EUROPEAN
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ANNEX 1

ANNEX

to the

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

on the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility

ANNEX I – Recovery and Resilience Plans in the EU Member States

Belgium

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 5.03 billion in grants and EUR 264 million in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 0.9% of Belgium's GDP[1]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 915.2 million has been disbursed to Belgium under the RRF, comprising EUR 872.2 million in grants and EUR 43 million in loans.

Table 1: Key facts of the Belgian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	08 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 5,034 million in grants and EUR 264 million in loans (0.9% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	119 investments and 40 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	230
Fulfilled milestones and targets	0 (0% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Belgium still has EUR 4.38 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 230[2] milestones and targets included in the CID[3], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Belgium's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 145.1 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 25 January 2024. This helped launch relevant reforms like the reform of the appeal procedures of the Council of State, which aims at accelerating the deployment of renewable energy in Belgium by removing administrative bottlenecks linked to investments in renewable energy.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, devoting 50.8% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 27% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to reskilling and upskilling measures.

[1] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[2] The Commission adopted a preliminary assessment for Belgium's first payment request on 2 July 2024, in which the Commission assessed 19 milestones and targets as satisfactorily fulfilled. The corresponding payment was disbursed to Belgium on 24 September 2024, i.e. after this annual report's cut-off date.

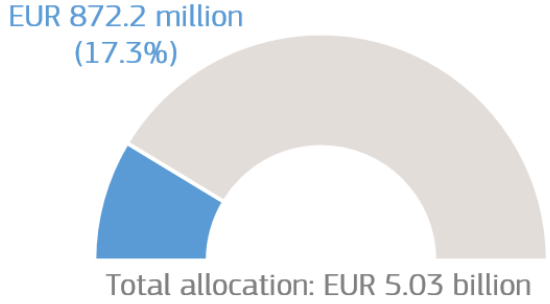
[3] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15570-2023-ADD-1/en/pdf

With a significantly delayed implementation of its RRP, Belgium was awaiting the disbursement of its first payment request.

As of 31 August 2024, the Commission had adopted a preliminary assessment of Belgium's first payment request. The corresponding disbursement will take place soon. The Commission was also assessing Belgium's second payment request.

Figures 1 and 2 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard.

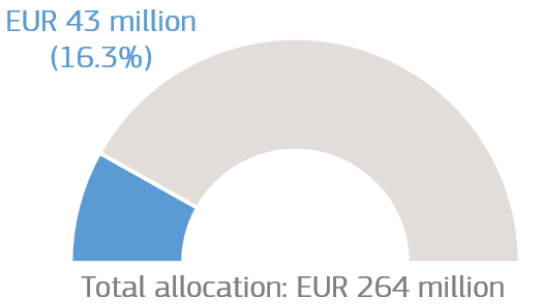
Figure 1: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 2: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Bulgaria

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 5.69 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 6.1% of Bulgaria's GDP[4]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 1.37 billion has been disbursed to Bulgaria under the RRF.

Bulgaria still has EUR 4.3 billion available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of future fulfilment of the remaining 299 milestones and targets included in the CID[5], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 2: Key facts of the Bulgarian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	4 May 2022
Scope	Revised Plan without REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 5.7 billion in grants (6.1% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	50 investments and 47 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	321
Fulfilled milestones and targets	22 (6.9% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Bulgaria is working on the elaboration of a REPowerEU chapter to be added to its RRP, to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. Once submitted, assessed, and adopted, it will contribute to ensuring the supply of affordable, secure, and sustainable energy.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 57.1% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 23.1% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to health and long-term care.

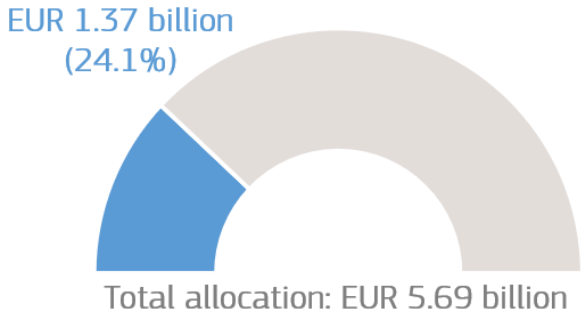
With one payment request completed, Bulgaria's implementation of its RRP is significantly delayed. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Bulgaria's payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 1.37 billion being disbursed in financial support on 16 December 2022[6]. The related 22 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments towards decarbonising the energy sector, promoting large-scale deployment of digital infrastructure, reforming the judicial system, strengthening the anti-money laundering framework, digitalising the public sector, strengthening the adequacy and coverage of the minimum income scheme.

[4] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[5] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8091-2022-ADD-1/en/pdf

[6] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

Figure 3: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

As of 31 August 2024, the Commission was working in collaboration with Bulgaria to assess its second payment request.

Figure 3 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Bulgaria

Reform:

By amending the Higher Education Act, Bulgaria introduced fee exemptions for students who sign a traineeship agreement with an employer, new programmes targeting sectors with expected labour market shortages, as well as an updated system of accreditation of higher education institutions.

Investment:

Two contracts for the development of the Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) system of the Ministry of the Interior were signed in 2022, following open and competitive tenders. The TETRA system will be used as a unified radiocommunication system to provide a communication environment for management, interaction and coordination in the Ministry of Interior as well as other government structures responsible for crisis prevention accidents, disasters and national security issues. The investment will help increase the number of subscribers of the TETRA system by 14 000 and improve the capacity and quality of services. TETRA radio coverage is expected to reach 90% for portable TETRA radio terminals and 95% for mobile TETRA radio terminals in Bulgaria.

Czechia

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 8.4 billion in grants and EUR 818 million in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 3% of Czechia's GDP[7]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 2.69 billion of grants has been disbursed to Czechia under the RRF.

Czechia still has EUR 6.5 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of future fulfilment of the remaining 276 milestones and targets included in the CID[8], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the Facility.

Table 3: Key facts of the Czech RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	8 September 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	17 October 2023
Total allocation	EUR 8.4 billion in grants and EUR 0.8 billion in loans (3% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	105 investments and 58 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	341
Fulfilled milestones and targets	65 (19.1% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Czechia's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 147.09 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 21 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms like facilitating the Renovation Wave by supporting and advising households, businesses and public sector entities in the renovation of their buildings.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 42.9% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 22.8% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to increasing the resilience of healthcare and social services, be it through building new hospitals and social care facilities, acquiring new medical equipment, strengthening cancer screening programmes or rolling out e-Health.

With two payment requests completed, Czechia's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Czechia's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 928 million being disbursed in financial support on 22 March 2023[9]. The related 37 milestones and targets

[7] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[8] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-11047-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[9] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

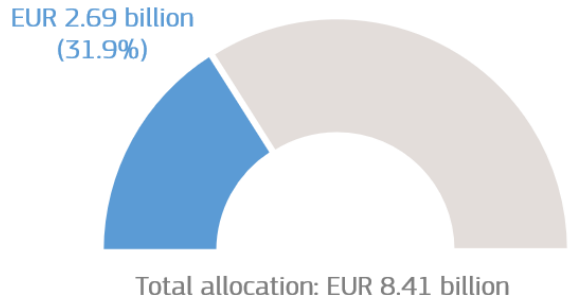
covered reforms in the areas of school curricula to promote digital literacy and digital skills, of eHealth, and of the country's audit and control system for the implementation of the RRF, as well as major investments for the reconstruction of three railway bridges and 45 safer railway level crossings, as well as digital tools for education.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission positively assessed on 19 February 2024, has led to the disbursement of EUR 702 million on 2 April 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 28 milestones and targets covering building high-capacity Internet networks, sustainable mobility and e-administration.

As of 31 August 2024, Czechia was working towards its third payment request.

Figures 4 and 5 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

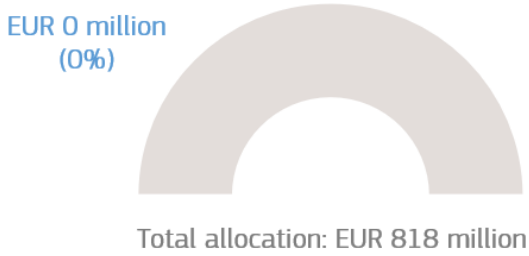
Figure 4: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 5: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Examples fulfilled milestones and targets for Czechia

Reform:

Czechia adopted a law enhancing coordination amongst internet and utility companies, through the creation of a database. Internet companies will be able to identify ongoing or planned construction sites for high-capacity networks. This will make the building of internet networks in Czechia cheaper, faster, and more efficient and thus help Czechia address its internet connectivity issues.

Investment:

To help prevent future environmental crisis, such as pest outbreaks or forest fire, the Czech plan has funded the reforestation of more than 12 000 hectares and the construction of 40 forest reservoirs for water retention. The restoration of 24 000 more hectares will be funded by 2026.

Denmark

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 1.6 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 0.4 % of Denmark's GDP[10]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 0.96 billion in grants has been disbursed to Denmark under the RRF.

Denmark still has EUR 0.67 billion available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 50 milestones and targets included in the CID[11], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 4: Key facts of the Danish RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	9 November 2023
Total allocation	EUR 1.6 billion in grants (0.4% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	37 investments and 7 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	93
Fulfilled milestones and targets	43 (46.2% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Denmark's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 39.3 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 21 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms like the simplification of administrative and permitting procedures for the roll-out of district heating projects and the deployment of wind and solar energy on land as well as the deployment of offshore wind energy and the green upskilling of the labour force.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 69% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 27% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with measures especially related to the healthcare system.

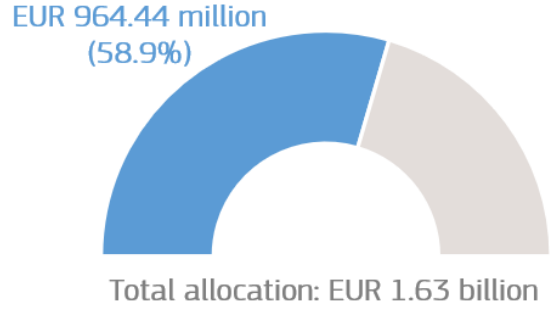
With two payment requests completed, Denmark's implementation of its RRP is well underway. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Denmark's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 301 million being disbursed in financial support on 27 April 2023[12]. The related 25 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as the green tax reform in support of the green and digital transition of businesses and a reform for a more digital health system. Several milestones and targets also concerned major investments in the

[10] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[11] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10154-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[12] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

Figure 6: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

fields of green transition of agriculture and environment, energy efficiency, clean vehicles and ferries, and research.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 29 February 2024, led to the disbursement of EUR 422 million on 22 April 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 18 milestones and targets covering several reforms in the areas of digitalisation of healthcare administration, energy efficiency, cybersecurity, healthcare, as well as research and innovation for the green transition.

As of 31 August 2024, Denmark was working towards its third payment request.

Figure 6 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples fulfilled milestones and targets for Denmark

Reform:

A new Digital Strategy has been in place since May 2022, with some aspects still being rolled out. It will deliver: (i) an improved digital public sector which will start using artificial intelligence (seven new AI projects by 2025); (ii) financial support to digitalise at least 500 SMEs and deliver more candidates for the jobs of the future; (iii) better conditions for public innovation thanks to public-private partnerships; (iv) new safe and secure solutions to store and reuse personal information; (v) a new, stronger cyber and information security strategy.

Investment:

Combustion-engine cars are a major source of pollution and CO_2 emissions. Through an increased scrapping premium, at least 19 000 additional old diesel cars have been taken off the road by 2021.

Germany

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 30.3 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 0.7% of Germany's GDP[13]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 6.25 billion has been disbursed to Germany under the RRF.

Germany still has EUR 24.05 billion available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of future fulfilment of the remaining 108 milestones and targets included in the CID[14], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 5: Key facts of the German RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	16 July 2024
Total allocation	EUR 30.3 billion in grants (0.7% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	29 investments and 17 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	144
Fulfilled milestones and targets	36 (25% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Germany's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter, to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. The chapter will contribute to ensuring the supply of affordable, secure, and sustainable energy.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 52.6% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 47.5% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to social cohesion and education.

With one payment request completed, Germany's implementation of its RRP is significantly delayed. The Commission gave a positive assessment of the payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 4 billion being disbursed in financial support on 28 December 2023[15]. The related 36 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as the completion of projects related to electro-mobility and charging infrastructure, research in hydrogen and the roll-out of hydrogen-related projects, support for microelectronics, and the digitalisation of railways, and others in the areas of promoting the digitalisation and the efficiency of public administration as well as the acceleration of the planning and approval procedures in the

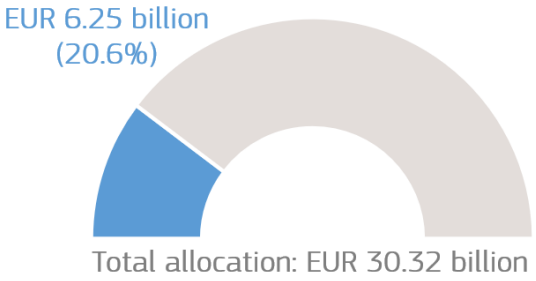
[13] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en.

[14] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-11674-2024-COR-1/en/pdf

[15] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

transport sector, the development of vaccines, and the support for childcare and apprenticeships.

Figure 7: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

As of 31 August 2024, Germany was working towards its second payment request.

Figure 7 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Germany

Reform:

Through the Online Access Act ("*Onlinezugangsgesetz*"), 70 public services have been made available online (including services linked to health insurance, pension rights and the driving licence), thereby enhancing the efficiency of public administration by digitalising public services for citizens and businesses. In total, once the reform is fully implemented, citizens will be newly able to use online 100 *Länder* services and 115 Federal services.

Investment:

The German plan contributes to the digitalisation of the railway in the context of the 'Digital Rail Germany' initiative and the 'fast track' programme to accelerate it. This initiative gathers public and private stakeholders (including the Federal Railway Authority (EBA), research and technical organizations and industry) in order to develop standardized, interoperable and modular components for the digitalisation of railway operations. The plan has funded seven pilot projects with solutions to replace old signal boxes and level crossing protection systems with new-generation digital security systems.

Estonia

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 953.2 million in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 2.5% of Estonia's GDP[16]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 0.5 billion has been disbursed to Estonia under the RRF.

Estonia still has EUR 450 million available in grants from RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 86 milestones and targets included in the CID[17], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 6: Key facts of the Estonian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	29 October 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	16 June 2023
Total allocation	EUR 953 million in grants (2.5% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	28 investments and 17 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	133
Fulfilled milestones and targets	47 (35.3% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Estonia's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 18 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 13 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms like accelerating the decarbonisation of the energy system and supporting the transition to renewable energy.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 59.5% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 24.1% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to improving the accessibility and resilience of the health system, improving the social safety net and access to social services.

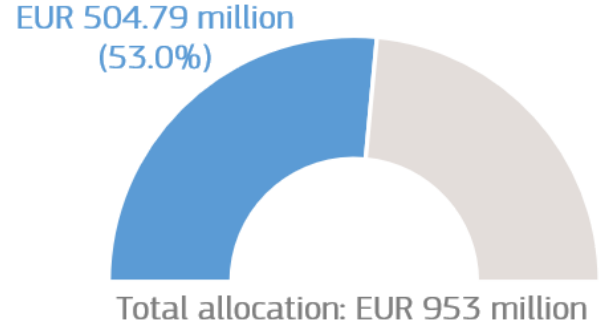
With two payment requests completed, Estonia's implementation of its RRP is well underway. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Estonia's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 0.2 billion being disbursed in financial support on 6 November 2023[18]. The related 28 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as projects related to green skills to support the green transition of enterprises, as well as the creation and development of a centre of excellence for data governance, and others in the areas of skills for the digital

[16] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[17] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12532-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[18] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

Figure 8: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

transformation of businesses, the competitiveness of enterprises in foreign markets and the provision of long-term care.

The recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 12 March 2024, led to the disbursement of EUR 100 million on 19 April 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 18 milestones and targets covering the development of proactive digital public services for individuals, investment projects on green hydrogen integrated value chains, as well as renewable energy production, supply solutions, and final consumption in different application areas, among others.

As of 31 August 2024, Estonia was working towards its third payment request.

Figure 8 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples fulfilled milestones and targets for Estonia

Reform:

As a first step of the reform, the Strategic Framework for addressing health workforce shortages has been approved in Estonia and the Decrees of the Minister of Health and Labour amending the reimbursement system for doctors and pharmacists have entered into force. When the reform will be fully implemented, it will help Estonian health system to gain resilience, especially during crises, and ensure population's access to high-quality and integrated healthcare throughout the country.

Investment:

Estonia has signed the contract for the construction of a new health centre in the city of Viljandi, consisting of a general hospital and a primary health care centre. The investment will improve the access to health care as well the provision of health and social care in Central part of Estonia.

Ireland

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 1.15 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 0.2% of Ireland's GDP[19]. As of 31 August, EUR 323.8 has been disbursed to Ireland.

Ireland still has EUR 830 million available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of fulfilment of the remaining 78 milestones and targets included in the CID[20], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 7: Key facts of the Irish RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	8 September 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 1.153 billion in grants (0.2% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	19 investments and 11 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	118
Fulfilled milestones and targets	40 (33% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Ireland's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. The chapter will contribute to ensuring the supply of affordable, secure, and sustainable energy.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 50.2% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 34.2% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to support for reskilling and upskilling of workers and social and affordable housing.

With one payment request completed, the implementation of Ireland's RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Ireland's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 323.8 billion being disbursed in financial support on 11 July 2024[21]. The related 40 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as an amended carbon tax, high-speed connectivity and ICT infrastructure for schools and investments to support upskilling and reskilling of workers.

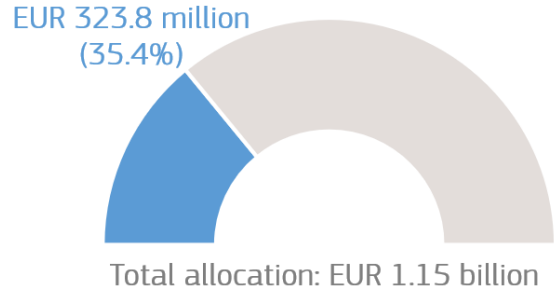
As of 31 August 2024, Ireland was working towards its second payment request.

[19] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[20] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10262-2024-INIT/en/pdf

[21] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

Figure 9: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 9 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Ireland

Reform:

Ireland has implemented an ambitious carbon tax reform through the entry into force of the legislation introducing the annual tax rate increases, which includes a long-term carbon price signal that will lead to a rate of EUR 100 per tonne of CO_2 emissions in 2030. This will help decarbonise the economy by disincentivising the use of fossil fuels and encourage the use of renewable energy by industry and society, as well as foster energy efficiency gains.

Investment:

With the deep retrofit refurbishment of the public office building Tom Johnson House and at Kilcairn, Ireland is carrying out modernisation upgrades to significantly reduce their carbon footprint and prolong their useful lifespan.

Greece

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 18.2 billion in grants and EUR 17.7 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 16.3% of Greece's GDP[22]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 17.2 billion has been disbursed to Greece under the RRF, comprising EUR 7.6 billion in grants and EUR 9.6 billion in loans.

Table 8: Key facts of the Greek RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 18.2 billion in grants and EUR 17.7 billion in loans (16.3% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	103 investments and 75 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	381
Fulfilled milestones and targets	87 (22.8% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Greece still has EUR 18.7 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 294 milestones and targets included in the CID[23], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Greece's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 158.7 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 25 January 2024. This helped launch relevant reforms, including the facilitation of production of renewable hydrogen and bio-methane, optimisation of land and sea space usage for the development of renewables, and the promotion of energy sharing, energy communities and self-consumption.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 38.1% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 22.1% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to fostering labour market activation and upskilling for employees and those unemployed.

With four payment requests completed, Greece's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Greece's first, second, and third payment requests for non-repayable support and for loans, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 3.6 billion being disbursed in financial support on 8 April 2022; EUR 3.6 billion on 19 January 2023; and EUR 3.6 billion on 28 December 2023[24].

[22] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[23] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-11858-2024-ADD-1/en/pdf

[24] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

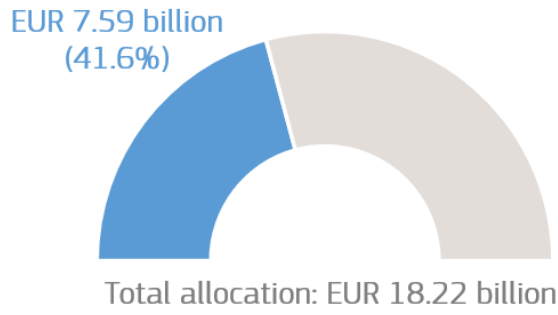
The related 86 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as those related to the Loan Facility, to make the electricity market fit for a high share of renewables, develop a modern railway network, promote a greener public bus fleet., and others in the areas of energy efficiency, waste management, labour market, taxation policy, business environment, public administration, and healthcare.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 16 July 2024, led to the disbursement of EUR 2.3 billion on 23 July 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of one target, i.e. further progress in the delivery of the Loan Facility. This measure aims to mobilise private investments in areas such as the green and digital transitions, increasing export capacity, and research, development and innovation.

As of 31 August 2024, the Commission was assessing Greece's fourth payment request for non-repayable financial support.

Figures 10 and 11 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

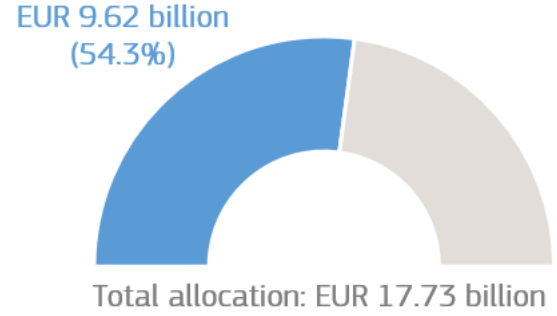
Figure 10: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 11: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Greece

Reform:

Greece completed the first phase of a reform of the public administration, by simplifying and digitalising state procedures across a number of policy areas such as justice, citizenship, health and social welfare, transportation and logistics, shipping, and tourism, along with the upgrades and functional enhancements of relevant systems necessary to support the efficient execution of the new digitalised processes.

Investment:

Greece is implementing a comprehensive strategy to increase the number of charging points for electric vehicles. To complement a previous reform that establishes a legal framework on the functioning of the electric vehicles' market, Greece has launched a programme that supports local authorities and the private sector in installing of at least 4 500 charging points with at least 300 000 kW power capacity.

Spain

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 79.85 billion in grants and EUR 83.2 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 11.2% of Spain's GDP[25]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 48.3 billion has been disbursed to Spain under the RRF, comprising EUR 47.96 billion in grants and EUR 340 million in loans.

Table 9: Key facts of the Spanish RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	17 October 2023
Total allocation	EUR 79.9 billion in grants and EUR 83.2 billion in loans (11.5% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	142 investments and 111 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	595
Fulfilled milestones and targets	181 (30.4% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Spain still has EUR 114.7 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 414 milestones and targets included in the CID[26], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the Facility.

Spain's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 1.38 billion was disbursed as pre-financing on 1 February 2024. This helped launch relevant reforms like streamlining permitting procedures for renewable energy projects.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 39.8% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 25.9% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to upskill and reskill workers.

With four payment requests completed, Spain's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Spain's first, second, and third payment requests, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 10 billion being disbursed in financial support on 27 December 2021, EUR 12 billion on 29 July 2022; and EUR 6 billion on 31 March 2023[27]. The related 121 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as reforms of tax measures contributing to the ecological

[25] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[26] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10150-2021-ADD-1-REV-2/en/pdf

[27] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

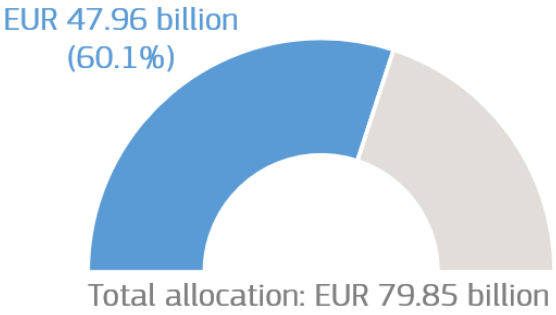
transition, and others in the areas of digitalisation, healthcare, education, taxation, labour market, and sustainability.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 19 July 2024, has led to the disbursement of EUR 9.9 billion on 26 July 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 60 out of 61 milestones and targets covering reforms in areas including the green and digital transition, smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and economic, institutional and social resilience and territorial cohesion, such as pension reform and unemployment support; and investments in areas including the digital and green transition, research, development and innovation, as well as education and vocational training. The outstanding target on business digitalisation had not been satisfactorily fulfilled. The Commission therefore activated the 'payment suspension' procedure, as envisaged in Article 24(6) of the RRF Regulation. Upon provision of evidence within the period stipulated in the provisions of the RRF Regulation, the Commission will assess the satisfactory fulfilment of the target and, if appropriate, lift the suspension of the payment.

As of 31 August 2024, Spain was working towards its fifth payment request.

Figures 12 and 13 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

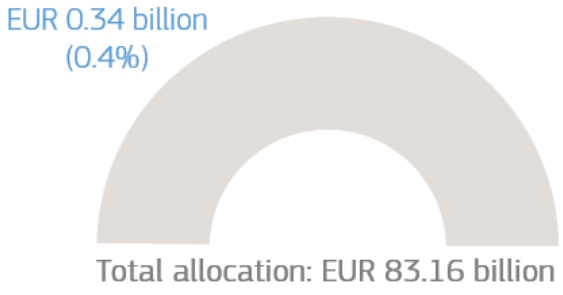
Figure 12: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 13: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Spain

Reform:

Spain adopted two laws that will simplify procedures for setting up a business, promote diversified sources of finance for business growth, enhance and facilitate the creation of a favourable framework for the creation and growth of highly innovative start-ups as well as attract foreign entrepreneurs and investors.

Investment:

Spain has advanced in investing to increase the overall provision of vocational educational training (VET), taking into account business needs and effectively responding to sectoral needs, with the accumulated creation of at least 1 667 new VET groups.

France

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 40.3 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 1.4% of France's GDP[28]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 30.9 billion have been disbursed to France under the RRF.

France still has EUR 9.4 billion available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 49 milestones and targets included in the CID[29], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 10: Key facts of the French RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	17 October 2023
Total allocation	EUR 40.3 billion in grants (1.4% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	73 investments and 24 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	181
Fulfilled milestones and targets	132 (72.9% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

France's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 564.3 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 13 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms like accelerating the deployment of renewable energy projects through streamlined permitting procedures.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 49.5% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 21.6% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to education, unemployment, or skills mismatches.

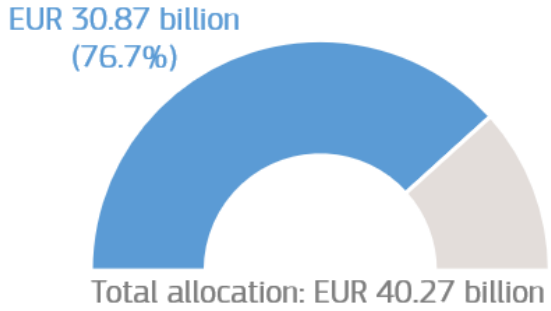
With three payment requests completed, France's implementation of its RRP is well underway. The Commission gave a positive assessment of France's first and second payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 7.4 billion being disbursed in financial support on 4 March 2022 and EUR 10.3 billion on 22 December 2023[30]. The related 93 milestones covered reforms and investments in the areas of public finance, housing, mobility, unemployment insurance, skills, and health, as well as France's audit and control system for the implementation of the RRF.

[28] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[29] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10162-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[30] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

Figure 14: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 30 May 2024, led to the disbursement of EUR 7.5 billion on 5 June 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 39 milestones and targets, among which REPowerEU measures, including reforms related to the acceleration of renewable energy production, the implementation of the Research Programming Law and the setting up of the Secretariat General for Ecological Planning. The payment request also covers investments in the energy renovation of public and private buildings, the decarbonisation of industry, improving connectivity, supporting railways and the electrification of harbour docks.

As of 31 August 2024, France was working towards its fourth payment request.

Figure 14 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for France

Reform:

France adopted the Law on the acceleration of renewable energy production, which aims to speed-up the uptake of renewable energy in order to achieve France's energy transition objectives. The reform defined 'acceleration zones' that are to be prioritised for renewables development, enabled the launch of public debates on the acceleration of off-shore wind planning, simplified the installation of photovoltaic panels and reinforced the development of collective self-consumption.

Investment:

France has connected over five million additional households and business premises to the high-speed broadband network, which provides high quality connections with speeds above 100 Mbps (generally exceeding 1 Gbps). This investment accelerated the deployment of Next Generation Access networks over the whole territory, and notably in areas for which private investment is difficult to attract.

Croatia

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 5.8 billion in grants and EUR 4.25 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 13.1% of Croatia's GDP[31]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 4.5 billion have been disbursed to Croatia under the RRF, comprising EUR 3.7 billion in grants and EUR 0.8 billion in loans.

Table 11: Key facts of the Croatian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	28 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 5.8 billion in grants and EUR 4.3 billion in loans (13.1% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	157 investments and 78 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	436
Fulfilled milestones and targets	157 (36.0% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Croatia still has EUR 5.6 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 279 milestones and targets included in the CID[32], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Croatia's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency from Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 585.1 million were disbursed as pre-financing on 25 January 2024, fostering the launch of the relevant reform which aims at increasing green skills and competences in the construction sector for non-EU workers.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 39% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 20% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to active labour market policies and early childhood education and care.

With five payment requests completed, Croatia's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Croatia's first, second, third, and fourth payment requests, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee, leading to EUR 700 million being disbursed in financial support on 28 June 2022; EUR 700 million on 16 December 2022; EUR 700 million on 30 November 2023; and EUR 162.5 million on 15 April 2024[33]. The related 120 milestones and targets covered reforms in areas such as public

[31] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[32] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10687-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

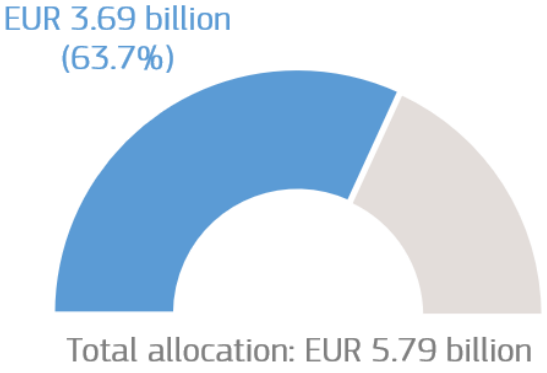
[33] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

administration, anti-corruption, fiscal, anti-money-laundering, healthcare, science and higher education, research and innovation, labour market, waste management and renewable energy sources, as well as investments in energy renovation of buildings, green and digital transition of tourism and reducing the administrative burden for businesses.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 12 July 2024, led to the disbursement of EUR 821.7 million on 19 July 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 37 milestones and targets covering measure related to digitalisation, public administration, clean transport, mobility, water and wastewater management, tourism, judiciary, education and health.

As of 31 August 2024, Croatia was working towards its sixth payment request. Figures 15 and 16 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

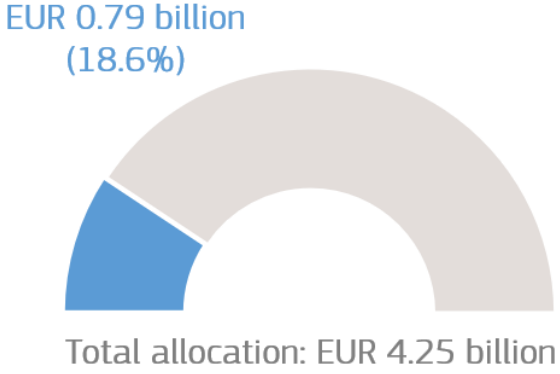
Figure 15: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 16: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Croatia

Reform:

Croatia introduced a national legal framework enabling an increased state-funding of Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) facilities across the country, as well as an equal set of standards according to which the funds-allocation is determined to ECEC providers. Importantly, the criteria take into account local financial (in)capacities, so as to increase funding in less developed areas and, ultimately, the affordability of ECEC across all the regions of the country.

Investment:

The first Logistic Distribution Centre for fruits and vegetables was constructed and operationalised in Osijek. The centre includes 3 600 tonnes of storage capacity with cooling chambers suitable for long-term storage, area for the reception of the product, cleaning, washing, sorting and packaging, as well as a juice production line which will contribute to reduction of food waste. The investment also contributes towards improving the competitiveness of the Croatian economy by enabling producers to safely store produce of highest quality for later processing into high value products, such as premium fruit juices.

Italy

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 71.8 billion in grants and EUR 122.6 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 9.3% of Italy's GDP[34]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 113.46 billion have been disbursed to Italy under the RRF, comprising EUR 44.67 billion in grants and EUR 68.79 billion in loans.

Table 12: Key facts of the Italian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 71.8 billion in grants and EUR 122.6 billion in loans (9.3% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	150 investments and 66 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	618
Fulfilled milestones and targets	231 (37.4% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Italy still has EUR 80.9 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 387 milestones and targets included in the CID[35], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Italy's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and increase the production of clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 551.2 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 25 January 2024. This helped launch relevant reforms, including to streamline permitting for renewable energy deployment, reduce environmentally harmful subsidies, facilitate the production of bio-methane, and step up the provision and uptake of the skills needed for the green transition.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 39.4% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 25.6% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to promoting the transformation of vulnerable territories into smart and sustainable areas by investing in social housing, strengthening local social services to support children and families, improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities, and investing in infrastructure for the Special Economic Zone in the South.

[34] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[35] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10160-2021-ADD-1-REV-2/en/pdf

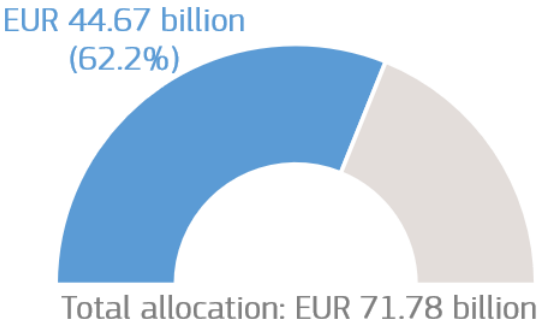
With five payment requests completed, Italy's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Italy's first, second, third and fourth payment requests, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 21 billion being disbursed in financial support on 13 April 2022; EUR 21 billion on 8 November 2022; EUR 19 billion on 9 October 2023; and EUR 16.5 billion on 28 December 2023[36]. The related 178 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments in the areas of justice, public administration, tax administration, education, active labour market policies, social policies, digital and tourist sectors as well as urban regeneration, simplification of legislation in sectors like waste, water and rail transport.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 26 July 2024, led to the disbursement of EUR 11 billion on 5 August 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 53 milestones and targets covering, among others, reforms in the areas of competition law, public procurement, waste management, justice (including digitalisation), education as well as investments in the area of digitalisation of local public administration, sustainable mobility, energy efficiency of buildings, agriculture, waste and water management, research and health.

As of 31 August 2024, the Commission was working in collaboration with Italy to assess its sixth payment request.

Figures 17 and 18 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

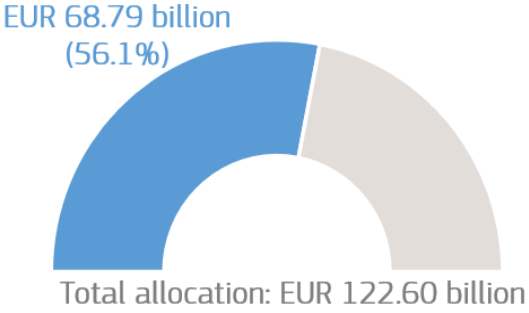
Figure 17: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 18: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

[36] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Italy

Reform:

Secondary legislation was adopted in 2022, 2023, and 2024 to implement a set of reforms touching on, among others, the reorganisation of the school system, the orientation system, the recruitment and career of teachers, the vocational oriented tertiary education. The comprehensive set of reforms aims to boost educational outcomes, including basic and more advanced skills, realign school curricula with the job market needs and improve employability prospects of students.

Investment:

6 678 new public administrations have adopted the "*PagoPA*" digital payment solution and 10 675 public administrations have joined and provided services through the app "IO" platform (i.e. an additional channel of interaction with the public administration). The more effective use of information by the public administration, the migration to the cloud, the implementation of interoperability, and improvements to usability will altogether simplify citizens and business' interaction with the public administration.

Cyprus

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 1.02 billion in grants and EUR 0.2 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 4.1% of Cyprus' GDP[37]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 262.7 million have been disbursed to Cyprus under the RRF, comprising EUR 236.7 million in grants and EUR 26 million in loans.

Table 13: Key facts of the Cypriot RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	28 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 1,020 million in grants and EUR 200 million in loans (4.1% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	75 investments and 61 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	282
Fulfilled milestones and targets	14 (5% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Cyprus still has EUR 957.3 million available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 268 milestones and targets included in the CID[38], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Cyprus' RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 20.9 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 25 January 2024. This helped launch relevant reforms like a regulatory framework for the connection of electric vehicles recharging points.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 45.1% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 24.6% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to health care.

With one payment request completed, Cyprus' implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Cyprus' payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 85 million being disbursed in financial support on 2 December 2022[39]. The related 14 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as a National E-Skills Action Plan, and others in the areas of energy efficiency, circular economy, anti-corruption, transparency, financial sector, public administration, and digital skills.

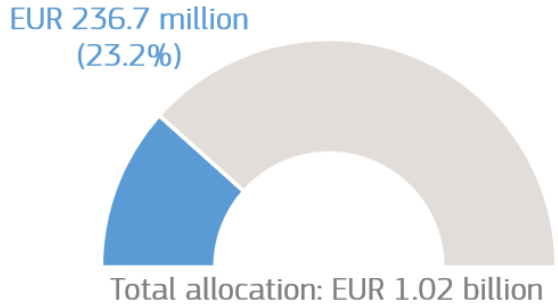
[37] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[38] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10686-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[39] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

As of 31 August 2024, the Commission was working in collaboration with Cyprus to assess its second and third payment request.

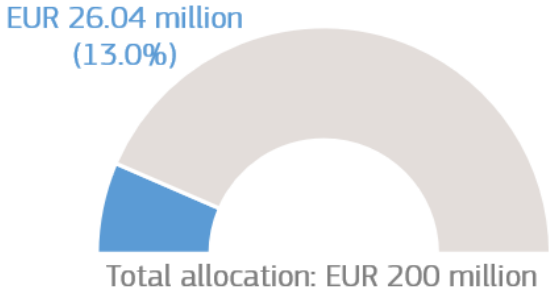
Figure 19: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 20: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figures 19 and 20 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Cyprus

Reform:

Cyprus implemented an action plan to address the remaining stock of legacy non-performing loans and adopted a package of three amending laws regarding credit acquiring companies and servicers. This improves the working environment for non-performing loans management, while Cyprus is simultaneously continuing its efforts to improve the asset quality of banks.

Investment:

Cyprus has published the first set of calls for proposals to support local authorities in implementing energy renovations in households and improve their energy performance. This includes a support scheme for addressing energy poverty in households with vulnerable electricity consumers, including people with disabilities.

Latvia

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 1.97 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 4.9% of Latvia's GDP[40]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 801 million have been disbursed to Latvia under the RRF.

Latvia still has EUR 1.17 billion available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 177 milestones and targets included in the CID[41], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 14: Key facts of the Latvian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 1969 million in grants (4.9% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	63 investments and 25 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	229
Fulfilled milestones and targets	52 (23% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Latvia's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 26.9 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 25 January 2024. This helped launch relevant reforms like the introduction of a regulatory framework for energy communities, currently underway.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, devoting 41.5% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 23% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to healthcare, education and skills.

With two payment requests completed, Latvia's implementation of its RRP is well underway. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Latvia's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 201 million being disbursed in financial support on 7 October 2022[42]. The related nine milestones covered reforms and investments in the areas of the minimum income support system, broadband infrastructure, educational institutions' infrastructure and remote learning, and others in the areas of public procurement, the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as the construction of low-rent dwellings.

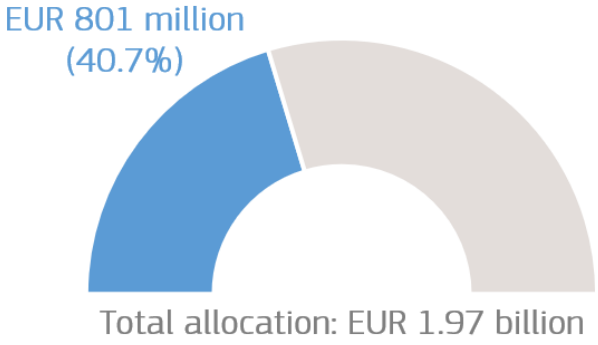
[40] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[41] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10157-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[42] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 16 May 2024, led to the disbursement of EUR 335.7 million on 27 May 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 40 milestones and 3 targets covering reforms and investment in the areas of higher education, digitalisation, healthcare, affordable housing, energy efficiency, clean mobility, customs and tax compliance. This payment request of EUR 336 million in financial support brings the funds paid out to Latvia under the Recovery and Resilience Facility to EUR 801 million, which correspond to 41% of all the funds in the Latvia's plan.

Figure 21: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

As of 31 August 2024, Latvia was working towards its third payment request.

Figure 21 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Latvia

Reform:

Latvia has reformed its higher education systems, focusing on governance, accreditation mechanisms, and funding principles. The reform is an important step to address skills shortages that hinder productivity, labour supply, and the green and digital transition in Latvia.

Investment:

Latvia is upgrading 10 hospitals with new equipment and infrastructure, including by adding a linear accelerator for *Liepāja* hospital to provide a better care for oncology patients. This enhances accuracy, precision, and speed of the equipment, improving and expanding the range of external beam radiation treatment, and reducing treatment times from up to 30 minutes to under two. This reduces the risk of infection for patients during the procedure and helps protect surrounding healthy tissue and critical organs.

Lithuania

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 2.30 billion in grants and EUR 1.55 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 5.4% of Lithuania's GDP[43]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 1.36 billion have been disbursed to Lithuania under the RRF, comprising EUR 886 million in grants and EUR 470.3 million in loans.

Table 15: Key facts of the Lithuanian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	28 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	9 November 2023
Total allocation	EUR 2,298 million in grants and EUR 1,552 million in loans (5.4% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	10 investments and 31 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	218
Fulfilled milestones and targets	37 (16.9% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Lithuania still has EUR 2.49 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 180 milestones and targets included in the CID[44], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Lithuania's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 149.4 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 28 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms and investments, like facilitating the issuance of permits for renewable energy development, which is currently underway.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, devoting 37.3% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 23.3% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to healthcare and education.

With two payment requests completed, Lithuania's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Lithuania's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 542 million being disbursed in financial support on 10 May 2023[45]. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 31 out of 33 milestones and targets covering renewable energy and digitalisation of public services, among others. The remaining 2 milestones concerning

[43] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[44] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10477-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

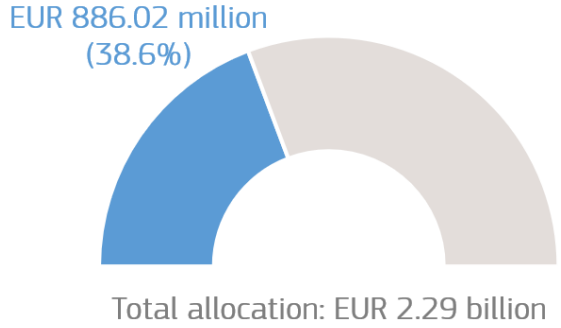
[45] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

taxation had not been satisfactorily fulfilled. The Commission therefore activated the 'payment suspension' procedure, as envisaged in Article 24(6) of the Regulation. After re-assessment on 6 May 2024, one out of the two milestones was considered as fulfilled, leading to a partial payment of EUR 14.9 million.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 21 February 2024, led to the disbursement of EUR 360 million on 27 March 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 5 milestones covering social care, the green transition, public procurement, and modernisation of its industry.

As of 31 August 2024, Lithuania was working towards its third payment request.

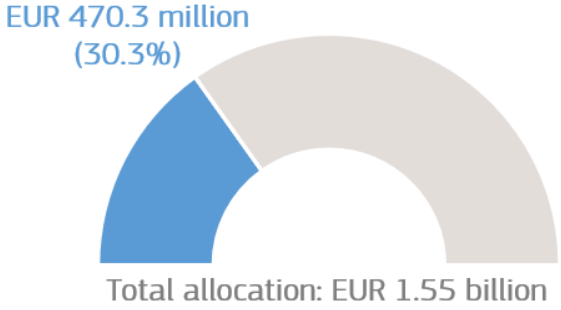
Figure 22: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 23: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figures 22 and 23 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Lithuania

Reform:

Lithuania established a single Innovation Agency by consolidating innovation promotion functions that were previously spread across several institutions. The agency functions as a one-stop-shop for businesses seeking advice and support on their innovative activities.

Investment:

As part of the RRP, Lithuania has developed an information system for publicly accessible electric vehicle recharging stations. The information system provides real-time information for each station, with the objective to create an optimal network and create favourable conditions for business and citizens to operate clean vehicles.

Luxembourg

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 83 million in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 0.1% of Luxembourg's GDP[46]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 32.37 million has been disbursed to Luxembourg under the RRF.

Luxembourg still has EUR 50.7 million available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 34 milestones and targets included in the CID[47], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 16: Key facts of the Luxembourgish RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter under assessment
Last major revision	17 January 2023
Total allocation	EUR 83 million in grants (0.1% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	12 investments and 8 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	60
Fulfilled milestones and targets	26 (43.3% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Luxembourg has submitted a REPowerEU chapter to be added to its RRP, to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. The REPowerEU chapter will contribute to ensuring the supply of affordable, secure, and sustainable energy[48].

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 68.8% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 29.6% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to affordable housing.

With one payment request completed, Luxembourg's implementation of its RRP is well underway. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Luxembourg's payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 20.2 million being disbursed in financial support on 16 June 2023[49]. The related 26 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as those related to the digitalisation of the public sector, for example with the development of the mobile application 'MyGuichet.lu', which also covers the entry into force of a legal framework setting a minimum percentage of clean vehicles in public procurement others in

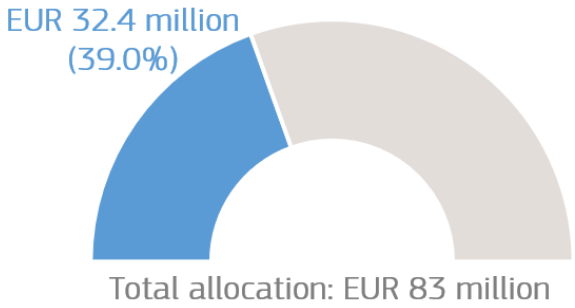
[46] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[47] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10155-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[48] The Council adopted Luxembourg's REPowerEU chapter on 23 September 2024, i.e. after this annual report's cut-off date.

[49] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

Figure 24: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

the areas of skills.

As of 31 August 2024, Luxembourg was working towards its second payment request.

Figure 24 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Luxembourg

Reform:

Luxembourg introduced a reform that goes beyond the obligations of the Clean Vehicles Directive: Minimum national procurement targets for clean vehicles (light-duty vehicles, buses and heavy-duty vehicles) must be met at a national level but these targets must also be met by each individual contracting authority and entity, when procuring light- and heavy-duty vehicles.

Investment:

Luxembourg deployed a mobile version of *MyGuichet.lu* website, a platform for interactions between citizens and businesses with the public administration. The app allows completing administrative procedures with a mobile phone. *MyGuichet* is an important contribution towards digitalisation of public administration.

Hungary

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 6.5 billion in grants and EUR 3.9 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 5.3% of Hungary's GDP[50]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 0.9 billion has been disbursed to Hungary under the RRF, comprising EUR 0.14 billion in grants and EUR 0.78 billion in loans.

Table 17: Key facts of the Hungarian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	15 December 2022
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 6.5 billion in grants and EUR 3.9 billion in loans (5.3% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	47 investments and 67 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	368
Fulfilled milestones and targets	0 (0% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Hungary still has EUR 9.5 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 368 milestones and targets included in the CID[51], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Hungary's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 919.6 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 28 December 2023 and 15 January 2024. This helped launch relevant reforms like the introduction of dynamic pricing in the retail electricity market, improving regulatory reserve markets, strengthening the role of energy communities and aggregators, incentivising the uptake of electricity storage, or increasing the number of consumers to use smart meters and harmonising the ways the connection application rules are applied by the distribution system operators.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 66.9% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 29.1% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to social inclusion, which are expected to improve access to mainstream education for disadvantaged students and for those with special needs, support for 4,500 additional early age childcare places as well as social measures dedicated to the 300 most disadvantaged settlements experiencing high levels of poverty.

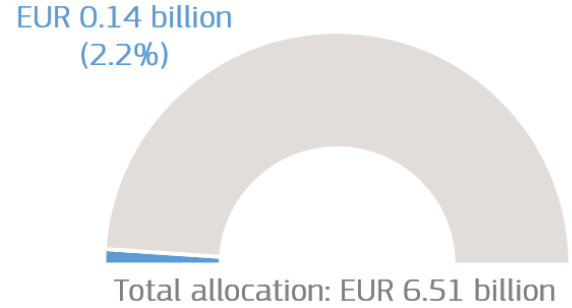
[50] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[51] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15447-2022-ADD-1/en/pdf

With a significantly delayed implementation of its RRP, Hungary was still working on the completion of its first payment request as of 31 August 2024.

Figures 25 and 26 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard.

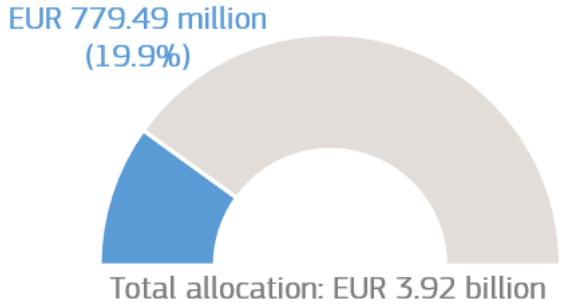
Figure 25: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 26: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Malta

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 328 million in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 1.7% of Malta's GDP[52]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 166.4 million has been disbursed to Malta under the RRF.

Malta still has EUR 161.9 million available in grants from the Recovery and Resilience Facility, which will be disbursed after the assessment of future fulfilment of the remaining 83 milestones and targets included in the CID[53], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 18: Key facts of the Maltese RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	17 October 2023
Total allocation	EUR 328 billion in grants (1.7% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	16 investments and 31 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	136
Fulfilled milestones and targets	53 (39% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Malta's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 14 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 13 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms like the reform of the permitting system for renewable energy projects.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 68.8% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 26.2% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to quality inclusive education.

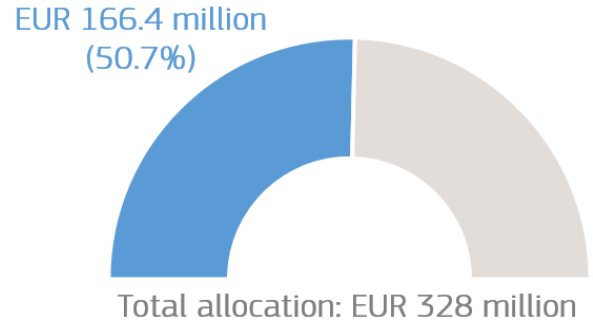
With two payment requests completed, Malta's implementation of its RRP is well underway. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Malta's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 52.3 million being disbursed in financial support on 8 March 2023[54]. The related 19 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as the adoption of a strategy to reduce waste through recycling in the construction sector, the establishment of office facilities to enable civil servants to work remotely across the country, reforms to boost industrial research and investments, a national anti-fraud and corruption strategy and reforms to digitalise the justice system.

[52] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[53] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CONSIL:ST_11941_2021_ADD_1

[54] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

Figure 27: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 26 March 2024, led to the disbursement of EUR 58.9 million on 16 May 2024. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 34 milestones and targets covering among others sustainable mobility, healthcare, training in information technology, life-long learning, inclusive education, capacity of judiciary, anti-money laundering, and corporate taxation as well as energy efficiency in private and public buildings electrification of transport, digitalisation of businesses and public administration.

As of 31 August 2024, Malta was working towards its third payment request.

Figure 27 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Malta

Reform:

Malta adopted in January 2024 a new law introducing Transfer Pricing Rules, thus becoming the last Member State to adopt such rules. This reform aims to prevent multinationals from manipulating prices and shifting profits to low or zero-tax jurisdictions to avoid paying taxes. The rules will also help ensure a level playing field for local and foreign businesses.

Investment:

Malta's RRP provides incentives for a shift to electric mobility, reducing emissions, and alleviating traffic congestion on the Maltese Islands. The EUR 50 million RRF investment includes grants of up to EUR 11 000 for new e-vehicles and EUR 1 000 for scrappage resulting in 1 200+ new e-vehicles in 2023 and 5600+ by 2025, doubling the current share of electric vehicles.

The Netherlands

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 5.4 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 0.5% of the Netherlands' GDP[55]. As of 31 August 2024, the Netherlands still had its full RRF allocation available, which will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the 132[56] milestones and targets included in the CID[57], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 19: Key facts of the Dutch RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	4 October 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	17 October 2023
Total allocation	EUR 5.441 billion in grants (0.5% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	28 investments and 22 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	132
Fulfilled milestones and targets	0 (0% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

The Dutch RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. The chapter includes a scaled-up investment for sustainable energy and energy savings in housing and a relevant reform that will contribute to ensuring the supply of affordable, secure, and sustainable energy, by tackling grid congestion and accelerating the deployment of renewable energy.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 54.9% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 25.6% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with measures related to affordable housing, protection of the self-employed, and support for re-employment.

With a significantly delayed implementation of its RRP, the Netherlands submitted its first payment request on 24 May 2024. As of 31 August 2024, the Commission had adopted a preliminary assessment of the Netherlands' first payment request. The corresponding disbursement will take place soon.

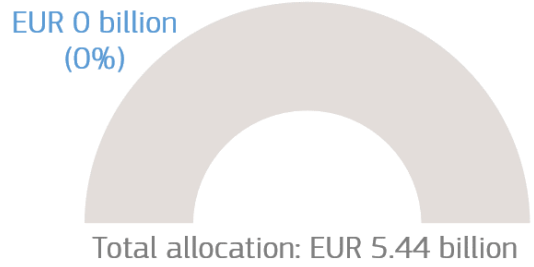
[55] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[56] The Commission adopted a preliminary assessment for the Netherlands' first payment request on 15 July 2024, in which the Commission assessed 30 milestones and targets as satisfactorily fulfilled. The corresponding payment was disbursed to the Netherlands on 24 September 2024, i.e. after this annual report's cut-off date.

[57] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12275-2022-ADD-1/en/pdf

Figure 28 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard.

Figure 28: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Austria

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 3.96 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 0.8% of Austria's GDP[58]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 1.19 billion has been disbursed to Austria under the RRF.

Austria still has EUR 2.8 billion available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 134 milestones and targets included in the CID[59], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 20: Key facts of the Austrian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	9 November 2023
Total allocation	EUR 3.96 billion in grants (0.8% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	34 investments and 29 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	178
Fulfilled milestones and targets	44 (24.7% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Austria's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 42.1 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 21 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms like streamlining permitting procedures for renewable energy projects, in particular wind farms.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 56% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 36% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to education and skills, healthcare, business environment and research and innovation.

With one payment request completed, Austria's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Austria's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 700 million being disbursed in financial support on 20 April 2023[60]. The related 44 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as the entry into force of a Renewable Expansion Law, which will accelerate the roll-out of renewable energy production, and others in the areas of public transportation, energy efficiency and digitalisation of schools.

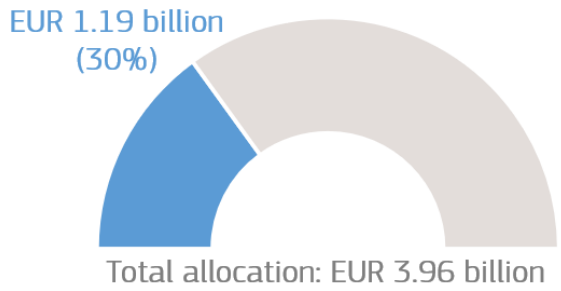
[58] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[59] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10159-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[60] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

As of 31 August 2024, Austria was working towards its second payment request.

Figure 29: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 29 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Austria

Reform:

The Renewables Expansion Law adopted in 2022 has established new framework conditions for supporting electricity generation from renewable sources. By accelerating the roll-out of clean energy production, the reform makes a key contribution to supporting Austria's green transition.

Investment:

National investment projects supporting the development of hydrogen infrastructure were launched under the IPCEI framework. By promoting integrated cross-border projects along the whole hydrogen value chain, including production, storage and applications, the investment aims at anchoring Austria's industry to the emerging European renewable hydrogen sector.

Poland

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 25.3 billion in grants and EUR 34.5 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 8% of Poland's GDP[61]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 11.39 billion has been disbursed to Poland under the RRF, comprising EUR 3.25 billion in grants and EUR 8.14 billion in loans.

Table 21: Key facts of the Polish RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	17 June 2022
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 25.3 billion in grants and EUR 34.5 billion in loans (8% of 2021 GDP)
Investments and reforms	56 investments and 55 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	314
Fulfilled milestones and targets	38 (12% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Poland still has EUR 48.4 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 276 milestones and targets included in the CID[62], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Poland's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 5.1 billion was disbursed as pre-financing on 28 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms like streamlining the permitting process for renewable energy sources and to accelerate home renovations, thereby accelerating the deployment of renewable energy and boosting energy efficiency in buildings.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 44.8% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 21.3% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to employment and skills.

With one payment request completed, Poland's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Poland's payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 6.3 billion being disbursed in financial support on 15 April 2024[63]. The related 38 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments aiming at improving the country's investment climate, the resilience and

[61] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[62] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9728-2022-ADD-1/en/pdf

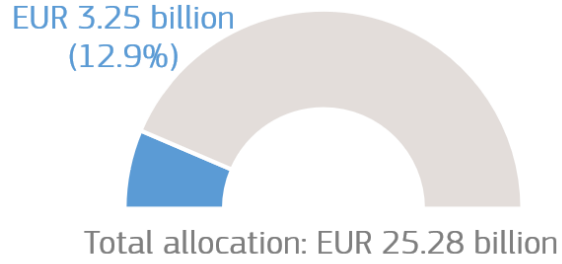
[63] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

competitiveness of the economy, agriculture, green energy, digital transformation, health and clean mobility.

As of 31 August 2024, Poland was working towards its second payment request.

Figures 30 and 31 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

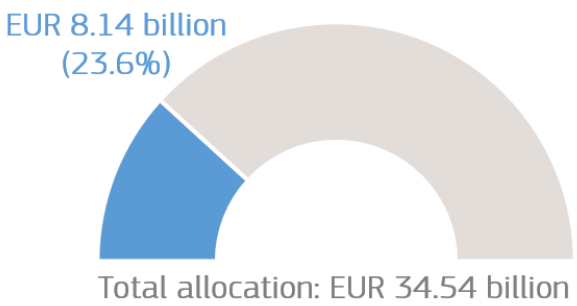
Figure 30: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 31: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Poland

Reform:

Poland introduced a reform that will strengthen important aspects of the independence of the judiciary in Poland, overall improving the country's investment climate. Following the measures taken between June 2022 and February 2024, Poland has comprehensively reformed the disciplinary regime applicable to Polish judges. In particular, the reform abolished the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court and replaced it by an independent and impartial court established by law, i.e. the Professional Liability Chamber. All judges affected by the rulings of the former Disciplinary Chamber had the right to have their case reviewed by the new Supreme Court Chamber within a clear timeframe. Now safeguards are in place so that judges no longer face a risk of disciplinary liability for the content of their judgments or for applying EU law.

Investment:

A fully functioning IT system was created, to manage the financing and creation of childcare facilities for children up to the age of three. This IT system also combines different sources of financing for childcare.

Portugal

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 16.3 billion in grants and EUR 5.9 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 8.4% of Portugal's GDP[64]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 8.49 billion has been disbursed to Portugal under the RRF, comprising EUR 6.84 billion in grants and EUR 1.65 billion in loans.

Table 22: Key facts of the Portuguese RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	17 October 2023
Total allocation	EUR 16.3 billion in grants and EUR 5.9 billion in loans (8.4% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	117 investments and 44 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	463
Fulfilled milestones and targets	105 (23% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Portugal still has EUR 13.7 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 358 milestones and targets included in the CID[65], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the Facility.

Portugal's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 171.1 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 21 December 2023. This helped the launch relevant reforms like setting up the Energy Poverty Observatory.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 41.2%[66] of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 21.1% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to social housing.

With four payment requests completed, Portugal's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Portugal's first and second payment requests, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 1.2 billion being disbursed in financial support on 9 May 2022 and EUR 1.8 billion on 8 February 2023[67]. The related 58 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as the National Strategy to Combat Poverty digital transformation of the public administration, and

[64] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[65] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10149-2021-ADD-1-REV-1/en/pdf

[66] As of 8 October 2024, i.e. after this annual report's cut-off date, when the Council adopted Portugal's update of clerical errors, the new value is 40.6%.

[67] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

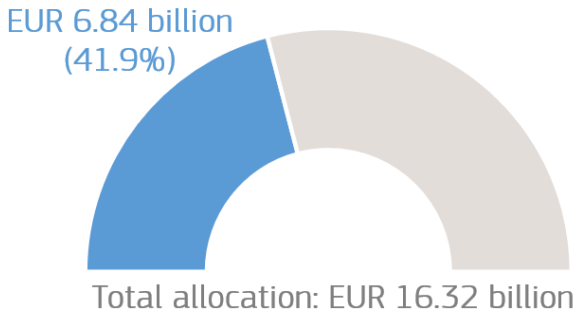
the Banco Português de Fomento. There were also reforms and investments in the areas of health, taxation, investment and innovation, qualifications and digital skills, forestry, the blue economy, renewable gases and bio-economy and waste management.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 13 December 2023, led to the disbursement of EUR 2.5 billion on 28 December 2023. The disbursement, combining the third and fourth instalments, reflected the positive assessment of 44 out of 47 milestones and targets covering among others the digitalisation of healthcare, affordable housing, the business environment, decarbonisation of transport, rural fire prevention and the justice system. The remaining target and two milestones on health sector reforms and the reform of regulated professions had not been satisfactorily fulfilled. The Commission therefore activated the 'payment suspension' procedure, as envisaged in Article 24(6) of the RRF Regulation. After re-assessment on 26 July 2024, all three milestones and targets were considered as fulfilled, leading to a lifting of the suspension and a payment of EUR 720 million.

As of 31 August 2024, the Commission was working in collaboration with Portugal to assess its fifth payment request.

Figures 32 and 33 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

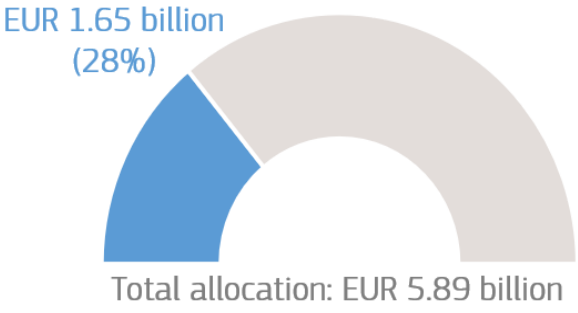
Figure 32: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 33: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Portugal

Reform:

The revised National Strategy for Green Public Procurement entered into force on 11 February 2023. The revised strategy specifies ecological criteria related to the procurement of services and products integrating sustainable bio-based materials, including through the introduction of mandatory ecological criteria.

Investment:

Portugal adopted the investment policy for *Banco Português de Fomento* (BPF) and the Government transferred a capital of EUR 250 million to BPF. The capital increase and the development of an investment policy for BPF enable the implementation of InvestEU and also introduced a set of eligibility criteria to ensure compliance with the RRF requirements and objectives.

Romania

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 13.6 billion in grants and EUR 14.9 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 8.8% of Romania's GDP[68]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 9.4 billion has been disbursed to Romania under the RRF, comprising EUR 5.8 billion in grants and EUR 3.6 billion in loans.

Table 23: Key facts of the Romanian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	29 October 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 13.6 billion in grants and EUR 14.9 billion in loans (8.8% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	111 investments and 66 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	518
Fulfilled milestones and targets	70 (13.5% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Romania still has EUR 19 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 448 milestones and targets included in the CID[69], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Romania's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 288 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 25 January 2024. This helped launch relevant reforms such as setting up the one-stop shop for renovations and deployment of renewables by prosumers.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 44.2% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 21.9% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to support for children from vulnerable families, persons with disabilities and the elderly, as well as the implementation of the Minimum Inclusion Income.

With two payment requests completed, Romania's implementation of its RRP is significantly delayed. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Romania's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 2.6 billion being disbursed in financial support on 27 October 2022[70]. The related 21 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments in the areas of

[68] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[69] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12319-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[70] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

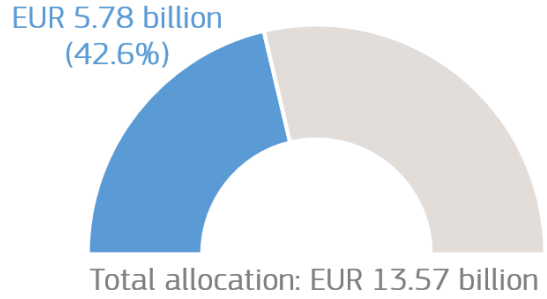
sustainable mobility, decarbonisation, audit and control, education and health, and preliminary steps in tax and pension reforms, among others.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 27 June 2023, led to the disbursement of EUR 2.8 billion on 29 September 2023. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 49 out of 51 milestones and targets covering among others the digitalisation of healthcare, affordable housing, culture, the business environment, decarbonization of transport, and rural fire prevention. The remaining two milestones concerning energy investments had not been satisfactorily fulfilled. The Commission has therefore activated the 'payment suspension' procedure, as envisaged by Article 24(6) of the RRF Regulation. Upon provision of evidence within the period stipulated in the provisions of the RRF Regulation, the Commission will assess the satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and, if appropriate, lift the suspension of the payment.

As of 31 August 2024, the Commission was working in collaboration with Romania to assess its third payment request.

Figures 34 and 35 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

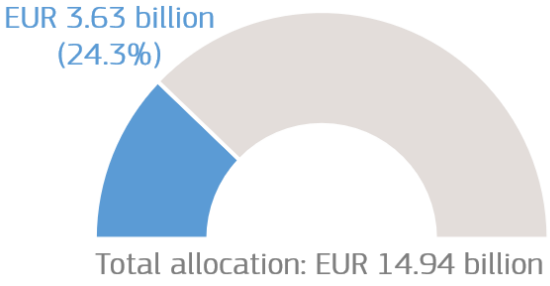
Figure 34: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 35: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Romania

Reform:

Romania adopted in June 2022 a Government Emergency Ordinance establishing a phase-out calendar for coal and lignite, thus furthering the decarbonisation of the energy sector. Coal and lignite-fired power plants should phase-out by 2032.

Investment:

Contracts were signed with public operators (i.e. municipalities) for the operationalisation of energy-efficient nurseries. The investment aims to increase access and participation in standard early-childhood education and care services, through the additional capacity of 110 new nurseries.

Slovenia

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 1.6 billion in grants and EUR 1.1 billion in loans under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 4.3% of Slovenia's GDP[71]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 841 million has been disbursed to Slovenia under the RRF, comprising EUR 530.96 million in grants and EUR 310 million in loans.

Table 24: Key facts of the Slovenian RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	28 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	17 October 2023
Total allocation	EUR 1,613 million in grants and EUR 1,072 million in loans (4.3% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	50 investments and 36 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	205
Fulfilled milestones and targets	56 (27.3% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Slovenia still has EUR 1.8 billion available in grants and loans from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the positive assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 149 milestones and targets included in the CID[72], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Slovenia's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 24.4 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 13 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms like removing regulatory barriers to the deployment of renewable energy installations.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 48.9% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 20.0% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to healthcare, pensions, and long-term care.

With two payment requests completed, Slovenia's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Slovenia's first payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 50 million being disbursed in financial support on 20 April 2023[73]. The related 12 milestones covered reforms and investments in low-power processors and semiconductor chips as well as in European

[71] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[72] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8390-2022-INIT/en/pdf

[73] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

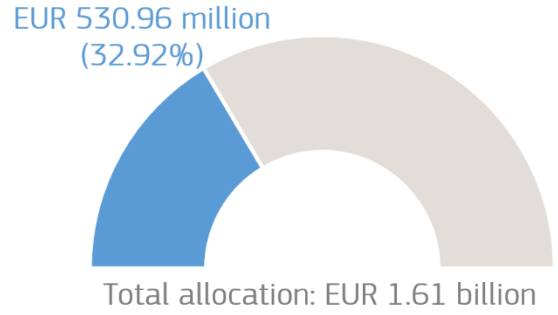
common data infrastructure and services, and others in the areas of digital transformation, business environment, long-term care and audit and control.

The most recent payment request, which the Commission assessed positively on 27 November 2023, led to the disbursement of EUR 536 million on 28 December 2023. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 44 milestones and targets covering among others the flood risk management plan, the use of renewable energy sources and the digital transformation of businesses, tourism and culture.

As of 31 August 2024, the Commission was working in collaboration with Slovenia to assess its third payment request.

Figures 36 and 37 show the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below

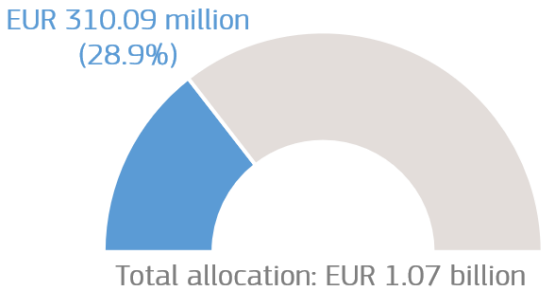
Figure 36: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 37: Total loans disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of loans disbursed so far under the RRF. Loans are repayable financial contributions. The total amount of loans given to each Member State is determined by the assessment of its loan request and cannot exceed 6.8% of its 2019 GNI.

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Slovenia

Reform:

Slovenia adopted the Act on Alternative Fuels in Transport, which makes the use of alternative fuels in transport interoperable, secure, and easily accessible. The Act sets out legally binding rules for all stakeholders in a one-stop shop, to facilitate the diversification of primarily personal transport into low-emission and zero-emission transport. The Act also covers the creation, registration and operation of recharging and supply infrastructure.

Investment:

Slovenia selected the successful projects of municipal housing funds and other affordable housing organisations, to deliver on the construction and acquisition of new dwellings as well as the reconstruction of existing dwellings, in order to provide 480 new affordable public housing units.

Slovakia

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 6.4 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 5.2% of Slovakia's GDP[74]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 2.67 billion in grants have been disbursed to Slovakia under the RRF.

Slovakia still has EUR 3.7 billion available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed upon assessment of future fulfilment of the remaining 165[75] milestones and targets included in the CID[76], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 25: Key facts of the Slovak RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	13 July 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	14 July 2023
Total allocation	EUR 6.408 billion in grants (5.2% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	64 investments and 70 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	222
Fulfilled milestones and targets	57 (25.7% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Slovakia's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 80.5 million were disbursed as pre-financing on 13 December 2023. This helped launch relevant reforms like the modernisation and digitalisation of the electricity networks.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 45.8% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 20.50% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to poor education outcomes and skills of pupils and low enrolment rate of children in pre-school facilities.

With three payment requests completed, Slovakia's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Slovakia's first and second payment requests, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 398.7 million being disbursed in financial support on 29 July 2022 and EUR 708.8 million on 22 March 2023[77]. The related 30 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as

[74] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[75] The Commission adopted a preliminary assessment for Slovakia's fourth payment request on 1 July 2024, in which the Commission assessed 15 milestones and targets as satisfactorily fulfilled.

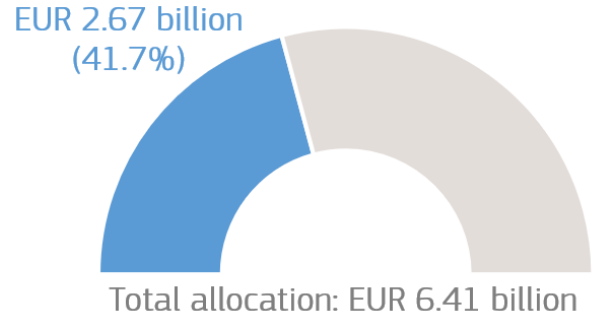
[76] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CONSIL:ST_10156_2021_ADD_1

[77] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

equipping and digitalising the police force or reorganising the judicial map, and others in the areas of digital transformation, healthcare and public administration.

The most recent payment request, which was positively assessed by the Commission on 24 November 2023, has led to the disbursement of EUR 662.3 million on 28 December 2023. The disbursement reflected the positive assessment of 27 milestones and targets covering, among others, the preparation of a strategy to guide the economy's digital transition, the launch of new calls to enhance the cooperation between academic researchers and private companies, and the improvement of the accessibility and quality of the education system, including pre-primary schools.

Figure 38: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

As of 31 August 2024, the Commission had adopted a preliminary assessment of Slovakia's fourth payment request.

Figure 38 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Slovakia

Reform:

Slovakia updated the existing legal framework for renewable energy sources and created new support mechanisms for the deployment of renewables in transport, electricity, and heating. Slovakia also introduced a long-term auctioning plan for renewable energy sources by the Ministry of Economy and adopted an auction scheme for renewable energy sources, a new support scheme for investments in repowering and a scheme for investments in flexibility assets.

Investment:

Slovakia has also achieved a target related to the creation of a network of European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIH) and Digital Innovation Hubs (DIH) to provide services to businesses to support the development of new technologies and innovation.

Finland

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 1.9 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 0.7% of Finland's GDP[78]. As of 31 August 2024, EUR 498.8 million has been disbursed to Finland under the RRF.

Finland still has EUR 1.45 billion available in grants from the RRF. This will be disbursed after the assessment of the future fulfilment of the remaining 124 milestones and targets included in the CID[79], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the RRF.

Table 26: Key facts of the Finnish RRP

Initial plan CID adoption date	29 October 2021
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	8 December 2023
Total allocation	EUR 1.9 billion in grants (0.7% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	40 investments and 19 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	144
Fulfilled milestones and targets	20 (14% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Finland's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies and produce more clean energy in the coming years. To kick-start the REPowerEU chapter's implementation, EUR 25.4 million was disbursed as pre-financing on 25 January 2024. This helped to launch relevant reforms like establishing a single review procedure and a new single national authority for processing environmental permit applications, and investments, such as in new clean technologies for energy production and use, as well as research and development activities to promote renewable energy solutions.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 52.3% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 28.9% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, especially related to improving access to health care and social services across the country.

With one payment request completed, Finland's implementation of its RRP is underway. However, timely completion requires increased efforts. The Commission gave a positive assessment of Finland's payment request, taking into account the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee. This led to EUR 202 million being disbursed in financial support on 1 March 2024[80]. The related 20 milestones and targets covered reforms and investments such as tax reforms to promote the electrification of industry and

[78] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

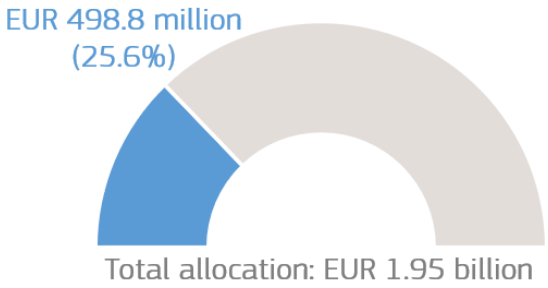
[79] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12524-2021-ADD-1/en/pdf

[80] When requested payments are disbursed, the pre-financing is cleared proportionally. The net amounts are quoted here.

encourage investment in low-carbon technologies, tax incentives to promote sustainable transport and the use of electric vehicles, improvement employment opportunities through matching continuous learning opportunities with labour market needs and key legislation in the context of the social, healthcare and rescue services reform. The milestones also included key investments in support of the green and digital transition, such as the transformation of energy infrastructure and new energy technologies and the production and use of low-emission hydrogen. Other key investments targeted the reduction of climate and environmental impacts of buildings and support precision forestry to promote climate resilient measures and environmental sustainability.

As of 31 August 2024, Finland was working towards its second payment request.

Figure 39: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Figure 39 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, whilst examples of measures with fulfilled milestones and targets are included in the box below.

Examples of fulfilled milestones and targets for Finland

Reform:

The Act on Service Centre for Continuous Learning and Employment entered into force. The Service Centre provides training and resources for the development of competences and skills that are needed in the current labour market and in the future, thereby widening Finland's continuous learning offer and creating opportunities for working-age people.

Investment:

The funding guidelines (Energy Aid Regulation) entered into force, which enabled the launch of the first competitive call for proposals for the construction of energy infrastructure. One of the beneficiaries of these investments is City of Helsinki's fully owned energy company HELEN, whose Air to Water Heat Pumps (AWHP) project aims to implement a heat pump plant which uses outside air as a heat source with 11-18 MW district heating capacity and 8MW district cooling capacity.

Sweden

The RRP paves the way for disbursing up to EUR 3.45 billion in grants under the RRF over the 2021-2026 period, representing 0.6% of Sweden's GDP[81]. As of 31 August 2024, Sweden still has its full RRF allocation available, which will be disbursed upon assessment of future fulfilment of the 57 milestones and targets included in the CID[82], ahead of the 2026 deadline established for the Facility.

Table 27: Key facts of the Swedish RRP

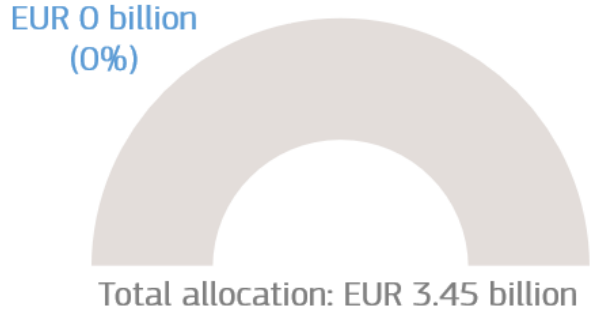
Initial plan CID adoption date	4 May 2022
Scope	Revised plan with REPowerEU chapter
Last major revision	9 November 2023
Total allocation	EUR 3.4 billion in grants (0.6% of 2023 GDP)
Investments and reforms	14 investments and 16 reforms
Total number of milestones and targets	57
Fulfilled milestones and targets	0 (0% of total)

Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

Sweden's RRP includes a REPowerEU chapter to phase out its dependency on Russian fossil fuels, diversify its energy supplies, and produce more clean energy in the coming years. The chapter will contribute to ensuring the supply of affordable, secure, and sustainable energy.

The plan has a strong focus on the green transition, dedicating 43.65% of the available funds to measures that support climate objectives and 21.2% of its total allocation to support the digital transition. It also retains a strong social dimension with social protection measures, including in particular vocational education, Swedish language training and student housing.

Figure 40: Total grants disbursed under the RRF



Note: This graph displays the amount of grants, including pre-financing, disbursed so far under the RRF. Grants are non-repayable financial contributions. The total amount of grants given to each Member State is determined by an allocation key and the total estimated cost of the respective RRP.
Source: Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

With a significantly delayed implementation of its RRP, Sweden was working towards its first payment request as of 31 August 2024.

Figure 40 shows the current state of play as reflected in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard.

[81] GDP information is based on 2023 data. Source: https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en

[82] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7772-2022-ADD-1/en/pdf