

# First Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission

BUDG-ECON Committees on 10 May 2021

Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the first Recovery and Resilience Dialogue under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. This briefing addresses the following subjects: the Recovery and Resilience Facility and its scrutiny; the framework for defining and assessing Recovery and Resilience Plans and the procedures and timelines for their adoption; the financing of the Facility; data on the current economic situation and some estimates on the impact of Facility.

Five annexes present, respectively, a timeline of the Facility; the state of play with national plans; economic data; the European Semester roadmap and survey data on involvement of national parliaments in the Facility.

## 1. The Recovery and Resilience Facility and its scrutiny

The Regulation on the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) was agreed upon by co-legislators in December 2020 and adopted on 12 February 2021 as [Regulation 2021/241](#). The Regulation is based on [Article 175](#) of the Treaty on Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which links the Facility to achieving Member States' objectives of economic, social and territorial cohesion as set out in article 174 of TFEU; another purpose is to support Member States in progressing towards their objectives under Article 148 of the TFEU (on employment policies).

The RRF offers EU Member States grants up to EUR 312.5 billion (in 2018 prices, which corresponds to EUR 337.96 billion in current prices), and EUR 360 billion (in 2018 prices) is available in loans.

Member States' maximum allocation on grants, as pictured in Graph 1 below, are defined by two sets of criteria: 70% will be granted on the basis of population, the inverse of the GDP per capita and the relative unemployment rate of each Member State (as defined in annex II of the Regulation). The remaining 30% of the maximum amounts for grants are based on the population, the inverse of the GDP per capita, and, in equal proportion, the change in real GDP in 2020 and the aggregated

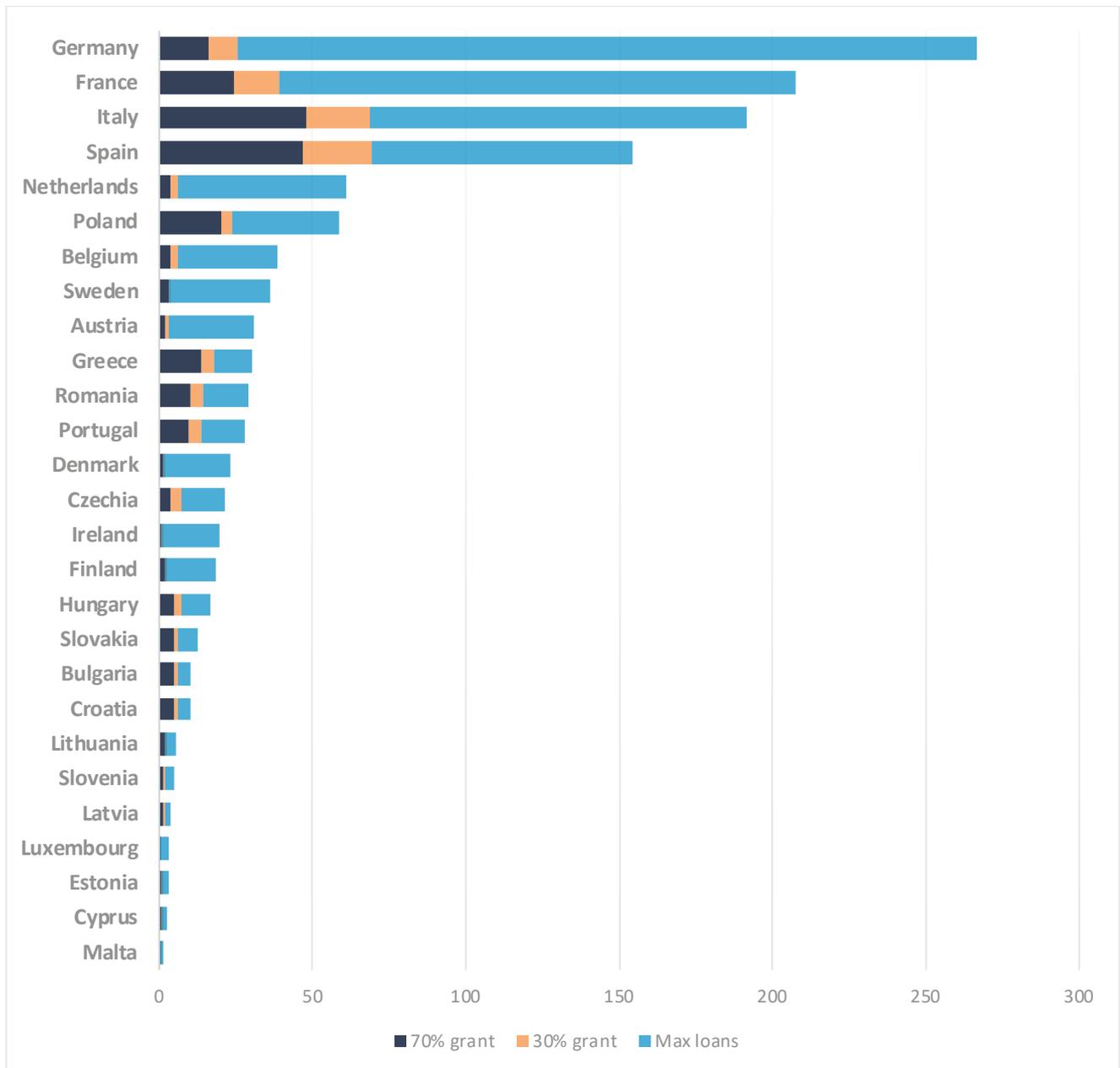
On 27 May 2020, the Commission proposed a [Regulation](#) setting up a Recovery and Resilience Facility, in the context of the "[European Union Recovery Plan](#)", a wide package of initiatives aimed at meeting the calls by the [European Parliament](#) and the [European Council](#) for coordinated and decisive action at the EU level to alleviate the negative consequences of the COVID-19 crisis. In order to finance the package, the Council adopted the [European Union Recovery Investment \(EURI\)](#) and a new [Own Resources Decision \(ORD\)](#).



change in real GDP during the period 2020-2021. All maximum amounts for grants will be revised by June 2022, based on actual outturn data from Eurostat.

Loans can be requested for up to 6.8% of a Member State’s 2019 Gross National Income. Grants and loans are requested with the submission of Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRPs) where reforms and investments are specified.

**Graph 1:** Grants and loans per Member States (maximum amounts in billion EUR)



Source: [Commission](#) (for grants) and Commission database [AMECO](#) for loans.

Notes: The bars indicate the maximum financial allocation, as defined in the [Regulation 2021/241](#) (in particular, article 11 and Annex II). Data on grants are based on Commission’s Autumn 2020 Economic Forecast for real GDP growth in 2020 and 2021. The displayed maximum volume of the loan support for each Member State corresponds to 6,8 % of its 2019 gross national income in current prices.

The RRF Regulation spells out the policy areas to be covered by the instrument, and associated financing, structured around six pillars. A number of additional elements frame both the RRP and their assessment.

These elements are reflected in the table below and in the following sections. Funds are disbursed following the completion of milestones and targets. An upfront financing of 13% is possible once RRFs are adopted.

**Table 1:** Elements of the RRF Regulation

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

## The Recovery and Resilience Working Group

To facilitate the scrutiny of the RRF (see below Box 1), the European Parliament's (EP) [Conference of Presidents](#) endorsed on 4 March 2021 a proposal to establish a standing Working Group on the RRF, [composed](#) of 27 full and 14 substitute Members.

### Box 1: RRF and European Parliament scrutiny

The European Parliament has a specific role to play in scrutinising the RRF and, through the [Interinstitutional Agreement](#) negotiated with the Council and the Commission, the European Union Recovery Instrument (EURI). Notably, the EP can launch the Recovery and Resilience Dialogues with the Commission and will be receiving information from the Commission on the RRFs, on the Commission assessments and on Member States meeting the agreed milestones and targets.

In terms of transparency, the Commission is required to provide the Council and the Parliament with the same level of information, simultaneously, without undue delay. More specifically, this relates to the RRFs officially submitted by Member States and proposals for Council implementing decisions. Similarly, relevant outcomes of discussions held in Council preparatory bodies are to be shared with the competent committee of the EP. The Commission is also required to provide Parliament's competent committee with an overview of preliminary findings concerning fulfilment of the milestones and targets in the RRFs. See the [specific EGOV briefing](#) for further details on the EP scrutiny of the RRF.

The EP has additional powers under different frameworks, notably those relating to the European Semester, EU budgetary procedures, written or oral questions and discharge procedures.

The Working Group is tasked with preparing for, and following up on, the Recovery and Resilience Dialogues (RRDs), and to scrutinise upcoming delegated and implementing acts based on the RRF Regulation. The first of such dialogues is taking place on 10 May. The EP can adopt resolutions, including on the assessment of the RRFs<sup>1</sup>. The Commission is required to take the Parliament's views, expressed in the RRDs and/or via resolutions, into account.<sup>2</sup>

### Box 2: the Recovery and Resilience Dialogues (RRDs)

In accordance with Article 26 RRF Regulation, the competent committee of the European Parliament may invite the Commission every two months to discuss the following matters as part of the RRDs:

- a) *the state of recovery, resilience and adjustment capacity in the Union, as well as the measures adopted under this Regulation;*
- b) *the recovery and resilience plans of the Member States;*
- c) *the assessment of the recovery and resilience plans of the Member States;*
- d) *the main findings of the review report referred to in Article 16(2);*
- e) *the status of fulfilment of the milestones and targets of the recovery and resilience plans of the Member States;*
- f) *payment, suspension and termination procedures, including any observation presented and remedial measures taken by the Member States to ensure a satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets;*
- g) *any other relevant information and documentation provided by the Commission to the competent committee of the European Parliament in relation to the implementation of the Facility.*

## 2. The framework for defining and assessing Recovery and Resilience Plans

In order to access financing from the Facility, Member States are required to prepare RRFs. These plans should address the objectives set out in the RRF Regulation and the challenges identified in the European Semester, particularly the 2019 and 2020 country-specific recommendations (please see [separate EGOV document](#) with an overview of the CSRs).

<sup>1</sup> See RRF Regulation, Art 26(2).

<sup>2</sup> See RRF Regulation, Art 26(3).

Each plan should comprise a coherent pack of reforms and investments and outline measures linked to the digital and green transitions, with a minimum of 20% and 37% of expenditure earmarked for these objectives, respectively. RRP should contain the expected milestones, targets and a timetable for the implementation of the reforms and investments, with a deadline of 31 August 2026<sup>3</sup>. The plans should also address concerns such as gender equality and equal opportunities, contributing to mainstreaming such policies. [Table 1](#) above summarises the criteria set out in the Regulation.

In addition to the framework set out in the regulation itself, the Commission has issued a number of guidelines to assist the preparation and assessment of the RRP.

Such guidance addresses:

- the preparation of national RRP. In September 2020 the Commission published a [guidance](#) and a [template](#) for the national RRP, then revised in January 2021<sup>4</sup>;
- the [application](#) of the “do no significant harm” principle under the RRF (see below Box 3); and
- [state-aid related issues](#) (see [Box 4](#)). In this context, the Commission issued [guidance](#) to Member States for a swift treatment of State aid notifications in the RRF framework and [thirteen](#) sector- and investment-specific guidance dealing with various policy areas (such as education and upskilling, public administration, etc.).

### **Box 3: Commission guidance on “do no significant harm”**

In accordance with the RRF Regulation, the assessment of the RRP should ensure that each reform and each investment within the plan complies with the ‘do no significant harm’ principle (DNSH). The Commission guidance, which is required by the Regulation, aims to clarify the meaning of DNSH and how it should be applied in the context of the RRF, and how the Member States can demonstrate that their proposed measures in the RRP comply with the DNSH. Compliance with DNSH is to be integrated in the design of measures, including at the level of milestones and targets.

For defining the DNSH, the Commission guidance refers to Article 17 of the [Taxonomy Regulation](#). The provision defines what constitutes ‘significant harm’ for the six environmental objectives covered by the Taxonomy Regulation (climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, circular economy, pollution prevention and control, protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems).

The Commission further clarifies that the assessment of DNSH applies at the level of each measure (and not the overall plan). Such individual assessment is also relevant for each measure a Member State indicates as contributing to the green transition. Member States shall present specific justifications for each of the measures; for measures where the harmful impact is expected to be limited, such explanation can be simplified.

Compliance with EU environmental law is not considered sufficient for a measure to comply with the DNSH principle, but can be considered an indication of compliance. Impact assessments related to the environmental dimensions or the sustainability proofing of a measure should be taken into account for the DNSH assessment, but nevertheless may not exempt a Member State from providing a specific DNSH assessment.

Direct and primary indirect impacts of a measure, taking into account its life cycle, are relevant for the DNSH assessment. Measures promoting greater electrification are considered compatible for the environmental objective of climate change mitigation and therefore encouraged by the Commission. Accompanying measures might be required to avert harmful lock-in effects.

To demonstrate compliance with the DNSH, Member States are invited to follow a checklist (annex I to the guidance).

<sup>3</sup> See RRF Regulation, Article 18, and Chapter 3 more broadly.

<sup>4</sup> As proposed in the Commission guidance, the plans should cover four different sections: Part I covers the overall contribution of the plan to the Regulation’s objectives and to the Semester priorities as well as the overall coherence of the plan and its components; Part II covers a description of the individual reforms and investments, structured through ‘components’; Part III covers the implementation of the plan and the complementarity with other EU programmes; Part IV covers the expected impact of the plan.

**Box 4: DG Competition Practical guidance for State aid in the context of the RRF**

DG Competition published "[Practical guidance](#) to Member States for a swift treatment of State aid notifications in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility" (not dated).

The **key messages** of that document are that:

- all reforms and investments included in the national RRFs need to comply with the relevant EU State aid rules and follow all State aid procedures,
- many measures likely to be proposed, however, are by their very nature not subject to State aid control, such as certain infrastructure investments and direct support to citizens (as a general rule, support for activities that are not of an economic nature, i.e., that are not used for offering goods or services on the market, is not considered State aid),
- those measures that fall within the scope of the so-called General Block Exemption Regulation ("GBER")\* are in any case exempted from the obligation for a prior notification and can hence be immediately implemented by Member States,
- and, finally, those measures that actually constitute State aid in an RRF and require the Commission's approval prior to their implementation shall be assessed within six weeks.

\* The GBER exempts certain categories of state aid, which are deemed to bring benefits to society that outweigh the possible distortions of competition, from the requirement of prior notification to the Commission. The details are set out in a [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 651/2014](#) that in July 2020, was prolonged until 2023. That regulation has subchapters for each of the following types of aid: regional aid; aid to SMEs; aid for environmental protection; aid for research and development and innovation; training aid; recruitment and employment aid for disadvantaged workers; aid compensating damages from natural disasters; social aid for transport for residents of remote regions; aid for broadband infrastructures; aid for culture and heritage

Article 19 and Annex V of the RRF Regulation set out the main framework for assessing RRFs. They outline the criteria that will allow the Commission to evaluate the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the RRF. A system of ratings (A, B, C) facilitates equal treatment of measures; each of the four criteria is complemented by a number of elements the Commission should consider when assessing the plans. These relate, notably, to the specific situation of the Member State in question, whether the measures effectively contribute to addressing the identified challenges, and whether the measures reinforce social cohesion or bring about structural changes.

**Box 5: Statistical issues related to the RRF**

In November 2020<sup>(\*)</sup>, Eurostat published a [note on the statistical recording of the RRF](#), outlining the functioning of the RRF and highlighting the aspects relevant for the statistical analysis and the compilation of statistics used in the context of fiscal surveillance (i.e. Stability and Growth Pact and Excessive Deficit Procedure). As regards the statistical recording, Eurostat made the three following conclusions:

- a) First, the principle of the EU flows neutrality on government budget balance should be applied also to the RRF grants, similarly to the 'traditional' EU grants.
- b) Second, the borrowing to finance the RRF grants should be considered as debt of the EU. The EU itself will absorb the liability, such that all the financing of the EURI is to be considered as a liability of the EU budget and a contingent liability for the Union budgetary planning.
- c) Third, Member States' loans should be assimilated to commercial loans, and therefore they will have to be recorded, at the moment they are provided, as Member States debt towards the EU.

(\*) The Eurostat note was published before the finalisation and publication of the RRF Regulation. Therefore, Eurostat notes that its conclusions (reached in agreement with Member States representatives in a dedicated Working Group) are provisional.

### 3. Adopting and implementing the RRP: procedures and timeline

In terms of timeline, the RRP should be officially submitted by April 30<sup>5</sup> (see [Annex 1](#)). Links to the information from Member States regarding their RRP are available [here](#) (see also [Annex 2](#))<sup>6</sup>. The Council and the Commission are the main actors of the adoption process at the EU level.

When carrying out its assessment, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned. Within 2 months from submission, the Commission will either give a negative assessment to a RRP (communicating the reasons for such a negative response), or submit a proposal for a Council implementing decision in the event of a positive assessment<sup>7 8</sup>. There seems to be no procedure established for a Member State to react to a negative assessment of its RRP by the Commission, contrary to cases where the Commission makes a negative assessment on Member States' fulfilment of targets and milestones (see article 24/6 of the Regulation). The Commission's negative assessment seems to be final, leaving Member States with no option than to review the plan and submit new proposals.

Within four weeks of the adoption of the Commission's proposal for a Council implementing decision, the Council should adopt (by qualified majority voting) the implementing decision (see diagram below and an extended graph in [Annex 1](#)). The Commission will then conclude an agreement with each Member State, constituting an individual legal commitment (article 23 of the Regulation). The Commission and the Member State will also agree on operational arrangements, which can be modified by mutual consent between the two parts to keep up with developments<sup>9</sup>.

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

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

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

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

Upon request from Member States, the Commission can disburse 13% of the amounts (grants and loans) after the adoption of the Council implementing act.

Disbursements of grants (and loans) is made on the basis of achieved milestones and targets. Member States are due to report, in the context of the European Semester, the progress in implementing the reforms and investments agreed in the Plan. Upon a request for payment, the Commission assesses whether milestones and targets have been complied with and issues an opinion. The Economic and Financial Committee is consulted in this regard. The European Council might be involved if a Member State considers there are serious deviations from the satisfactory fulfilment of targets and milestones (recital 52).

The Commission is required to take into account the views expressed by the European Parliament, notably in the Recovery and Resilience Dialogues or through resolutions, throughout these procedures.

By 5 May, based on public information provided by the Commission, 14 Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, and Slovakia)

<sup>5</sup> See RRF Regulation, Article 18.

<sup>6</sup> In most of the national websites, information is only available in the national language. [Annex 2](#) refers to available information in that regard, compiling data on submission of RRP and where it can be found.

<sup>7</sup> The Commission will assess the plans according to the criteria outlined in RRF Regulation, Article 19 and Annex V.

<sup>8</sup> See RRF Regulation, Article 20.

<sup>9</sup> See Recital 70 of the RRF Regulation.

had submitted their RRP. Most of Member States have only requested grants, at least at this stage (see [Annex 2](#)).

### Involvement of national parliaments

Based on internal surveys and publicly available information, it seems that EU national parliaments had different degrees of involvement in the preparation and adoption of RRPs at national level. According to a survey conducted by the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation ([ECPRD](#)) presented at a staff seminar on 23 April 2021, around half of the parliamentary chambers that replied to the survey indicated that they had received a draft RRP from their government (based on the responses from 31 chambers; the cut-off date for replies was 12 April 2021; further data of the survey can be found in [Annex 5](#))<sup>10</sup>.

### Involvement of stakeholders

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

The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) adopted a [resolution](#) on 25 February 2021 with their initial assessment on how civil society was being involved in the design of RRPs, so that appropriate measures could be taken ahead of the finalisation and submission of the plans. The EESC also assessed the quality of civil society involvement, and how transparent the different Member States have been in making their draft NRRPs available to the public. The EESC resolution refers to the situation as of January 2021; 26 replies were received. On the basis of the data gathered, the EESC concluded that *“in most Member States, they [the RRPs consultation processes with the social partners and civil society organisations (CSO)] are far from satisfactory in relation to the justified demands of civil society and even in relation to the terms set out in the RRF Regulation. While social partners generally have more opportunities to participate, through either social dialogue or processes specific to the NRRPs, other CSOs have more limited options.”* The EESC also noted that *“With regard to the involvement of pan-European social partners and CSOs in the NextGenerationEU Recovery Plan, they have acknowledged that progress has been made compared to the usual European Semester procedures. They also recognise the positive role that the European Commission is playing in promoting civil society participation at national level. However, most of them consider that the level of actual participation is still largely insufficient and that the processes do not allow CSO opinions to have enough of an impact. Social partners and CSOs call for these shortcomings to be corrected in the NRRP implementation and evaluation phases by establishing more formal procedures that facilitate real exchanges”*.

The Committee of the Regions (CoR)<sup>11</sup>, on the other hand, adopted an [opinion](#) on the 14 October 2020 where it cautions that the European Semester as a governance mechanism for the RRF remains a centralised and top-down exercise not appropriate for a tool that is supposed to strengthen economic, social and regional cohesion. The CoR had proposed a code of conduct to involve local and regional authorities (LRAs) in the European Semester to ensure it becomes more transparent, inclusive and democratic. The CoR also stressed the role that the Next Generation EU and the RRF must play for in the green transition and asked for at least 40% earmarking of spending on climate action, whilst opposing transferring resources of Structural and Investment Funds to the RRF. In early 2021 the CoR also undertook a [study](#) on the involvement of regions in

<sup>10</sup> Some examples of EU national parliaments' involvement: in Italy, the Chamber of Deputies [adopted](#) the RRP on 27 April and the Senate [adopted](#) it the same day; in Luxembourg, the Chambre des Députés had a [debate](#) on the RRP on 29 April and the [Bundesrat](#) also issued a position.

<sup>11</sup> The Committee of the Regions (CoR) is the interface between the European Union and its local and regional governments. In the current crisis, the CoR is working to assist, inform, engage and represent regions and cities by sharing news and information through the [Covid-19 Exchange Platform](#).

the preparations of the RRFs and concluded that: “*The CoR-CEMR work points out that only a few countries took on local-regional authorities' input, thereby threatening the successful implementation of the Recovery Plan for Europe.*”

## 4. Financing the Recovery and Resilience Facility

### The Next Generation EU plan, the Own Resources Decision and related acts

The RRF is the centrepiece of NextGenerationEU (NGEU), which is financed through funds borrowed on financial market - as allowed by the new [Own Resources Decision](#) (ORD) - and whose details are specified in the Council Regulation establishing the [European Union Recovery Instrument](#) (EURI).

The new ORD provides for a temporary increase of the maximum level of resources (“own resources ceiling”) that can be called from Member States, thereby guaranteeing that the funds borrowed will be repaid. EU institutions also agreed on a roadmap to propose by mid-2021 a set of new resources (please see below and a separate note on “[Reform of the EU own resources](#)”). Such exceptional and temporary empowerment to borrow is limited to addressing the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic and will last until all the resources borrowed have been repaid, i.e. at the latest by 31 December 2058. For the Commission to start borrowing, all Member States must first ratify the new Own Resources Decision, in line with their constitutional requirements (see [here](#) for information on progress on the ratification procedures).

The EURI regulation establishes how the EUR 750 billion are allocated: it assigns grants up to EUR 312.5 billion and loans up to EUR 360 billion to the RRF. Its article 3 specifies that at least 60 % of the grants must be committed by the Commission before 31 December 2022, and that the total amounts for grants must be committed before 31 December 2023. Analogously, decisions on loans must be adopted by 31 December 2023. Furthermore, all payments must be made by 31 December 2026.

During the negotiations on the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the EU institutions discussed the terms of cooperation between them in light of the new instruments introduced with the NGEU. They concluded the “*Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Budgetary Discipline, on Cooperation in Budgetary Matters and on Sound Financial Management, as well as on New Own Resources, Including a Roadmap Towards the Introduction of New Own Resources*” ([IIA](#)).

### Interinstitutional cooperation on budgetary procedure and protection of Union budget

Annex I of the IIA sets out provisions on the interinstitutional cooperation during the budgetary procedure, with Part H focusing on cooperation as regards the EURI and the RRF. Given the need to ensure an appropriate involvement of the European Parliament and of the Council in the governance of external assigned revenue under the EURI, the Institutions agreed on a procedure that ensures the provision of regular, updated and detailed information, as well as on the organisation of dedicated interinstitutional meetings, at least three times a year. The first of such meetings took place on [29 April](#).

In line with the [requests of the European Parliament](#) and in response to point 24 of the [European Council conclusions](#) of July 2020, the Institutions agreed on the introduction of standardised measures to collect, compare and aggregate information and figures on the final recipients and beneficiaries of Union funding, aimed at enhancing the protection of the Union budget, of the EURI and of the RRF against fraud and irregularities<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> In addition, attached to the RRF regulation a [Joint Declaration](#) by the EP and the Commission on data collection for effective controls and audits (2021/C 58 I/02). Notably, it “recall the need to ensure effective controls and audits for the purposes of avoiding double funding and preventing, detecting and correcting fraud, corruption and conflict of interests in relation to the measures supported by the Recovery and Resilience Facility. The

## Financial aspects and repayment of loans resulting from borrowing under the NGEU

The ORD (Article 5) includes several provisions on the borrowing activities related to the NGEU/EURI. No new borrowing can take place after 2026. The Commission is responsible for the administration of the borrowing operations, and must regularly and comprehensively inform the European Parliament and the Council about all aspects of its debt management strategy. The Commission must establish and regularly update an issuance calendar containing the expected issuance dates and volumes for the forthcoming year, as well as a plan setting out the expected principal and interest payments, and communicate it to the European Parliament and the Council.

On 14 April the Commission adopted a [package](#)<sup>13</sup> setting up:

- a [Communication](#) on a new funding strategy to raise NGEU funds in capital markets<sup>14</sup>;
- a [Decision](#) internal allocation of responsibilities for the implementation of relevant processes;
- [an Implementing Decision](#) on the arrangements for the administration of the borrowing and lending operations;
- a [Decision](#) on the establishment of the Primary Dealers network, with Annexes.

So far, the Commission issued bonds and transferred the proceeds directly to the beneficiary country on the same terms that it received (in terms of interest rate and maturity - the so called "back-to-back approach"). For loans granted under the RRF regulation, the Commission is empowered to manage maturity transformations. The Commission Implementing Decision specifies that Member States will bear "All costs, inclusive those associated with the management of interest rate and other financial risk (...) calculated in accordance to a methodology laid down by the Commission in specific guidelines, in full respect of the principles of transparency and equal treatment."

## 5. Economic situation and some estimates on RRF impact

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has caused a severe economic downturn that resulted in the sharpest GDP [decrease](#) since 1995 in the majority of the EU Member States. However, towards the end of 2020, due to numerous support measures, both the EU and global economy [rebounded](#) faster than expected.

According to the [ECB](#) projections (cut-off date of 16 February 2021), inflation is expected to be considerably volatile in the short term; however, price pressures are expected to remain low over the medium term, due to weak demand, and to increase only gradually along with economic recovery. Unemployment is projected to rise further to a peak of 8.7% in Q2 2021, before declining to 7.6% by the end of 2023 as the economy recovers. Due to additional government investment in 2021, as compared to 2020, partly due to NGEU, the fiscal stance is projected to be broadly neutral in 2021, with the previously expected tightening now postponed to 2022. The euro area budget balance is also predicted to partially recover in 2021 and to stand at -2.4% of GDP in 2023. Lastly, the euro-area debt is projected to peak in 2021 at 98% of GDP, with a slight

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*two institutions consider essential that Member States collect and record data on final recipients and beneficiaries of Union funding in an electronic standardised and interoperable format and use the single data mining tool to be provided by the Commission."*

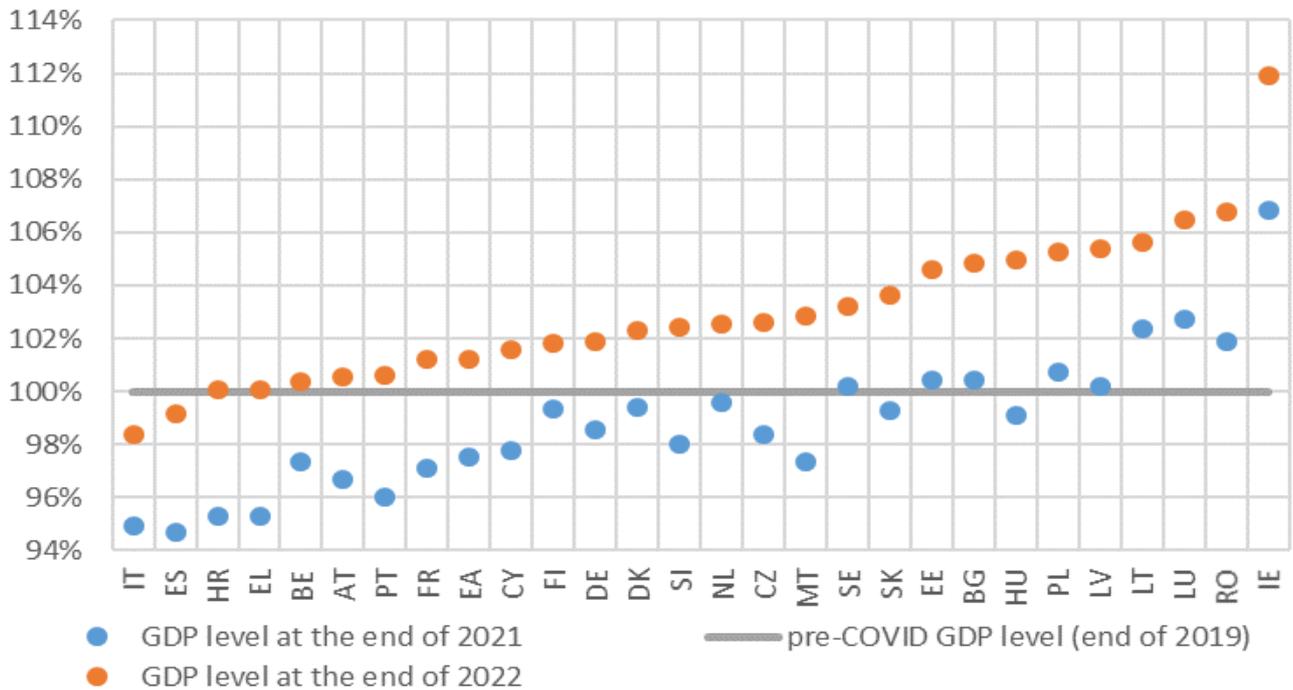
<sup>13</sup> Commissioner Hahn presented the Communication to the BUDG Committee on 14 April 2021.

<sup>14</sup> The diversified funding strategy of the Commission will combine:

- The establishment of a set of banks (called "Primary Dealer Network") that will act as intermediaries;
- Multiple funding instruments (medium and long-term bonds, some of which will be issued as NGEU green bonds, and EU-Bills) to maintain flexibility in terms of market access and to manage liquidity needs and the maturity profile<sup>8</sup>;
- Communication of annual borrowing volumes and 6-monthly funding plan's key parameters, to offer clarity on Commission issuance intentions;
- A combination of auctions and syndications as methods for structuring the transactions, to ensure cost efficient access to the necessary funding on advantageous terms.

decline expected afterwards, mainly because of favourable interest-growth differentials. See [Annex 3](#) for the forecasted GDP figures for all Member States.

**Graph 2:** EU Member States’ projected GDP levels in 2021 and 2022 (compared to 2019)



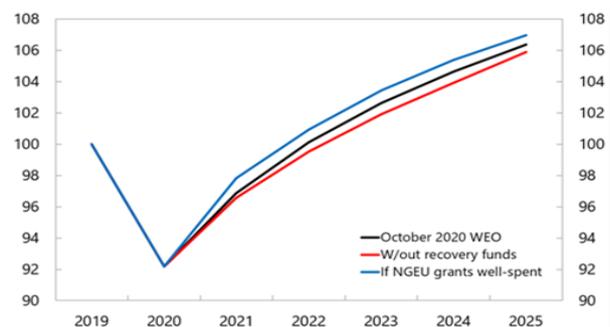
Sources: [IMF](#) and EGOV calculations.

It should be noted that not all forecasts available incorporate the NGEU stimulus factors into their projections yet; nevertheless, the staff of three institutions (the European Commission, the ECB and the IMF) has provided their initial assessments on how the RRF can impact economic developments in the near, medium and longer term.

According to the [IMF](#), “EU recovery funds could play a critical role in accelerating the green and digital transitions and boosting potential growth. The €750 billion Next Generation EU recovery funds—€390 billion of which are grants—should be used to catalyze investments to reduce carbon emissions and improve productivity through digitalization. The grants are already expected to boost the level of EU countries’ real GDP by ¾ of a percent by 2023 and, if well-spent, the impact could be double. The package could have an even bigger impact if countries are ambitious in implementing key structural reforms in their recovery plans”.

**Boost to growth**

EU grants could increase the level of the euro area’s real GDP by an additional ¾ of a percent by 2023. (Index, 2019=100)



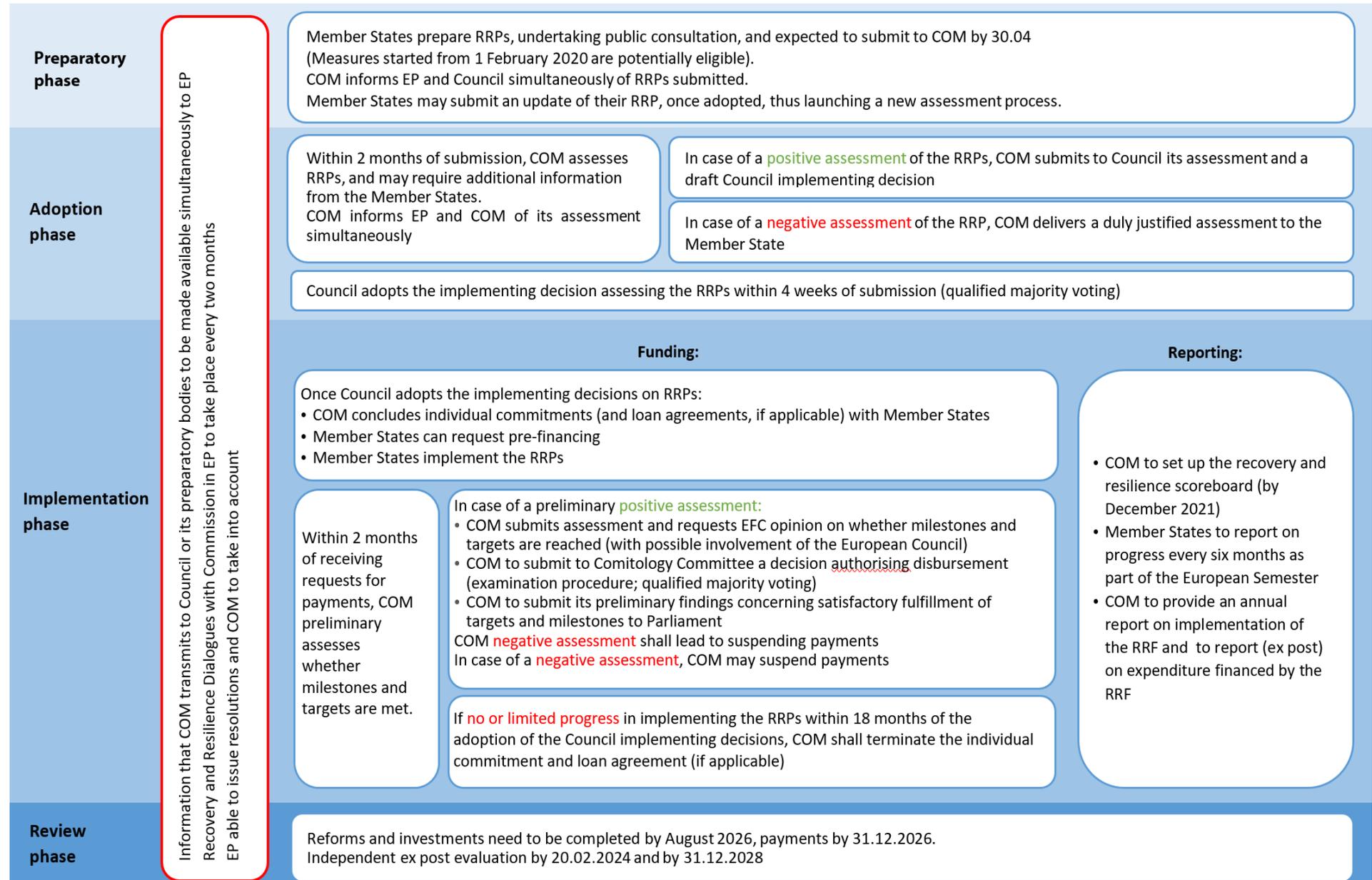
Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations. Note: Data for EU27 countries. NGEU refers to Next Generation EU.

The [analysis](#) published by the Commission in their 2020 Debt Sustainability Monitor (of January 2021) highlights that the RRF will give “a temporary (yet sustained over several years) fiscal impulse across EU Member States”; however, the impact on “national public debt in the medium term will depend on a number of factors”. The Commission claims that there will be both direct and indirect effects related to the RRF. As the Commission puts it, the grant component of the RRF represents an additional source of public revenue for national governments, which in turn will directly impact the budget balance. The Commission points out

that the additional expenditure will boost aggregate demand during the implementation period of the RRF (until 2026), and is also expected to increase potential growth over the medium term, especially if the expenditure increases the physical and human capital, and is accompanied by significant structural reforms. The Commission estimates that the RRF would reduce EU debt-to GDP ratio by around 1 percentage point by 2026. Its simulations also show that the positive impact of the RRF on the EU GDP growth will be positive till 2030 and potentially beyond.

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

## Annex 1: RRF Roadmap



## Annex 2: Links to RRP and related information

Member State	RRP as submitted to Commission Link to the RRP (in official language) and/or link to official homepage of the Member State (in English if available) and link to the Commission RRF homepage	Amounts requested (based on Commission press releases)	Maximum financial allocation under RRF		2019 and 2020 CSRs
		Grants and loans	Grants (*)	Loans (**)	
 <b>Belgium</b>	<a href="#">French version</a> <a href="#">Dutch version</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>	<a href="#">Belgium</a> has requested €5.9 billion in grants	€5.9 billion	€32.8 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Bulgaria</b>	Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Bulgarian</a> and in English (version dated 08.02.2021) <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>		€6.3 billion	€4.2 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Czechia</b>	Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Czech</a> <a href="#">Czech version</a> (dated 09/04/2021) <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>		€7.1 billion	€14.3 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Denmark</b>	<a href="#">Danish version</a> <a href="#">Factsheet in EN</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>	<a href="#">Denmark</a> has requested €1.6 billion in grants	€1.6 billion	€21.9 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Germany</b>	<a href="#">German version</a> <a href="#">EN summary</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>	<a href="#">Germany</a> proposed measures for an overall amount of €27.9 billion; considering its maximum financial contribution, the additional amount will be covered by Germany.	€25.6 billion	€240.9 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>

 <b>Estonia</b>	NA <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>		€1.0 billion	€1.9 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Ireland</b>	Information on public consultation can be found <a href="#">here</a> . <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>		€1.0 billion	€18.7 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Greece</b>	<a href="#">Greek version</a> was submitted to the Commission on 28 April 2021 (press release in <a href="#">Greek</a> and in <a href="#">English</a> ) Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Greek</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>	<a href="#">Greece</a> has requested a total of €30.5 billion in support under the RRF, €17.8 billion in grants and €12.7 billion in loans	€17.8 billion	€12.5 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Spain</b>	<a href="#">Spanish</a> version was submitted to the Commission on 30 April 2021 (Commission <a href="#">press release</a> ) Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Spanish</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>	<a href="#">Spain</a> has requested €69.5 billion in grants under the RRF	€69.5 billion	€84.8 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>France</b>	<a href="#">French version</a> Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">French</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a> EC <a href="#">Press release</a> of 28 April	<a href="#">France</a> has requested a total of €40.9 billion in grants	€39.4 billion	€168.4 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Croatia</b>	<a href="#">Croatian</a> version was finalised on 29 April and sent to the Commission Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Croatian</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>		€6.3 billion	€3.7 billion	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>

 <b>Italy</b>	<p><a href="#">Italian version</a></p> <p>A summary is available (in Italian) in this <a href="#">webpage</a></p> <p><a href="#">Commission homepage</a>  <a href="#">Commission Press Release of 1 May</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Italy</a> has requested a total of €191.5, composed of €68.9 billion in grants and €122.6 billion in loans</p>	<p>€68.9 billion</p>	<p>€122.7 billion</p>	<p><a href="#">CSR 2019</a>  <a href="#">CSR 2020</a></p>
 <b>Cyprus</b>	<p>No information on the draft RRP provided yet</p> <p>Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Cypriot Commission homepage</a></p>		<p>€1.0 billion</p>	<p>€1.5 billion</p>	<p><a href="#">CSR 2019</a>  <a href="#">CSR 2020</a></p>
 <b>Latvia</b>	<p>The Government <a href="#">adopted</a> the draft RRP (<a href="#">Latvian version</a>) on 27 April and presented it to the Commission on 30 April (Commission <a href="#">press release</a>)</p> <p>Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Latvian Commission homepage</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Latvia</a> has requested €1.8 billion in grants</p>	<p>€2.0 billion</p>	<p>€2.0 billion</p>	<p><a href="#">CSR 2019</a>  <a href="#">CSR 2020</a></p>
 <b>Lithuania</b>	<p>Public consultation on the draft RRP still ongoing (<a href="#">draft consulted</a>)</p> <p>Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Lithuanian Commission homepage</a></p>		<p>€2.2 billion</p>	<p>€3.2 billion</p>	<p><a href="#">CSR 2019</a>  <a href="#">CSR 2020</a></p>
 <b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>RRP (<a href="#">in French</a>) was submitted to the Commission on 30 April National press release available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Commission homepage</a>          (Commission <a href="#">press release</a>)</p>	<p><a href="#">Luxembourg</a> has requested €93 million in grants</p>	<p>€0.1 billion</p>	<p>€2.8 billion</p>	<p><a href="#">CSR 2019</a>  <a href="#">CSR 2020</a></p>
 <b>Hungary</b>	<p><a href="#">Hungarian version</a> (from 13/04/2021)</p> <p>Website that includes RRF/RRP related information (including <a href="#">public consultation</a> comments) in <a href="#">Hungarian</a></p>		<p>€7.2 billion</p>	<p>€9.7 billion</p>	<p><a href="#">CSR 2019</a>  <a href="#">CSR 2020</a></p>

	<a href="#">Commission homepage</a>				
 <b>Malta</b>	<a href="#">Homepage of the Government</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>			€0.3 billion	€0.8 billion <a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Netherlands</b>	<a href="#">Governments EU page</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>			€6.0 billion	€55.3 billion <a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Austria</b>	<a href="#">RRP and Annexes</a> (in German) <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>	The RRP of <a href="#">Austria</a> includes measures for an overall amount of €4.5 billion. Austria does not intend to take loans from the RRF. Part of the RRP measures will be co-financed by Austria.		€3.5 billion	€27.2 billion <a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Poland</b>	RRP ( <a href="#">in Polish</a> ) submitted to the Commission on 3 May <a href="#">Specific website</a> for RRF/RRP related information (in Polish). <a href="#">Commission homepage</a> <a href="#">Commission press release</a>	<a href="#">Poland</a> has requested a total of €23.9 billion in grants under the RRF and €12.1 billion in loans		€23.9 billion	€34.8 billion <a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Portugal</b>	RRP ( <a href="#">in Portuguese</a> ) was submitted to the Commission on 22 April <a href="#">Specific website</a> for RRF/RRP related information (in PT) <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>	<a href="#">Portugal</a> has requested € 13.9 billion of grants and € 2.7 billion in loans		€13.9 billion	€14.2 billion <a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Romania</b>	RRP adopted on 7 April ( <a href="#">Romanian version</a> ) <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>			€14.2 Bn	€15.0 Bn <a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>

 <b>Slovenia</b>	RRP (in <a href="#">Slovenian</a> ) submitted to the Commission on 1 May Website that includes RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Slovene</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>	<a href="#">Slovenia</a> has requested €2.5 billion in support under the RRF comprising of €1.8 billion in grants and €700 million in loans	€1.8 Bn	€3.2 Bn	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Slovakia</b>	Government homepage ( <a href="#">Slovak version</a> ) Specific website for RRF/RRP related information in <a href="#">Slovak</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>	<a href="#">Slovakia</a> has requested €6.6 billion in grants	€6.3 Bn	€6.3 Bn	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Finland</b>	Government homepage -Draft RRP ( <a href="#">Finnish version</a> ) <a href="#">EN Summary</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>		€2.1 Bn	€16.4 Bn	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>
 <b>Sweden</b>	Government homepage in <a href="#">Swedish</a> and in <a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Commission homepage</a>		€3.3 Bn	€6.3 Bn	<a href="#">CSR 2019</a> <a href="#">CSR 2020</a>

(\*\*) The displayed maximum volume of the loan support for each Member State corresponds to 6,8% of its 2019 gross national income in current prices.

(\*) As per Commission table [here](#).

## Annex 3: EU Gross domestic product

	Eurostat* (04/2021)						EC (02/2021)			IMF (04/2021)			ECB (12/2020)			OECD (12/2020)		
	2018	2019	2020	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021Q1	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
BE	1.8	1.7	-6.4	11.6	-0.1	-	-6.2	3.9	3.1	-6.4	4.0	3.1	-6.7	3.5	3.1	-7.5	4.7	2.7
DE	1.3	0.6	-4.9	8.5	0.3	-	-5.0	3.2	3.1	-4.9	3.6	3.4	-5.5	3.0	4.5	-5.5	2.8	3.3
EE	4.4	5.0	-2.9	2.5	2.1	-	-2.9	2.6	3.8	-2.9	3.4	4.2	-2.5	2.9	4.2	-4.7	3.4	3.3
IE	8.5	5.6	3.4	11.8	-5.1	-	3.0	3.4	3.5	2.5	4.2	4.8	0.5	3.1	3.9	-3.2	0.1	4.3
EL	1.6	1.9	-8.2	3.1	2.7	-	-10.0	3.5	5.0	-8.2	3.8	5.0	-10.0	4.2	4.8	-10.1	0.9	6.6
ES	2.4	2.0	-11.0	17.1	0.0	-0.5	-11.0	5.6	5.3	-11.0	6.4	4.7	-11.1	6.8	4.2	-11.6	5.0	4.0
FR	1.8	1.5	-8.1	18.5	-1.4	0.4	-8.3	5.5	4.4	-8.2	5.8	4.2	-9.3	4.8	5.0	-9.1	6.0	3.3
IT	0.9	0.3	-8.9	15.9	-1.9	-	-8.8	3.4	3.5	-8.9	4.2	3.6	-9.0	3.5	3.8	-9.1	4.3	3.2
CY	5.2	3.1	-5.1	8.9	1.4	-	-5.8	3.2	3.1	-5.1	3.0	3.9	-6.2	4.1	3.4			
LV	4.0	2.0	-3.6	6.9	1.1	-	-3.5	3.5	3.1	-3.6	3.9	5.2	-4.7	2.8	5.3	-4.3	2.4	4.0
LT	3.9	4.3	-0.8	6.1	-0.3	1.8	-0.9	2.2	3.1	-0.8	3.2	3.2	-2.0	1.9	4.0	-2.0	2.7	3.1
LU	3.1	2.3	-1.3	9.3	1.6	-	-3.1	3.2	4.3	-1.3	4.1	3.6	-5.2	4.7	5.0	-4.4	1.5	3.8
MT	5.2	5.5	-7.0	8.0	3.8	-	-9.0	4.5	5.4	-7.0	4.7	5.6	-7.5	5.9	4.4			
NL	2.4	1.7	-3.8	7.7	-0.1	-	-4.1	1.8	3.0	-3.8	3.5	3.0	-4.3	2.9	2.9	-4.6	0.8	2.9
AT	2.6	1.4	-6.6	11.8	-2.7	0.2	-7.4	2.0	5.1	-6.6	3.5	4.0	-7.6	3.0	4.0	-8.0	1.4	2.3
PT	2.8	2.5	-7.6	13.4	0.2	-	-7.6	4.1	4.3	-7.6	3.9	4.8	-8.1	3.9	4.5	-8.4	1.7	1.9
SI	4.4	3.2	-5.5	12.2	-1.0	-	-6.2	4.7	5.2	-5.5	3.7	4.5	-7.6	3.1	4.5	-7.5	3.4	3.5
SK	3.8	2.3	-5.2	10.0	1.0	-	-5.9	4.0	5.4	-5.2	4.7	4.4	-5.7	5.6	4.8	-6.3	2.7	4.3
FI	1.3	1.3	-2.9	3.3	0.4	0.3	-3.1	2.8	2.0	-2.9	2.3	2.5	-3.8	2.2	2.5	-4.0	1.5	1.8
EA	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
BG	3.1	3.7	-4.2	4.3	2.2	-	-4.9	2.7	4.9	-3.8	4.4	4.4				-4.1	3.3	3.7
CZ	3.2	2.3	-5.6	6.9	0.6	-	-5.7	3.2	5.0	-5.6	4.2	4.3				-6.8	1.5	3.3
DK	2.2	2.8	-3.3	6.3	0.7	-	-3.5	2.9	3.6	-3.3	2.8	2.9				-3.9	1.8	2.5
HR	2.8	2.9	-8.4	5.2	3.8	-	-8.9	5.3	4.6	-9.0	4.7	5.0						
HU	5.4	4.6	-5.0	11.0	1.3	-	-5.3	4.0	5.0	-5.0	4.3	5.9				-5.7	2.6	3.4
PL	5.4	4.5	-2.7	7.5	-0.5	-	-2.8	3.1	5.1	-2.7	3.5	4.5				-3.5	2.9	3.8
RO	4.5	4.1	-3.9	5.6	4.8	-	-5.0	3.8	4.0	-3.9	6.0	4.8				-5.3	2.0	4.4
SE	2.0	1.4	-2.8	6.4	-0.2	-	-2.9	2.7	4.0	-2.8	3.1	3.0				-3.2	3.3	3.3
EU	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>									

\* Note: For 2018, 2019 and 2020 the GDP growth is provided year-on-year change, while 2020 Q3, Q4 and 2021 Q1 are quarter-on-quarter changes

## Annex 4 - Council European Semester roadmap (until July 2021)

(as available in the [Council website](#); 22 March)

### **Mid-April 2021** (and before 30 April 2021)

- Further to the guidance provided by the European Council, Member States submit their 2021 National Reform Programmes and 2021 Stability or Convergence Programmes

### **16 April 2021:** Informal videoconference of economy and finance ministers

- The economic recovery in Europe: implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility: state of play / exchange of views

### **21-22 May 2021:** Informal Economic and Financial Affairs Council (Lisbon)

- (poss.) The economic recovery in Europe: implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility: state of play / exchange of views

### **late May 2021** (tbc):

- Commission to present its recommendations for the 2021 fiscal guidance (Council Recommendation/Opinion on the Stability and Convergence Programmes) and, where applicable, in-Depth Reviews under the Macroeconomic Imbalances Procedure

### **End of May - early June 2021** (tbc):

- European Financial Committee preparatory work on the 2021 fiscal country-specific recommendations

### **14 June 2021:** Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council

- (poss.) Council Decision on Guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States: adoption
- Assessment of the 2020 country-specific recommendations: endorsement of the opinions of the Employment Committee and the Social Protection Committee
- The future of Semester in the context of Recovery and Resilience Facility in the field of social and employment policies: exchange of views

### **18 June 2021:** Economic and Financial Affairs Council

- Recommendations for the 2021 fiscal guidance (Council Recommendation/Opinion on the Stability and Convergence Programmes): approval
- Conclusions on the future of Semester in the context of Recovery and Resilience Facility in the field of economic and financial affairs: approval
- (poss.) Council Implementing Decisions under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation: adoption

### **22 June 2021:** General Affairs Council

- Preparation of the June European Council: draft conclusions
- Approval of the 2021 fiscal guidance and transmission to the European Council
- Conclusions on the future of the European Semester in the context of Recovery and Resilience Facility: approval

### **24-25 June 2021:** European Council

- 2021 fiscal guidance
- Draft Recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area

### **July 2021:** Economic and Financial Affairs Council

- 2021 fiscal guidance: adoption
- Conclusions on in-depth reviews of the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure: adoption
- (poss.) Council Implementing Decisions under the Recovery and Resilience Facility: adoption

## Annex 5 - Outcome of an ECPRD survey of the involvement of national parliaments

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

Key 1 =yes 0=no.

31 Houses have replied. In red, cases of bicameral parliaments whose houses have given a different reply to the same answer.

Source: ECPRD. EGOV is thankful for allowing to use and disclose their research.

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