



Follow-up to the European Parliament resolution of 10 June 2021

“European Parliament’s Scrutiny on the ongoing assessment by the Commission and the Council of the national recovery and resilience plans”

17 June 2021

Observations on the submitted plans

Allocation

- Almost all Member States requested full grant amount
- Loan request:

Greece	€ 12.7 billion
Italy	€ 122.6 billion
Poland	€ 12.1 billion
Portugal	€ 2.7 billion
Slovenia	€ 705 million
Cyprus	€ 227 million
Romania	€ 14.9 billion

Pre-financing

- Almost all Member States requested pre-financing

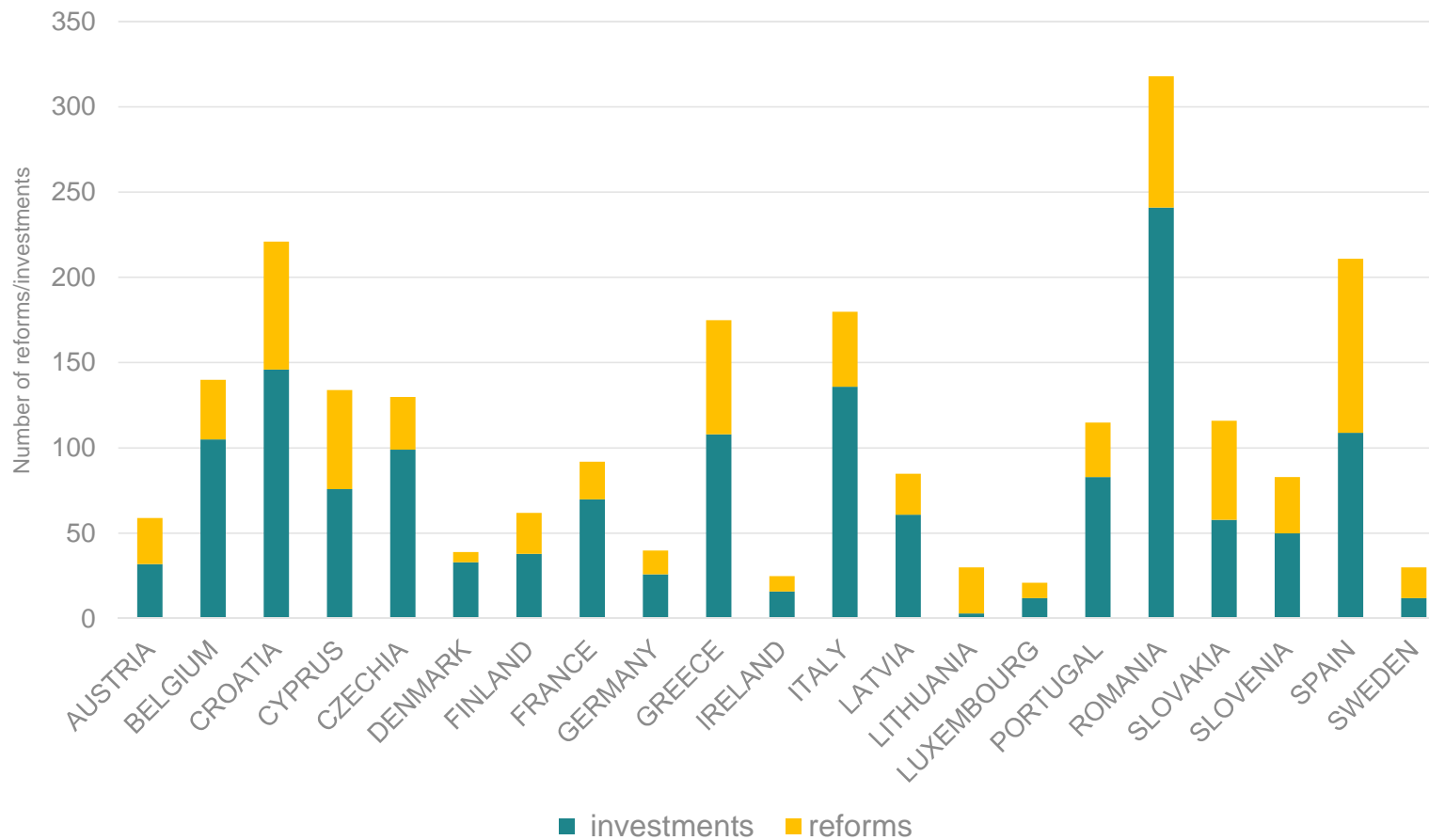


Assessment matrix:
factual overview shared

Use of funds

- No transfer from cohesion funds
- 2 Member States use RRF for provisioning of national InvestEU compartment
- 3 Member States embed additional technical support in the RRP

Observations on the submitted plans



- **1500 investments and 800 reforms**
- Not an indication of the ambition of the plan but about the diversity of measures

Observations on the submitted plans



Green transition



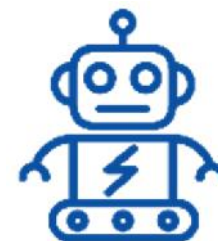
Technical guidance on DNSH
published on 12 February 2021

RRP assessment

- Verification of 37% climate target
- Thorough check of correct application of tracking methodology
- All measures respect the do-no-significant-harm principle
- Biodiversity measures are well represented (e.g. marine protected areas, resilience of forests, organic farming)

CID proposal and staff working document

- CID proposal: DNSH safeguards included in descriptions of measures and as necessary in milestones and targets
- Staff working document: (i) summary of assessment, including on DNSH and green transition, (ii) overview table with tagging in Annex



Observations on the submitted plans

Digital transformation

RRP assessment

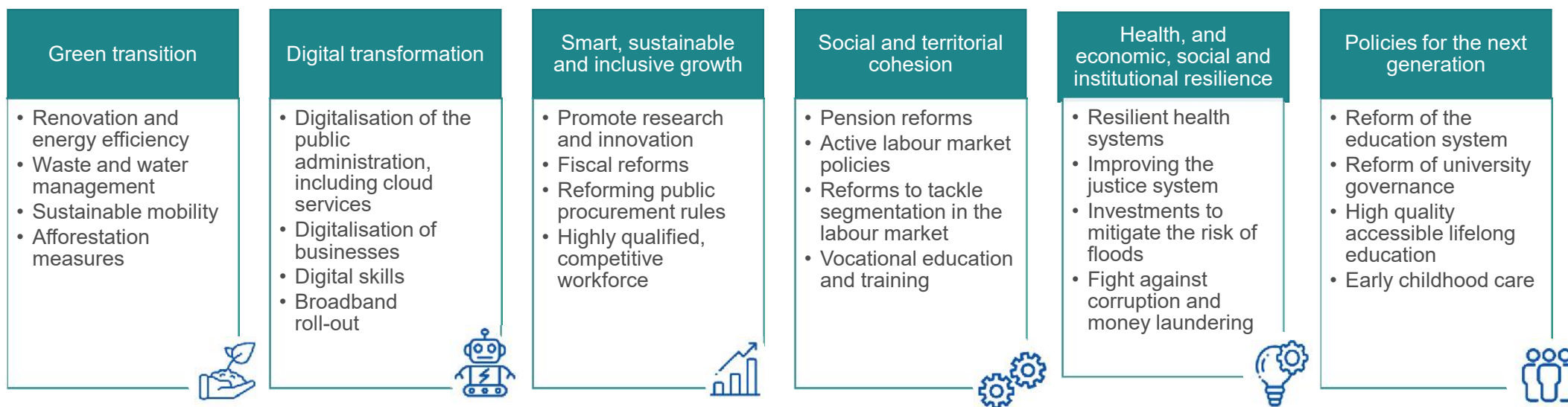
- Verification of 20% digital target in the SWD
- Thorough check of correct application of tracking methodology
- Typical investments: deployment of cross-border 5G corridors, strong focus on digital skills and digitalisation of public administration

Security self-assessment

- 13 Member States have included or foresee during the implementation a security self-assessment for relevant investments in digital capacities entailing a security dimension.
- Security self-assessment has been conducted for investments in 5G deployment, digital capacities for public administration or schools.
- 10 Member States have not included a security self-assessment. For measures that are not related to 5G deployment, Member States provided explanations in case they did not consider it necessary or appropriate to conduct a security self-assessment, in line with the Regulation – among others, explaining the contribution to the Union's open strategic autonomy and security issues.

Observations on the submitted plans

Boosting growth, economic, social and territorial cohesion and prosperity for all



- Each of the 23 plans covers all of the six policy pillars to varying degrees.
- The Commission's Staff Working Document entails a section dedicated to the implementation of CSRs and how they are linked to the six pillars.

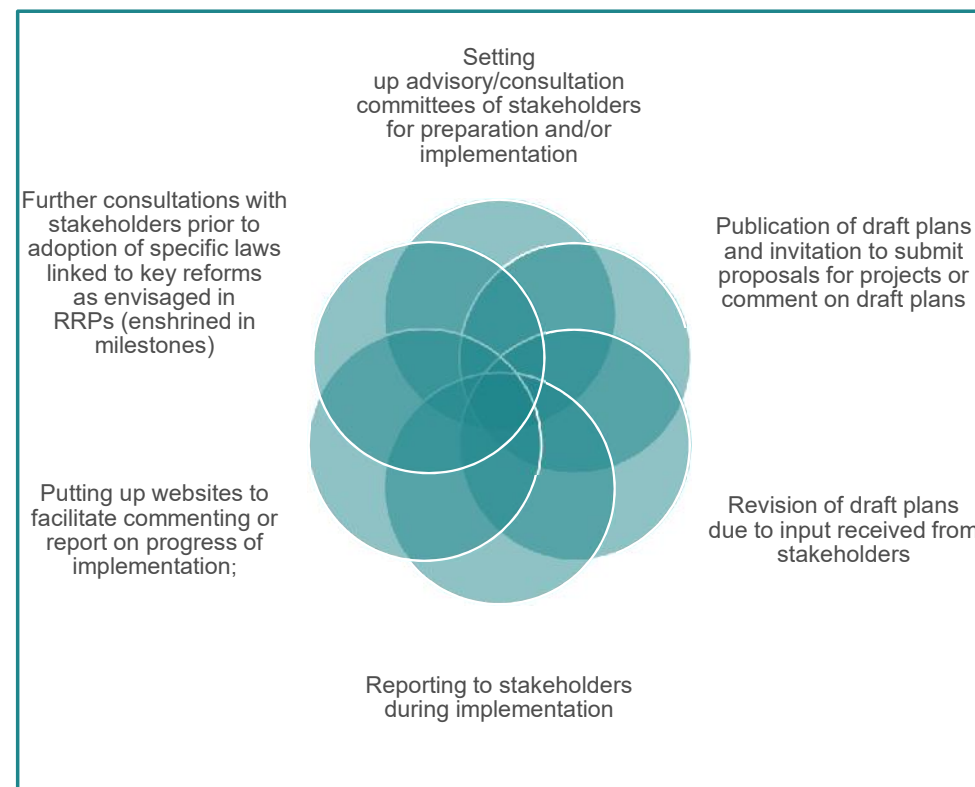
Observations on the submitted plans

Involvement of stakeholders

All 23 Member States have provided an explanation on their consultation process in the RRP. Across Member States, varying approaches can be observed. The input from local and regional authorities, social partners, civil society organisations, youth organisations and other relevant stakeholders has shaped the RRP in different ways and will also be taken into account during the implementation.



To ensure national ownership of the plans, it is important to continue involving stakeholders also during the implementation of the measures.



Observations on the submitted plans



Cross-border and multi-country projects

- Almost all submitted RRPS contain multi-country projects (18 Member States).
- Investments in cross-border IPCEIs: hydrogen technology, microelectronics, batteries, connectivity, quantum technology, block chain, cloud infrastructure, secure satellite communication and e-mobility.
- Investments to enhance interoperability with EU systems.
- Investments in cross-border electricity connectors.
- Investments in European Digital Innovation Hubs.



Observations on the submitted plans

Institutional resilience, governance, administrative capacity and RoL

- CSRs are the guiding framework for identifying Member States-specific challenges.
- Where CSRs related to Rule of Law matters were issued, the Commission is closely considering whether they are addressed by the measures in the plans.
- Protection of Union budget: Member States must have in place effective and efficient internal control systems to prevent, detect and correct serious irregularities.
- In some cases the Commission has identified risks, which were then addressed during the discussions prior to submission. Where manageable risks remain, specific milestones linked to their control and audit system, which have to be fulfilled prior to the first payment request, are foreseen.



RRF is covered by the general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget.

Conclusion



The Commission stands ready to support the work of the Parliament in the spirit of full transparency



Delegated acts: revision is ongoing to take into account comments received from the European Parliament and in the expert group



Assessment matrix: plan-specific key information on additional elements will be provided following adoption of Commission's assessment