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↓** **PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

of 12 February 2021

establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility

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**REGULATION (EU) 2021/241 OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

of 12 February 2021

establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND FINANCING

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes the Recovery and Resilience Facility (the ‘Facility’).

It lays down the objectives of the Facility, its financing, the forms of Union funding under it and the rules for providing such funding.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) ‘Union funds’ means funds covered by a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Border Management and Visa Instrument (the ‘Common Provisions Regulation for 2021-2027’);
- (2) ‘financial contribution’ means non-repayable financial support under the Facility that is available for allocation or that has been allocated to a Member State;
- (3) ‘European Semester’ means the process set out in Article 2-a of Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97 (¹);
- (4) ‘milestones and targets’ means measures of progress towards the achievement of a reform or an investment, with milestones being qualitative achievements and targets being quantitative achievements;
- (5) ‘resilience’ means the ability to face economic, social and environmental shocks or persistent structural changes in a fair, sustainable and inclusive way; and
- (6) ‘do no significant harm’ means not supporting or carrying out economic activities that do significant harm to any environmental objective, where relevant, within the meaning of

Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Article 3

Scope

The scope of application of the Facility shall refer to policy areas of European relevance structured in six pillars:

- (a) green transition;
- (b) digital transformation;
- (c) smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs;
- (d) social and territorial cohesion;
- (e) health, and economic, social and institutional resilience, with the aim of, inter alia, increasing crisis preparedness and crisis response capacity; and
- (f) policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills.

Article 4

General and specific objectives

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1. In line with the six pillars referred in Article 3 of this Regulation, the coherence and synergies they generate, and in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, the general objective of the Facility shall be to promote the Union's economic, social and territorial cohesion by improving the resilience, crisis preparedness, adjustment capacity and growth potential of the Member States, by mitigating the social and economic impact of that crisis, in particular on women, by contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, by supporting the green transition, by contributing to the achievement of the Union's 2030 climate targets set out in point (11) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, by complying with the objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050 and of the digital transition, and by increasing the resilience, security and sustainability of the Union's energy system through the necessary reduction in dependence on fossil fuels and diversification of energy supplies at Union level,

including by means of an increase in the uptake of renewables, in energy efficiency and in energy storage capacity, thereby contributing to the upward economic and social convergence, restoring and promoting sustainable growth and the integration of the economies of the Union, fostering high quality employment creation, and contributing to the strategic autonomy of the Union alongside an open economy and generating European added value.



2. To achieve that general objective, the specific objective of the Facility shall be to provide Member States with financial support with a view to achieving the milestones and targets of reforms and investments as set out in their recovery and resilience plans. That specific objective shall be pursued in close and transparent cooperation with the Member States concerned.

Article 5

Horizontal principles

1. 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 as referred to in Article 9.



2. The Facility shall only support measures respecting the principle of 'do no significant harm', which shall also apply to the measures in the REPowerEU chapters, unless otherwise specified in this Regulation.



Article 6

Resources from the European Union Recovery Instrument

1. Measures referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 shall be implemented under the Facility:

(a) through an amount of up to EUR 312 500 000 000 as referred to in point (ii) of Article 2(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 in 2018 prices, available for non-repayable financial support, subject to Article 3(4) and (7) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2094.

As provided for in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2094, those amounts shall constitute external assigned revenue for

the purpose of Article 21(5) of the Financial Regulation;

(b) through an amount of up to EUR 360 000 000 000 as referred to in point (b) of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 in 2018 prices, available for loan support to Member States pursuant to Articles 14 and 15 of this Regulation, subject to Article 3(5) of Regulation(EU) 2020/2094.

2. The amounts referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 may also cover expenses pertaining to preparatory, monitoring, control, audit and evaluation activities, which are required for the management of the Facility and the achievement of its objectives, in particular studies, meetings of experts, consultation of stakeholders, information and communication actions, including inclusive outreach actions, and corporate communication of the political priorities of the Union, insofar as they are related to the objectives of this Regulation, expenses linked to IT networks focusing on information processing and exchange, corporate information technology tools, and all other technical and administrative assistance expenses incurred by the Commission for the management of the Facility. Expenses may also cover the costs of other supporting activities such as quality control and monitoring of projects on the ground and the costs of peer counselling and experts for the assessment and implementation of reforms and investments.

Article 7

Resources from shared management programmes and use of resources

1. Resources allocated to Member States under shared management may, at their request, be transferred to the Facility subject to the conditions set out in the relevant provisions of the Common Provisions Regulation for 2021-2027. The Commission shall implement those resources directly in accordance with point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 62(1) of the Financial Regulation. Those resources shall be used exclusively for the benefit of the Member State concerned.

2. Member States may propose to include in their recovery and resilience plan, as estimated costs, the payments for additional technical support in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2021/240 and the amount of the cash contribution for the purpose of the Member State compartment pursuant to the relevant provisions of the InvestEU Regulation. Those costs shall not exceed 4 % of the

recovery and resilience plan's financial total allocation, and the relevant measures, as set out in the recovery and resilience plan, shall respect the requirements of this Regulation.

Article 8

Implementation

The Facility shall be implemented by the Commission in direct management in accordance with the relevant rules adopted pursuant to Article 322 TFEU, in particular the Financial Regulation and the Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2092 of the European Parliament and of the Council (²).

Article 9

Additionality and complementary funding

Support under the Facility shall be additional to the support provided under other Union programmes and instruments. Reforms and investment projects may receive support from other Union programmes and instruments provided that such support does not cover the same cost.

Article 10

Measures linking the Facility to sound economic governance

1. The Commission shall make a proposal to the Council to suspend all or part of the commitments or payments where the Council decides in accordance with Article 126(8) or (11) TFEU that a Member State has not taken effective action to correct its excessive deficit, unless it has determined the existence of a severe economic downturn for the Union as a whole within the meaning of Articles 3(5) and 5(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 (³).
2. The Commission may make a proposal to the Council to suspend all or part of the commitments or payments in relation to any of the following cases:
 - (a) where the Council adopts two successive recommendations in the same excessive imbalance procedure in accordance with Article 8(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 on the grounds that a Member State has submitted an insufficient corrective action plan;
 - (b) where the Council adopts two successive decisions in the same

excessive imbalance procedure in accordance with Article 10(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 establishing non-compliance by a Member State on the grounds that it has not taken the recommended corrective action;

- (c) where the Commission concludes that a Member State has not taken measures as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 332/2002 and as a consequence decides not to authorise the disbursement of the financial assistance granted to that Member State;
- (d) where the Council decides that a Member State does not comply with the macroeconomic adjustment programme referred to in Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 472/2013, or with the measures requested by a Council decision adopted in accordance with Article 136(1) TFEU.

Priority shall be given to the suspension of commitments; payments shall be suspended only when immediate action is sought and in the case of significant non-compliance.

The decision to suspend payments shall apply to requests for payments submitted after the date of the decision to suspend.

3. A proposal by the Commission for a decision to suspend commitments shall be deemed adopted by the Council unless the Council decides, by means of an implementing act, to reject such a proposal by qualified majority within one month of the submission of the Commission proposal.

The suspension of commitments shall apply to the commitments from 1 January of the year following the adoption of the decision to suspend.

The Council shall adopt a decision, by means of an implementing act, on a proposal by the Commission referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 in relation to the suspension of payments.

4. The scope and level of the suspension of commitments or payment to be imposed shall be proportionate, respect the equality of treatment between Member States and take into account the economic and social circumstances of the Member State concerned, in particular the level of unemployment, the level of poverty or social exclusion in the Member State concerned compared to the Union average and the impact of the suspension on the economy of the Member State concerned.

5. The suspension of commitments shall be subject to a maximum of 25 % of the commitments or 0,25 % of nominal GDP, whichever is

lower, in any of the following cases:

- (a) in the first case of non-compliance with an excessive deficit procedure as referred to in paragraph 1;
- (b) in the first case of non-compliance relating to a corrective action plan under an excessive imbalance procedure as referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2;
- (c) in the case of non-compliance with the recommended corrective action pursuant to an excessive imbalance procedure as referred to in point (b) of paragraph 2;
- (d) in the first case of non-compliance as referred to in points (c) and (d) of paragraph 2.

In the case of persistent non-compliance, the suspension of commitments may exceed the maximum percentages set out in the first subparagraph.

6. The Council shall lift the suspension of commitments on a proposal from the Commission, in accordance with the procedure set out in the first subparagraph of paragraph 3 of this Article, in the following cases:

- (a) where the excessive deficit procedure is held in abeyance in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 or the Council has decided in accordance with Article 126(12) TFEU to abrogate the decision on the existence of an excessive deficit;
- (b) where the Council has endorsed the corrective action plan submitted by the Member State concerned in accordance with Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 or the excessive imbalance procedure is placed in a position of abeyance in accordance with Article 10(5) of that Regulation or the Council has closed the excessive imbalance procedure in accordance with Article 11 of that Regulation;
- (c) where the Commission has concluded that a Member State has taken appropriate measures as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 332/2002;
- (d) where the Commission has concluded that the Member State concerned has taken appropriate measures to implement the macroeconomic adjustment programme referred to in Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 472/2013 or the measures requested by a Council decision adopted in accordance with Article 136(1)

TFEU.

After the Council has lifted the suspension of commitments, the Commission may again enter into the commitments previously suspended without prejudice to Article 3(4), (7) and (9) of Regulation (EU) 2020/2094.

A decision concerning the lifting of the suspension of payments shall be taken by the Council on a proposal by the Commission in accordance with the procedure set out in the third subparagraph of paragraph 3, where the applicable conditions set out in the first subparagraph of this paragraph are fulfilled.

7. The Commission shall keep the European Parliament informed of the implementation of this Article. In particular, when the Commission makes a proposal pursuant to paragraph 1 or 2, it shall immediately inform the European Parliament and provide details on commitments and payments which could be subject to a suspension.

The competent committee of the European Parliament may invite the Commission to discuss the application of this Article in the context of a structured dialogue in order to allow the European Parliament to express its views. The Commission shall give due consideration to the views expressed by the European Parliament.

The Commission shall transmit the proposal for suspension or the proposal to lift such a suspension, to the European Parliament and to the Council without delay after its adoption. The European Parliament may invite the Commission to explain the reasons for its proposal.

8. By 31 December 2024, the Commission shall carry out a review of the application of this Article. To that end, the Commission shall prepare a report which it shall transmit to the European Parliament and the Council, accompanied where necessary by a legislative proposal.

9. Where there are major changes in the social and economic situation in the Union, the Commission may submit a proposal to review the application of this Article, or the European Parliament or the Council, acting in accordance with Articles 225 or 241 TFEU respectively, may request the Commission to submit such a proposal.

CHAPTER II

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION, ALLOCATION PROCESS, LOANS AND REVIEW

Article 11

Maximum financial contribution

1. The maximum financial contribution shall be calculated for each Member State as follows:
 - (a) for 70 % of the amount referred to in point (a) of Article 6(1), converted into current prices, on the basis of the population, the inverse of the GDP per capita and the relative unemployment rate of each Member State as set out in the methodology in Annex II;
 - (b) for 30 % of the amount referred to in point (a) of Article 6(1), converted into current prices, on the basis of the population, the inverse of the GDP per capita and, in equal proportion, the change in real GDP in 2020 and the aggregated change in real GDP for the period 2020-2021 as set out in the methodology in Annex III. The change in real GDP for 2020 and the aggregated change in real GDP for the period 2020-2021 shall be based on the Commission Autumn 2020 forecasts.
2. The calculation of the maximum financial contribution under point (b) of paragraph 1 shall be updated by 30 June 2022 for each Member State by replacing the data from the Commission Autumn 2020 forecasts with the actual outturns in relation to the change in real GDP 2020 and the aggregated change in real GDP for the period 2020-2021.

Article 12

Allocation of financial contribution

1. Each Member State may submit a request up to its maximum financial contribution, referred to in Article 11, to implement its recovery and resilience plan.
2. Until 31 December 2022, the Commission shall make available for allocation 70 % of the amount referred to in point (a) of Article 6(1), converted into current prices.
3. From 1 January 2023 until 31 December 2023, the Commission shall make available for allocation 30 % of the amount referred to in point (a) of Article 6(1), converted into current prices.
4. The allocations under paragraphs 2 and 3 are without prejudice to Article 6(2).

Article 13

Pre-financing

1. Subject to the adoption by 31 December 2021 by the Council of the implementing decision referred to in Article 20(1), and when requested by a Member State together with the submission of its recovery and resilience plan, the Commission shall make a pre-financing payment of an amount of up to 13 % of the financial contribution and, where applicable, of up to 13 % of the loan as set out in Article 20(2) and (3). By derogation from Article 116(1) of the Financial Regulation, the Commission shall make the corresponding payment within, to the extent possible, two months after the adoption by the Commission of the legal commitment referred to in Article 23.
2. In cases of pre-financing under paragraph 1 of this Article, the financial contributions and, where applicable, the loan to be paid as referred to in point (a) or point (h) of Article 20(5), respectively, shall be adjusted proportionally.
3. If the amount of pre-financing of the financial contribution under paragraph 1 of this Article exceeds 13 % of the maximum financial contribution calculated in accordance with Article 11(2) by 30 June 2022, the next payment authorised in accordance with Article 24(5), and if needed the following payments, shall be reduced until the excess amount is offset. If the remaining payments are insufficient, the excess amount shall be returned.

Article 14

Loans

1. Until 31 December 2023, upon request from a Member State, the Commission may grant the Member State concerned a loan for the implementation of its recovery and resilience plan.
2. A Member State may request loan support at the time of the submission of a recovery and resilience plan referred to in Article 18, or at a different moment in time until 31 August 2023. In the latter case, the request shall be accompanied by a revised recovery and resilience plan, including additional milestones and targets.
3. The request for loan support by a Member State shall set out:
 - (a) the reasons for the loan support, justified by the higher financial needs linked to additional reforms and investments;
 - (b) the additional reforms and investments in line with Article 18;
 - (c) the higher cost of the recovery and resilience plan concerned compared to the amount of the financial contributions allocated

to the recovery and resilience plan respectively pursuant to point (a) or (b) of Article 20(4);

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(d) where applicable, the reforms and investments in line with Article 21c.

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4. The loan support to the recovery and resilience plan of the Member State concerned shall not be higher than the difference between the total costs of the recovery and resilience plan, as revised where relevant, and the maximum financial contribution referred to in Article 11, including, where relevant, the revenue referred to in Article 21a as well as resources transferred from shared management programmes.

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5. The maximum volume of the loan support for each Member State shall not exceed 6,8 % of its 2019 GNI in current prices.

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6. By derogation from paragraph 5, subject to the availability of resources, in exceptional circumstances the amount of the loan support may be increased, considering the needs of the requesting Member State, as well as requests for loan support already submitted or planned to be submitted by other Member States, while applying the principles of equal treatment, solidarity, proportionality and transparency. To facilitate the application of those principles, Member States shall communicate to the Commission by 31 March 2023, whether they intend to request loan support. The Commission shall present to the European Parliament and to the Council, simultaneously, on equal terms and without undue delay, an overview of the intentions expressed by the Member States and the proposed way forward for the distribution of the available resources. That communication of the intention to request loan support shall not prejudice the ability of Member States to request loan support until 31 August 2023, including in the case of requests exceeding 6,8 % GNI, where the relevant conditions apply. It shall also not prejudice the entering into of the corresponding loan agreement after the adoption of the relevant Council implementing decision.

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7. The loan shall be paid in instalments subject to the fulfilment of milestones and targets in line with Article 20(5)(h).

8. The Commission shall assess the request for loan support in accordance with Article 19. The Council shall adopt an implementing decision, on a proposal from the Commission, in accordance with Article 20(1). Where appropriate, the recovery and resilience plan shall be amended accordingly.

Article 15

Loan agreement

1. Before entering into a loan agreement with the Member State concerned, the Commission shall assess whether:
 - (a) the justification for requesting the loan support and its amount is considered reasonable and plausible in relation to the additional reforms and investments; and
 - (b) the additional reforms and investments comply with the criteria set out in Article 19(3).
2. Where the Commission considers that the request for loan support fulfils the criteria of paragraph 1, and upon adoption of the Council implementing decision referred to in Article 20(1), the Commission shall enter into a loan agreement with the Member State concerned. The loan agreement, in addition to the elements laid down in Article 220(5) of the Financial Regulation, shall contain the following elements:
 - (a) the amount of the loan in euro including, where applicable, the amount of the pre-financed loan in accordance with Article 13;
 - (b) the average maturity; Article 220(2) of the Financial Regulation shall not apply with regard to this maturity;
 - (c) the pricing formula and the availability period of the loan;
 - (d) the maximum number of instalments and the repayment schedule;
 - (e) the other elements needed for the implementation of the loan in relation to the reforms and the investment projects concerned in line with the decision referred to in Article 20(3).
3. In accordance with point (e) of Article 220(5) of the Financial Regulation, costs related to the borrowing of funds for the loans referred to in this Article shall be borne by the beneficiary Member States.
4. The Commission shall establish the necessary arrangements for the administration of the lending operations related to loans granted in

accordance with this Article.

5. A Member State benefitting from a loan granted in accordance with this Article shall open a dedicated account for the management of the loan received. It shall also transfer the principal and the interest due on any related loan to an account indicated by the Commission in line with the arrangements put in place in accordance with paragraph 4 twenty business days before the corresponding due date.

Article 16

Review report

1. By 31 July 2022, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament and the Council a review report on the implementation of the Facility.
2. The review report shall set out the following elements:
 - (a) an assessment of the extent to which the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans is in line with the scope and contributes to the general objective of this Regulation in line with the six pillars referred to in Article 3, including how the recovery and resilience plans tackle the inequalities between women and men;
 - (b) a quantitative assessment of the contribution of the recovery and resilience plans to:
 - (i) the climate target of at least 37 %,
 - (ii) the digital target of at least 20 %,
 - (iii) each of the six pillars referred to in Article 3;
 - (c) the state of the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans and observations and guidance to the Member States before the update of their recovery and resilience plans referred to in Article 18(2).
3. For the purposes of the review report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Commission shall take into account the scoreboard referred to in Article 30, the reports of the Member States referred to in Article 27 and any other relevant information on the fulfilment of the milestones and targets of the recovery and resilience plans as available from the payment, suspension and termination procedures referred to in Article 24.
4. The competent committee of the European Parliament may invite the Commission to present the main findings of the review report in

the context of the recovery and resilience dialogue referred to in Article 26.

CHAPTER III RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLANS

Article 17

Eligibility

1. Within the scope set out in Article 3 and in pursuit of the objectives set out in Article 4, Member States shall prepare national recovery and resilience plans. Those plans shall set out the reform and investment agenda of the Member State concerned. Recovery and resilience plans that are eligible for financing under the Facility shall comprise measures for the implementation of reforms and public investment through a comprehensive and coherent package, which may also include public schemes that aim to incentivise private investment.

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2. Measures started from 1 February 2020 onwards shall be eligible provided that they comply with the requirements set out in this Regulation.

However, the new reforms and investments referred to in Article 21c(1) shall only be eligible where they start from 1 February 2022 onwards.

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3. The recovery and resilience plans shall be consistent with the relevant country-specific challenges and priorities identified in the context of the European Semester, as well as those identified in the most recent Council recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area for Member States whose currency is the euro. 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.

4. The recovery and resilience plans shall respect the horizontal principles set out in Article 5.

5. Where a Member State is exempt from the monitoring and assessment in the context of the European Semester on the basis of Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 472/2013, or is subject to surveillance under Regulation (EC) No 332/2002, this Regulation shall apply to the Member State concerned in relation to the challenges and priorities identified by the measures set out in those Regulations.

Article 18

Recovery and resilience plan

1. A Member State wishing to receive a financial contribution in accordance with Article 12 shall submit to the Commission a recovery and resilience plan as defined in Article 17(1).

2. After the Commission makes available for allocation the amount referred to in Article 12(3), a Member State may update and submit the recovery and resilience plan referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to take into account the updated maximum financial contribution calculated in accordance with Article 11(2).

3. The recovery and resilience plan presented by the Member State may be submitted in a single integrated document together with the National Reform Programme and shall be officially submitted, as a rule, by 30 April. A draft recovery and resilience plan may be submitted by Member States from 15 October of the preceding year.

4. The recovery and resilience plan shall be duly reasoned and substantiated. It shall in particular set out the following elements:

- (a) an explanation of how the recovery and resilience plan, taking into account the measures included therein, represents a comprehensive and adequately balanced response to the economic and social situation of the Member State, thereby contributing appropriately to all pillars referred to in Article 3, taking into account the specific challenges of the Member State concerned;
- (b) an explanation of how the recovery and resilience plan contributes to effectively address all or a significant subset of challenges identified in the relevant country-specific recommendations, including fiscal aspects thereof and recommendations made pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 where appropriate, addressed to the

Member State concerned, or challenges identified in other relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission in the context of the European Semester;

- (c) a detailed explanation of how the recovery and resilience plan strengthens the growth potential, job creation and economic, social and institutional resilience of the Member State concerned, including through the promotion of policies for children and the youth, and mitigates the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis, contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, and thereby enhancing the economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence within the Union;

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- (ca) an explanation of how the REPowerEU chapter contributes to addressing energy poverty, including, where relevant, giving adequate priority to the needs of those affected by energy poverty, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities during the coming winter seasons;

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- (d) an explanation of how the recovery and resilience plan ensures that no measure for the implementation of reforms and investments included in the recovery and resilience plan does significant harm to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the principle of ‘do no significant harm’);

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- (e) a qualitative explanation of how the measures in the recovery and resilience plan are expected to contribute to the green transition, including biodiversity, or to addressing the challenges resulting therefrom, whether they account for an amount that represents at least 37 % of the recovery and resilience plan’s total allocation and whether measures of that type in the REPowerEU chapter account for an amount that represents at least 37 % of the total estimated costs of measures included in that chapter, based on the methodology for climate tracking set out in Annex VI; that methodology shall be used accordingly for measures that cannot be directly assigned to an intervention field listed in Annex VI; the coefficients for support for the climate objectives may be increased up to a

total amount of 3 % of the allocation of the recovery and resilience plan for individual investments to take account of accompanying reform measures that credibly increase their impact on the climate objectives as explained in the recovery and resilience plan;

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- (f) an explanation of how the measures in the recovery and resilience plan are expected to contribute to the digital transition or to the challenges resulting therefrom, and whether they account for an amount which represents at least 20 % of the recovery and resilience plan's total allocation, based on the methodology for digital tagging set out in Annex VII; that methodology shall be used accordingly for measures that cannot be directly assigned to an intervention field listed in Annex VII; the coefficients for support for the digital objectives may be increased for individual investments to take account of accompanying reform measures that increase their impact on the digital objectives;
- (g) where appropriate, for investments in digital capacities and connectivity, a security self-assessment based on common objective criteria identifying any security issues, and detailing how those issues will be addressed in order to comply with relevant Union and national law;

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- (h) an indication of whether the measures included in the recovery and resilience plan comprise cross-border or multi-country projects, an explanation as to how the relevant measures in the REPowerEU chapter, including the measures addressing challenges identified in the Commission's most recent needs assessment, have a cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect, and an indication of whether the total costs of those measures account for an amount that represents at least 30 % of the estimated costs of the REPowerEU chapter;

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- (i) envisaged milestones, targets and an indicative timetable for the implementation of the reforms, and investments to be completed by 31 August 2026;
- (j) the envisaged investment projects and the related investment

period;

- (k) the estimated total costs of the reforms and investments covered by the recovery and resilience plan submitted (also referred to as ‘estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan’) backed up by appropriate justification and by explanations of how it is in line with the principle of cost efficiency and commensurate to the expected national economic and social impact;
- (l) where relevant, information on existing or planned Union financing;
- (m) the accompanying measures that may be needed;
- (n) a justification of the coherence of the recovery and resilience plan; and an explanation of its consistency with the principles, plans and programmes referred to in Article 17;
- (o) an explanation of how the measures in the recovery and resilience plan are expected to contribute to gender equality and equal opportunities for all and the mainstreaming of those objectives, in line with principles 2 and 3 of the European Pillar of Social Rights, with the UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 and, where relevant, with the national gender equality strategy;
- (p) the arrangements for the effective monitoring and implementation of the recovery and resilience plan by the Member State concerned, including the proposed milestones and targets, and the related indicators;

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- (q) for the preparation and, where available, for the implementation of the recovery and resilience plan, 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 recovery and resilience plan, with that summary to be complemented, where a REPowerEU chapter has been included, by setting out the stakeholders consulted, by a description of the outcome of the consultation process as regards that chapter, and by an outline as to how the input received was reflected therein;



- (r) an explanation of the Member State's system to prevent, detect and correct corruption, fraud and conflicts of interests, when using the funds provided under the Facility, and the arrangements that aim to avoid double funding from the Facility and other Union programmes;
- (s) where appropriate, the request for loan support and the additional milestones as referred to in Article 14(2) and (3) and the elements thereof; and
- (t) any other relevant information.

5. When preparing their recovery and resilience plans, Member States may request the Commission to organise an exchange of good practices in order to allow the requesting Member States to benefit from the experience of other Member States. Member States may also request technical support under the Technical Support Instrument. Member States shall be encouraged to foster synergies with recovery and resilience plans of other Member States.

Article 19

Commission assessment

1. The Commission shall assess the recovery and resilience plan or, where applicable, the update to that plan submitted by the Member State in accordance with Article 18(1) or 18(2) within two months of the official submission, and make a proposal for a Council implementing decision in accordance with Article 20(1). When carrying out that assessment, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned. The Commission may make observations or seek additional information. The Member State concerned shall provide the requested additional information and may revise the recovery and resilience plan if needed, including after the official submission of the recovery and resilience plan. The Member State concerned and the Commission may agree to extend the deadline for assessment by a reasonable period if necessary.
2. When assessing the recovery and resilience plan and in the determination of the amount to be allocated to the Member State concerned, the Commission shall take into account the analytical information on the Member State concerned available in the context of the European Semester as well as the justification and the elements provided by that Member State, as referred to in Article 18(4), as well

as any other relevant information such as, in particular, the information contained in the National Reform Programme and the National Energy and Climate Plan of that Member State, in the territorial just transition plans under the Just Transition Fund Regulation, in the Youth Guarantee implementation plans and, if relevant, information from technical support received via the Technical Support Instrument.

3. The Commission shall assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the recovery and resilience plan and, for that purpose, shall take into account the following criteria which it shall apply in accordance with Annex V:

Relevance:

- (a) whether the recovery and resilience plan represents a comprehensive and adequately balanced response to the economic and social situation, thereby contributing appropriately to all six pillars referred to in Article 3, taking the specific challenges and the financial allocation of the Member State concerned into account;
- (b) whether the recovery and resilience plan is expected to contribute to effectively addressing all or a significant subset of challenges identified in the relevant country-specific recommendations, including fiscal aspects thereof and recommendations made pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 where appropriate, addressed to the Member State concerned or challenges identified in other relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission in the context of the European Semester;
- (c) whether the recovery and resilience plan is expected to effectively contribute to strengthening the growth potential, job creation, and economic, social and institutional resilience of the Member State, contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, including through the promotion of policies for children and the youth, and to mitigating the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis, thereby enhancing the economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence within the Union;
- (d) whether the recovery and resilience plan is expected to ensure that no measure for the implementation of reforms and investment projects included in the recovery and resilience plan does significant harm to environmental objectives within

the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the principle of ‘do no significant harm’); the Commission shall provide technical guidance to the Member States to that effect;

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- (da) whether the REPowerEU chapter contains reforms and investments referred to in Article 21c that contribute effectively to energy security, the diversification of the Union’s energy supply, an increase in the uptake of renewables and energy efficiency, an increase of energy storage capacities or the necessary reduction of dependence on fossil fuels before 2030;
- (db) whether the REPowerEU chapter contains reforms and investments referred to in Article 21c which are expected to have a cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect;

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- (e) whether the recovery and resilience plan contains measures that effectively contribute to the green transition, including biodiversity, or to addressing the challenges resulting therefrom, whether they account for an amount which represents at least 37 % of the recovery and resilience plan’s total allocation and whether such measures in the REPowerEU chapter account for an amount which represents at least 37 % of the total estimated costs of the measures included in that chapter, based on the methodology for climate tracking set out in Annex VI; that methodology shall be used accordingly for measures that cannot be directly assigned to an intervention field listed in Annex VI; the coefficients for support for the climate objectives may be increased up to a total amount of 3 % of the allocation of the recovery and resilience plan for individual investments to take account of accompanying reform measures that credibly increase their impact on the climate objectives, subject to the agreement of the Commission;

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- (f) whether the recovery and resilience plan contains measures that effectively contribute to the digital transition or to addressing the challenges resulting therefrom, and whether they account for an amount which represents at least 20 % of the recovery and resilience plan’s total allocation, based on the

methodology for digital tagging set out in Annex VII; that methodology shall be used accordingly for measures that cannot be directly assigned to an intervention field listed in Annex VII; the coefficients for support for the digital objectives may be increased for individual investments to take account of accompanying reform measures that increase their impact on the digital objectives;

Effectiveness:

- (g) whether the recovery and resilience plan is expected to have a lasting impact on the Member State concerned;
- (h) whether the arrangements proposed by the Member States concerned are expected to ensure an effective monitoring and implementation of the recovery and resilience plan, including the envisaged timetable, milestones and targets, and the related indicators;

Efficiency:

- (i) whether the justification provided by the Member State on the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan is reasonable and plausible and is in line with the principle of cost efficiency and is commensurate to the expected national economic and social impact;
- (j) whether the arrangements proposed by the Member State concerned are expected to prevent, detect and correct corruption, fraud and conflicts of interests when using the funds provided under the Facility, including the arrangements that aim to avoid double funding from the Facility and other Union programmes;

Coherence:

- (k) whether the recovery and resilience plan contains measures for the implementation of reforms and public investment projects that represent coherent actions.

4. Where the Member State concerned has requested a loan as referred to in Article 14, the Commission shall assess whether the request for a loan fulfils the criteria set out in Article 15(1), and in particular whether the additional reforms and investments in respect of which that request was made, fulfil the assessment criteria of paragraph 3.

5. Where the Commission gives a negative assessment to a recovery

and resilience plan, it shall communicate a duly justified assessment within the deadline set out in paragraph 1.

6. For the purpose of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plans submitted by Member States, the Commission may be assisted by experts.

Article 20

Commission proposal and Council implementing decision

1. On a proposal from the Commission, the Council shall approve by means of an implementing decision the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan submitted by the Member State in accordance with Article 18(1) or, where applicable, of its update submitted in accordance with Article 18(2).

2. In the event that the Commission gives a positive assessment to a recovery and resilience plan, the Commission proposal for a Council implementing decision shall set out the reforms and investment projects to be implemented by the Member State, including the milestones and targets, and the financial contributions calculated in accordance with Article 11.

3. Where the Member State concerned requests loan support, the Commission proposal for a Council implementing decision shall also set out the amount of the loan support as referred to in Article 14(4) and (6) and the additional reforms and investment projects to be implemented by the Member State covered by that loan, including the additional milestones and targets.

4. The financial contribution referred to in paragraph 2 shall be determined on the basis of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan proposed by the Member State concerned, as assessed under the criteria set out in Article 19(3). The amount of financial contribution shall be set as follows:

- (a) where the recovery and resilience plan complies satisfactorily with the criteria set out in Article 19(3), and the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan is equal to, or higher than, the maximum financial contribution calculated for that Member State in accordance with Article 11, the financial contribution allocated to the Member State concerned shall be equal to the total amount of the maximum financial contribution calculated for that Member State in accordance with Article 11;
- (b) where the recovery and resilience plan complies satisfactorily

with the criteria set out in Article 19(3), and the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan is lower than the maximum financial contribution calculated for that Member State in accordance with Article 11, the financial contribution allocated to the Member State shall be equal to the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan;

- (c) where the recovery and resilience plan does not comply satisfactorily with the criteria set out in Article 19(3), no financial contribution shall be allocated to the Member State concerned.

5. The Commission proposal referred to in paragraph 2 shall also lay down:

- (a) the financial contribution to be paid in instalments once the Member State has satisfactorily fulfilled the relevant milestones and targets identified in relation to the implementation of the recovery and resilience plan;
- (b) the financial contribution and, where applicable, the amount of the loan support to be paid in the form of a pre-financing in accordance with Article 13 after the approval of the recovery and resilience plan;
- (c) the description of the reforms and of the investment projects and the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan;

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- (ca) a summary of the measures proposed in the REPowerEU chapter which have a cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect, including those measures addressing challenges identified in the Commission's most recent needs assessment; where the estimated costs of those measures account for an amount that represents less than 30 % of the estimated costs of all measures included in the REPowerEU chapter, an explanation of the reasons therefor, in particular a demonstration that other measures included in the REPowerEU chapter better address the objectives set out in Article 21c(3) or that there are not enough realistic projects available which have cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect, in particular considering the lifetime of the Facility;

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- (d) the time limit, which should be no later than 31 August 2026, by which the final milestones and targets for both investment projects and reforms must be completed;
- (e) the arrangements and timetable for monitoring and implementation of the recovery and resilience plan including, where relevant, measures necessary for complying with Article 22;
- (f) the relevant indicators relating to the fulfilment of the envisaged milestones and targets;
- (g) the arrangements for providing full access by the Commission to the underlying relevant data; and
- (h) where appropriate, the amount of the loan to be paid in instalments and the additional milestones and targets related to the payment of the loan.

6. The arrangements and timetable for monitoring and implementation as referred to in point (e) of paragraph 5, the relevant indicators relating to the fulfilment of the envisaged milestones and targets referred to in point (f) of paragraph 5, the arrangements for providing full access by the Commission to the underlying data referred to in point (g) of paragraph 5, and, where appropriate, the additional milestones and targets related to the payment of the loan referred to in point (h) of paragraph 5 shall be further specified in operational arrangements to be agreed by the Member State concerned and the Commission after the adoption of the decision referred to in paragraph 1.

7. The Council shall adopt the implementing decisions referred to in paragraph 1, as a rule, within four weeks of the adoption of the Commission proposal.

8. The Council, on a proposal from the Commission, shall amend its implementing decision adopted in accordance with Article 20(1) to include the updated maximum financial contribution, calculated in accordance with Article 11(2), without undue delay.

Article 21

Amendment of the Member State's recovery and resilience plan

1. Where the recovery and resilience plan including relevant milestones and targets is no longer achievable, either partially or totally, by the Member State concerned because of objective circumstances, the Member State concerned may make a reasoned

request to the Commission to make a proposal to amend or replace the Council implementing decisions referred to in Article 20(1) and (3). To that end, the Member State may propose an amended or a new recovery and resilience plan. Member States may request technical support for the preparation of such proposal under the Technical Support Instrument.

2. Where the Commission considers that the reasons put forward by the Member State concerned justify an amendment of the relevant recovery and resilience plan, the Commission shall assess the amended or new recovery and resilience plan in accordance with Article 19 and shall make a proposal for a new Council implementing decision in accordance with Article 20(1) within two months of the official submission of the request. The Member State concerned and the Commission may agree to extend that deadline by a reasonable period if necessary. The Council shall adopt the new implementing decision, as a rule, within four weeks of the adoption of the Commission proposal.

3. Where the Commission considers that the reasons put forward by the Member State concerned do not justify an amendment of the relevant recovery and resilience plan, it shall reject the request within the period referred to in paragraph 2, after having given the Member State concerned the possibility to present its observations within one month of the communication of the Commission's conclusions.



CHAPTER IIIa

REPower EU

Article 21a

Revenue from the emission trading system under Directive 2003/87/EC

1. EUR 20 000 000 000 in current prices, obtained in accordance with Article 10e of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁴), shall be made available as additional non-repayable financial support under the Facility for implementation under this Regulation to increase the resilience of the Union's energy system through a decrease of dependence on fossil fuels and diversifying energy supplies at Union level. As provided for in

Article 10e of Directive 2003/87/EC, those amounts shall constitute external assigned revenue in accordance with Article 21(5) of the Financial Regulation.

2. The allocation share of the amount referred to in paragraph 1 available for each Member State shall be calculated on the basis of the indicators set out in the methodology in Annex IVa.
3. The amount referred to in paragraph 1 shall be allocated exclusively to measures referred to in Article 21c, with the exception of measures referred to in Article 21c(3), point (a). It may also cover expenses referred to in Article 6(2).
4. Commitment appropriations covering the amount referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made available automatically for that amount as of 1 March 2023.
5. Each Member State may submit to the Commission a request for the allocation of an amount not exceeding its share by including in its plan the reforms and investments referred to in Article 21c and indicating their estimated costs.
6. The Council implementing decision adopted pursuant to Article 20(1) shall lay down the amount of the revenue referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article allocated to the Member State following the submission of a request pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article. The corresponding amount shall be paid in instalments, subject to available funding, in accordance with Article 24, once the Member State concerned has satisfactorily fulfilled the milestones and targets identified in relation to the implementation of the measures referred to in Article 21c.

Article 21b

Resources from shared management programmes to support the REPowerEU objectives

1. Within the resources allocated to them, Member States may request under the Common Provisions Regulation for 2021-2027 support for the objectives set out in Article 21c(3) of this Regulation from programmes supported by the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus and the Cohesion Fund, subject to the conditions set out in Article 26a of the Common Provisions Regulation for 2021-2027 and the Fund-specific Regulations. Such support shall be implemented in accordance with the Common Provisions Regulation for 2021-2027 and the Fund-specific Regulations.

2. Resources may be transferred under Article 4a of Regulation (EU) 2021/1755 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁵) to support measures referred to in Article 21c of this Regulation.

Article 21c

REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans

1. Recovery and resilience plans submitted to the Commission after 1 March 2023 that require the use of additional funding under Articles 14, 21a or 21b, shall include a REPowerEU chapter containing measures and their corresponding milestones and targets. The measures in the REPowerEU chapter shall be either new reforms and investments, started from 1 February 2022 onwards, or the scaled-up part of reforms and investments included in the already adopted Council implementing decision for the Member State concerned.
2. By derogation from paragraph 1, Member States that are subject to a decrease in the maximum financial contribution in accordance with Article 11(2) may also include in the REPowerEU chapters measures included in the already adopted Council implementing decisions without having them scaled-up, up to an amount of estimated costs equal to that decrease.
3. Reforms and investments in the REPowerEU chapter shall aim to contribute to at least one of the following objectives:
 - (a) improving energy infrastructure and facilities to meet immediate security of supply needs for gas, including liquified natural gas, notably to enable diversification of supply in the interest of the Union as a whole; measures concerning the oil infrastructure and facilities necessary to meet immediate security of supply needs may be included in the REPowerEU chapter of a Member State only where that Member State has been subject to the exceptional temporary derogation in Article 3m(4) of Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 by 1 March 2023, due to its specific dependence on crude oil and its geographical situation;
 - (b) boosting energy efficiency in buildings and critical energy infrastructure, decarbonising industry, increasing the production and uptake of sustainable biomethane and of renewable or fossil-free hydrogen, and increasing the share and accelerating the deployment of renewable energy;
 - (c) addressing energy poverty;

- (a) incentivising reduction of energy demand;
- (e) addressing internal and cross-border energy transmission and distribution bottlenecks, supporting electricity storage and accelerating the integration of renewable energy sources, and supporting zero-emission transport and its infrastructure, including railways;
- (f) supporting the objectives set out in points (a) to (e) through an accelerated requalification of the workforce towards green and related digital skills, as well as through support of the value chains in critical raw materials and technologies linked to the green transition.

4. The REPowerEU chapter shall also contain an explanation as to how the measures in that chapter are coherent with the efforts of the Member State concerned to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 3, taking into account the measures included in the already adopted Council implementing decision, as well as an explanation of the overall contribution of those measures and other nationally funded and Union-funded complementary or accompanying measures to those objectives.

5. The estimated costs of the reforms and investments in the REPowerEU chapter shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the recovery and resilience plan's total allocation under Article 18(4), point (f), and Article 19(3), point (f).

6. By derogation from Article 5(2), Article 17(4), Article 18(4), point (d), and Article 19(3), point (d), the principle of “do no significant harm” shall not apply to the reforms and investments under paragraph 3, point (a), of this Article, subject to a positive assessment by the Commission that the following requirements are met:

- (a) the measure is necessary and proportionate to meet immediate security of supply needs in accordance with paragraph 3, point (a), of this Article taking into account cleaner feasible alternatives and the risk of lock-in effects;
- (b) the Member State concerned has undertaken satisfactory efforts to limit the potential harm to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, where feasible, and to mitigate harm through other measures, including the measures in the REPowerEU chapter;
- (c) the measure does not jeopardise the achievement of the Union's 2030 climate targets and the objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050, based on qualitative considerations;

- (d) the measure is planned to be in operation by 31 December 2026.
7. When carrying out the assessment referred to in paragraph 6, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned. The Commission may make observations or request additional information. The Member State concerned shall provide the requested additional information.
8. The revenue made available in accordance with Article 21a shall not contribute to reforms and investments under paragraph 3, point (a), of this Article.
9. The total estimated costs of the measures subject to a positive assessment by the Commission under paragraph 6 shall not exceed 30 % of the total estimated costs of the measures included in the REPowerEU chapter.

Article 21d

REPowerEU pre-financing

1. The recovery and resilience plan containing a REPowerEU chapter may be accompanied by a request for pre-financing. Subject to the adoption by the Council of the implementing decision referred to in Article 20(1) and Article 21(2) by 31 December 2023, the Commission shall make up to two pre-financing payments for a total amount of up to 20 % of the additional funding requested by the Member State concerned to finance its REPowerEU chapter, under Articles 7, 12, 14, 21a and 21b, while complying with the principles of equal treatment among Member States and proportionality.
2. With regard to resources transferred under the conditions set out in Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, each of the two sets of pre-financing payments shall not exceed EUR 1 000 000 000 .
3. By derogation from Article 116(1) of the Financial Regulation, the Commission shall make the pre-financing payments, to the extent possible and subject to available resources, as follows:
- (a) as regards the first pre-financing payment, within two months of the conclusion, by the Commission and the Member State concerned, of the agreement constituting a legal commitment as referred to in Article 23;
- (b) as regards the second pre-financing payment, within 12 months of the entry into force of the Council implementing decision approving the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan including a REPowerEU chapter.

4. A pre-financing payment in respect of resources referred to in paragraph 2 shall be made following the receipt of information from all Member States on whether they intend to request pre-financing of such resources, and, where necessary, on a pro-rata basis to respect the total ceiling of EUR 1 000 000 000 .

5. In cases of pre-financing under paragraph 1, the financial contribution referred to in Article 20(5), point (a), and, where applicable, the amount of the loan to be paid as referred to in Article 20(5), point (h), shall be adjusted proportionally.



CHAPTER IV

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Article 22

Protection of the financial interests of the Union

1. 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.

2. The agreements referred to in Articles 15(2) and 23(1) shall provide for the obligations of the Member States:

- (a) to regularly check that the financing provided has been properly used in accordance with all applicable rules and that any measure for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the recovery and resilience plan has been properly implemented in accordance with all applicable rules in particular regarding the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflicts of interests;
- (b) to take appropriate measures to prevent, detect and correct fraud, corruption, and conflicts of interests as defined in Article 61(2) and (3) of the Financial Regulation affecting the

financial interests of the Union and to take legal actions to recover funds that have been misappropriated, including in relation to any measure for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the recovery and resilience plan;

- (c) to accompany a request for payment by:
 - (i) a management declaration that the funds were used for its intended purpose, that the information submitted with the request for payment is complete, accurate and reliable and that the control systems put in place give the necessary assurances that the funds were managed in accordance with all applicable rules, in particular rules on avoidance of conflicts of interests, fraud prevention, corruption and double funding from the Facility and other Union programmes in accordance with the principle of sound financial management; and
 - (ii) a summary of the audits carried out, including weaknesses identified and any corrective actions taken;
- (d) for the purpose of audit and control and to provide for comparable information on the use of funds in relation to measures for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the recovery and resilience plan, to collect and ensure access to the following standardised categories of data:
 - (i) name of the final recipient of funds;
 - (ii) name of the contractor and sub-contractor, where the final recipient of funds is a contracting authority in accordance with Union or national law on public procurement;
 - (iii) first name(s), last name(s) and date of birth of beneficial owner(s) of the recipient of funds or contractor, as defined in point 6 of Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁶);
 - (iv) a list of any measures for the implementation of reforms and investment projects under the recovery and resilience plan with the total amount of public funding of those measures and indicating the amount of funds paid under the Facility and under other Union funds;
- (e) to expressly authorise the Commission, OLAF, the Court of

Auditors and, where applicable, EPPO to exert their rights as provided for in Article 129(1) of the Financial Regulation and to impose obligations on all final recipients of funds paid for the measures for the implementation of reforms and investment projects included in the recovery and resilience plan, or to all other persons or entities involved in their implementation to expressly authorise the Commission, OLAF, the Court of Auditors and, where applicable, EPPO to exert their rights as provided for in Article 129(1) of the Financial Regulation and to impose similar obligations on all final recipients of funds disbursed;

(f) to keep records in accordance with Article 132 of the Financial Regulation.

3. Personal data as referred to in point (d) of paragraph 2 of this Article shall only be processed by Member States and by the Commission for the purpose, and corresponding duration, of discharge, audit and control proceedings related to the use of funds related to the implementation of the agreements referred to in Articles 15(2) and 23(1). Within the framework of the discharge procedure to the Commission, in accordance with Article 319 TFEU, the Facility shall be subject to reporting under the integrated financial and accountability reporting referred to in Article 247 of the Financial Regulation, and, in particular, separately in the Annual Management and Performance Report.

4. The Commission shall make available to the Member States an integrated and interoperable information and monitoring system including a single data-mining and risk-scoring tool to access and analyse the relevant data, with a view to a generalised application by Member States of that system including with support of the Technical Support Instrument.

5. The agreements referred to in Articles 15(2) and 23(1) shall also provide for the right of the Commission to reduce proportionately the support under the Facility and recover any amount due to the Union budget or to ask for early repayment of the loan, in cases of fraud, corruption, and conflicts of interests affecting the financial interests of the Union that have not been corrected by the Member State, or a serious breach of an obligation resulting from such agreements.

When deciding on the amount of the recovery and reduction, or the amount to be repaid early, the Commission shall respect the principle of proportionality and shall take into account the seriousness of the fraud, corruption and conflict of interests affecting the financial

interests of the Union, or of a breach of an obligation. The Member State shall be given the opportunity to present its observations before the reduction is made or early repayment is requested.

Article 23

Commitment of the financial contribution

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1. Once the Council has adopted an implementing decision as referred to in Article 20(1), the Commission shall conclude an agreement with the Member State concerned constituting an individual legal commitment within the meaning of the Financial Regulation. For each Member State the legal commitment shall not exceed the total of the financial contribution referred to in point (a) of Article 11(1) for 2021 and 2022, the updated financial contribution referred to in Article 11(2) for 2023 and the amount calculated under Article 21a(2).

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2. Budgetary commitments may be based on global commitments and, where appropriate, may be broken down into annual instalments spread over several years.

Article 24

Rules on payments, suspension and termination of agreements regarding financial contributions and loans

1. Payments of financial contributions and, where applicable, of the loan to the Member State concerned under this Article shall be made by 31 December 2026 and in accordance with the budget appropriations and subject to the available funding.
2. Upon completion of the relevant agreed milestones and targets indicated in the recovery and resilience plan as approved in accordance with Article 20, the Member State concerned shall submit to the Commission a duly justified request for payment of the financial contribution and, where relevant, of the loan. Such requests for payment may be submitted by the Member States to the Commission twice a year.
3. The Commission shall assess on a preliminary basis without undue delay, and at the latest within two months of receiving the request, whether the relevant milestones and targets set out in the Council implementing decision referred to in Article 20(1) have been satisfactorily fulfilled. The satisfactory fulfilment of milestones and

targets shall presuppose that measures related to previously satisfactorily fulfilled milestones and targets have not been reversed by the Member State concerned. For the purpose of the assessment, the operational arrangements referred to in Article 20(6) shall also be taken into account. The Commission may be assisted by experts.

4. Where the Commission makes a positive preliminary assessment of the satisfactory fulfilment of the relevant milestones and targets, it shall provide its findings to the Economic and Financial Committee and ask for its opinion on the satisfactory fulfilment of the relevant milestones and targets. The Commission shall take the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee into account for its assessment.

5. Where the Commission makes a positive assessment, it shall adopt without undue delay a decision authorising the disbursement of the financial contribution and, where applicable, of the loan in accordance with the Financial Regulation. Such decision shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 35(2).

6. Where, as a result of the assessment referred to in paragraph 5, the Commission establishes that the milestones and targets set out in the Council implementing decision referred to in Article 20(1) have not been satisfactorily fulfilled, the payment of all or part of the financial contribution and, where applicable, of the loan shall be suspended. The Member State concerned may present its observations within one month of the communication of the Commission's assessment.

The suspension shall only be lifted where the Member State concerned has taken the necessary measures to ensure a satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets set out in the Council implementing decision referred to in Article 20(1).

7. By derogation from Article 116(2) of the Financial Regulation, the payment deadline shall start running from the date of the communication of the decision authorising the disbursement to the Member State concerned pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article, or from the date of the communication of the lifting of a suspension pursuant to the second subparagraph of paragraph 6 of this Article.

8. Where the Member State concerned has not taken the necessary measures within a period of six months from the suspension, the Commission shall reduce the amount of the financial contribution and, where applicable, of the loan proportionately after having given the Member State concerned the possibility to present its observations within two months from the communication of its conclusions.

9. Where, within 18 months of the date of the adoption of the Council

implementing decision referred to in Article 20(1), no tangible progress has been made in respect of any relevant milestones and targets by the Member State concerned, the Commission shall terminate the agreements referred to in Articles 15(2) and 23(1) and shall decommit the amount of the financial contribution without prejudice to Article 14(3) of the Financial Regulation. Any pre-financing in accordance with Article 13 shall be recovered in full. The Commission shall take a decision on the termination of agreements referred to in Articles 15(2) and 23(1) and, where applicable, of the recovery of the pre-financing after having given the Member State concerned the possibility to present its observations within a period of two months of the communication of its assessment as to whether no tangible progress has been made.

10. If exceptional circumstances arise, the adoption of the decision authorising the disbursement of the financial contribution and, where applicable, of the loan in accordance with paragraph 5 may be postponed for up to three months.

CHAPTER V

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 25

Transparency

1. The Commission shall transmit the recovery and resilience plans officially submitted by the Member States, and the proposals for Council implementing decisions referred to in Article 20(1), as made public by the Commission, simultaneously and on equal terms to the European Parliament and the Council without undue delay.
2. Information transmitted by the Commission to the Council or any of its preparatory bodies in the context of this Regulation or its implementation shall simultaneously be made available to the European Parliament, subject to confidentiality arrangements if necessary. Relevant outcomes of discussions held in Council preparatory bodies shall be shared with the competent committee of the European Parliament.
3. The Member State concerned may request the Commission to redact sensitive or confidential information, the disclosure of which would jeopardise public interests of the Member State. In such a case, the Commission shall liaise with the European Parliament and the

Council regarding how the redacted information can be made available to them in a confidential manner in accordance with the applicable rules.

4. The Commission shall provide the competent committee of the European Parliament with an overview of its preliminary findings concerning the satisfactory fulfilment of the relevant milestones and targets included in the recovery and resilience plans of the Member States.

5. The competent committee of the European Parliament may invite the Commission to provide information on the state of play of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plans in the context of the recovery and resilience dialogue referred to in Article 26.



Article 25a

Transparency with regard to final recipients

1. Each Member State shall create an easy-to-use public portal containing data on the 100 final recipients receiving the highest amount of funding for the implementation of measures under the Facility. Member States shall update those data twice a year.

2. For the final recipients referred to in paragraph 1, the following information shall be published:

- (a) in the case of a legal person, the recipient's full legal name and VAT identification number or tax identification number, where available, or another unique identifier established at the national level,
- (b) in the case of a natural person, the first and last name of the recipient;
- (c) the amount received by each recipient, as well as the associated measures for which a Member State has received funding under the Facility.

3. The information referred to in Article 38(3) of the Financial Regulation shall not be published.

4. Where personal data are published, the information referred to in paragraph 2 shall be removed by the Member State concerned two years after the end of the financial year in which the funding has been paid to the final recipient.

5. The Commission shall centralise the Member States' public portals and publish the data referred to in paragraph 1 in the recovery and

resilience scoreboard referred to in Article 30.



Article 26

Recovery and resilience dialogue

1. In order to enhance the dialogue between the Union institutions, in particular the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, and to ensure greater transparency and accountability, the competent committee of the European Parliament may invite the Commission every two months to discuss the following matters:

- (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;



- (h) the progress of the implementation of the reforms and investments in the REPowerEU chapters.



2. The European Parliament may express its views in resolutions as regards the matters referred to in paragraph 1.
3. The Commission shall take into account any elements arising from the views expressed through the recovery and resilience dialogue, including the resolutions from the European Parliament if provided.
4. The recovery and resilience scoreboard referred to in Article 30

shall serve as a basis for the recovery and resilience dialogue.

CHAPTER VI REPORTING

Article 27

Reporting by the Member State in the context of the European Semester

The Member State concerned shall report twice a year in the context of the European Semester on the progress made in the achievement of its recovery and resilience plan, including the operational arrangements referred to in Article 20(6) and on the common indicators as referred to in Article 29(4). To that end, the reports of the Member States shall be appropriately reflected in the National Reform Programmes, which shall be used as a tool for reporting on the progress towards completion of the recovery and resilience plans.

CHAPTER VII COMPLEMENTARITY, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Article 28

Coordination and complementarity

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. For that purpose, they shall:

- (a) ensure complementarity, synergy, coherence and consistency among different instruments at Union, national and, where appropriate, regional levels, in particular in relation to measures financed by Union funds, both in the planning phase and during implementation;
- (b) optimise mechanisms for coordination to avoid duplication of effort; and

- (c) ensure close cooperation between those responsible for implementation and control at Union, national and, where appropriate, regional levels to achieve the objectives of the Facility.

Article 29

Monitoring of implementation

▼M1 ↓

1. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the Facility and measure the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 4, including the implementation of the reforms and investments in the REPowerEU chapters and their contribution to the objectives set out in Article 21c(3). The monitoring of implementation shall be targeted and proportionate to the activities carried out under the Facility.

▼B ↓

2. The performance reporting system of the Commission shall ensure that data for monitoring the implementation of the activities and results are collected efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner. To that end, proportionate reporting requirements shall be imposed on recipients of Union funding.

3. The Commission shall report ex-post on the expenditure financed by the Facility under each of the pillars referred to in Article 3. Such reporting will be based on the break-down of the estimated expenditure provided in the approved recovery and resilience plans.

4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt, by the end of December 2021, delegated acts in accordance with Article 33 to supplement this Regulation in order to:

- (a) set out the common indicators to be used for reporting on the progress and for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the Facility towards the achievement of the general and specific objectives; and
 - (b) define a methodology for reporting social expenditure, including on children and the youth, under the Facility.
5. Member States shall report to the Commission on the common indicators.

Article 30

Recovery and resilience scoreboard

1. The Commission shall establish a recovery and resilience

scoreboard (the ‘Scoreboard’), which shall display the progress of the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans of the Member States in each of the six pillars referred to in Article 3. The Scoreboard shall constitute the performance reporting system of the Facility.

2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 33 to supplement this Regulation by defining the detailed elements of the Scoreboard with a view to displaying the progress of the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans as referred to in paragraph 1.

▼M1 ↓

3. The Scoreboard shall also display the progress of the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans in relation to the common indicators referred to in Article 29(4). It shall also include the progress of the implementation of the measures in the REPowerEU chapters and their contribution to the objectives set out in Article 21c(3), and display information on the reduction of the Union imports of fossil fuels and the diversification of energy supplies.

▼B ↓

4. The Scoreboard shall be operational by December 2021 and shall be updated by the Commission twice a year. The Scoreboard shall be made publicly available on a website or internet portal.

Article 31

Annual report

1. The Commission shall provide an annual report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Facility.

2. The annual report shall include information on the progress made with the recovery and resilience plans of the Member States concerned under the Facility, including information on the status of the implementation of the milestones and targets, and the status of payments and suspensions thereof.

▼M1 ↓

3. The annual report shall also include the following information:

▼B ↓

- (a) the contribution of the Facility to the climate and digital targets;
- (b) the performance of the Facility based on the common indicators referred to in Article 29(4);

- (c) the expenditure financed by the Facility under the six pillars referred to in Article 3, incorporating social expenditure, including on children and the youth, as referred to in Article 29(4);

▼M1 ↓

- (d) an overview of measures having a cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect included in all REPowerEU chapters, their total estimated costs and an indication of whether the total costs of those measures account for an amount that represents at least 30 % of the total estimated costs of measures included in all REPowerEU chapters;
- (e) the number of measures falling under Article 21c(3), point (a), included in all REPowerEU chapters, and their total estimated costs;
- (f) the progress of the implementation of the reforms and investments in the REPowerEU chapter, through a dedicated section which includes lessons learned after analysing the data available on final recipients and examples of best practices.

3a. The information referred to in points (d) and (e) of paragraph 3 shall only be included in the annual report following the approval of the assessment of all the recovery and resilience plans containing a REPowerEU chapter.

▼B ↓

4. For the purpose of reporting on the activities referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Commission may use the content of the relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission under the European Semester, as appropriate.

Article 32

Evaluation and *ex post* evaluation of the Facility

1. By 20 February 2024, the Commission shall provide the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions with an independent evaluation report on the implementation of the Facility, and by 31 December 2028 with an independent *ex post* evaluation report.

▼M1 ↓

2. The evaluation report shall, in particular, assess to which extent the objectives have been achieved, the efficiency of the use of the resources and the European added value. It shall also consider the

continued relevance of all objectives and actions as well as assess the implementation of the REPowerEU chapters and their contributions to the objectives set out in Article 21c(3).



3. Where appropriate, the evaluation shall be accompanied by a proposal for amendments to this Regulation.
4. The *ex post* evaluation report shall consist of a global assessment of the Facility and shall include information on its impact in the long term.

Article 33

Exercise of delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts shall be conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 29(4) and 30(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from 19 February 2021.
3. The delegations of power referred to in Articles 29(4) and 30(2) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect on the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 29(4) and 30(2) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of one month of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by one month at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

CHAPTER VIII

COMMUNICATION AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 34

Information, communication and publicity

1. The Commission may engage in communication activities to ensure the visibility of the Union funding for the financial support envisaged in the relevant recovery and resilience plan, including through joint communication activities with the national authorities concerned. The Commission may, as appropriate, ensure that support under the Facility is communicated and acknowledged through a funding statement.
2. The recipients of Union funding shall acknowledge the origin and ensure the visibility of the Union funding, including, where applicable, by displaying the emblem of the Union and an appropriate funding statement that reads ‘funded by the European Union – NextGenerationEU’, in particular when promoting the actions and their results, by providing coherent, effective and proportionate targeted information to multiple audiences, including the media and the public.
3. The Commission shall implement information and communication actions relating to the Facility, to actions taken pursuant to the Facility and to the results obtained. The Commission shall where appropriate inform the representation offices of the European Parliament of its actions and involve them in those actions. Financial resources allocated to the Facility shall also contribute to the corporate communication of the political priorities of the Union, insofar as they are related to the objectives referred to in Article 4.

Article 35

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 36

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

ANNEX I

Methodology for the calculation of the maximum financial contribution per Member State under the Facility

This Annex sets out the methodology for calculating the maximum financial contribution available for each Member State in accordance with Article 11. The method takes into account, with regard to each Member State:

- the population;
- the inverse of the GDP per capita;
- the average unemployment rate over the past five years compared to the Union average (2015-2019);
- the fall in real GDP in 2020 and the fall in real GDP in 2020 and 2021 combined.

To avoid excessive concentration of resources:

- the inverse of the GDP per capita is capped at a maximum of 150 % of the Union average;
- the deviation of an individual Member State's unemployment rate from the Union average is capped at a maximum of 150 % of the Union average;
- to account for the generally more stable labour markets of wealthier Member States (with GNI per capita above the Union average) the deviation of their unemployment rate from the Union average is capped at a maximum of 75 %.

The maximum financial contribution of a Member State under the Facility (MFC_i) is defined as follows:

$$MFC_i = v_i \times (FS)$$

where:

FS (Financial Support) is the available financing under the Facility as referred to in Article 6(1)(a); and

v_i is the allocation key of Member State i , defined as:

$$v_i = 0,7 \kappa_i + 0,3 \alpha_i$$

where:

κ_i is the allocation key applied to 70 % of the amount referred to in point (a) of Article 6(1) and set out in Annex II; and

α_i is the allocation key applied to 30 % of the amount referred to in point (a) of Article 6(1) and set out in Annex III.

ANNEX II

The allocation key applied to 70 % of the amount referred to in point (a) of Article 6(1), κ_i is defined as follows:

$$\kappa_i = \frac{\sigma_{i,2019} * u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{27} \sigma_{i,2019} * u_i}$$

$$\text{where } \sigma_{i,2019} = \frac{\text{GDP}_{\text{EU},2019}^{\text{PC}}}{\text{GDP}_{i,2019}^{\text{PC}}} * \frac{\text{pop}_{i,2019}}{\text{pop}_{\text{EU},2019}} \text{ and}$$

$$u_i = \frac{U_{i,2015-2019}}{U_{\text{EU},2015-2019}},$$

$$\text{with } \frac{\text{GDP}_{\text{EU},2019}^{\text{PC}}}{\text{GDP}_{i,2019}^{\text{PC}}} \leq 1,5,$$

$v_i \leq 0,75$ for Member States with $\text{GNI}_{i,2019}^{\text{PC}} > \text{GNI}_{\text{EU},2019}^{\text{PC}}$ and

$v_i \leq 1,5$ for Member States with $\text{GNI}_{i,2019}^{\text{PC}} \leq \text{GNI}_{\text{EU},2019}^{\text{PC}}$.

Defining (⁷):

- $\text{GDP}_{i,2019}^{\text{PC}}$ as the 2019 nominal GDP per capita of Member State i ;
- $\text{GDP}_{\text{EU},2019}^{\text{PC}}$ as the 2019 weighted average of GDP per capita of the EU-27 Member States;
- $\text{pop}_{i,2019}$ as the 2019 total population in Member State i ;

- $pop_{EU,2019}$ as the 2019 total population in the EU-27 member States;
- $U_{i,2015-2019}$ as the average unemployment rate over the period 2015-2019 of Member State i ;
- $U_{EU,2015-2019}$ as the average unemployment rate over the period 2015-2019 in the EU-27 (in each year the weighted average of the EU-27 Member States);
- $GNI_{i,2019}^{PC}$ as the 2019 GNI per capita of Member State i ;
- $GNI_{EU,2019}^{PC}$ as the 2019 weighted average GNI per capita of the EU-27 Member States.

ANNEX III

The allocation key applied to 30 % of the amount referred to in Article 6(1)(a), α_i , is defined as follows:

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\phi_i + \rho_i}{2}$$

where

$$\phi_i = \frac{\sigma_{i,2019} * \delta GDP_{i,2020-2019}}{\sum_{i=1}^{27} \sigma_{i,2019} * \delta GDP_{i,2020-2019}} \text{ and}$$

$$\rho_i = \frac{\sigma_{i,2019} * \delta GDP_{i,2021-2019}}{\sum_{i=1}^{27} \sigma_{i,2019} * \delta GDP_{i,2021-2019}}$$

where

$$\delta GDP_{i,2020-2019} = \min \left\{ \frac{GDP_{i,2020}}{GDP_{i,2019}} - 1; 0 \right\},$$

$$\delta GDP_{i,2021-2019} = \min \left\{ \frac{GDP_{i,2021}}{GDP_{i,2019}} - 1; 0 \right\} \text{ and}$$

$$\sigma_{i,2019} = \frac{GDP_{EU,2019}^{PC}}{GDP_{i,2019}^{PC}} * \frac{pop_{i,2019}}{pop_{EU,2019}}$$

with $\frac{GDP_{EU,2019}^{PC}}{GDP_{i,2019}^{PC}} \leq 1,5$

Defining:

- $GDP_{i,t}$ as the real GDP of Member State i at time $t = 2019, 2020, 2021$;
- $GDP_{i,2019}^{PC}$ as the 2019 GDP per capita of Member State i ;
- $GDP_{EU,2019}^{PC}$ as the 2019 weighted average of GDP per capita of the EU-27 Member States;
- $pop_{i,2019}$ as the 2019 total population in Member State i ;
- $pop_{EU,2019}$ as the 2019 total population in the EU-27 Member States.

The fall in real GDP for 2020 ($\delta GDP_{i,2020-2019}$) and the cumulative fall in real GDP for the period 2020-2021 ($\delta GDP_{i,2020-2019}$) shall be based on the Commission Autumn 2020 forecasts and updated by 30 June 2022 for each Member State replacing the data from the Commission Autumn 2020 forecasts with the actual outturns as reported in the latest available update of the Eurostat code series ‘tec00115 (Real GDP growth rate - volume)’.

ANNEX IV

The application of the methodologies in Annexes I, II and III to the amount referred to in Article 6(1)(a), converted into current prices, will result in the following share and amount of the maximum financial contribution per Member State, without prejudice to the updated calculation by 30 June 2022:

Maximum financial contribution per EU Member State	
for 70 % of the amount available	for 30 % of the amount available (Indicative amount based on the Commission Autumn 2020 forecasts)

	Share as % of total	Amount (in EUR 1 000 , current prices)	Share as % of total	Amount (in EUR 1 000 , current prices)	Total
BE	1,56 %	3 646 437	2,20 %	2 278 834	5 925 271
BG	1,98 %	4 637 074	1,58 %	1 631 632	6 268 706
CZ	1,51 %	3 538 166	3,41 %	3 533 509	7 071 676
DK	0,56 %	1 303 142	0,24 %	248 604	1 551 746
DE	6,95 %	16 294 947	9,01 %	9 324 228	25 619 175
EE	0,32 %	759 715	0,20 %	209 800	969 515
IE	0,39 %	914 572	0,07 %	74 615	989 186
EL	5,77 %	13 518 285	4,11 %	4 255 610	17 773 895
ES	19,88 %	46 603 232	22,15 %	22 924 818	69 528 050
FR	10,38 %	24 328 797	14,54 %	15 048 278	39 377 074
HR	1,98 %	4 632 793	1,61 %	1 664 039	6 296 831
IT	20,45 %	47 935 755	20,25 %	20 960 078	68 895 833
CY	0,35 %	818 396	0,18 %	187 774	1 006 170
LV	0,70 %	1 641 145	0,31 %	321 944	1 963 088
LT	0,89 %	2 092 239	0,13 %	132 450	2 224 690
LU	0,03	76 643	0,02	16 883	93 526

	%		%		
HU	1,98 %	4 640 462	2,45 %	2 535 376	7 175 838
MT	0,07 %	171 103	0,14 %	145 371	316 474
NL	1,68 %	3 930 283	1,96 %	2 032 041	5 962 324
AT	0,95 %	2 231 230	1,19 %	1 230 938	3 462 169
PL	8,65 %	20 275 293	3,46 %	3 581 694	23 856 987
PT	4,16 %	9 760 675	4,01 %	4 149 713	13 910 387
RO	4,36 %	10 213 809	3,90 %	4 034 211	14 248 020
SI	0,55 %	1 280 399	0,48 %	496 924	1 777 322
SK	1,98 %	4 643 840	1,63 %	1 686 154	6 329 994
FI	0,71 %	1 661 113	0,41 %	424 692	2 085 805
SE	1,24 %	2 911 455	0,36 %	377 792	3 289 248
EU27	100,00 %	234 461 000	100,00 %	103 508 000	337 969 000

▼ M1 ↓

ANNEX IVa

This Annex sets out the methodology for calculating the allocation share of the resources in the form of additional non-repayable financial support under the Facility referred to in Article 21a(1) available for each Member State. The method takes into account, with regard to

each Member State:

- the population;
- the inverse of the GDP per capita;
- the gross fixed capital formation price deflator;
- the share of fossil fuels in gross inland energy consumption.

To avoid excessive concentration of resources:

- the inverse of the GDP per capita is capped at a maximum of 160 % of the Union weighted average;
- the inverse of the GDP per capita is capped at a maximum of 55 % of the Union weighted average if the GDP per capita of the Member State concerned is above 130 % of EU-27 average;
- a minimum allocation share is set at 0,15 %;
- a maximum allocation share is set at 13,80 %.

The allocation key applied to the amount referred to in Article 21a(1), ρ_i is defined as follows:

$$\rho_i = \begin{cases} 0,0015 & \text{if } \omega_i < 0,0015 \\ 0,138 & \text{if } \omega_i \geq 0,0015 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_i = \frac{\omega_i}{\sum_i^{27-z-q} \omega_i} \left[\sum_{i=i}^z (0,0015 - \omega_i) - \sum_{i=i}^q (\omega_i - 0,0015) \right]$$

where Member States i to z are the Member States benefitting from a minimum allocation share and Member States i to q are the Member States benefitting from a maximum allocation share.

where

$$\langle 9_i = \frac{\langle 4_i + \mu_i + \langle 8_i}{3}$$

where

$$\langle 4_i = \frac{\langle 3_{i,2021}}{\sum_{i=1}^{27} \langle 3_{i,2021}}$$

and

$$\mu_i = \frac{\langle 3_{i,2021} \times \frac{\text{FFGIC}_{i,2020}}{\text{FFGIC}_{\text{EU},2020}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{27} \langle 3_{i,2021} \times \frac{\text{FFGIC}_{i,2020}}{\text{FFGIC}_{\text{EU},2020}}}$$

and

$$\langle 8_i = \frac{\langle 3_{i,2021} \times \frac{\text{GFCF}_{i,2022\text{Q}2}/2021\text{Q}2}{\text{GFCF}_{\text{EU},2022\text{Q}2}/2021\text{Q}2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{27} \langle 3_{i,2021} \times \frac{\text{GFCF}_{i,2022\text{Q}2}/2021\text{Q}2}{\text{GFCF}_{\text{EU},2022\text{Q}2}/2021\text{Q}2}}$$

,where

$$\langle 3_{i,2021} = \frac{\text{pop}_{i,2021}}{\text{pop}_{\text{EU},2021}} \times \min \left\{ \frac{\text{GDP}_{\text{EU},2021}^{\text{PC}}}{\text{GDP}_{i,2021}^{\text{PC}}}; 1, \right.$$

for Member States i with

$$\frac{\text{GDP}_{i,2021}^{\text{PC}}}{\text{GDP}_{\text{EU},2021}^{\text{PC}}} \leq 1, 3$$

and

$$\langle 3_{i,2021} = \frac{\text{pop}_{i,2021}}{\text{pop}_{\text{EU},2021}} \times \min \left\{ \frac{\text{GDP}_{\text{EU},2021}^{\text{PC}}}{\text{GDP}_{i,2021}^{\text{PC}}}; 0, \right.$$

for Member States i with

$$\frac{\text{GDP}_{i,2021}^{\text{PC}}}{\text{GDP}_{\text{EU},2021}^{\text{PC}}} > 1, 3$$

Defining (⁸):

- $\text{pop}_{i,2021}$ as the 2021 total population in Member State i ;
- $\text{pop}_{\text{EU},2021}$ as the 2021 total population in the EU-27 Member States;

- $\text{GDP}_{\text{EU},2021}^{\text{PC}}$

as the 2021 weighted average of the nominal GDP per capita of the EU-27 Member States;

$$\text{GDP}_{i,2021}^{\text{PC}}$$

as the 2021 nominal GDP per capita of Member State i;

— FFGIC_{i,2020} as the 2020 share of fossil fuels in gross inland energy consumption of Member State i;

— FFGIC_{EU,2020} as the 2020 weighted average share of fossil fuels in gross inland energy consumption of the EU-27 Member States;

$$\text{GFCF}_{i,2022\text{Q}2/2021\text{Q}2}$$

as the ratio of 2022 Q2 gross fixed capital formation price index (implicit deflator, 2015=100, national currency, seasonally and calendar adjusted data) of Member State i and 2021 Q2 Gross fixed capital formation price index (implicit deflator, 2015=100, national currency, seasonally and calendar adjusted data) of Member State i;

$$\text{GFCF}_{\text{EU},2022\text{Q}2/2021\text{Q}2}$$

as the ratio of 2022 Q2 gross fixed capital formation price index (implicit deflator, 2015=100, national currency, seasonally and calendar adjusted data) of the EU-27 aggregate and 2021 Q2 gross fixed capital formation price index (implicit deflator, 2015=100, national currency, seasonally and calendar adjusted data) of the EU-27 aggregate.

The application of the methodology to the amount referred to in Article 21a(1) will result in the following share and amount per Member State:

Member State	Share as % of total	Amount (in EUR 1 000 , current prices)
Belgium	1,41 %	282 139

Bulgaria	2,40 %	480 047
Czechia	3,41 %	681 565
Denmark	0,65 %	130 911
Germany	10,45 %	2 089 555
Estonia	0,42 %	83 423
Ireland	0,45 %	89 598
Greece	3,85 %	769 222
Spain	12,93 %	2 586 147
France	11,60 %	2 320 955
Croatia	1,35 %	269 441
Italy	13,80 %	2 760 000
Cyprus	0,26 %	52 487
Latvia	0,62 %	123 983
Lithuania	0,97 %	194 020
Luxembourg	0,15 %	30 000
Hungary	3,51 %	701 565
Malta	0,15 %	30 000
Netherlands	2,28 %	455 042
Austria	1,05 %	210 620
Poland	13,80 %	2 760 000
Portugal	3,52 %	704 420
Romania	7,00 %	1 399 326
Slovenia	0,58 %	116 910
Slovakia	1,83 %	366 959
Finland	0,56 %	112 936
Sweden	0,99 %	198 727

EU27	100,00 %	20 000 000
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ANNEX V

Assessment guidelines for the Facility

1. Scope

The purpose of these guidelines is to serve together with this Regulation as a basis for the Commission to assess - in a transparent and equitable manner - the recovery and resilience plans proposed by Member States and to determine the financial contribution in conformity with the objectives and any other relevant requirements laid down in this Regulation. These guidelines represent the basis for the application of the assessment criteria and the determination of the financial contribution as referred to, respectively, in Articles 19(3) and 20(4).

The assessment guidelines are designed to:

- (a) give further guidance on the assessment process of the proposals for recovery and resilience plans submitted by Member States;
- (b) provide further details on the assessment criteria and provide for a rating system to be established with a view to ensuring an equitable and transparent process; and
- (c) define the link between the assessment to be made by the Commission under the assessment criteria and the determination of the financial contribution to be set out in the Commission proposal for a Council decision in relation to the recovery and resilience plans.

The guidelines are a tool to facilitate assessment by the Commission of the proposals for recovery and resilience plans as submitted by Member States and to ensure that the recovery and resilience plans support reforms and public investment that are relevant and display high added value with regard to the objectives of the Facility, while ensuring equal treatment among the Member States.

2. Assessment criteria

In accordance with Article 19(3), the Commission shall assess the recovery and resilience plans under the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence. As a result of the assessment process, the Commission shall give ratings to the recovery and resilience plans submitted by the Member States under each of the assessment criteria referred to in Article 19(3), with a view to establishing the financial allocation in accordance with Article 20(4).

For the sake of simplification and efficiency, the rating system shall range from A to C, as set out in the following:

Relevance:

2.1. The recovery and resilience plan represents a comprehensive and adequately balanced response to the economic and social situation, thereby contributing appropriately to all six pillars referred to in Article 3, taking the specific challenges and the financial allocation of the Member State concerned into account.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

— the recovery and resilience plan contributes in a comprehensive and adequately balanced manner to all six pillars referred to in Article 3, considering the specific challenges of the Member State concerned and taking into account the financial contribution of the Member State concerned and the requested loan support.

Rating

- A – to a large extent
- B – to a moderate extent
- C – to a small extent

2.2. The recovery and resilience plan is expected to contribute to effectively addressing all or a significant subset of challenges identified in the relevant country-specific recommendations including fiscal aspects thereof and recommendations made pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 where appropriate, addressed to the Member State concerned or challenges identified in other relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission in the context of the European

Semester.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

— the recovery and resilience plan is expected to contribute to effectively addressing all or a significant subset of challenges identified in the relevant country-specific recommendations, including fiscal aspects thereof and recommendations made pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 where appropriate, addressed to the Member State concerned or challenges identified in other relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission in the context of the European Semester, taking into account the financial contribution of the Member State concerned and the requested loan support as well as the scope and scale of country-specific challenges and the information included in the National Reform Programme;

and

— the recovery and resilience plan represents a comprehensive and adequate response to the economic and social situation of the Member State concerned;

and

— the challenges addressed by the recovery and resilience plan are considered as significant to boost the growth potential of the economy of the Member State concerned in a sustainable manner;

and

— following the completion of the proposed reforms and investments, the related challenges would be expected to have been resolved or addressed in a manner that significantly contributes to their resolution.

Rating

A – the recovery and resilience plan contributes to effectively addressing all or a significant subset of challenges identified in the country-specific recommendations, or challenges in other relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission under the European Semester, and the

recovery and resilience plan represents an adequate response to the economic and social situation of the Member State concerned

- B – the recovery and resilience plan contributes to partially addressing all or a significant subset of challenges identified in the country-specific recommendations, or challenges in other relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission under the European Semester and the recovery and resilience plan represents an adequate response to the economic and social situation of the Member State concerned
- C – the recovery and resilience plan does not contribute to addressing any challenges identified in the country-specific recommendations, or in other relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission under the European Semester and the recovery and resilience plan does not represent an adequate response to the economic and social situation of the Member State concerned

2.3. The recovery and resilience plan is expected to effectively contribute to strengthening the growth potential, job creation, and economic, social and institutional resilience of the Member State, contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, including through the promotion of policies for children and youth, and to mitigating the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis, thereby enhancing the economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence within the Union.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

- the recovery and resilience plan contains measures that aim to foster economic growth and economic cohesion in an inclusive manner, in particular addressing weaknesses of the economy of the Member States, boosting the growth potential of the economy of the Member State concerned, stimulating job creation, and mitigating the adverse effects of the crisis;

and

- the recovery and resilience plan contains measures that aim

to strengthen social cohesion and social protection systems, including policies for children and youth, by reducing social vulnerabilities, contributing to the implementation of the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and contributing to improving the levels of the indicators of its Social Scoreboard;

and

— the recovery and resilience plan aims to reduce economic vulnerabilities of the Member State to shocks;

and

— the recovery and resilience plan aims to increase the capacity of the economic and/or social structures and institutions of the Member State to adjust to and withstand shocks;

and

— the recovery and resilience plan is expected to contribute to enhancing economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence.

Rating

A – high expected impact

B – medium expected impact

C – low expected impact

2.4. The recovery and resilience plan is expected to ensure that no measure for the implementation of reforms and investments projects included in the recovery and resilience plan does significant harm to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the principle of ‘do no significant harm’).

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

— no measure for the implementation of reforms and investments projects included in the recovery and resilience plan does significant harm to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the principle of ‘do no significant harm’).

Rating

- A – no measure does significant harm to environmental objectives (the principle of ‘do no significant harm’)
- C – one or more measure does significant harm to environmental objectives (the principle of ‘do no significant harm’)

2.5. ▼M1 ↓

The recovery and resilience plan contains measures that effectively contribute to the green transition, including biodiversity, or to addressing the challenges resulting therefrom, that account for an amount which represents at least 37 % of the recovery and resilience plan’s total allocation and such measures in the REPowerEU chapter account for an amount which represents at least 37 % of the total estimated costs of the measures in the REPowerEU chapter, based on the methodology for climate tracking set out in Annex VI; that methodology shall be used accordingly for measures that cannot be directly assigned to an intervention field listed in Annex VI; the coefficients for support for the climate objectives may be increased up to a total amount of 3 % of the allocation of the recovery and resilience plan for individual investments to take account of accompanying reform measures that credibly increase their impact on the climate objectives, subject to the agreement of the Commission.

▼B ↓

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to effectively contribute to the green transition, including biodiversity, and, where applicable, to addressing the challenges resulting therefrom, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Union 2030 climate targets while complying with the objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050;

and

- Member States apply a methodology consisting of assigning a specific weighting to the support provided, which reflects the extent to which such support makes a

contribution to climate objectives. The weightings shall be based on the dimensions and codes for the types of intervention established in Annex VI and may be increased for individual investments to take account of accompanying reform measures that credibly increase their impact on the climate objectives. The same weighting system shall apply for measures that cannot be directly assigned to an intervention field listed in Annex VI;

and

— the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to have a lasting impact.

Rating

A – to a large extent

B – to a moderate extent.

C – to a small extent

2.6. The recovery and resilience plan contains measures that effectively contribute to the digital transition or to addressing the challenges resulting therefrom, and that account for an amount which represents at least 20 % of the recovery and resilience plan's total allocation, based on the methodology for digital tagging set out in Annex VII; that methodology shall be used accordingly for measures that cannot be directly assigned to an intervention field listed in Annex VII; the coefficients for support for the digital objectives may be increased for individual investments to take account of accompanying reform measures that increase their impact on the digital objectives.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

— the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to significantly contribute to the digital transformation of economic or social sectors;

or

— the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to significantly contribute to address the challenges resulting from digital transition;

and

- Member States apply a methodology consisting of assigning a specific weighting to the support provided, which reflects the extent to which such support makes a contribution to digital objectives. The weightings shall be based on the dimensions and codes for the types of intervention established in Annex VII and may be increased for individual investments to take account of accompanying reform measures that increase their impact on the digital objectives. The same weighting system shall apply for measures that cannot be directly assigned to an intervention field listed in Annex VII;

and

- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to have a lasting impact.

Rating

- A – to a large extent
- B – to a moderate extent
- C – to a small extent

Effectiveness:

2.7. The recovery and resilience plan is expected to have a lasting impact on the Member State concerned.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to bring about a structural change in the administration or in relevant institutions;

or

- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to bring about a structural change in relevant policies;

and

- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to have a lasting impact.

Rating

- A – to a large extent

B – to a moderate extent

C – to a small extent

2.8. The arrangements proposed by the Member States concerned are expected to ensure effective monitoring and implementation of the recovery and resilience plan, including the envisaged timetable, milestones and targets, and the related indicators.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

— a structure is tasked within the Member State with: (i) the implementation of the recovery and resilience plan; (ii) the monitoring of progress on milestones and targets; and (iii) the reporting;

and

— the proposed milestones and targets are clear and realistic and the proposed indicators for those milestones and targets are relevant, acceptable and robust;

and

— the overall arrangements proposed by the Member States in terms of organisation (including provision to ensure sufficient staff allocation) of the implementation of the reforms and investments, are credible.

Rating

A – adequate arrangements for effective implementation

B – minimum arrangements for effective implementation

C – insufficient arrangements for effective implementation

Efficiency:

2.9. The justification provided by the Member State on the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan is reasonable and plausible and is in line with the principle of cost efficiency and is commensurate to the expected national economic and social impact.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

— the Member State provided sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan is appropriate (reasonable);

and

— the Member State provided sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan is in line with the nature and the type of the envisaged reforms and investments (plausible);

and

— the Member State provided sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan to be financed under the Facility is not covered by existing or planned Union financing;

and

— the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected social and economic impact of the envisaged measures included on the Member State concerned.

Rating

A – to a high extent

B – to a medium extent

C – to a low extent

2.10. The arrangements proposed by the Member State concerned are expected to prevent, detect and correct corruption, fraud and conflicts of interests when using the funds provided under the Facility, including the arrangements that aim to avoid double funding from the Facility and other Union programmes.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

— the internal control system described in the recovery and resilience plan is based on robust processes and structures, and identifies clear actors (bodies/entities) and their roles and responsibilities for the performance of the internal

control tasks; it notably ensures appropriate segregation of relevant functions;

and

- the control system and other relevant arrangements, including for the collection and making available of data on final recipients described in the recovery and resilience plan, in particular to prevent, detect and correct corruption, fraud and conflicts of interests when using the funds provided under the Facility are adequate;

and

- the arrangements described in the recovery and resilience plan to avoid double funding from the Facility and other Union programmes are adequate;

and

- the actors (bodies/entities) responsible for controls have the legal empowerment and administrative capacity to exercise their foreseen roles and tasks.

Rating

- A – adequate arrangements
- C – insufficient arrangements

Coherence:

2.11. The recovery and resilience plan contains measures for the implementation of reforms and public investment projects that represent coherent actions.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

- the recovery and resilience plan includes measures that contribute to reinforcing the effects of one another;

or

- the recovery and resilience plan includes measures that are complementary to one another.

Rating

- A – to a high extent
- B – to a medium extent

C – to a low extent

▼M1 ↓

2.12. The measures referred to in Article 21c are expected to effectively contribute to energy security, the diversification of the Union's energy supply, an increase in the uptake of renewables and in energy efficiency, an increase of energy storage capacities or the necessary reduction of dependence on fossil fuels before 2030.

When assessing the measures referred to in Article 21c under this criterion, the Commission shall take into account the specific challenges and the additional funding under the Facility available to the Member State concerned. The Commission shall also take into account the following elements:

Scope

- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to effectively contribute to the improvement of energy infrastructure and facilities to meet immediate security of supply needs for gas, including liquified natural gas, or oil where the derogation under Article 21c(3), point (a), applies, notably to enable diversification of supply in the interest of the Union as a whole;
- or
- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to effectively contribute to boosting energy efficiency in buildings and critical energy infrastructure, decarbonising industry, increasing production and uptake of sustainable biomethane and of renewable or fossil-free hydrogen, and increasing the share and accelerating the deployment of renewable energy;
- or
- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to effectively contribute to addressing energy poverty and, where relevant, give adequate priority to the needs of those affected by energy poverty as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities during the coming winter seasons;
- or

- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to effectively contribute to incentivising reduction of energy demand;
- or
- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to address internal and cross-border energy transmission and distribution bottlenecks, supporting electricity storage and accelerating the integration of renewable energy sources, and supporting zero emission transport and its infrastructure, including railways;
- or
- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to effectively contribute to supporting the objectives set out in Article 21c(3), points (a) to (e), through an accelerated requalification of the workforce towards green and related digital skills, as well as support of the value chains in critical raw materials and technologies linked to the green transition;
- and
- the envisaged measures are coherent with the efforts of the Member State concerned to achieve the objectives set out in Article 21c(3), taking into account the measures included in the already adopted Council implementing decision, as well as other nationally funded and Union-funded complementary or accompanying measures to the objectives set out in Article 21c(3).

Rating

A – to a large extent

B – to a moderate extent

C – to a small extent

2.13. The measures referred to in Article 21c are expected to have a cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect.

The Commission shall take into account the following elements for the assessment under this criterion:

Scope

- the implementation at the national level of the envisaged

measures is expected to contribute to securing energy supply in the Union as a whole, including by addressing challenges identified in the Commission's most recent needs assessment, in line with the objectives set out in Article 21c(3), taking into account the financial contribution available to the Member State concerned and its geographical position;

or

- the implementation of the envisaged measures is expected to contribute to reducing dependency on fossil fuels and to reducing energy demand.

Rating

A – to a large extent

B – to a moderate extent

C – to a small extent

▼B↓

3. Determination of the financial contribution

In accordance with Article 20, the Commission proposal shall determine the financial contribution taking into account the importance and coherence of the recovery and resilience plan proposed by the Member State concerned, as assessed under the criteria set out in Article 19(3). For that purpose, it shall apply the following criteria:

- (a) where the recovery and resilience plan complies satisfactorily with the criteria set out in Article 19(3), and the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan is equal to, or higher than, the maximum financial contribution calculated for that Member State in accordance with Article 11, the financial contribution allocated to the Member State concerned shall be equal to the total amount of the maximum financial contribution calculated for that Member State in accordance with Article 11;
- (b) where the recovery and resilience plan complies satisfactorily with the criteria set out in Article 19(3), and the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan is lower than the maximum financial contribution calculated for that Member State in accordance

with Article 11, the financial contribution allocated to the Member State shall be equal to the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan;

- (c) where the recovery and resilience plan does not comply satisfactorily with the criteria set out in Article 19(3), no financial contribution shall be allocated to the Member State concerned.

▼C1 ●

For the purpose of the implementation of this paragraph, the following formulae shall apply:

- for (a) above: If $C_i \geq MFC_i$ the Member State i receives MFC_i
- for (b) above: If $C_i < MFC_i$ the Member State i receives C_i

where:

- i refers to the Member State concerned
- MFC is the maximum financial contribution for the Member State concerned
- C is the amount of the estimated total costs of the recovery and resilience plan.

▼B ↓

As a result of the assessment process, and taking into account the ratings:

The recovery and resilience plan complies satisfactorily with the assessment criteria:

If the final ratings for the criteria under point 2 include scores with:

▼M1 ↓

- an A for criteria 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.12

▼B ↓

and for the other criteria:

- all As,
- or
- no majority of Bs over As and no Cs.

The recovery and resilience plan does not comply satisfactorily with the assessment criteria:

If the final ratings for the criteria under point 2 include scores with:

▼M1 ●

— not an A in criteria 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.12

▼B ●

and for the other criteria:

— a majority of Bs over As,

or

— at least one C.

ANNEX VI

Methodology for climate tracking

Dimensions and codes for the types of intervention for the Facility

	INTERVENTION FIELD	Coefficient for the calculation of support to climate change objectives	Coefficient for the calculation of support to environmental objectives
001	Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in micro enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities	0 %	0 %
002	Investment in fixed	0 %	0 %

	assets, including research infrastructure, in small and medium-sized enterprises (including private research centres) directly linked to research and innovation activities		
002 bis1	Investment in fixed assets in large, including research infrastructure, enterprises ⁽¹⁾ directly linked to research and innovation activities	0 %	0 %
003	Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities	0 %	0 %
004	Investment in intangible assets in micro enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities	0 %	0 %
005	Investment in intangible assets in SMEs (including private research centres) directly linked to research	0 %	0 %

	and innovation activities		
005bis1	Investment in intangible assets in large enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities	0 %	0 %
006	Investment in intangible assets in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities	0 %	0 %
007	Research and innovation activities in micro enterprises including networking (industrial research, experimental development, feasibility studies)	0 %	0 %
008	Research and innovation activities in SMEs, including networking	0 %	0 %
008bis1	Research and innovation activities in large enterprises, including networking	0 %	0 %
009	Research and innovation activities in public research centres, higher education and	0 %	0 %

	centres of competence including networking (industrial research, experimental development, feasibility studies)		
010	Digitising SMEs (including e-commerce, e-business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B)	0 %	0 %
010bis1	Digitising large enterprises (including e-commerce, e-business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B)	0 %	0 %
010ter	Digitising SMEs or large enterprises (including e-commerce, e-business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B)	40 %	0 %

	compliant with GHG emission reduction or energy efficiency criteria ⁽²⁾		
011	Government ICT solutions, e-services, applications	0 %	0 %
011bis	Government ICT solutions, e-services, applications compliant with GHG emission reduction or energy efficiency criteria ⁽²⁾	40 %	0 %
012	IT services and applications for digital skills and digital inclusion	0 %	0 %
013	e-Health services and applications (including e-care, Internet of Things for physical activity and ambient assisted living)	0 %	0 %
014	Business infrastructure for SMEs (including industrial parks and sites)	0 %	0 %
015	SME business development and internationalisation, including productive investments	0 %	0 %
015bis	Support for large enterprises through financial	0 %	0 %

	instruments, including productive investments		
016	Skills development for smart specialisation, industrial transition, entrepreneurship and adaptability of enterprises to change	0 %	0 %
017	Advanced support services for SMEs and groups of SMEs (including management, marketing and design services)	0 %	0 %
018	Incubation, support to spin-offs and spin- outs and start-ups	0 %	0 %
019	Support for Innovation clusters including between businesses, research organisations and public authorities and business networks primarily benefiting SMEs	0 %	0 %
020	Innovation processes in SMEs (process, organisational, marketing, co- creation, user and demand driven innovation)	0 %	0 %
021	Technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises,	0 %	0 %

	research centres and higher education sector		
022	Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises focusing on the low carbon economy, resilience and adaptation to climate change	100 %	40 %
023	Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises focusing on circular economy	40 %	100 %
024	Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs and supporting measures	40 %	40 %
024bis	Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in large enterprises and supporting measures	40 %	40 %
024ter	Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs or large enterprises and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency	100 %	40 %

	criteria ⁽³⁾		
025	Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures	40 %	40 %
025bis	Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria ⁽⁴⁾	100 %	40 %
025ter	Construction of new energy efficient buildings ⁽⁵⁾	40 %	40 %
026	Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures	40 %	40 %
026bis	Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria ⁽⁶⁾	100 %	40 %

027	Support to enterprises that provide services contributing to the low carbon economy and to resilience to climate change including awareness-raising measures	100 %	40 %
028	Renewable energy: wind	100 %	40 %
029	Renewable energy: solar	100 %	40 %
030	Renewable energy: biomass ⁽⁷⁾	40 %	40 %
030bis	Renewable energy: biomass with high GHG savings ⁽⁸⁾	100 %	40 %
031	Renewable energy: marine	100 %	40 %
032	Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy)	100 %	40 %
033	Smart Energy Systems (including smart grids and ICT systems) and related storage.	100 %	40 %
034	High efficiency co-generation, district heating and cooling	40 %	40 %
034bis0	High efficiency co-generation, efficient district heating and cooling with low lifecycle emissions ⁽⁹⁾	100 %	40 %

034bis1	Replacement of coal-based heating systems by gas-based heating systems for climate mitigation purposes	0 %	0 %
034bis2	Distribution and transport of natural gas substituting coal	0 %	0 %
035	Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: floods (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches)	100 %	100 %
036	Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: fires (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches)	100 %	100 %
037	Adaptation to climate change measures and	100 %	100 %

	prevention and management of climate related risks: others, e.g. storms and drought (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches)		
038	Risk prevention and management of non-climate-related natural risks (for example earthquakes) and risks linked to human activities (for example technological accidents), including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches	0 %	100 %
039	Provision of water for human consumption (extraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water	0 %	100 %

	supply)		
039bis	Provision of water for human consumption (extraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water supply) compliant with efficiency criteria ⁽¹⁰⁾	40 %	100 %
040	Water management and water resource conservation (including river basin management, specific climate change adaptation measures, reuse, leakage reduction)	40 %	100 %
041	Waste water collection and treatment	0 %	100 %
041bis	Waste water collection and treatment compliant with energy efficiency criteria ⁽¹¹⁾	40 %	100 %
042	Household waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures	40 %	100 %
042bis	Household waste management:	0 %	100 %

	residual waste management		
044	Commercial, industrial waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures	40 %	100 %
044bis	Commercial, industrial waste management: residual and hazardous waste	0 %	100 %
045	Promoting the use of recycled materials as raw materials	0 %	100 %
045bis	Use of recycled materials as raw materials compliant with the efficiency criteria ⁽¹²⁾	100 %	100 %
046	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land	0 %	100 %
046bis	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land compliant with efficiency criteria ⁽¹³⁾	40 %	100 %
047	Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in SMEs	40 %	40 %

047bis	Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in large enterprises	40 %	40 %
048	Air quality and noise reduction measures	40 %	100 %
049	Protection, restoration and sustainable use of Natura 2000 sites.	40 %	100 %
050	Nature and biodiversity protection, natural heritage and resources, green and blue infrastructure	40 %	100 %
051	ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (backbone/backhaul network)	0 %	0 %
052	ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution point at the serving location for multi-dwelling premises)	0 %	0 %
053	ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop	0 %	0 %

	with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution point at the serving location for homes and business premises)		
054	ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the base station for advanced wireless communication)	0 %	0 %
055	ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large-scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless equipment)	0 %	0 %
055bis	ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large-scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless equipment) compliant with the carbon emission reduction and energy efficiency criteria ⁽²⁾	40 %	0 %

056	Newly built or upgraded motorways and roads - TEN-T core network ⁽¹⁴⁾	0 %	0 %
057	Newly built or upgraded motorways and roads - TEN-T comprehensive network	0 %	0 %
058	Newly built or upgraded secondary road links to TEN-T road network and nodes	0 %	0 %
059	Newly built or upgraded other national, regional and local access roads	0 %	0 %
060	Reconstructed or modernised motorways and roads - TEN-T core network	0 %	0 %
061	Reconstructed or modernised motorways and roads - TEN-T comprehensive network	0 %	0 %
062	Other reconstructed or modernised roads (motorway, national, regional or local)	0 %	0 %
063	Digitalisation of transport: road	0 %	0 %
063bis	Digitalisation of transport when	40 %	0 %

	dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction: road		
064	Newly built or upgraded railways - TEN-T core network	100 %	40 %
065	Newly built or upgraded railways - TEN-T comprehensive network	100 %	40 %
066	Other newly built or upgraded railways	40 %	40 %
066bis	Other newly built or upgraded railways - electric/zero emission ⁽¹⁵⁾	100 %	40 %
067	Reconstructed or modernised railways - TEN-T core network	100 %	40 %
068	Reconstructed or modernised railways - TEN-T comprehensive network	100 %	40 %
069	Other reconstructed or modernised railways	40 %	40 %
069bis	Other reconstructed or modernised railways - electric/zero emission ⁽¹⁵⁾	100 %	40 %
070	Digitalisation of	40 %	0 %

	transport: rail		
071	European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS)	40 %	40 %
072	Mobile rail assets	0 %	40 %
072bis	Mobile zero emission/electric powered ⁽¹⁶⁾ rail assets	100 %	40 %
073	Clean urban transport infrastructure ⁽¹⁷⁾	100 %	40 %
074	Clean urban transport rolling stock ⁽¹⁸⁾	100 %	40 %
075	Cycling infrastructure	100 %	100 %
076	Digitalisation of urban transport	0 %	0 %
076bis	Digitalisation of transport when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction: urban transport	40 %	0 %
077	Alternative fuels infrastructure ⁽¹⁹⁾	100 %	40 %
078	Multimodal transport (TEN-T)	40 %	40 %
079	Multimodal transport (not urban)	40 %	40 %
080	Seaports (TEN-T)	0 %	0 %
080bis	Seaports (TEN-T) excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil	40 %	0 %

	fuels		
081	Other seaports	0 %	0 %
081bis	Other seaports excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels	40 %	0 %
082	Inland waterways and ports (TEN-T)	0 %	0 %
082bis	Inland waterways and ports (TEN-T) excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels	40 %	0 %
083	Inland waterways and ports (regional and local)	0 %	0 %
083bis0	Inland waterways and ports (regional and local) excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels	40 %	0 %
083bis1	Security, safety and air traffic management systems, for existing airports	0 %	0 %
084	Digitising transport: other transport modes	0 %	0 %
084bis	Digitising transport when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction: other transport modes	40 %	0 %

085	Infrastructure for early childhood education and care	0 %	0 %
086	Infrastructure for primary and secondary education	0 %	0 %
087	Infrastructure for tertiary education	0 %	0 %
088	Infrastructure for vocational education and training and adult learning	0 %	0 %
089	Housing infrastructure for migrants, refugees and persons under or applying for international protection	0 %	0 %
090	Housing infrastructure (other than for migrants, refugees and persons under or applying for international protection)	0 %	0 %
091	Other social infrastructure contributing to social inclusion in the community	0 %	0 %
092	Health infrastructure	0 %	0 %
093	Health equipment	0 %	0 %
094	Health mobile assets	0 %	0 %
095	Digitalisation in health care	0 %	0 %

096	Temporary reception infrastructure for migrants, refugees and persons under or applying for international protection	0 %	0 %
097	Measures to improve access to employment	0 %	0 %
098	Measures to promote access to employment of long-term unemployed	0 %	0 %
099	Specific support for youth employment and socio-economic integration of young people	0 %	0 %
100	Support for self-employment and business start-ups	0 %	0 %
101	Support for social economy and social enterprises	0 %	0 %
102	Measures to modernise and strengthen labour market institutions and services to assess and anticipate skills needs and to ensure timely and tailor-made assistance	0 %	0 %
103	Support for labour market matching and transitions	0 %	0 %

104	Support for labour mobility	0 %	0 %
105	Measures to promote women's labour market participation and reduce gender-based segregation in the labour market	0 %	0 %
106	Measures promoting work-life balance, including access to childcare and care for dependent persons	0 %	0 %
107	Measures for a healthy and well-adapted working environment addressing health risks, including promotion of physical activity	0 %	0 %
108	Support for the development of digital skills	0 %	0 %
109	Support for adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change	0 %	0 %
110	Measures encouraging active and healthy ageing	0 %	0 %
111	Support for early childhood education and care (excluding infrastructure)	0 %	0 %
112	Support for primary	0 %	0 %

	to secondary education (excluding infrastructure)		
113	Support for tertiary education (excluding infrastructure)	0 %	0 %
114	Support for adult education (excluding infrastructure)	0 %	0 %
115	Measures to promote equal opportunities and active participation in society	0 %	0 %
116	Pathways to integration and re-entry into employment for disadvantaged people	0 %	0 %
117	Measures to improve access of marginalised groups such as the Roma to education, employment and to promote their social inclusion	0 %	0 %
118	Support to the civil society working with marginalised communities such as the Roma	0 %	0 %
119	Specific actions to increase participation of third-country nationals in	0 %	0 %

	employment		
120	Measures for the social integration of third-country nationals	0 %	0 %
121	Measures to enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services	0 %	0 %
122	Measures to enhancing the delivery of family and community-based care services	0 %	0 %
123	Measures to improve the accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems (excluding infrastructure)	0 %	0 %
124	Measures to improve access to long-term care (excluding infrastructure)	0 %	0 %
125	Measures to modernise social protection systems, including promoting access to social protection	0 %	0 %
126	Promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most	0 %	0 %

	deprived and children		
127	Addressing material deprivation through food and/or material assistance to the most deprived, including accompanying measures	0 %	0 %
128	Protection, development and promotion of public tourism assets and tourism services	0 %	0 %
129	Protection, development and promotion of cultural heritage and cultural services	0 %	0 %
130	Protection, development and promotion of natural heritage and eco-tourism other than Natura 2000 sites	0 %	100 %
131	Physical regeneration and security of public spaces	0 %	0 %
131bis	Territorial development initiatives, including preparation of territorial strategies	0 %	0 %
132	Improve the capacity of programme authorities and	0 %	0 %

	bodies linked to the implementation of the Funds		
133	Enhancing cooperation with partners both within and outside the Member State	0 %	0 %
134	Cross-financing under the ERDF (support to ESF-type actions necessary for the implementation of the ERDF part of the operation and directly linked to it)	0 %	0 %
135	Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders to implement territorial cooperation projects and initiatives in a cross-border, transnational, maritime and inter-regional context	0 %	0 %
135 bis	Interreg: border crossing management and mobility and migration management	0 %	0 %
136	Outermost regions: compensation of any additional costs due to accessibility deficit and territorial fragmentation	0 %	0 %

137	Outermost regions: specific action to compensate additional costs due to size market factors	0 %	0 %
138	Outermost regions: support to compensate additional costs due to climate conditions and relief difficulties	40 %	40 %
139	Outermost regions: airports	0 %	0 %
140	Information and communication	0 %	0 %
141	Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	0 %	0 %
142	Evaluation and studies, data collection	0 %	0 %
143	Reinforcement of the capacity of Member State authorities, beneficiaries and relevant partners	0 %	0 %
01	Contributing to green skills and jobs and the green economy	100 %	
<p>(¹)</p> <p>Large enterprises are all enterprises other than SMEs, including small mid-cap companies.</p> <p>(²)</p> <p>If the objective of the measure is that the activity has to</p>			

process or collect data to enable GHG emission reductions that result in demonstrated substantial life-cycle GHG emissions savings. If the objective of the measure requires data centres to comply with “European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency”.

(³)

(a) If the objective of the measure is to achieve, on average, at least a medium-depth level renovation as defined in Commission Recommendation on Building Renovation (EU) 2019/786 or (b) if the objective of the measures is to achieve, on average, at least a 30 % reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions compared to the ex-ante emissions.

(⁴)

If the objective of the measure is to achieve, on average, at least a medium-depth level renovation as defined in Commission Recommendation on Building Renovation (EU) 2019/786. The renovation of buildings is also meant to include infrastructure in the sense of intervention fields 85 to 92.

(⁵)

If the objective of the measures concerns the construction of new buildings with a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20 % lower than the NZEB requirement (nearly zero-energy building, national directives). The construction of new energy efficient buildings is also meant to include infrastructure in the sense of intervention fields 85 to 92.

(⁶)

If the objective of the measure is (a) to achieve, on average, at least a medium-depth level renovation as defined in Commission Recommendation on Building Renovation (EU) 2019/786 or (b) to achieve, on average, at least a 30 % reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions compared to the ex-ante emissions. The renovation of buildings is also meant to include infrastructure in the sense of intervention fields 85 to 92.

(⁷)

If the objective of the measure relates to the production

of electricity or heat from biomass in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

(⁸)

If the objective of the measure relates to the production of electricity or heat from biomass in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001; and if the objective of the measure is to achieve at least 80 % GHG emission savings at the facility from the use of biomass in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001. If the objective of the measure relates to the production of biofuel from biomass (excluding food and feed crops), in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001; and if the objective of the measure is to achieve at least 65 % GHG emission savings at the facility from the use of biomass for this purpose in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex V to Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

(⁹)

In case of high-efficiency cogeneration, if the objective of the measure is to achieve life cycle emissions that are lower than 100gCO₂e/kWh or heat/cool produced from waste heat. In case of district heating/cooling, if the associated infrastructure follows the Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1) or the existing infrastructure is refurbished to meet the definition of the efficient district heating and cooling, or the project is an advanced pilot system (control and energy management systems, Internet of Things) or leads to a lower temperature regime in the district heating and cooling system.

(¹⁰)

If the objective of the measure is for the constructed system to have an average energy consumption of $\leq 0,5$

kWh or an Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) of $\leq 1,5$, and for the renovation activity to decrease the average energy consumption by more than 20 % or decrease leakage by more than 20 %.

(¹¹)

If the objective of the measure for the constructed front-to-end waste water system to have net zero energy use or for the renewal of the front-to-end waste water system to lead to a decreased average energy use by at least 10 % (solely by energy efficiency measures and not by material changes or changes in load).

(¹²)

If the objective of the measure is to convert at least 50 %, in terms of weight, of the processed separately collected non-hazardous waste into secondary raw materials.

(¹³)

If the objective of the measure is to turn industrial sites and contaminated land into a natural carbon sink.

(¹⁴)

For intervention fields 56 to 62, intervention fields 73, 74 and 77 can be used for elements of the measures that relate to interventions in alternative fuels, including EV charging, or public transport.

(¹⁵)

If the objective of the measure relates to electrified trackside and associated subsystems or if there is a plan for electrification or it will be fit for use by zero tailpipe emission trains within 10 years.

(¹⁶)

Also applies to bi-mode trains.

(¹⁷)

Clean urban transport infrastructure refers to infrastructure that enables the operation of zero-emission rolling stock.

(¹⁸)

Clean urban transport rolling stock refers to zero-

emission rolling stock.

⁽¹⁹⁾

If the objective of the measure is in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

ANNEX VII

Methodology for digital tagging under the Facility

Methodology for digital tagging:

Intervention table

Code	Intervention field and type of intervention ⁽¹⁾
	Intervention field 1: Connectivity DESI dimension 1: Connectivity
051	Very High-Capacity broadband network (backbone/backhaul)
052	Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution location for multi-dwelling premises)
053	Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution location for homes and business premises)
054	Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the base station communication) ⁽³⁾
054bis	5G network coverage, including uninterrupted provision of transport paths; Gigabit connectivity (networks offering at least 100 Mbps for socio-economic drivers, such as schools, transport hubs)

	public services
054ter	Mobile data connectivity with wide territorial coverage
	Intervention field 2: Digital-related investment in R&D DESI: “The EU ICT Sector and its R&D Performance”
009bis	Investment in digital-related R&I activities (including experimental industrial research, experimental development, feasibility studies, fixed or intangible assets for digital related R&I activities)
	Intervention field 3: Human Capital DESI dimension 2: Human Capital
012	IT services and applications for digital skills and digital inclusion
016	Skills development for smart specialisation, industrial transition and adaptability of enterprises to change
108	Support for the development of digital skills ⁽⁵⁾
099	Specific support for youth employment and socio-economic inclusion of people
100	Support for self-employment and business start-ups
	Intervention field 4: e-government, digital public services ecosystems DESI dimension 5: Digital Public services
011	Government ICT solutions, e-services, applications ⁽⁶⁾
011bis	Government ICT solutions, e-services, applications compliance with energy reduction or energy efficiency criteria ⁽⁷⁾
011ter	Deployment of the European digital identity scheme for public services
013	e-Health services and applications (including e-Care, Internet of Medical Things and ambient assisted living)
095	Digitalisation in health care
063	Digitalisation of transport: road
063bis	Digitalisation of transport when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction
070	Digitalisation of transport: rail
071	European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS)
076	Digitalisation of urban transport
076bis	Digitalisation of transport when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction

	urban transport
084	Digitising transport: other transport modes
084bis	Digitising transport when dedicated in part to GHG en transport modes
033	Smart Energy Systems (including smart grids and ICT syste
011quater	Digitalisation of Justice Systems
	Intervention field 5: Digitalisation of businesses DESI dimension 4: Integration of digital technologies
010	Digitising SMEs (including e-Commerce, e-Business a processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepr B2B)
010bis	Digitising large enterprises (including e-Commerce, e-I business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, we start-ups, B2B)
010ter	Digitising SMEs or large enterprises (including e-Cor networked business processes, digital innovation h entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B) compliant with GE energy efficiency criteria ⁽⁷⁾
014	Business infrastructure for SMEs (including industrial parks
015	SME business development and internationalisation, investments ⁽⁸⁾
017	Advanced support services for SMEs and groups of SMEs marketing and design services) ⁽⁸⁾
018	Incubation, support to spin offs and spin outs and start ups (
019	Support for innovation clusters including between business and public authorities and business networks primarily bene
020	Innovation processes in SMEs (process, organisational, ma and demand driven innovation) ⁽⁸⁾
021	Technology transfer and cooperation between enterprise higher education sector ⁽⁸⁾
021bis	Support to digital content production and distribution
	Intervention field 6: Investment in digital capacities and technologies DESI dimension 4: Integration of digital technologies + ad l

055	Other types of ICT infrastructure (including resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless)
055bis	Other types of ICT infrastructure (including resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless with the carbon emission reduction and energy efficiency cr
021ter	Development of highly specialised support services a administrations and businesses (national HPC Competence AI testing and experimentation facilities, blockchain, Intern
021quater	Investment in advanced technologies such as: High-Perf Quantum computing capacities/Quantum communicatio quantum encryption); in microelectronics design, productio next generation of European data, cloud and edge ca platforms and services); virtual and augmented reality, De advanced technologies. Investment in securing the digital su
021quinquies	Development and deployment of cybersecurity technologi facilities for public and private sector users.
	Intervention field 7: Greening the digital sector
027bis	Investment in technologies, skills, infrastructures and so energy efficiency and ensure climate neutrality of data centr

(1)

The description of interventions in this table are without prejudice to co particular to ensure that interventions do not crowd out

(2)

Including submarine cables within and between Member States and bet

(3)

Including 5G and 6G networks.

(4)

Including: measures to support the digitalisation of education and training ICT infrastructure), including for vocational education and tr

(5)

This refers to digital skills at all levels and includes: highly specialised c specialists (that is technology focused programmes); training of teacher education purposes and relevant organisational capabilities. This also aimed at improving basic digital skill

(6)

Including use of advanced technologies (such as high performance co

intelligence) for public services and decision making and interoperat
infrastructures (regional, national and cross

(⁷)

If the objective of the measure is that the activity has to process or co
reductions that result in demonstrated substantial life-cycle GHG emis
measure requires data centres to comply with “European Code of Condu

(⁸)

The 40 % digital co-efficient should only be applied, where intervention
to digitalisation of business, including for instance digital p

(⁹)

Including social economy entities.

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97 of 7 July 1997 on the strengthening of the surveillance of budgetary positions and the surveillance and coordination of economic policies (OJ L 209, 2.8.1997, p. 1).

(²) Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2092 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on a general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget (OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 1).

(³) Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 of 7 July 1997 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure (OJ L 209, 2.8.1997, p. 6).

(⁴) Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32).

(⁵) Regulation (EU) 2021/1755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October 2021 establishing the Brexit Adjustment Reserve (OJ L 357, 8.10.2021, p. 1).

(⁶) Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC (OJ L 141, 5.6.2015, p. 73).

(⁷) All data in the regulation is from Eurostat; cut-off date May 2020 for historical data.

(⁸) All data in this Regulation is from Eurostat. Cut-off date 20 September 2022 for historical data used for the application of the allocation key in this annex. Fossil fuels include solid fossil fuels, manufactured gases, peat and peat products, oil shale and oil sands, oil and petroleum products (excluding biofuel portion), natural gas and non-renewable waste.