

Sweden's National Recovery and Resilience Plan



Latest state of play

OVERALL RESOURCES

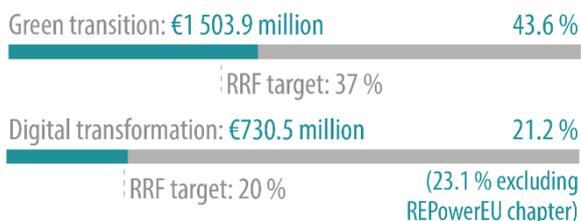
The total volume of Sweden's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) increased from an initial €3 289 million to €3 502 million in the revised version.¹ The NRRP is of comparatively limited scope, and exclusively in the form of grants, as Sweden did not apply for loans. The revised amount represents 0.5 % of the entire Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), equal to 0.7 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF representing 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019).²

Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF): €3 445.7 million

Grants: 100 %



Major objectives



'Sweden's recovery plan' – the Swedish NRRP – is financed by the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument. Sweden will receive payments in five instalments, contingent upon progress in implementing the plan. The total amount of grants under the RRF was subject to revision in June 2022, which reduced the final amount allocated to Sweden to €3 181 million. Adding to this its REPowerEU grant allocation of €198 million and the requested transfer of €66 million of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to the NRRP, the overall amended plan now includes [€3 445.7 million in EU grants](#). The difference between the EU grants and the total value of the plan (€57 million) is to be covered by national financing.

The amended plan allots 43.6 % of resources to climate-related objectives, surpassing the minimum target of 37 % set in the [RRF Regulation](#). At 23.1 %, its allocation for digital expenditure also exceeds the threshold, which was set at 20 % of resources (excluding the REPowerEU chapter).

The European Parliament has been a major supporter of establishing a common EU recovery instrument, and takes part in interinstitutional settings to cooperate, discuss and scrutinise implementation of the European Commission's work.



This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States.



Country-specific challenges

In the context of the [European Semester](#), the [Council](#) adopts country-specific recommendations (CSRs), providing Member States with policy guidance on how to boost jobs, growth and investments, while maintaining sound public finances. NRRPs under the RRF are intended to help effectively address at least a significant subset of challenges identified in the 2019-2020 CSRs.

The European Commission groups the CSRs issued to Sweden in [2019](#) and [2020](#) in seven broad categories: 1) macroeconomic imbalances in the housing market and household debt; 2) education and skills; 3) sustainable transport; 4) research and development; 5) anti-money-laundering efforts; 6) healthcare; and 7) green and digital transitions.

As with all EU Member States, the Council [recommended](#) in 2020 that Sweden take all necessary measures to effectively address the coronavirus pandemic, sustain the economy and support the ensuing recovery. Sweden should foster innovation and support education and skills development. The country should front-load mature public investment projects, and promote private investment to foster economic recovery. Investment should focus on the green and digital transitions, in particular on clean and efficient production and use of energy, the high-tech and innovative sectors, 5G networks, and sustainable transport. The Council also recommended Sweden to improve effectiveness of anti-money-laundering supervision, and enforce the anti-money-laundering framework in an effective way.

According to the European Commission [assessment](#), the investments and reforms of Sweden's NRRP address significantly most of the challenges identified in the CSRs. The 2019 CSR on the housing market, investment needs in residential construction, property taxation and household debt is the only CSR that the NRRP components address only partially. Therefore, the Commission expects the NRRP's impact on housing market dynamics and household debt to be limited.

In addition, some of the country's challenges were addressed by measures outside the NRRP. This is true in the areas of digital transition (2021 5G network auction), research and innovation (national budget used for the Research and Innovation Bill), anti-money laundering efforts, and the health system (in reaction to the pandemic).

The [2023 country report](#) for Sweden in the framework of the European Semester [took stock](#) of the implementation of its recovery plan, which was assessed as being on track, despite a slow start. The Council [recommended](#) that Sweden proceed with the steady implementation of its recovery and resilience plan and swiftly finalise the REPowerEU chapter with a view to implementation. Additionally, Sweden was asked to proceed with the speedy implementation of cohesion policy programmes, in close complementarity and synergy with the NRRP. Sweden was also asked to ensure the effective absorption of RRF grants and other EU funds, in particular to foster the green and digital transitions.

Objectives and structure of the plan

On 28 May 2021, Sweden submitted its NRRP to the European Commission. During the Commission assessment phase, the Swedish government decided on three revisions, or adjustments, to the plan (a [first one](#) on 23 September 2021), as some of the plan's elements were considered no longer relevant. The measures 'free rent setting in new housing production' and 'location and quality in renting' were removed from the plan. At the same time, a few minor changes, mainly of a technical nature, were made. Another small adjustment on 20 October 2021 changed two targets for investment under the plan's 'green recovery' component.

Figure 1 – Breakdown of funding by component



On 24 February 2022, owing to changes in the government's budget proposal for 2022 after a decision by the Swedish national parliament (Riksdag), the Swedish government made one additional adjustment to the plan, bringing further changes to some targets under the 'green recovery' and 'broadband expansion and digitalisation of public administration' components. Moreover, the costs for local and regional climate investment under the 'green recovery' component were increased to €810 million (from €528 million), and those for energy efficiency in multi-dwelling buildings were lowered to €60 million (from €400 million). At the same time, the government made changes to the 'broadband expansion and digitalisation of public administration' component. It removed a planned €238 million investment on research in the field of digitalisation, while increasing the investment in broadband expansion to €464 million (from €198 million).

The amended NRRP submitted by Sweden on 24 August 2023 takes into account the reduced financial contribution to Sweden (from €3 289 million to €3 181 million), the REPowerEU grant allocation of €198 million and the transfer of €66 million of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to the NRRP.

The objective of the modification to the NRRP is to address new challenges, in particular, the economic consequences of the Russian aggression against Ukraine. It therefore adds a REPowerEU chapter to the original plan, to support reforms and investments that will help phase out imports of Russian fossil fuels and supply clean, affordable and secure energy to households. The Swedish government expects the direct effect of the measures presented in the NRRP to boost gross domestic product (GDP) by less than 0.1 % during the plan's implementation period. At the same time, the NRRP is only a subset of measures that the previous Swedish government had taken within the context of the [2021 Budget Bill](#), i.e. at the time of drawing up the NRRP.³ At that time, the total effect of the measures contained in the bill was estimated to bring growth in 2021 to about 2.3 percentage points higher, and unemployment to just over 1.3 percentage points lower than if the proposals were not implemented.

The amended NRRP is structured in line with the Commission guidelines, and explains how the plan relates to the six pillars that make up the RRF's scope.⁴ Reforms and investments are presented in six components, listed below. The 2023 revision reduces the investment for strengthened railway support, under the first component, by €70 million. It also introduces the REPowerEU chapter, which comprises one new reform and the scaling-up of two existing investments.

-  1 **'Green recovery'** aims to contribute to sustainable growth, and accelerate climate transition across the country. The Swedish government has the ambition to make Sweden the world's first fossil-free welfare country, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. The measures in this component therefore not only target the reduction of emissions from the industrial and transport sectors, but also include energy efficiency measures in housing, and the protection of biodiversity.
-  2 **'Education and transition'** focuses on better employment opportunities for the unemployed, and workforce training to facilitate adaptation to an increasingly digital society. Enhanced labour market flexibility should be achieved through modernised labour law and more opportunities for transitions. The existing skill shortage in certain sectors is addressed by investment in vocational education, and in universities and other higher education institutions.
-  3 **'Better conditions for addressing demographic challenges'** seeks to improve the quality of the long-term care system; ensure the financing of the public sector and society's proper functioning for individuals and businesses; and combat crime. The measures in this component target nursing assistants' professional recognition, and aim to link the retirement age to life expectancy. Measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing complete this component.
-  4 **'Broadband expansion and digitalisation of public administration'** aims to develop Sweden's digital infrastructure further, making public administration more efficient and effective by seizing the opportunities offered by digitalisation. Apart from investment in the administrative digital infrastructure, this component supports broadband expansion in those parts of the country where deployment cannot take place on a market basis.
-  5 **'Investment for growth and housing'** tackles problems on the Swedish housing market and the related high household indebtedness. Investments under this component intend to support the construction of rental housing and housing for students, while the reforms target the planning and construction phase for new housing, and aim to address tax-related issues to reduce transaction costs and increase mobility on the housing market.
-  6 **'REPowerEU'** aims to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. It provides additional support for two investments that were part of the initial NRRP and adds a new reform to speed up the authorisation process in electricity grid construction. The investments in energy efficiency in multi-dwelling buildings under component 1 and the investment subsidy for rental and student housing under component 5 are scaled up.

in tax revenues by removing energy tax reductions on industrial, agricultural, forestry and aquaculture heating fuels; and (iii) increase somewhat the relative cost of having a company car.

The reform measures under the '**education and transition**' component aim to support municipalities in offering more vocational training combined with language courses, and modernise and adapt the [Employment Protection Act](#) to today's labour market, while maintaining a fundamental balance between the social partners. The latest amendment to the Employment Protection Act entered into force on 30 June 2022 and applies since 1 October 2022.

The '**better conditions for addressing demographic challenges**' component contains five reform measures that introduce the status of regulated profession for nursing assistants; link the retirement age to the average increase in life expectancy; address improvements and effective application of the anti-money-laundering and terrorist financing legislative framework; and ensure the plan's effective and efficient implementation.

The '**investment for growth and housing**' component covers reform measures that should shorten planning periods for zoning, allow for an efficient and effective regulatory framework for building permits and housing construction, and lower transaction costs for real estate transactions by private home owners.

The reform under the new **REPowerEU** chapter aims to strengthen the electricity network in Sweden and to tackle domestic and cross-border bottlenecks in electricity transmission.

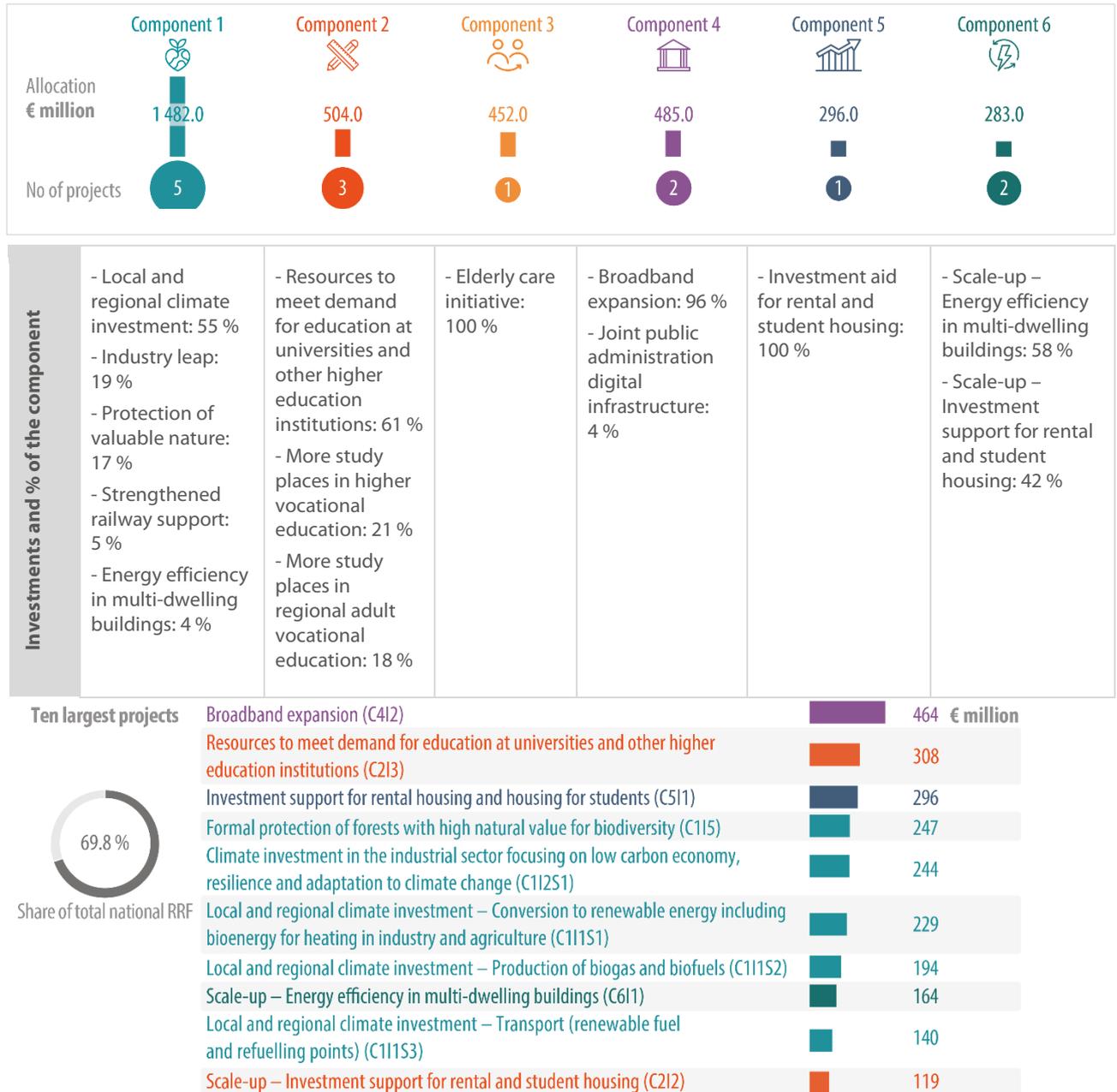
Table 2 – Reforms to receive support under Sweden's NRRP

	Component 1  No of measures 3	Component 2  2	Component 3  5	Component 4  0	Component 5  5	Component 6  1
Reform measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustments in the emissions reduction obligation for certain fuels - Abolished reduction of energy tax on fuel in certain sectors - Adjusted taxable benefit rates for company cars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher compensation level for vocational training in combination with Swedish for Immigrants and Swedish as second language - Employment Protection Act and greater transition possibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulating the professional title of nursing assistants - Adjusted age limits - Stronger measures against money laundering and terrorist financing - New bank account and safe deposit box system - Ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the NRRP 	No reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private right of initiative – involvement of planning stakeholders in zoning - Simplified and efficient regulatory framework for building permits - Better prerequisites in housing construction - Higher ceiling for the deferred amount in the capital gains tax - Abolishing the calculated income from deferred capital gains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speeding up the authorisation process for electricity grid construction

Investment

The investment measures in Sweden's NRRP are in line with the CSRs issued to Sweden in recent European Semester cycles, with a clear focus on the green transition. However, by far the largest single investment project under the plan aims to ensure that all of Sweden has access to fast broadband. The NRRP mentions this as a prerequisite for the digital transformation. Altogether, the grants, amounting to €3 445 million, are distributed over 14 investment measures. Table 3 below shows the ten largest investment projects, i.e. measures or sub-measures (when investments have been split into several projects).

Table 3– Investment measures per component of Sweden's NRRP



Governance

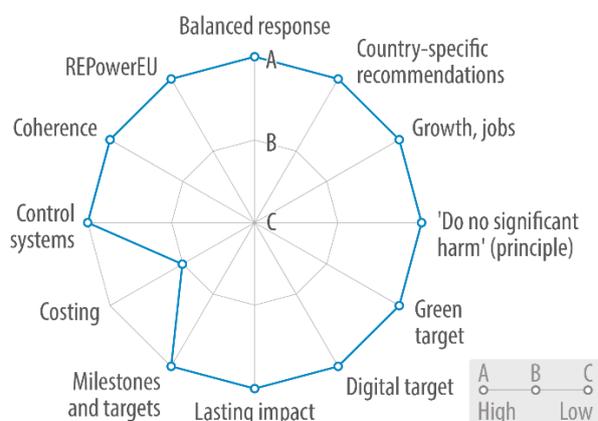
Sweden's NRRP largely contains measures that have already been decided and are being implemented. The government decided therefore to base the governance of the plan on Sweden's regular budgetary management and governance system. The Ministry of Finance is tasked with overall coordination, monitoring and reporting on the plan's implementation, and prepares the yearly payment requests to the European Commission. The latter will take the form of a government decision and contain a management declaration, a summary of the audits carried out, and information on the achievement of the respective reforms and investment targets and milestones.

The government has tasked the National Financial Management Authority (*Ekonomistyrningsverket*, ESV) with following up on the state agencies' handling, and with auditing the funds Sweden receives from the RRF. Public authorities responsible for the measures under Sweden's NRRP must report to ESV financial and performance information, and provide management declarations and compilations of relevant audits. For the necessary information flow, the authorities use Hermes, an information system run by ESV since 2003. As an integral part of the Swedish state administration, multiple public authorities apply the laws and carry out the activities decided by the Riksdag and the government.

In the Riksdag, the Finance and EU Affairs committees monitor the NRRP implementation. The government always consults the Committee on EU Affairs prior to meetings in the Council of the EU. The government also informs the Riksdag annually about the work carried out in the EU through written governmental communications, and produces numerous memos about ongoing procedures and work in the EU, including on the NRRP.

Commission assessment

Figure 2 – Commission ratings by criteria



Source: European Commission, [SWD\(2022\) 102](#).

On 29 March 2022, the European Commission assessed the Swedish NRRP positively, [proposing](#) that the Council approve it. For 10 of the 11 assessment criteria set in the RRF Regulation (Annex V), the Commission attributed the highest possible rating (A) to the plan (see Figure 2). Criterion No 9, on cost justification, was the only one to receive a B (medium) rating. However, this rating is not exceptional, as all plans approved have received a B rating for the costing criteria. After Sweden submitted its amended plan, the Commission [issued](#) a second positive assessment on 19 October 2023.

Under criterion No 1, the Commission concludes that Sweden's plan follows a

holistic approach to recovery and reinforcing socio-economic resilience, taking into account Sweden's specific challenges and financial allocation, while addressing the six pillars under the RRF (see endnote No 4). The Commission notes that the plan also addresses most of the challenges identified in the relevant 2019 and 2020 CSRs, albeit addressing the macroeconomic imbalances only partially, because of over-valuation in the housing market and continued rise in household debt (criterion No 2).

The Commission expects the plan to contribute positively to GDP growth and employment (criterion No 3), particularly in the first two years of implementation. According to the Commission's [QUEST model simulations](#), the long-term real GDP effect – without the impact of reforms being

factored in – could be 0.1 % in 2040. Spillovers from other national plans (owing to synchronised expenditure across Member States) account for a substantial part of such impact.

According to the assessment, none of the plan's measures is expected to do significant harm to environmental objectives, in line with the '[do no significant harm](#)' (DNSH) principle embedded in the RRF provisions (criterion No 4). Estimated by the Commission to contribute to climate-relevant objectives at 43.6 %, the amended plan still complies with the minimum climate target of 37 % set in the RRF Regulation (criterion No 5). Most of the measures are concentrated in the plan's 'green recovery' component, and help meet the objectives and targets set in the [national energy and climate plan](#).

At 23.1 %, the amended Swedish plan exceeds the threshold of at least 20 % of the NRRP's allocation, excluding the REPowerEU chapter, for digital expenditure set in the RRF Regulation (criterion No 6).⁵ Distributed over three of the five components, investment in the digital transition is concentrated in the 'broadband expansion and digitalisation of public administration' component, which covers two thirds of the digital contribution in the plan.

Moreover, the Commission estimates that the structural changes in administration, institutions and policies proposed in the plan are likely to have a lasting effect on innovation capacity, environmental sustainability, human capital, digital skills, and labour force participation (criterion No 7). The Commission also believes that the planned structure for both monitoring milestones and targets and implementing the plan will be effective (criterion No 8). Similarly, the proposed arrangements to prevent, detect and correct corruption, fraud and conflicts of interest during the plan's implementation are expected to be appropriate (criterion No 10).

The Commission justifies the medium rating given for the costing criterion with the varying degree and depth of evidence supporting cost estimates across the plan's measures (criterion No 9). Furthermore, in a few cases, the Commission identified a lack of comparability between the projects envisaged in the plan and past projects used for cost estimates.

The Commission concludes that the plan is coherent in all its components, and that complementarity of the proposed reforms and investments is likely to trigger synergies (criterion No 11). Finally, with respect to the REPowerEU objectives, the Commission considers that the new chapter contributes significantly to energy security and efficiency, diversification of the energy supply, and increases in energy storage capacities and the uptake of renewable energy sources.

Council decision and pre-financing

On [4 May 2022](#), EU economic and finance ministers [approved](#) the assessment of the Swedish NRRP, adopting a Council implementing decision as provided for under the RRF Regulation. On [9 November 2023](#), the Council adopted a new implementing decision approving Sweden's amended NRRP. Sweden did not request the 13 % pre-financing available for the initial NRRP or the 20 % pre-financing for the REPowerEU chapter.

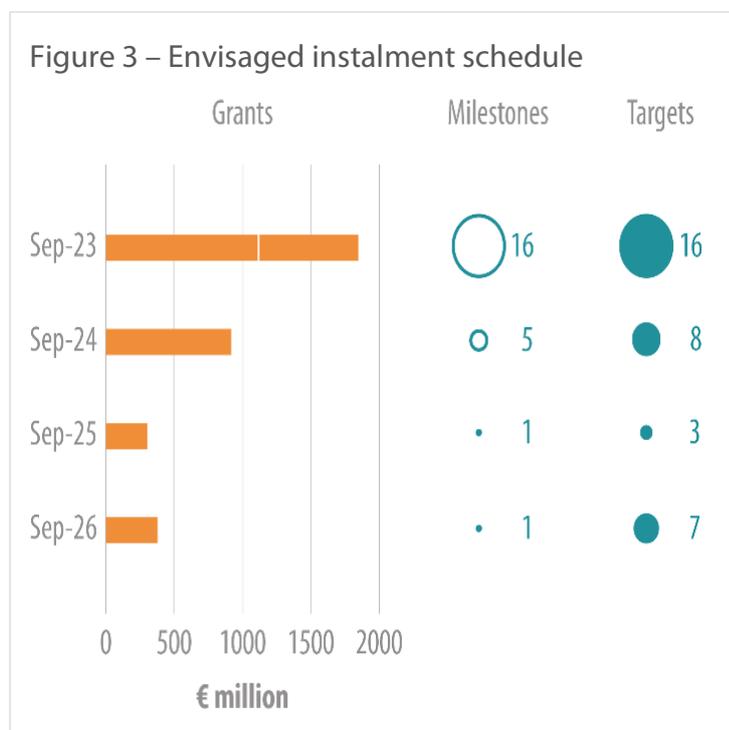
The [annex](#) to the amended Council implementing decision on the Swedish NRRP details the reforms and investment projects under the plan, and the arrangements and timetable for their monitoring and implementation, including relevant milestones (qualitative achievements) and targets (quantitative achievements) and their indicators. On the basis of the relevant provisions of the RRF Regulation (Article 11(2)), the amount for the total grant allocation for Sweden was updated in June 2022, decreasing its overall allocation from €3 289 million to €3 181 million. The amended NRRP includes a REPowerEU chapter, which contains measures with a total estimated cost of €283 million. In addition to its REPowerEU allocation share in grants of €198 million, Sweden requested to transfer €66 million of its remaining provisional allocation from the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to the NRRP. The difference of €57 million between the EU grants and the total value of the plan is to be covered by national financing.

[Operational arrangements](#) between the Commission and Sweden were signed on 24 May 2023, but, at the time of publication, disbursement of grants had not yet started. The operational arrangements will need to be updated following the amendment of the NRRP.

European Parliament

Following the outbreak of the pandemic, the European Parliament was a [major advocate](#) of launching a common EU recovery instrument, and established the RRF as a co-legislator with the Council. Based on the RRF Regulation and the [Interinstitutional Agreement](#) (IIA) on budgetary matters, Parliament can scrutinise the Commission's work in assessing national plans.

Within Parliament, the Conference of Presidents has established a standing working group on scrutiny of the RRF, comprised of the Committee on Budgets (BUDG) and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON). The working group prepares and follows up on the recovery and resilience dialogue that Parliament holds every two months with



Commission representatives.

Moreover, the IIA provides for interinstitutional meetings between Parliament, Council and Commission on the implementation of the broader Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument. These meetings are held *in camera* at least three times a year. Through the [discharge procedure](#), Parliament also ensures democratic scrutiny of how NGEU resources are spent.

Milestones and targets

Sweden's NRRP amounts to €3 445 million in grants. As outlined above, the NRRP and Council implementing decision divide financial contributions into five instalments (see Figure 3), which are delivered at the country's request and following the fulfilment of corresponding reforms and investments, measured by specific qualitative milestones and quantitative targets. The first two instalments are expected to be delivered simultaneously.

The operational arrangements between the Commission and Sweden give a timetable for the disbursement of the five instalments. The largest instalments are to be disbursed in the first years of implementation: €1 099 million and €710 million for the first and second instalments in 2023, €957 million for the third in 2024. The instalments planned for 2025 and 2026 are significantly smaller: €224 million and €300 million, respectively. At the time of writing, Sweden has not yet submitted any payment requests.

In total, the amended Swedish NRRP contains 23 milestones and 34 targets that need to be met for the plan to be implemented fully. As with NRRP financing, the milestones and targets are concentrated in the first years of implementation, i.e. until 2023. Since the Swedish government stated in the 2021 Budget Bill that the plan would be used to finance measures that are already adopted, many milestones and targets had to be fulfilled as early as 2021.

Qualitative milestones consist largely of the entry into force of new laws, amendments to existing legislation, regulations or government decisions. One example is the [regulation](#) establishing a support scheme for investment to improve energy efficiency in multi-dwelling buildings. The regulation, which entered into force on 1 October 2021, is to support investment that achieves at least a 20 % reduction in the primary energy demand of buildings. The related quantitative target consists of renovating at least 600 000 square metres of buildings by the end of 2025.

Other examples of milestones Sweden has to reach for the first instalment of grants to be disbursed concern adjustments in the emissions reduction obligation for certain fuels. For these milestones, a [law](#) entered into force on 1 August 2021 that establishes strengthened reduction quotas in the obligation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from petrol and diesel by requiring fuel suppliers to blend in biofuels gradually. A similar law establishing a reduction obligation on jet fuels entered into force on 1 July 2021.

In the area of education, Sweden has to reach several targets before the first instalment can be released. For instance, two targets concern post-secondary vocational education: 2 000 new study places had to be established in 2020, and a further 4 300 in 2021. Similarly, in regional adult vocational education, 1 000 and 6 800 new study places had to be established in 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Views of Swedish stakeholders

The **Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions** (*Sveriges Kommuner och Regioner*, [SKR](#)) followed the work of developing the Swedish NRRP closely. It initiated several meetings with the Ministry of Finance to communicate views and wishes around the plan's content, while not having been involved as much as expected (see section on expert debate below). More generally, SKR [welcomes](#) the fact that the NRRPs have been linked closely to the European Semester cycle, without new structures having been set up. SKR also thinks that close cooperation in social dialogue at both the national and European level is required for real success with employment, growth and social issues in the EU to be achieved.

Regional decision-makers from [northern Sweden](#) suggested as early as 2020 that regional knowledge and strategies should form the basis for the investment instruments' design.

On 24 May 2022, the **Confederation of Swedish Enterprise** (*Svenskt Näringsliv*) published a [memo](#) on a new European growth and investment model, in which it also addresses the RRF. Although rather critical on the borrowing under the RRF, the federation notes 'that the RRF was to some extent a necessary element in safeguarding recovery and transition in Europe'.

Representatives from **businesses, local and regional authorities, the Swedish government and the Commission** discussed the main challenges of the Swedish economy in a [seminar](#) in the European Commission Representation in Stockholm on 20 September 2023. Topics of discussion at the seminar extended beyond the implementation of the NRRP.

Expert debate

In a [television debate](#) on Sweden's NRRP on 7 July 2021, economist and former chair of the Swedish Fiscal Council, **John Hassler**, saw no need to kick-start the Swedish economy. He argued that large stimulus packages were not only unnecessary, but could even risk being harmful. Social distancing (and not a drop in demand, as in ordinary crises) – the main reason for the economic downturn following the outbreak of Covid-19 – was temporary, and therefore did not require any stimulus packages. According to John Hassler, however, three aspects warrant attention: (i) making sure that reinforcement mechanisms do not lead to an economic depression; (ii) reducing the risk of negative long-term economic effects (such as increased unemployment and insolvencies); and (iii) redistributing the unequal income losses observed during the pandemic. The results of monetary policy, the ease in State aid, and fiscal rules made it possible to avoid such negative effects.

For John Hassler, the motivation behind the RRF is to benefit from a political opportunity to put in place a more centralised industrial policy and more joint financial responsibility in the EU.

During the same television debate, the SKR's chief economist, **Annika Wallenskog**, mentioned that, in drawing up the NRRP, the Swedish regions had not been involved as much as they had expected. Concerning the plan's focus areas, Ms Wallenskog would have liked to see more investment in areas such as education or the healthcare system's digital infrastructure.

In its December 2021 [report](#) on the economic situation in Sweden, the **National Institute of Economic Research** (*Konjunkturinstitutet*, KI) referred to the NRRP's potential in the context of the 2022 budget.⁶ In particular, KI states the fact that many domestic public authorities received additional financial contributions because of the pandemic. KI therefore assumes that not all authorities will use their funds to the full, and that some funds will thus lead to increased appropriation savings as opposed to government consumption.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

[Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2023](#), EPRS, January 2023.

[European recovery instrument](#), infographic, EPRS.

[National Recovery and Resilience Plans: Latest state of play](#), EPRS, previous update, September 2023.

[Recovery and Resilience Facility](#), EPRS, March 2021.

[Recovery and resilience plans in the 2023 European Semester: Progress and country-specific recommendations](#), EPRS, June 2023.

OTHER SOURCES

[Sveriges återhämtningsplan](#) website on the NRRP, Swedish government.

[Recovery and resilience plan for Sweden](#) website, European Commission.

[European Statistical Recovery Dashboard](#) website, Eurostat.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ According to Article 11(2) of the RRF Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2021/241), the maximum financial contribution for non-repayable financial support of each Member State had to be updated by 30 June 2022 on the basis of Eurostat outturn data on the change in real GDP growth over 2020 and the aggregate change in real GDP for the period 2020-2021. The Commission published the updated figures on its [website](#).
- ² The graphics and tables in this briefing are based on data from the [Swedish NRRP](#), the Commission [assessment](#), the [annex](#) to the Council implementing decision, and the Swedish government's [NRRP website](#). Data used reflect their source at the time of extraction; moreover, there may be discrepancies between data from different sources.
- ³ For more general information on the budget procedure in Sweden, see the [Riksdag's website](#).
- ⁴ The [RRF](#) is structured around six pillars: green transition; digital transformation; smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); social and territorial cohesion; health and economic, social and institutional resilience with the aim of, inter alia, increasing crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity; and policies for the next generation, children and young people, for instance relating to education and skills.
- ⁵ The share of digital investment is 21.2 % when including the REPowerEU chapter, to which the digital target does not apply.
- ⁶ The KI is a government agency operating under the Ministry of Finance that performs analyses and forecasts of the Swedish and international economy.

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Second edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.