Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decision making</strong></td>
<td>- Commission assesses proposed reform commitments and decides on allocation of funds - Set of criteria and guidelines (<em>annex II</em> to the proposed regulation) defined in advance for reform commitments to be deemed compatible (namely,</td>
<td>- Commission to organise calls for requests to be submitted - Commission to assess requests and agree with the MS in a cooperation and support plan - Commission decision by implementing act adopting the work programme</td>
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### What do we know about the BICC today?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Whether the measures address challenges identified in CSRs or MIP procedures and allocate funds</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Economic Policy Committee to be involved</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Commission decision by implementing act setting the reform commitments to be implemented</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Disbursements</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Funds to be disbursed as direct contributions from the EU budget</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Funds made available in one instalment after implementation of the agreed measures</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Disbursements</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Multitude of forms (grants, public procurement, reimbursement of costs incurred, etc.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Similar to the RDT and TSI</td>
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