

# Recovery plan for Europe: State of play, September 2021

## SUMMARY

Since the beginning of 2021, Member States and EU institutions have been preparing intensively to launch the recovery instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU). In order to make this unique financial stimulus package fully operational, many conditions have needed to be met and preparatory steps completed.

First, preparations have been ongoing for the spending of the biggest part of NGEU (90 %) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). This process includes the drawing up of national recovery and resilience plans by the Member States, their evaluation by the European Commission, and approval by the Council of the EU. Up to 15 September 2021, most of the national plans submitted have been positively assessed by the Commission and approved by the Council (18). Based on this, the Commission concluded agreements with those Member States on a legal commitment authorising the financial contribution to be made, and the first transfers of EU aid (pre-financing) were made on 3 August. In the case of some countries, however, the assessment procedure has been delayed.

In parallel, the system for financing NGEU had to be created almost from scratch. It is based on borrowing operations carried out by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union. These operations could start only once all Member States had ratified the Own Resources Decision (ORD), which was done by the end of May 2021. In the meantime, the Commission was preparing for its role of borrower on an unprecedented scale. At the beginning of the summer, it started implementing its diversified funding strategy for the financing of NGEU. In three issuances successfully conducted so far, the Commission has raised €45 billion in total out of the €80 billion planned for 2021.

*This is an update of a [Briefing](#) of 7 June 2021.*

Next Generation EU  
2021-2023  
€806.9 bn (40 %)



EU long-term budget  
2021-2027 MFF  
€1.211 trillion (60 %)

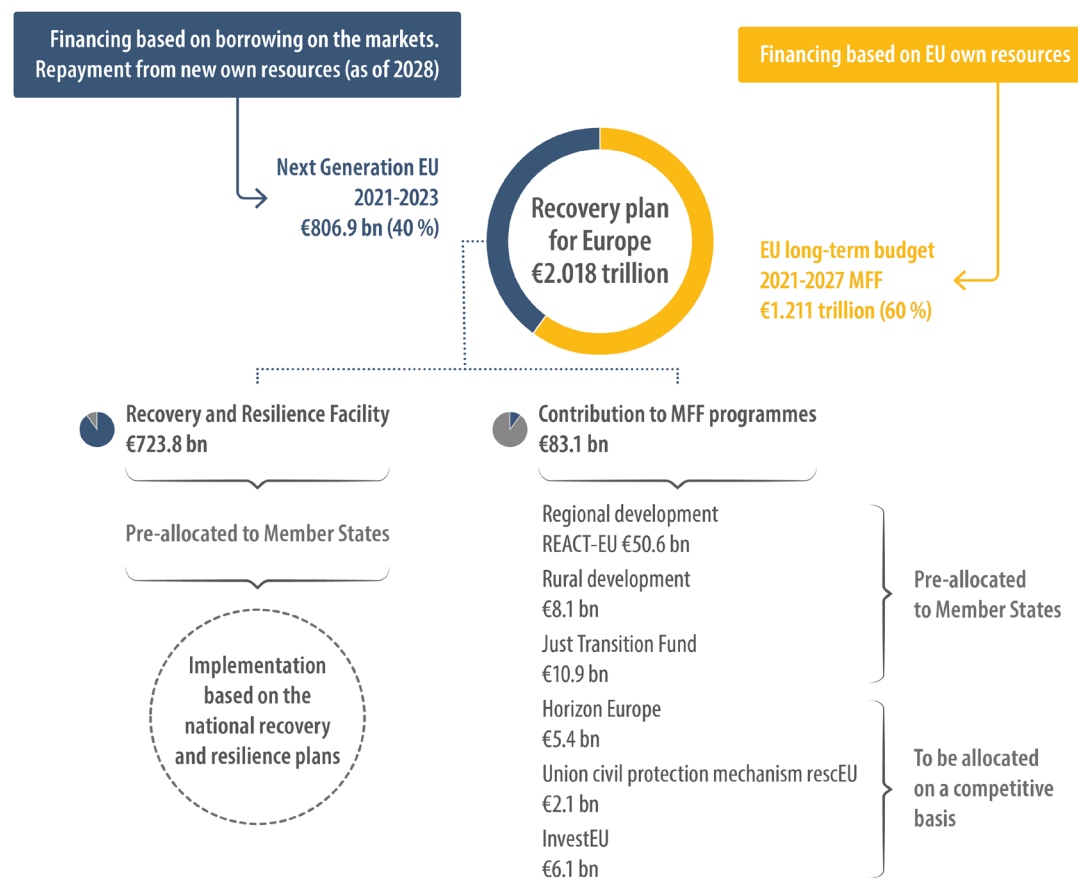
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- Priorities and financial distribution of the RRF
- European Parliament's role

## Recovery plan for the EU: Key elements

The recovery plan for the EU is worth €2.018 trillion (current prices)<sup>1</sup> and consists of two parts: [the multiannual financial framework](#) for the years 2021 to 2027 (MFF), and the 'Next Generation EU' (NGEU) European [recovery instrument](#) for the years 2021 to 2023 (Figure 1).<sup>2</sup> In both cases, the time frame concerns the period for making legal commitments giving rise to expenditure. While the MFF ensures financial predictability for investments and means to implement various EU policies in the medium and long term, the NGEU is a key, temporary, short-term instrument, addressing the consequences of and challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 1 – Overview of the recovery plan for Europe, € billion, current prices.



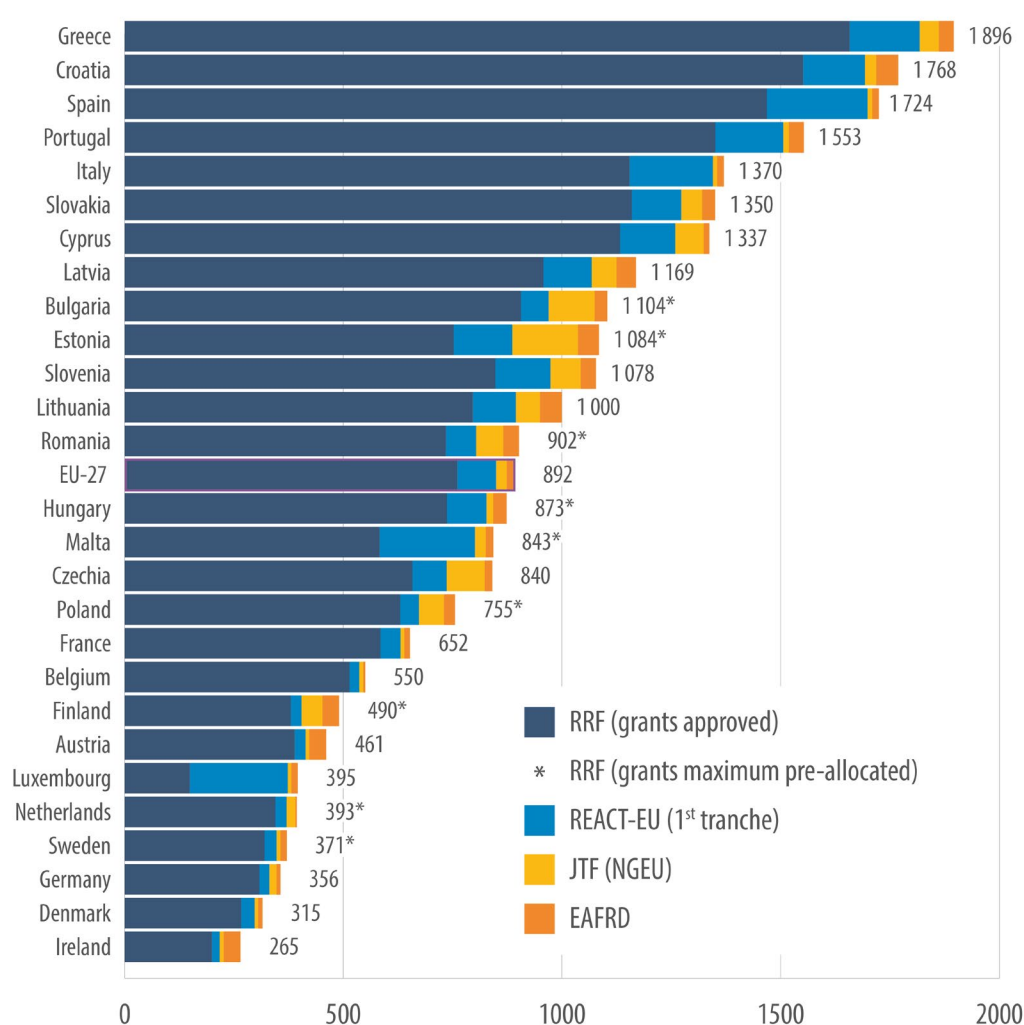
Source: EPRS based on European Commission data.

As well as covering different periods of time, the MFF and NGEU differ in their sources of financing. The MFF is financed from the EU's [own resources](#). Most (70 %) comes from direct payments from the Member States' national budgets, calculated on the basis of gross national income (GNI). The rest is from customs duties, contributions based on value added tax (VAT) collected by the Member States, and since 2021, from a national contribution based on non-recycled plastic packaging waste. NGEU, however, will be financed from money borrowed by the Commission on behalf of the EU on the international capital markets. The first borrowing operations, conducted in mid-2021, allowed the raising of €45 billion in total, out of €80 billion planned for the year. Then, as of 2028 and by 2058 at the latest, NGEU should be repaid from the EU's own resources (the EU budget will repay the grants and their borrowing costs, while the Member States that have taken loans will be responsible for their repayment).<sup>4</sup> To help repay the borrowing, new sources of revenue for the EU should be in place by that time. Therefore, according to a roadmap agreed by the European Parliament and the Member States, the Commission is to put forward concrete proposals on new own resources in 2021 and in 2024.<sup>5</sup> The list of possible options includes revenue linked to a carbon border adjustment

mechanism, a digital levy, the EU emissions trading system, a financial transaction tax, a financial contribution linked to the corporate sector and a new common corporate tax base.<sup>6</sup>

The resources borrowed under NGEU will be spent in the form of grants and loans through a package of programmes addressing different issues relating to the recovery and resilience of the EU economy and society. A small share (€83.1 billion, i.e. 10 %) will temporarily reinforce selected programmes under the 2021-2027 MFF. In other words, in the coming years, cohesion policy, rural development, and programmes such as Horizon Europe, InvestEU, rescEU, and the Just Transition Fund (JTF) will be partly financed and implemented under the MFF and partly under NGEU. The proportions of the NGEU and MFF component vary by programme. While the total NGEU allocation for Horizon Europe amounts to 6 %, in the JTF it is 56 %.

Figure 2 – NGEU resources pre-allocated to Member States (RRF, REACT-EU, JTF and rural development) by Member State and per capita (€, current prices)



Notes: RRF – grant component; REACT-EU – pre-allocation of the 2021 tranche, which represents 70 % of the total allocation; JTF – 56 % of the fund is financed under NGEU and 44 % under the 2021-2027 MFF; rural development – pre-allocation financed under NGEU.

Source: EPRS based on [European Commission](#) and [Eurostat](#) 2020 data.

Similarly, funds from the EU borrowing operation under NGEU will reinforce MFF spending in the area of EU cohesion and rural development. [REACT-EU](#) (recovery assistance for cohesion and the territories of Europe), endowed with €50.62 billion (12.6 % of the total [allocation for cohesion policy](#)), will complement action under the two main cohesion policy funds – the European Regional

Development Fund and the European Social Fund. The disbursement of this assistance has already started, and €26.3 billion had been [allocated](#) by 2 September 2021. The support dedicated to post-pandemic recovery for rural development amounts to €8.1 billion (8.5 % of the total allocation on rural development), and will be spent through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

However, the bulk of NGEU – 90 % of the total allocation – is implemented through the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). This entirely new instrument was set up to mitigate the economic and social impact of the coronavirus pandemic in the Member States, and to make Europe more resilient, green and digital (see below). The RRF's €723.8 billion allocation is divided between non-repayable grants (€338 billion) and loans (€385.8 billion). The Member States' maximum indicative financial envelopes under the RRF have been decided in advance and pre-allocated (see below for details).

Alongside the RRF, the funds under the JTF, REACT-EU and rural development have also been pre-allocated to the Member States. Each instrument is distributed based on a different set of criteria, as laid down in the relevant legal acts. As for the RRF, in order to receive the funds, Member States must deliver strategies and investment plans describing the way they want to use the money (see below).<sup>7</sup>

Figure 2 (above) shows the indicative [pre-allocations](#) per Member State and per citizen. The greatest beneficiaries of the NGEU are the citizens of Greece (€1 896), Croatia (€1 768) and Spain (€1 724). At the other end of the list are the citizens of Ireland (€265), Denmark (€315) and Germany (€356). Luxembourg is the only Member State for which the RRF does not represent the largest share of pre-allocated funds per capita. Luxembourg can receive more per capita from REACT-EU (€224) than from the RRF (€149).

The NGEU contribution to [Horizon Europe](#), [rescEU](#) and [InvestEU](#)<sup>8</sup> will be allocated to different beneficiaries in the Member States on a competitive basis, depending on the rules laid down in the programme-specific regulations.

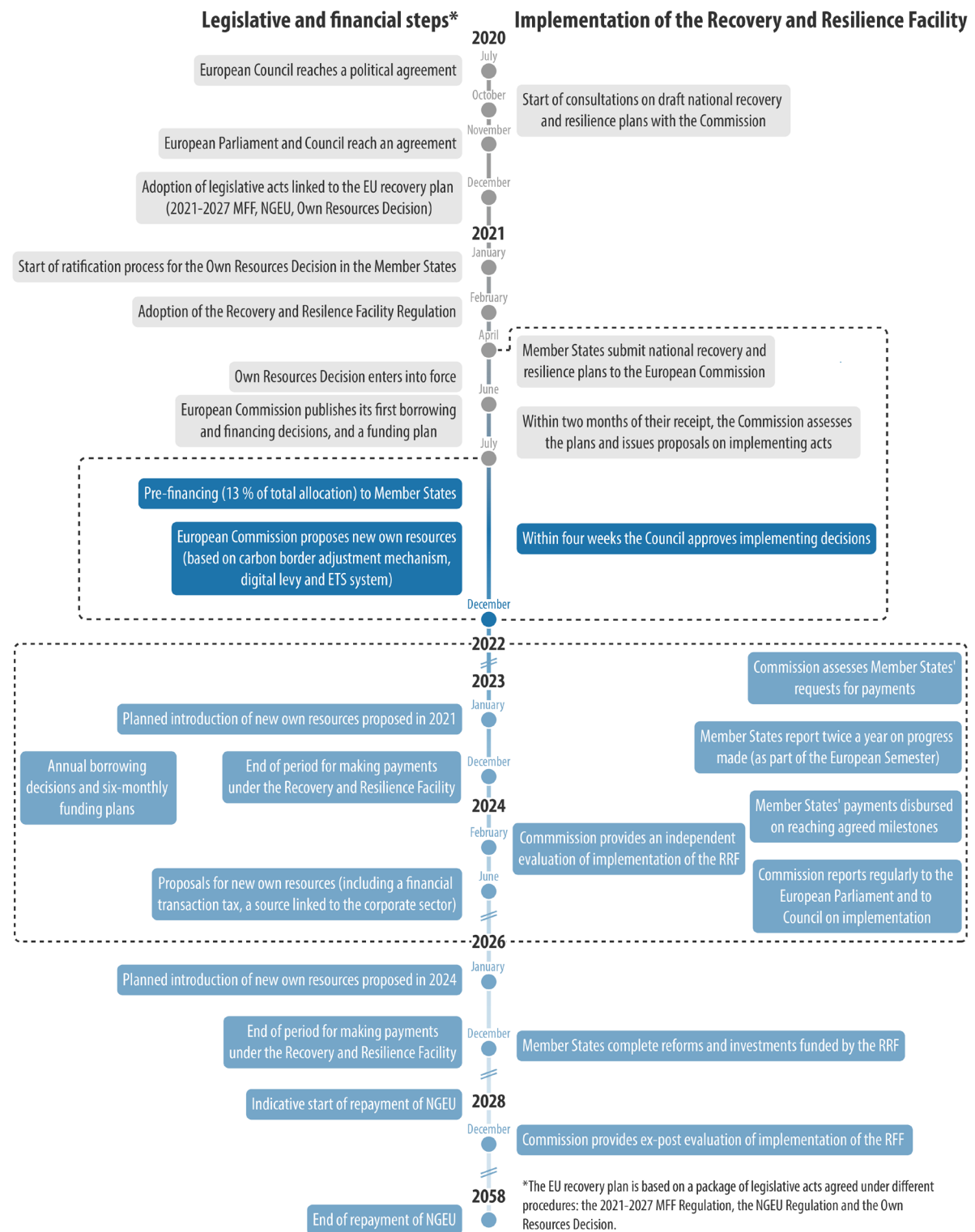
## Steps in the RRF activation and implementation process

In December 2020, adoption of the legislative package including the 2021-2027 MFF, NGEU and the decision on new own resources marked the completion of an important stage in the process of launching the recovery plan for Europe. It was not, however, the last hurdle. Implementation of the 2021-2027 MFF began on 1 January 2021,<sup>9</sup> but additional conditions had to be met before NGEU, and thereby the RRF, became operational (see Figure 3, below).

By August 2021, when the Commission executed the first disbursements for Member States under the RRF, a number of procedural and preparatory steps had been completed. These concern two areas in parallel, as presented on each side of the timeline in Figure 3 – legislative and organisational steps to make the financing of NGEU operational, and the process of drawing up, evaluating and approving the individual countries' plans for spending the borrowed resources.

As far as the **financing** is concerned, the crucial role is played by the Member States and the European Commission. First, the Member States had to ratify the Own Resources Decision (ORD) enabling the borrowing operations necessary to finance NGEU. By the end of May 2021, this condition had been fulfilled.<sup>10</sup> In the meantime, the Commission began preparing for its role as a borrower on an unprecedented scale. In April 2021 it announced its new [diversified funding strategy](#) and the necessary administrative [arrangements](#) and rules relating to the borrowing and lending operations. By the end of August, in three [borrowing operations](#), the Commission has raised €45 billion under the NGEU and was ready to make first payments to the Member States. The borrowing will be concentrated between mid-2021 and 2026 and based on the Commission's borrowing decision (adopted annually) and funding plans (six-monthly).

Figure 3 – Timeline and main steps in the procedure






























Source: EPRS.

The other area of intensive preparation concerns the **national recovery and resilience plans (NRRP)** (see below). The preparation of the NRRPs by the Member States, their positive assessment by the Commission, and approval by Council (an implementing decision adopted by qualified majority) are the key preconditions for the start of RRF implementation. The Commission then concludes with each country an agreement on a legal commitment authorising the financial contribution, and begins the pre-financing phase.

The pre-financing should take place within two months of the adoption of the agreement and is set at maximum 13 % of the financial contribution (grants) and maximum 13 % of the loan. The Member States will implement their NRRPs and send the Commission requests for payment twice a year. The disbursements will be made providing the relevant milestones and targets set out in the implementing decision have been reached. All payments must be made by 31 December 2026.

## Progress so far

Table 1 – NRRPs: State of play as of 14 September 2021 (€ billion, current prices)

	Submission date	Requested amounts (grant/loan)	Maximum amounts (grant/loan*)	Amounts in Commissions implementing Decision (grant/loan)	Implementing Decision adopted by Council	Grant+loan in 2019 general governmental expenditure (amounts in Implementing Decision and maximum amounts)	
 Belgium (BE)	1/5/2021	5.9/-	5.9/32.8	5.9/-	13/7/2021	2.4 %	15.6 %
 Bulgaria (BG)			6.3/4.2				47.3 %
 Czechia (CZ)	2/6/2021	7.1/-	7.1/14.3	7/-	6/9/2021	7.6 %	23.1 %
 Denmark (DK)	30/4/2021	1.6/-	1.6/21.9	1.6/-	13/7/2021	1.0 %	15.3 %
 Germany (DE)	28/4/2021	27.9/-	25.6/240.9	25.6/-	13/7/2021	1.6 %	17.1 %
 Estonia (EE)	18/6/2021	1/-	1/1.9				26.5 %
 Ireland (IE)	28/5/2021	1/-	1/18.7	1/-	6/9/2021	1.1 %	22.6 %
 Greece (EL)	28/4/2021	17.8/12.7	17.8/12.5	17.8/12.7	13/7/2021	35.0 %	34.8 %
 Spain (ES)	30/4/2021	69.5/-	69.5/84.8	69.5/-	13/7/2021	13.3 %	29.5 %
 France (FR)	29/4/2021	40.9/-	39.4/168.4	39.4/-	13/7/2021	2.9 %	15.4 %
 Croatia (HR)	15/5/2021	6.4/-	6.3/3.7	6.3/-	26/7/2021	24.7 %	39.3 %
 Italy (IT)	1/5/2021	68.9/122.6	68.9/122.7	68.9/122.6	13/7/2021	22.0 %	22.0 %
 Cyprus (CY)	17/5/2021	1/0.2	1/1.5	1/0.2	26/7/2021	13.5 %	28.0 %
 Latvia (LV)	30/4/2021	1.8/-	2/2	1.8/-	13/7/2021	15.6 %	34.2 %
 Lithuania (LT)	15/5/2021	2.2/-	2.2/3.2	2.2/-		13.2 %/	32.0 %
 Luxembourg (LU)	30/4/2021	0.1/-	0.1/2.8	0.1/-	13/7/2021	0.3 %	10.8 %
 Hungary (HU)	12/5/2021	7.2/-	7.2/9.7				25.4 %
*  Malta (MT)	13/7/2021	0.3/-	0.3/0.8				22.0 %
 Netherlands (NL)			6/55.3				18.0 %
 Austria (AT)	1/5/2021	4.5/-	3.5/27.2	3.5/-	13/7/2021	1.8 %	15.9 %
 Poland (PL)	3/5/2021	23.9/12.1	23.9/34.8				26.4 %
 Portugal (PT)	22/4/2021	13.9/2.7	13.9/14.2	13.9/2.7	13/7/2021	18.3 %	30.9 %
 Romania (RO)	31/5/2021	14.3/15	14.2/15				36.2 %
 Slovenia (SI)	1/5/2021	1.8/0.7	1.8/3.2	1.8/0.7	26/7/2021	11.8 %	23.9 %
 Slovakia (SK)	29/4/2021	6.6/-	6.3/6.3	6.3/-	13/7/2021	15.8 %	31.4 %
 Finland (FI)	27/5/2021	2.1/-	2.1/16.4				14.5 %
 Sweden (SE)	28/5/2021	3.2/-	3.3/32.2				15.2 %

Notes: \* Calculation of the maximum loan that can be requested by each Member State is based on the ceiling of 6.8 % of 2019 GNI (Article 14 of the [RRF Regulation](#)). See: First Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission, [Directorate-General for Internal Policies](#), European Parliament, May 2021.

Data sources: [European Commission](#), [Eurostat](#) and Parliament's [Directorate-General for Internal Policies](#).

By September 2021, 25 Member States had submitted their plans to the Commission (see Table 1). The submission deadline has been postponed for Bulgaria and the Netherlands, where recent elections and negotiations on the formation of new governments have delayed the preparation of



the plans. Most of the submitted national plans have already been positively assessed by the Commission (18) and approved by the Council (18). Based on the agreements on a legal commitment authorising the financial contribution to be made, the Commission made the first transfers of pre-financing. As presented in table 2, between 2 August and mid-September, the transfers amounted to €49.09 billion (6.8 % of the total RRF).

In the case of Hungary and Poland the assessment procedure has been extended beyond the regular two months. In both cases, the Commission is not yet entirely satisfied with the content of the national plans.<sup>11</sup>

Table 2 – Disbursement of pre-financing as of 14 September (€ billion, current prices)

	Date	Amounts disbursed (max 13 % of total allocation)	Share of total allocation	Remaining amounts
<b>Belgium</b>	3/8/2021	0.77	13%	5.15
<b>Luxembourg</b>	3/8/2021	0.01	13%	0.08
<b>Portugal</b>	3/8/2021	2.16	13%	14.45
<b>Greece</b>	9/8/2021	3.96	13%	26.53
<b>Italy</b>	13/8/2021	24.89	13%	175.54
<b>Spain</b>	17/8/2021	9.04	13%	60.48
<b>Lithuania</b>	17/8/2021	0.29	13%	1.94
<b>France</b>	19/8/2021	5.12	13%	34.25
<b>Germany</b>	26/8/2021	2.25	9%	23.36
<b>Denmark</b>	2/9/2021	0.20	13%	1.35
<b>Cyprus</b>	9/9/2021	0.16	13%	1.05
<b>Latvia</b>	10/9/2021	0.24	13%	1.59
<b>Total</b>		49.09		

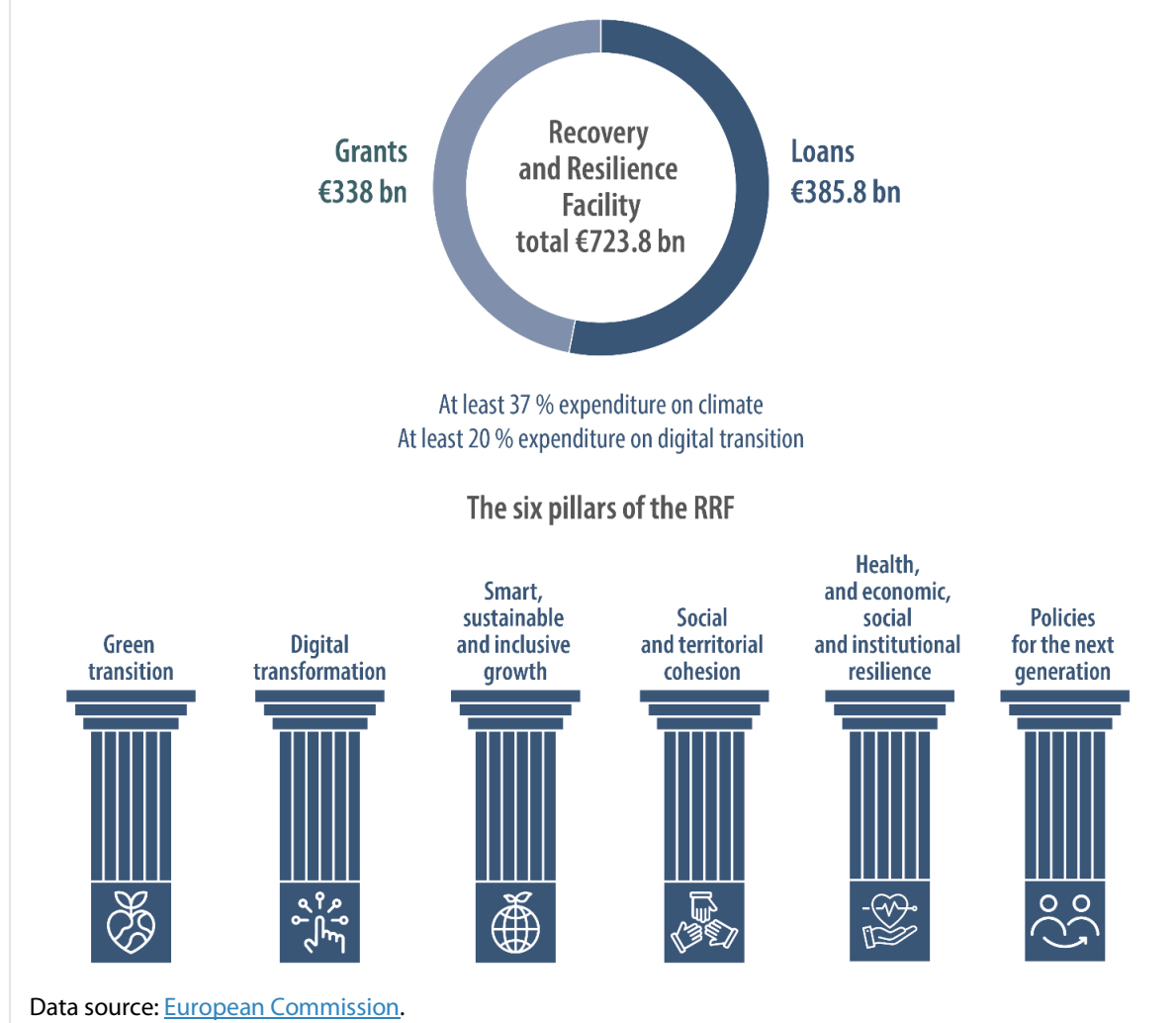
## Priorities and financial distribution of the RRF

With €723.8 billion distributed between grants and loans (see Figure 4), the RRF represents the bulk of the recovery package. Although the facility is part of the short-term emergency NGEU package, and reforms and investments under the RRF have to be implemented by 2026 (see Figure 3), the aim is to bring about structural change with *lasting* impact in the Member States' administrations, institutions and policies.

### Priorities

To foster recovery from the economic and social consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, the facility is structured around six pillars representing policy areas of European relevance, set out in the [RRF Regulation](#) (see Figure 4, below). The pillars express investment priorities and demonstrate the scope of application of financing under the Facility.

Figure 4 – Structure of the recovery and resilience facility (current prices)



Any Member State wishing to use the RRF must submit a national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP). This document should outline the national reform and investment package, referring to the areas specified under the six pillars.<sup>12</sup> Furthermore, to ensure sustainable and resilient recovery, the Member States must address the specific challenges identified in the [European Semester country-specific recommendations](#). In addition, an important, cross-country quantitative requirement of the plans is the climate and digital target. Climate expenditure and digital expenditure must represent at least 37 % of the reforms and investments, and 20 % of the total grant plus loan allocation respectively. The NRRP must explain how the reforms and investments do no significant harm to environmental objectives (Article 17, [RRF Regulation](#)) and how the measures will contribute to gender equality and equal opportunities for all (following Principles 2 and 3 of the [European Pillar of Social Rights](#)). It is worth noting that, in contrast to the Cohesion and Rural Development Funds, implementation of measures under NGEU does not require additional resources from a Member State. The measures are 100 % financed from the facility. Moreover, any projects started since 1 February 2020 are eligible for support. The Member States will be disbursed upon achievement of the milestones specified in the national plans and approved in the Council implementing decisions.

## RRF distribution by Member State

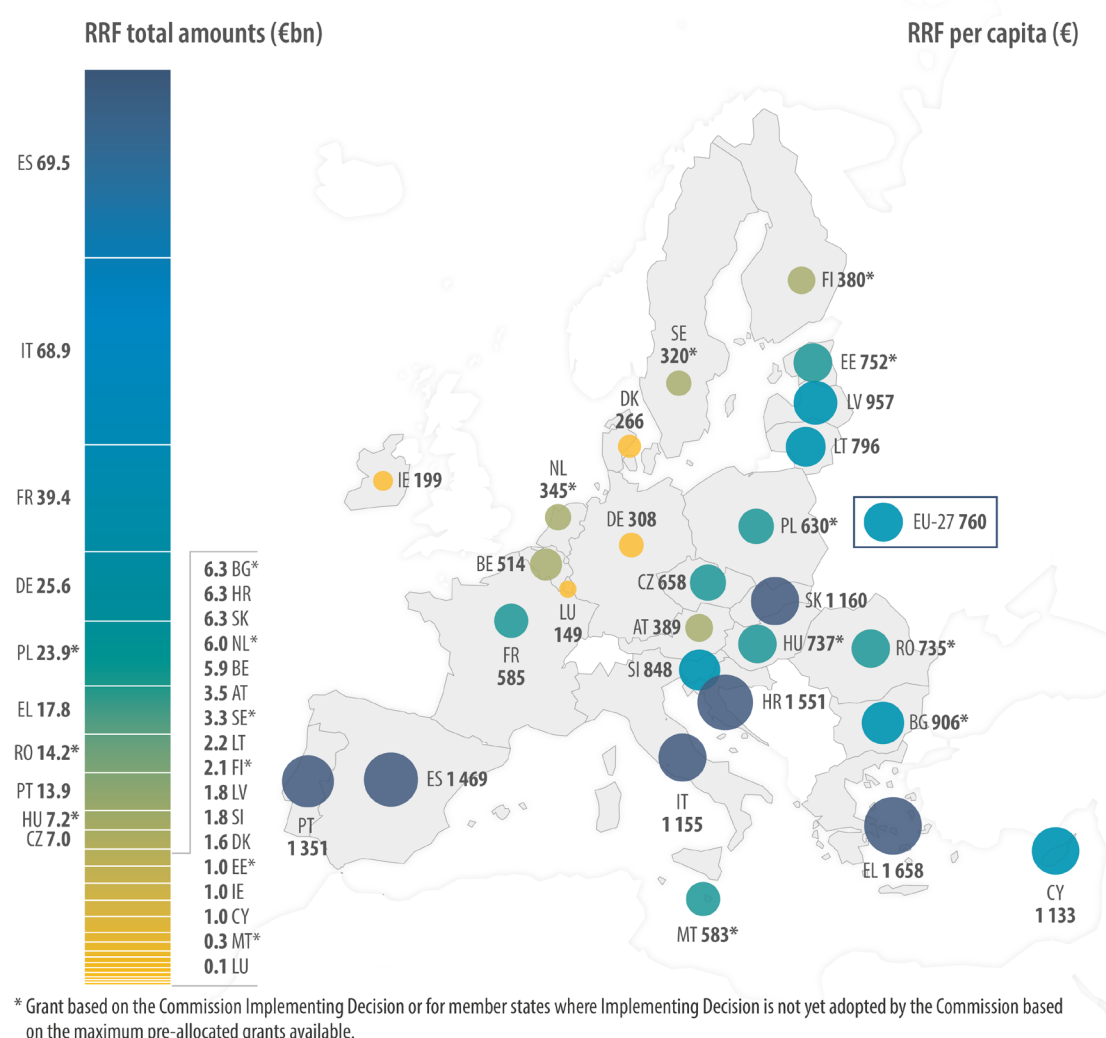
The [maximum financial contribution](#) (grants) for each Member State is calculated based on criteria specified in Article 11 of the RRF Regulation. The allocation of 70 % of the total €338 billion (current prices) in grants is based on an [allocation key](#) that takes into account the Member State's population,



inverse of GDP per capita and the average unemployment rate compared with the EU average over the past five years (2015 to 2019). This portion of the total grant allocation is thus fixed. The remaining 30 % will be decided by 30 June 2022, and the unemployment rate parameter will be replaced by real loss in GDP over 2020 and the observed cumulative loss in real GDP over the 2020-2021 period. The 30 % allocations in the indicative total allocations are currently based on the European Commission's [Economic forecast for real GDP growth in 2020 and 2021](#).

The actual allocation per Member State depends on their requests and is decided by the Council in the implementing decisions. As presented in Figure 5, the three biggest total beneficiaries of the RRF are Spain (€69.5 billion), Italy (€68.9 billion) and France (€39.4 billion). However, when taking into account the number of [inhabitants](#) of the Member States (based on 2020 population size), the three biggest beneficiaries per capita are Greece (€1 658), Croatia (€1 551) and Spain (€1 469).

Figure 5 - Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) grants by Member State and per capita (current prices)



Source: EPRS based on [European Commission](#) and [Eurostat](#) data.

In addition to the grants, the RRF makes available loans of a total of €385.8 billion (current prices) Within the [ceiling](#) of up to 6.8% of their 2019 GNI, Member States can request loans along with the submission of the national plans, and further loans (within the ceiling) can be requested until 31 August 2023. (Article 14 of the [RRF Regulation](#)). Table 1 shows the maximum loan amount

available per Member State as well as the amounts actually requested in the plans submitted so far. Only seven countries have opted for RRF loans to date, namely Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia. Yet another picture emerges as a result of calculating the share of the total amount of grants and loans allocated in general government spending. The last column in Table 1 shows the figures based on general governmental expenditure in 2019 (prior to the pandemic). It illustrates the relative importance of this part of the RRF in the respective Member States. The three countries with the highest shares are Greece (35 %), Croatia (24.7 %) and Italy (22 %), and the three with the lowest shares are Luxembourg (0.3 %), Denmark (1 %) and Ireland (1.1 %). This ranking could change since Member States can request further loans up to the maximum limit of 6.8 % of the country's GNI until August 2023. It must, however, be noted that the RRF grants are allocated to the Member States until 31 December 2026, and the shares over the full period will thus be lower than for the illustrative example of 2019 (representing just one year).

## European Parliament's role

The European Parliament is not directly involved in the assessment of the national plans or adoption of the implementing decisions that authorise the financial contributions to the Member States. Those are the roles of the European Commission and the Council respectively. However, based on the provisions of the [RRF Regulation](#) (in particular Articles 25 and 26) and the [Interinstitutional Agreement](#) on cooperation on budgetary matters, the Parliament can scrutinise the work of the Commission.

Special fora have been set up to assist the European Parliament in execution of its role. In terms of interinstitutional cooperation, they include:

- Interinstitutional meetings on the implementation of Next Generation EU (based on the [Interinstitutional Agreement](#), Annex I, part H). These meetings include representatives of the Parliament, Council and Commission, and should take place at least three times a year (so far meetings took place on 29 April and 15 July 2021). They are closed to the public.
- Recovery and resilience dialogue with the European Commission (based on Article 26 of the RRF Regulation). These meetings should take place every two months, are open to the public and streamed by the European Parliament (three meetings have taken place so far, on [10 May](#), [14 July](#) and [1 September 2021](#)).

As for the Parliament's internal cooperation:

- The two main committees dealing with the topic are the [Committee on Budgets \(BUDG\)](#) and the [Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs \(ECON\)](#), but many others are involved in discussions on different aspects of the RRF. Their meetings are open to the public and streamed.
- The Standing Working Group (BUDG and ECON) on scrutiny of the RRF (based on the Conference of Presidents decision of 4 March 2021) serves as a preparatory and follow-up forum for the bi-monthly recovery and resilience dialogue. It consists of 27 Members of BUDG, ECON and associated committees, nominated by the political groups. Its meetings are closed to the public.

In addition, the Parliament has debated the topic during plenary sessions (for example on [11 March](#), [18 May](#) and [8 June](#) 2021), and adopted resolutions concerning the progress of the implementation process (for example on [20 May 2021](#) and [10 June 2021](#)).

Table 3 – Useful links on Member States' programmes

	National recovery and resilience plan	Requested grant/loan	Implementing decision	Commission assessment of the national plan	Commission analysis of the national plan (accompanying the implementing decision)
<b>Belgium (BE)</b>	<a href="#">BE</a>	<a href="#">BE</a>	<a href="#">BE</a>	<a href="#">BE</a>	<a href="#">BE</a>
<b>Bulgaria (BG)</b>					
<b>Czechia (CZ)</b>	<a href="#">CZ</a>	<a href="#">CZ</a>	<a href="#">CZ</a>	<a href="#">CZ</a>	<a href="#">CZ</a>
<b>Denmark (DK)</b>	<a href="#">DK</a>	<a href="#">DK</a>	<a href="#">DK</a>	<a href="#">DK</a>	<a href="#">DK</a>
<b>Germany (DE)</b>	<a href="#">DE</a>	<a href="#">DE</a>	<a href="#">DE</a>	<a href="#">DE</a>	<a href="#">DE</a>
<b>Estonia (EE)</b>	<a href="#">EE</a>	<a href="#">EE</a>			
<b>Ireland (IE)</b>	<a href="#">IE</a>	<a href="#">IE</a>	<a href="#">IE</a>	<a href="#">IE</a>	<a href="#">IE</a>
<b>Greece (EL)</b>	<a href="#">EL</a>	<a href="#">EL</a>	<a href="#">EL</a>	<a href="#">EL</a>	<a href="#">EL</a>
<b>Spain (ES)</b>	<a href="#">ES</a>	<a href="#">ES</a>	<a href="#">ES</a>	<a href="#">ES</a>	<a href="#">ES</a>
<b>France (FR)</b>	<a href="#">FR</a>	<a href="#">FR</a>	<a href="#">FR</a>	<a href="#">FR</a>	<a href="#">FR</a>
<b>Croatia (HR)</b>	<a href="#">HR</a>	<a href="#">HR</a>	<a href="#">HR</a>	<a href="#">HR</a>	<a href="#">HR</a>
<b>Italy (IT)</b>	<a href="#">IT</a>	<a href="#">IT</a>	<a href="#">IT</a>	<a href="#">IT</a>	<a href="#">IT</a>
<b>Cyprus (CY)</b>	<a href="#">CY</a>	<a href="#">CY</a>	<a href="#">CY</a>	<a href="#">CY</a>	<a href="#">CY</a>
<b>Latvia (LV)</b>	<a href="#">LV</a>	<a href="#">LV</a>	<a href="#">LV</a>	<a href="#">LV</a>	<a href="#">LV</a>
<b>Lithuania (LT)</b>	<a href="#">LT</a>	<a href="#">LT</a>	<a href="#">LT</a>	<a href="#">LT</a>	<a href="#">LT</a>
<b>Luxembourg (LU)</b>	<a href="#">LU</a>	<a href="#">LU</a>	<a href="#">LU</a>	<a href="#">LU</a>	<a href="#">LU</a>
<b>Hungary (HU)</b>	<a href="#">HU</a>	<a href="#">HU</a>			
<b>Malta (MT)</b>		<a href="#">MT</a>			
<b>Netherlands (NL)</b>					
<b>Austria (AT)</b>	<a href="#">AT</a>	<a href="#">AT</a>	<a href="#">AT</a>	<a href="#">AT</a>	<a href="#">AT</a>
<b>Poland (PL)</b>	<a href="#">PL</a>	<a href="#">PL</a>			
<b>Portugal (PT)</b>	<a href="#">PT</a>	<a href="#">PT</a>	<a href="#">PT</a>	<a href="#">PT</a>	<a href="#">PT</a>
<b>Romania (RO)</b>	<a href="#">RO</a>	<a href="#">RO</a>			
<b>Slovenia (SI)</b>	<a href="#">SI</a>	<a href="#">SI</a>	<a href="#">SI</a>	<a href="#">SI</a>	<a href="#">SI</a>
<b>Slovakia (SK)</b>	<a href="#">SK</a>	<a href="#">SK</a>	<a href="#">SK</a>	<a href="#">SK</a>	<a href="#">SK</a>
<b>Finland (FI)</b>	<a href="#">FI</a>	<a href="#">FI</a>			
<b>Sweden (SE)</b>	<a href="#">SE</a>	<a href="#">SE</a>			

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## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> All amounts are in current prices, unless otherwise stated.
- <sup>2</sup> The European Recovery Instrument is the official name of the instrument used in Council Regulation [2020/2094](#). However, the other name – Next Generation EU (NGEU) – was introduced by the Commission in the documents published with the proposal establishing the instrument. For the purposes of this briefing, the latter, commonly used, name will be used.
- <sup>3</sup> Whereas, according to the NGEU Regulation, the legal commitments giving rise to expenditure should be made by 31 December 2023, the payments should be made by 31 December 2026 (Article 3 of Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2094).
- <sup>4</sup> A. D'Alfonso, A. Delivorias, N. Milotay and M. Sapala, [Economic and budgetary outlook for the EU 2021](#), Study, EPRS, European Parliament, January 2021.
- <sup>5</sup> Implementation of the roadmap is already facing difficulties as the Commission decided to put on hold work on a proposal for a digital levy as a new own resource. This was related to the important decisions on the tax issues expected at the level of the G20 and the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). See: Johannes Hahn, EU Commissioner for Budget and Administration at the [meeting](#) of the Committee on Budgets at the European Parliament on 31 August 2021.
- <sup>6</sup> See: A. D'Alfonso, [Own resources of the European Union: Reforming the EU's financing system](#), EPRS, European Parliament, February 2021.
- <sup>7</sup> For example, for the Just Transition Fund the Member States have to submit [territorial just transition plans](#).
- <sup>8</sup> The allocation under InvestEU will finance the funding of the guarantee (75 % of which for the European Investment Bank) and hence, as a second step, enable implementing partners to broaden their financing operations. For more see: A. D'Alfonso, [InvestEU programme. The EU's new investment support scheme](#), EPRS, European Parliament, March 2021.
- <sup>9</sup> The EU general budget for the [financial year 2021](#), the first annual budget under the 2021-2027 MFF, was approved on 18 December 2020. However, owing to the late agreement on the MFF, some sector and programme-specific regulations could not be finalised and adopted before the start of the new programming period. At the time of writing, the formal adoption of provisions is pending for example for EU spending on the common agricultural policy.
- <sup>10</sup> For more see: A. D'Alfonso, [National ratification of the Own Resources Decision](#), EPRS, European Parliament 2021.
- <sup>11</sup> The debate at the joint meeting of the Committee on Budgets and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs on [1 September 2021](#).
- <sup>12</sup> See Article 18 [and](#) Annex V of the [RRF Regulation](#).

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