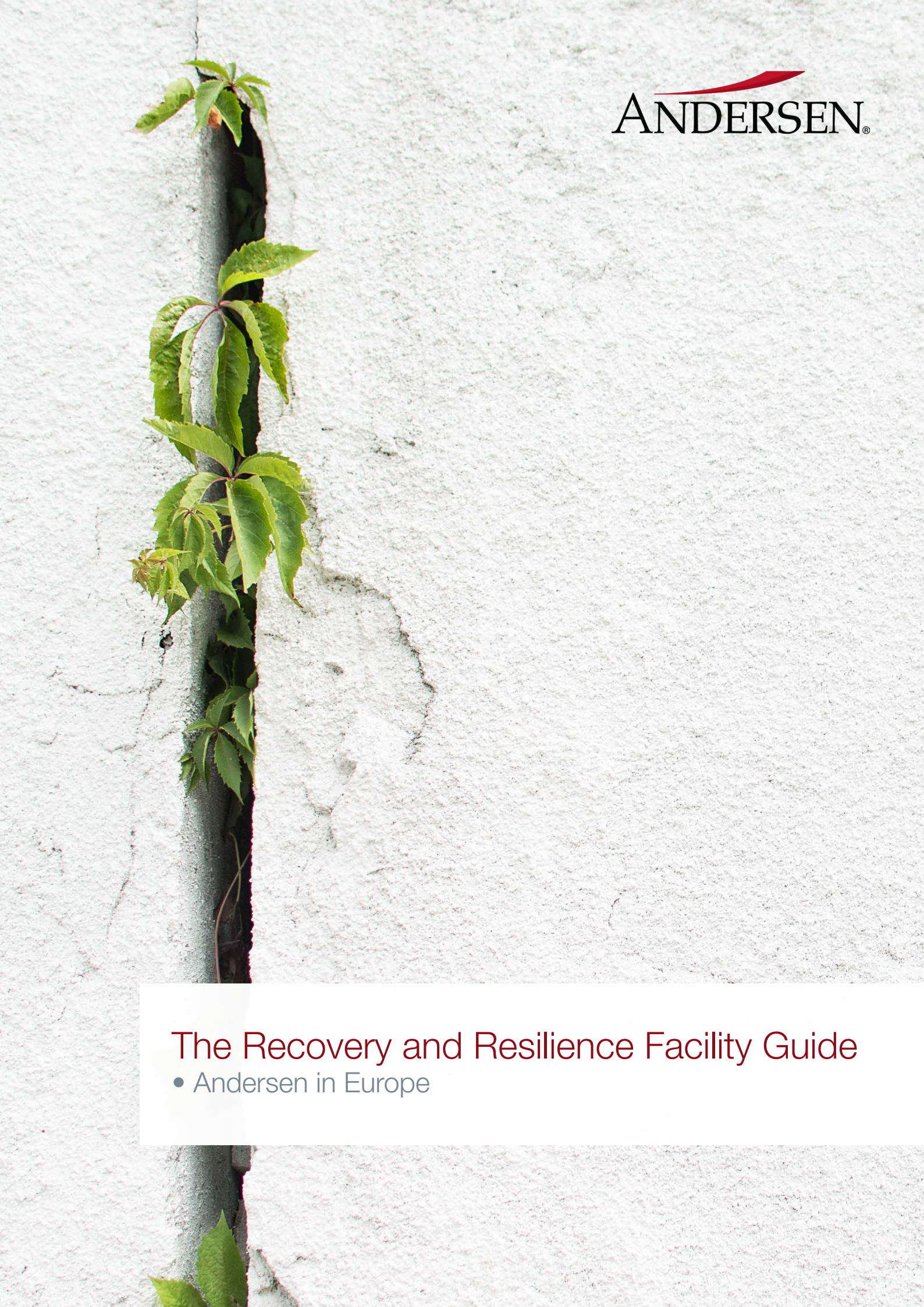

The Recovery and Resilience Facility Guide

• Andersen in Europe

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Andersen Global Chairman and Andersen CEO
Mark L. Vorsatz, Andersen (U.S.)

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We value open communication, information sharing and inclusive decision making.

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Our platform allows us to objectively serve as our client's advocate; the only advice and solutions we offer are those that are in the best interest of our client.

Stewardship
We hire the best and the brightest and we invest in our people to ensure that legacy.

Seamless
Our firm is constructed as a global firm. We share an interest in providing the highest level of client service regardless of location.

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Presentation

One of the hot topics the European Union is dealing with is the establishment and operation of a special new fund and programme, the so-called Recovery and Resilience Facility (“RRF”). In response to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, EU leaders have agreed to launch this special comprehensive package to be the largest stimulus batch ever financed through EU Budget. It is not only the biggest one, but also differs from the approach and allocation of the traditional ones in several aspects.

As you might be aware, the European Union finances various activities from its long-term budget in order to facilitate investment and cohesion throughout the Member States. Financing is provided via a wide range of different funds - largely through 5 big funds (the so-called Structural and Investment Funds) and now through RRF.

- How does the structure of these funds look like?
- What is the overall budget?
- How does the Recovery and Resilience Facility operate?
- How do our Member States allocate RRF sources?

Our mission is to serve the goals of our clients with a cross-border approach, including assistance to benefitting from the EU and National funds, state aid opportunities throughout all the Member States. Serving this mission, in the frame of this guide we intend to provide the Reader with a general overview of this special new instrument, the RRF in the complex system of the EU funds, answering the above questions. We do so in one single document, including the relevant information from 16 different Member States, enabling to get easy access to this special information.

Our European Business Incentives and Tax Credits Practice is composed of 16 different jurisdictions where we have skilled and experienced teams of tax experts and lawyers with a proven track record in delivering best-in-class and seamless service in different jurisdictions, under our one firm principle, in all matters related to Business Incentives and Tax Credits, including but not limited to:

- State aid due diligence and eligibility analysis of various project types (including but not limited to R&D, investments, employment & training, environmental and energy efficiency projects)
- Application for and management of state subsidies and tax incentives
- Assistance in the elaboration of state aid programmes
- EU state aid advisory in terms of competition law (including assistance in the notification and investigation procedures of the European Commission)

We hope and believe that with our cross-border approach we can contribute to your success.

Yours sincerely,

Károly Radnai
European Business Incentives & Tax Credits Coordinator

I. Overview of the EU funds

The system of the EU Funds

Multiannual financial frameworks (“MFF”) are adopted as EU budgets as the spending plan for this long term (currently 7 year-long) period. The long-term budget sets out the European Union’s spending priorities and limits. The current MFF runs from 2021 to 2027. Together with Next generation EU (“NGEU”), the budget helps EU economies to recover from the COVID-19 crisis.

Over three quarters of the funds are managed in partnership with national and regional authorities through a system of "shared management", largely through 5 big funds (the largest are the so-called Structural and Cohesion Funds) and now through RRF. The remaining part is managed directly by the European Commission (“Commission”).

How does the EU respond to the COVID-19 pandemic?

Structural funds provide a broad range of aid to support economic development across the EU. However, the volume, the concentration and implementation framework of the current structural funds seemed not to provide a sufficient basis for rapid and better targeted assistance. Therefore, in order to mitigate the negative socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, EU leaders have agreed to launch the temporary instrument called NextGeneration EU (“NGEU”, EUR 750,000 million). It is going to be the largest stimulus package ever financed through EU Budget. Together with the EU’s multiannual financial framework (EUR 1,074,000 million) the two comprehensive packages are worth EUR 1,824,000 million.

The package is structured around the EU’s spending priorities reflecting the following 7 key areas (also known as “headings”):

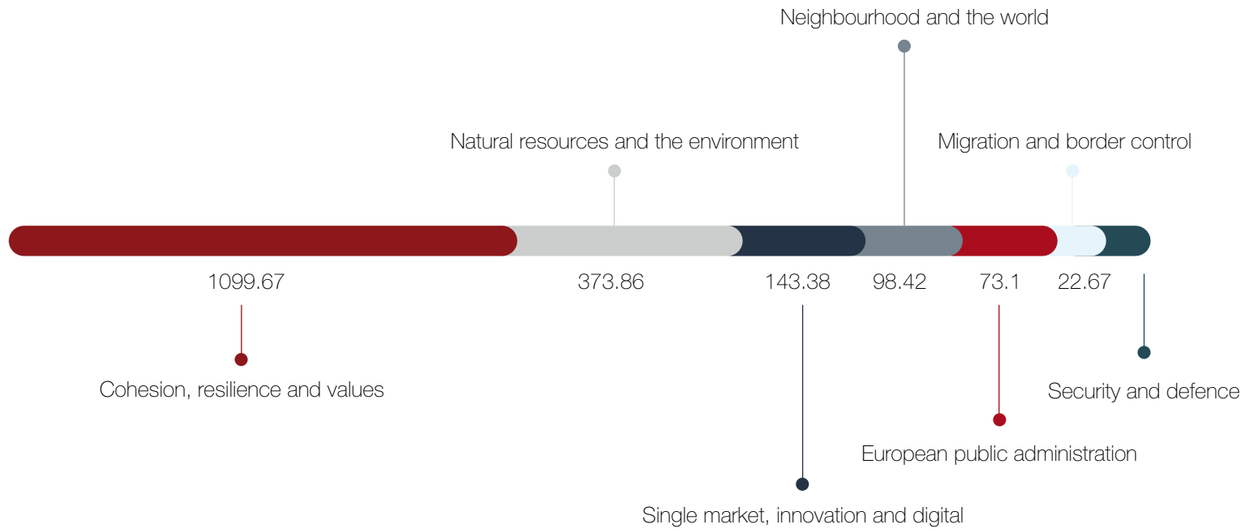
In terms of budget size, the “Cohesion, resilience and values” heading is the biggest of the seven spending areas. The “Natural resources and the environment” heading has the second biggest budget expected to be around EUR 1,099,670 million, while Single market, innovation and digital heading is the third most significant spending area with its total budget of EUR 143,380,000 million.

These 3 spending areas are financed from both the MFF and the NGEU funds while the remaining 4 headings solely from the MFF.

Breakdown of expenditures (in billion EUR, 2018 prices)

	% of MFF	MFF	NGEU	Total area
Single market, innovation and digital	14.7	132.78	10.6	143.38
Cohesion, resilience and values	34.5	377.77	721.9	1099.67
Natural resources and the environment	29.7	356.37	17.5	373.87
Migration and border control	2.7	22.67		22.67
Security and defence	2.7	22.67		22.67
Neighbourhood and the world	9.6	98.42		98.42
European public administration	6.7	73.1		73.1

EU expenditure for 2021 – 2027 (in billion EUR)



But what is the Next Generation EU?

NextGenerationEU is a temporary instrument designed to boost the recovery and to be available in the form of loans (EUR 360,000 million) and grants (EUR 390,000 million). Most of the NGEU funds are allocated to the Cohesion, resilience and values spending area, while the Natural resources and the environment and the Single market, innovation and digital headings will also receive further funding.

What is the Recovery and Resilience Facility?

In terms of volume, the most significant programme of the NGEU is the Recovery and Resilience Facility with its budget worth of EUR 672,500 million (in 2018 prices). This breaks down into grants worth a total of EUR 312,500 million and EUR 360,000 million in loans. The Recovery and Resilience Facility is a dual-tasked programme designed to support both the economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the Member States' long-term resilience by promoting the implementation of domestic economic reforms. Member States are encouraged to put forward investment and reform plans related to the following flagship areas.

- Power up: clean technologies and renewables,
- Renovate: energy efficiency of buildings,
- Recharge and refuel: sustainable transport and charging stations,
- Connect: roll-out rapid broadband services,
- Modernise: digitalisation of public administration,
- Scale-up: data cloud capacities and sustainable processors,
- Reskill and upskill: education and training to support digital skill.

What are the recovery and resilience plans?

To gain access to the RRF funds each Member States shall prepare and submit an official recovery and resilience plan ("RRF Plan") to the Commission outlining a coherent package of reforms and investment initiatives. Each RRF Plan shall include a minimum expenditure of 37% to investments and reforms supporting the climate objectives and 20% to support the digital transition. The Commission has two months to review the submitted Plans. Member States were invited to notify their plans by April 30, 2021 and are welcome to do so no later than mid-2022.

How will the funds and loans be disbursed under the RRF?

The disbursement of the funds and loans – unlike before - is performance based, as follows:

1. The Member State completes the agreed milestones and targets indicated in its recovery and resilience plan;
2. The Member State officially submits a disbursement request to the Commission;
3. The Commission assesses the request (within 2 months) and calls the Economic and Financial Committee to provide its view on the satisfactory fulfilment of the relevant milestones and targets.

This approach is new compared to typical EU funded facilities, since usually the disbursement is based on the invoices of individual projects. The disbursements are authorised based on the satisfactory fulfilment of a group of milestones and targets. Considering that only 2 disbursements are allowed in a year, the RRF Plan cannot contain more than two groups of milestones and targets per year. In case the original milestones and targets become unattainable, the Member States can submit an amended RRF plan.

What are the main differences between RRF and the traditional cohesion / structural funds?

The key differences are summarized below:

Aspect	Structural funds	RRF
Level of abstraction	Key targets are defined in so-called "operational programmes" that set out a framework for projects/investments that can be funded (without specifics). Grant applications can be submitted to calls opened based on the different operational programmes.	The RRF Plan is in itself a project for which support is requested, meaning it contains specifics (e.g. exact commitments, required resources). The funds are available for a preliminarily defined group of final beneficiaries, merely institutions of the Member States.
Disbursement	Invoice based.	Performance based. (Invoices are needed on the level of the final beneficiary – depending on the content of the individual RRF Plan.)
Control mechanism	Shared between the Commission and the Member State.	Direct and sole control of the Commission.
Timeframe	To be completed by 2030	It has to be completed by Q3 2026

Edina Dobos
Senior Manager
edina.dobos@hu.andersen.com

II. Country guide

1. How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?
2. What is the status of the RRF Plan in Austria as of August 31, 2021?
3. What are the main components of the RRF Plan?
4. When is the first payment expected to be made?

Austria

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Austria's recovery and resilience plan has a total value of EUR 4,500 million (approximately 1.1% of the country's GDP in 2019), which is above the non-repayable financial support available to Austria under the RRF Regulation of EUR 3,460 million (approximately 0.87% of the country's GDP in 2019). Austria has not requested any loans.

What is the status of the RRF Plan in Austria as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has adopted a positive assessment of Austria's recovery and resilience plan on June 21, 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Austria are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Refocusing the tax system to benefit the climate	The component aims to introduce tax reforms to incentivise green technologies, including preferential tax rates for low or zero emission products combined with targeted tax relief for companies and households in need.	Detailed information is not available.
Emission-free transport	One of the key factors in this component is to support the transition from fossil-fuel powered buses to zero-emission buses. A large-scale rollout of electric vehicles and installing charging stations are also parts of the program.	EUR 256 million
Circular economy	Under this component, the system of re-using and recycling of beverage packaging will be reformed, also financial support might be requested in order to install take-back systems in the retail sector.	EUR 170 million
Energy efficiency for homes	The component supports the process of private households replacing oil and gas heating with more sustainable heating devices.	EUR 159 million
Environmental mobility	The component aims the goal of expanding the electrified intraregional rail network.	EUR 543 million
Improved digital connectivity	The component involves the aim of reaching at least 50% of Austrian households with gigabit-capable connections supplying download and upload speed of minimum 100 Mbit/s.	EUR 891 million
Easing access to digital education	The component involves a digital development which helps school pupils to get access to computers and tablets.	EUR 172 million
Boosting future-oriented, transformative and innovative research	The component supports digital infrastructure and cross-border research collaboration to foster quantum computing.	EUR 107 million
Fairer pensions	The component involves reforms which help the recognition of early entries into working life. Abolishing early retirement pensions could minimise the risk of old age poverty. Splitting pension benefits obtained during parental leave equally between the two partners will reduce the pension gap and thus the financial gap between men and women.	Detailed information is not available.
More and better kindergarten places	The component aims to help providing additional places in high-quality early childhood care facilities, enabling both parents to work full-time.	EUR 28 million
Lifelong learning	The component provides up - and reskilling opportunities for people who have become unemployed during the crisis.	EUR 277 million
Business environment	The component involves reforms aiming to achieve supportive framework conditions for the business environment. Another goal is to make transferring business ownership within families or to third parties easier.	Detailed information is not available.
Future-oriented technologies	The component includes reforms related to investing in microelectronics and hydrogen production in projects of common European interest.	EUR 250 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

There is no exact information about the first payment towards the country.

Magda Zarsky - Director
Magda.Zarsky@steuerservice.at
G & W International
Collaborating Firm of Andersen Global

Croatia

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Croatia's RRF Plan has an estimated total cost of EUR 6,400 million from which EUR 6,300 million is covered by the RRF resources. Croatia has not requested any loans under the RRF Regulation. However, Croatia is in an incomparably more difficult economic situation, given that in the year of the pandemic, the country was affected by two devastating earthquakes in the central area. The damage from these earthquakes is currently estimated to be more than 80% of the annual state budget, or about four times more than the total financial effect of the COVID-19 crisis on the budget. All this should be taken into account in considering the overall picture of the Croatian economy and fiscal indicators, on the basis of which the RRF Plan was designed.

What is the status of the RRF Plan in Croatia as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has adopted a positive assessment of Croatia's recovery and resilience plan on July 8, 2021, and it has been formally adopted by the Council on July 28, 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Croatia are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Post-earthquake reconstruction of buildings	The initiative (component) aims to accomplish a comprehensive reconstruction of buildings which includes, in addition to energy efficiency, measures for fire and earthquake safety. It will contribute to the renovation of existing buildings, with special emphasis on the buildings of public interest. The seismic monitoring system will be reformed and modernized.	EUR 793 million
Economy	The aim of this component is to systematically integrate sustainable development, green and digital transition of the economy into concrete measures at the national and regional level. With the continuance of the implementation of the water utility sector reform, Plan will continue the financing of the infrastructure for the waste management. Investments will be made in the modernization of transport infrastructure and in safety, environmental sustainability, efficiency and competitiveness of all forms of transport. It is of special interest for Croatia to ensure the transformation of agriculture, which is important for the development of rural areas. The Plan also aims to transform the tourism sector for its sustainability and resilience.	EUR 3,431 million
Public administration, judiciary and state property	The main goal of the reforms and investments within this component is to build an impartial, independent and efficient judiciary and a modern public administration. In this regard, the accelerated digitalization of public administration will continue. The Plan aims to improve the efficiency of the justice system, the conduct of court proceedings and the electronic communication in the courts, as well as upgrade the system of prevention and suppression of corruption and create preconditions for optimizing the system of local and regional self-government units.	EUR 584 million
Education, science and research	Reforms and investments will ensure a quality education system that enables greater employability, innovation and competitiveness of individuals in the labour market. Hereafter, through the development of research excellence and strengthening innovation capacity, conditions will be created for attracting researchers to career development in Croatia, with a transparent and results-based employment and work policy at universities and research institutes.	EUR 1,001 million
Labour market and social protection	In order to develop the labour market, the Plan will contribute to ensuring the right to work, adequate salaries, pensions and social protection. The reforms will encourage employment, strengthen the framework for further increase of wages, pensions and financial aid, with an effective fight against poverty and care for the most vulnerable groups in society. The measures will increase the employment rate to 70% by 2024, improve the quality of life and strengthen social cohesion, while creating the conditions for producing at least 100,000 new jobs.	EUR 278 million
Health care	To improve the health system and health care which are the most exposed to the pandemic, national capacities will be built to implement the health reform with the main goals that are: longer life expectancy, better quality of life and reduction of health inequalities. Hereafter, the hospital system will be modernized, human resource development will be planned and the quality medical-technological equipment will be provided.	EUR 342 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

On September 28, 2021 the advance payment of EUR 818.4 million was made.

Ivna Medic - Partner
ivna.medic@kallay-partneri.hr
Kallay & Partners, Croatia
Collaborating Firm of Andersen Global

Cyprus

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

The RRF Plan of Cyprus reflects the ambitious plan of the Republic of Cyprus, for the effective utilisation of EUR 1,200 million to be allocated in the period 2021-2026, under the RRF Regulation of which EUR 200 million is loan application.

It contains targeted measures with a green and / or digital dimension, thereby, it is estimated, that around 41% of the RRF contributes to the green transition and around 23% to digital transformation.

What is the status of the RRF Plan in Cyprus as of August 31, 2021?

On July 8, 2021, the Commission has given a positive assessment to the recovery and resilience plan of Cyprus.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Cyprus are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green taxation	The component aims to introduce carbon taxation for fuels, and a levy on water and a charge on landfill waste.	Detailed information is not available.
Energy efficiency and renewables	The component aims to finance various support schemes to implement energy efficiency measures, renewable energy investments and in general, to combat energy poverty.	EUR 89 million
Energy interconnector	The component contributes to the EurAsia Interconnector project to connect Cyprus to the EU electricity network. Boosting the production of renewable energy is also among the goals of the component.	EUR 100 million
Promoting sustainable and green mobility	The component encourages a shift from private cars to public transport, cycling, walking and promoting the use of clean vehicles.	EUR 87 million
Supporting connectivity	The component aims the enhancement of access to communication infrastructure and supporting an inclusive digital transformation.	EUR 87 million
Digitisation of public services	The component includes a reform related to the building of a secured, integrated and modern digital architecture to support the transition to a combination of digital public services.	EUR 133 million
Promoting digital education and skills:	The component aims to upgrade digital infrastructure and tools in schools, also intends to provide teachers with digital training, furthermore up - and reskilling programmes for wide range of the society.	EUR 30 million
Enabling the digital health transition:	The component includes a reform related to the modernisation of the IT systems of the national healthcare, including a cross border e-health service system.	EUR 10 million
Aggressive tax planning	The component is aimed to adopt a reform to introduce a withholding tax on outbound payments made to EU-listed noncooperative and low tax jurisdictions and other measures to limit aggressive tax planning.	Detailed information is not available.
Supporting early childhood education and care	The component is designed to extend free kindergarten places from the age of four, and to invest in childcare centres. Another main goal of the component is to ensure equal opportunities for all children and fulltime labour market participation for carers.	EUR 33 million
Increasing the quality of education and training	The component includes reform measures in the teaching profession and the secondary schools' curricula. For example, it intends to establish modern vocational education and training schools in line with a graduate tracking system.	EUR 51 million
Fostering youth employment	The component aims to improve the employment of the younger generation by providing coaching and career guidance for them. Part of the goal is to develop an incentive scheme for employers to hire young people, i.e. direct grants might be requested.	EUR 17 million
Modernisation of justice and business environment	The component aims to increase the efficiency of courts and to review regulatory measures in effect for companies, in order to improve the business environment.	EUR 15 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

There is no exact information about the first payment towards the country.

Nakis Kyprinaou – Partner
nakis.kyprianou@cy.andersen.com
Andersen in Cyrpus
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Germany

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Germany's RRF Plan amounts to EUR 27,900 million (0.81% of the country's GDP in 2019) to be supported by the RRF Regulation in the amount of EUR 25,600 million in non-repayable grant. Germany did not request loans.

What is the status of the RRF Plan in Germany as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has adopted a positive assessment of Germany's Recovery and Resilience Plan on June 22, 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Germany are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Hydrogen leap	The component aims to invest in the procurement of green hydrogen to help decarbonise the German economy.	EUR 1,500 million
Support for electric cars	The component aims to support the purchase of clean electric vehicles for citizens, by giving financial support for more than 800,000 decarbonised vehicles.	EUR 2,500 million
Energy efficiency in residential buildings	The component helps the financing of large-scale renovation programme to increase the energy efficiency of residential buildings.	EUR 2,600 million
Investment in microelectronics and communication technologies	The component helps contributing to a large-scale cross-border European initiative to improve the EU's capabilities in electronics design. The ultimate goal is to deploy the next generation of low-power processors.	EUR 1,500 million
Next generation cloud infrastructures and services	The component aims to contribute to a large-scale cross-border European initiative to foster the industrial deployment of smart cloud and edge solutions that are highly innovative, highly secure and energy efficient.	EUR 800 million
Digitisation of services	The component involves a reform to enable federal and regional public services to be digitally available by 2022.	EUR 3,100 million
Joint programme at national and regional levels to tackle investment bottlenecks	The component includes reforms in order to shorten administrative planning and approval procedures. The goals of the procedures are among others standardising requirements, requesting subsidies and increasing the number of successful transfers of business interest to the next generation.	Detailed information is not available.
Childcare investment programme	The component aims to create 90,000 additional childcare places by building or renovating childcare facilities.	EUR 500 million
Support to apprentices during the crisis	The component sponsors companies that keep apprentices in employment. Direct grants might be requested by companies.	EUR 725 million
Programme to strengthen health system	The component aims to invest in modernising hospitals to improve their digital infrastructure, emergency capacities, tele-medicine, robotics, IT and cyber security.	EUR 4,600 million
Educational support for pupils	The component helps providing additional courses and mentoring, with a focus on core subjects and core competences to tackle the learning backlog created by the COVID-19 crisis.	Detailed information is not available.

When is the first payment expected to be made?

The Commission has disbursed EUR 2,250 million on August 26, 2021 in pre-financing (9% of the country's financial allocation) under the RRF.

Malte Strüber - Partner
malte.strueber@de.andersen.com
Andersen in Germany
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Greece

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Greece's RRF Plan amounts to EUR 30,500 million for which EUR 17,800 million in grants and EUR 12,700 million in loans were requested under the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

What is the status of the RRF Plan in Greece as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has adopted a positive assessment of Greece's recovery and resilience plan on June 17, 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Greece are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green transition	The component aims to support Greece's green transition by renovating more than 100,000 residences to increase their energy efficiency. Furthermore, the installation of charging points for electric vehicles will be supported, and among other measures, urban transport buses will be replaced with electric vehicles.	EUR 6,200 million
Employment, skills and social cohesion	The main avenues through which the component will pursue its objectives include labour market reform, incentives-compatible labour market policies, job creation and safety nets against unemployment. The component also includes reforms at all levels of education, integrating new skills, new methodologies, and evaluation of the system.	EUR 4,100 million
Digital transformation	The overall aim of this component is to modernise the public sector by improving its operational model. The implementation of investments is expected to accelerate the adoption of next-generation digital infrastructure for the citizens, by increasing the capabilities of the technology industry. The program also includes the deployment of 5G and fibre networks in urban and rural areas.	EUR 2,100 million
Private investment and economic & institutional transformation	The component focuses on the codification of tax legislation to increase transparency; modernise the property tax system (ENFIA) by improving property tax zones valuation; a new framework aiming to combat smuggling products subject to excise duties (tobacco, alcohol and energy); adoption of additional measures and incentives so to further increase electronic transactions; implementation of a digitalised and automatic VAT electronic refund procedure. This modernization of the public administration will be done via enhancing the legal framework for Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT).	EUR 4,000 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

The Commission has disbursed EUR 4,000 million to Greece in pre-financing on August 9, 2021, equivalent to 13% of the country's grant and loan allocation under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).

Nikos Siakantaris – Partner
nikos.siakantaris@gr.andersen.com
Andersen in Greece
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Hungary

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Hungary's share of the total financial envelope of the Recovery and Resilience Facility is EUR 16,830 million, of which EUR 7,170 million is a grant and EUR 9,660 million could be available as a loan. Hungary has requested a total of EUR 7,200 million in grants under the RRF. No funding was requested in the form of loans.

What is the status of the RRF Plan in Hungary as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has already received the official RRF Plan from Hungary, final agreement is still pending on August 31, 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Hungary are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Demography and Public Education	The component involves 5 key areas: capacity increase in nurseries, reforming public education, equal access to digital education, inclusion of digital education tools into the everyday practice in the education, improving the access to quality education.	EUR 659 million
Highly qualified, competitive workforce	The component involves 3 key areas of reforms (sectoral modernization of higher education, renewal of vocational training, strengthening the innovation ecosystem), and 6 key areas of investments (infrastructure and skills development in the higher education, institutional innovation of higher education and strengthening the adult education activities in higher education, development of the vocational training institutions, 21st century-like vocational training establishment, development of the digital materials used in vocational trainings, establishment of National Central Accredited Exam Centre, the creation and the development of complex National Laboratories.) Enterprises can submit subsidy requests in connection with the creation of National Laboratories.	EUR 803 million
Convergence municipalities	The component involves 2 investment components (including the building and the renovation of social housing, and the improvement of housing conditions, renewable energy production and use in communities) and several reforms in connection with the professional improvement of convergence municipalities (e.g., strengthening the economic culture based on local characteristics).	EUR 221 million
Water Management	The component involves a reform called the formation of the public opinion / attitude and other investments such as the construction works of main water supply systems, development of new networks and systems and other activities related to environment protection.	EUR 127 million
Sustainable green transport	The component involves reforms and investments such as the fixed track development of the Budapest agglomeration, the development of the regional transport networks, the digitization of transport.	Detailed information is not available.
Energy (green transition)	The component includes a reform related to the transformation of electricity regulation, investments such as the classic and smart network developments for transmission system operators and distributors, support for residential solar systems and electrification of heating systems in combination with solar systems. Subsidy can be requested for network developments by distribution and system operator licensees, i.e MVM Group, EON, MAVIR and other consortiums. Subsidy request can be submitted by private individuals in connection with residential investments.	EUR 750 million
Transition to a circular economy	The component includes a reform related to the domestic regulation of the transition to a circular economy and investments related to the development of the waste management infrastructure, to the development of smart, innovative and sustainable industry (the final beneficiary is expected to be a large-sized company from the market) and the strengthening of the secondary raw materials market. Subsidy request can be submitted in both areas, by waste management/ chemical recycling enterprises.	EUR 294 million

Healthcare	The component's related measures are as follows: (1) development of primary care to strengthen the role of GPs, expand services close to home and relieve the burden on specialist care, (2) Settling the wages of doctors, abolishing the gratitude money (parasolvency) (3) Supporting the digital transition in healthcare.	EUR 2,500 million
Country specific recommendations which are not related to any specific policy	The component contains reforms related to elevating the level of co-operation systems of the prosecution, the elimination of bribery in healthcare, the development of Electronic Public Procurement System (EQS), formulating measures to improve competition, the simplification of the tax system, supporting data-driven decision-making and the legislative process, strengthening the national IT asset management system to increase the efficiency of public services.	EUR 69 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

Since the approval of the Hungarian RRF Plan is still pending, it cannot be assessed. Two months following a positive answer from the Commission, 13% prepayment will be disbursed.

Edina Dobos – Senior Manager
edina.dobos@hu.andersen.com
Andersen in Hungary
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Ireland

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Ireland will receive EUR 989 million in grants under the RRF Regulation. Ireland has not requested any loans under the RRF.

What is the status of the RRF Plan in Ireland as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has adopted a positive assessment of Ireland's recovery and resilience plan on July 16, 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Ireland are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green transition	This component includes several investment areas, among others accelerating decarbonisation of the enterprise sector; enabling future electrification through targeted investment in Cork commuter rail; National Grand Challenge programme; enhanced rehabilitation of peatlands and Irish water-river basin management plan.	EUR 518 million
Social and Economic Recovery and Job Creation	The component involves several programs promoting employment and supporting higher education. The component involves compliance measures in the area of anti – money laundering and tackling aggressive tax planning.	EUR 181 million
Digital transformation	This component promotes suite of e-health projects, using 5G technologies to drive a greener, more innovative Ireland, Provision of an Online Response Option for the Census of Population, Programme to Provide Digital Infrastructure and Funding to Schools, Programme to Drive Digital Transformation of Enterprise in Ireland and Development of a Shared Government Data Centre.	EUR 291 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

There is no exact information available about the payment.

Mark Gorman - Partner
mark.gorman@ie.andersen.com
Andersen in Ireland
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Italy

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Italy has requested a total of EUR 191,500 million in support under the RRF Regulation comprising of EUR 68,900 million in grants and EUR 122,600 million in loans.

What is the status of the RRF Plan in Italy as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has adopted a positive assessment of Italy's recovery and resilience plan on June 22, 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Italy are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green revolution and ecologic transitions	The component involves four key areas, including sustainable agriculture and circular economy; energy transition and sustainable mobility; energy efficiency and building renovation; furthermore, protection of land and water resources. The investments are mainly focusing on clean, efficient production and use of energy, research and innovation, sustainable public transport, and waste and water management.	EUR 59,470 million
Infrastructure for a sustainable mobility	The component involves two key areas, namely the high-speed/capacity rail network project, furthermore, the intermodal and integrated logistics project.	EUR 25,400 million
Digital transformation	This component includes reforms in the area of digitalisation, innovation and security in the public administration; furthermore, digitalisation, innovation and competition in the productive system. Investments will concern the digital infrastructure by facilitating migration to 'cloud' systems, by creating a single portal for recruitment in public administration, by enhancing cybersecurity, and by strengthening basic skills of public employees.	EUR 40,320 million

Education and research	The component aims to improve childcare, to strengthen higher technical institutes (ITS), vocational education, and to introduce reforms in universities.	EUR 30,880 million
Inclusion and cohesion	The key areas of the component are employment policies, social infrastructure, families, communities, and special interventions for territorial cohesion.	EUR 19,810 million
Health	Regarding healthcare, the goal is to strengthen the resilience and capacity of the healthcare system in the areas of health workers, critical medical products and infrastructure. The key areas of the component are the followings: proximity networks, facilities and structural telemedicine for territorial healthcare; innovation, research; and digitalisation of the National Health Service.	EUR 15,630 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

The Commission has disbursed EUR 24,900 million to Italy in pre-financing on August 13, 2021, equivalent to 13% of the country's grant and loan allocation under the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Italy is one of the first countries receiving a pre-financing payment under the RRF.

Stefania Zanotti - Partner
stefania.zanotti@it.andersen.com
Andersen in Italy
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Luxembourg

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Luxembourg has requested a total of EUR 93 million in grants under the RRF, which does not include any loan request.

What is the status of RRF Plan in Luxembourg as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has adopted a positive assessment of Luxembourg's recovery and resilience plan on June 18, 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Luxembourg are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green transitions	The component includes several measures supporting deployment of innovative, renewable energy generation equipment, furthermore, a support scheme for electric vehicles charging points will be introduced. The plan also includes a new housing district with heat and electricity produced from renewable energy sources.	EUR 36.50 million
Digital transformation	Digital measures under this component cover research and innovation, deployment of new technologies, digitalisation of the public administration, also with territorial institutional and social cohesion. Investments are also planned in digital skills, digital connectivity, and eHealth. It includes measures aimed at improving the digital inclusion of the population and workers, as well as the digitalisation of SMEs. Specifically, the component supports the improvement of the security of public sector communications, as part of a wider European project, and the creation of new digital administrative services for firms and citizens.	EUR 25.18 million
Social and territorial cohesion	The component consists of three key areas: education; building resilience of the health system; and increasing the supply of affordable public housing. The component addresses the recommendation of the Council "to mitigate the repercussions of the COVID-19 employment crisis, - with special attention to people who find themselves in a difficult situation in the labour market - to stimulate the development of skills".	EUR 31.67 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

The Commission has disbursed EUR 12,100 million to the country on August 3, 2021 in pre-financing, which is equivalent to 13% of the allocated amount to Luxembourg under the RRF.

Michael Probst - Partner
michael.probst@lu.andersen.com
Andersen in Luxembourg
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Poland

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Poland has requested a total of EUR 23,900 million in grants and EUR 12,100 million in loans under the RRF.

What is the status of RRF Plan in Poland as of August 31, 2021?

Poland submitted an official recovery and resilience plan and still pending for acceptance.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Poland are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green energy and reduction of energy intensity	The component focuses on decreasing the negative impact of the economy on the environment while ensuring the competitiveness, energy and ecological security of the country.	EUR 14,313 million
Green Smart Mobility	The component intends to reduce the negative pressure of transport on the natural environment and improve the accessibility and safety of transport, including its digitization.	EUR 7,518 million
Digital transformation	This component aims to increase digital transformation in the public sector, society and economy.	EUR 4,897 million
Resilience and competitiveness of the economy	This component has the goal of ensuring the resilience of the economy to the crisis and creating high-quality jobs.	EUR 4,700 million
Efficiency, availability and quality of the public health care system	The component's related measures are as follows: Efficient functioning of the health care system and improvement of the effectiveness, availability and quality of health services.	EUR 4,542 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

There is no exact information about the payment.

Aleksandra Kalinowska - Partner
aleksandra.kalinowska@pl.andersen.com
Grzegorz Bozek – Director
grzegorz.bozek@pl.andersen.com
Andersen in Poland
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Portugal

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Portugal requested EUR 13,900 million in grants and EUR 2,700 million in loans under the RRF. This financing will support the implementation of the crucial investment and reform measures outlined in Portugal's recovery and resilience plan.

What is the status of RRF Plan in Portugal as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission as of June 16, 2021 adopted a positive assessment of Portugal's RRF Plan.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Portugal are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green transitions	This component puts in place a large-scale renovation programme to increase the energy efficiency of residential buildings. The component also supports private projects to produce renewable hydrogen and other gases of renewable origin. The component in addition places emphasis on protecting vulnerable forest areas by adapting land management to transform the landscape of vulnerable forest territories to prevent fires, increase climate and economic resilience and protect biodiversity.	EUR 485 million
Employment, skills and social cohesion	The component's related measures are as follows: a supporting programme for access to housing, upgrading science facilities in secondary schools and universities to raise enrolment rates in science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics courses, particularly of women to promote gender equality and counter stereotypes in career choices; modernisation of justice and business environment.	EUR 2,930 million
Digital transformation	The component consists of three pillars. Firstly, it focuses on vocational education and training institutions by upgrading technological laboratories and technical equipment in secondary schools and professional training centres. Secondly, it emphasizes digital health transition by modernising the computer systems of the National Health Service and increasing the digitalisation of medical records compliant with appropriate security principles. Lastly, deals with the digital transition of businesses, by supporting small and medium enterprises and their workers with tailored digital skill trainings and custom-made coaching to help them make the best use of digital technologies.	EUR 1,471 million
Private investment and economic & institutional transformation	The component intends to establish the Portuguese National Promotional Bank and promote the capitalisation of companies.	Detailed information is not available.

When is the first payment expected to be made?

The Commission has disbursed EUR 2,200 million in pre-financing on August 3, 2021, which is equivalent to 13% of the total amount of grant and loan allocated to Portugal.

Gonçalo Cid – Head of Tax
goncalo.cid@pt.andersen.com
Andersen in Portugal
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Romania

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

The total volume of funds to be received by Romania under the RRF is EUR 29,200 million – EUR 14,248 million grants and, respectively, EUR 14,935 million loans. The loans shall be reimbursed with an interest of less than 1%. Romania is one of the few EU countries that decided to also access the loan component of the RRF.

What is the status of RRF Plan in Romania as of August 31, 2021?

Romania submitted its recovery and resilience Plan to the Commission on May 31, 2021. Subsequent assessment of the RRF Plan has been performed by the Commission. This assessment has notably included a review whether Romania's RRF Plan would contribute to effectively addressing all or a significant subset of challenges identified by the Commission as being relevant for Romania. The Commission has also assessed whether the plan dedicates at least 37% of expenditure to investments and reforms that support climate objectives, and 20% to the digital transition (i.e., mandatory criteria).

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of Romania's RRF Plan are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green transitions	The component involves 6 key areas: water management, afforestation and biodiversity, waste management, road and rail transport, energy efficiency and renewable energies.	EUR 15,900 million
Digital transformation	The component refers to government cloud and interconnected digital public systems.	EUR 1,890 million
Intelligent, sustainable, and inclusive growth	The component involves 2 areas the first one: tax reforms and pension reform, and the second one: support for the private sector, research, development and innovation and the reform of state-owned companies.	EUR 2,840 million
Social and territorial cohesion	The component involves green and digital transition at municipalities' level, as well as investments in tourism and culture.	EUR 2,320 million
Health and institutional resilience	This component focuses on the field of health, on social reforms, as well as on public sector reform - increasing the efficiency of justice and strengthening the capacity of the social dialogue.	EUR 2,830 million
Policies for the next generation, children and youth, such as education and skills	The component includes a reform related to the educational system by modernizing the educational infrastructure and related endowment.	EUR 3,600 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

It is not public yet when the first payment is expected to be made.

Alexandru Cristea - Partner
alexandru.cristea@tuca.ro
Tuca Zbarcea & Asociatii, Romania
Collaborating Firm of Andersen Global

Slovakia

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

The European Union disburses EUR 6,300 million in grants under RRF. This financing will support the implementation of the crucial investment and reform measures outlined in Slovakia's recovery and resilience plan. Slovakia has not requested any loans under the RRF.

What is the status of RRF Plan in Slovakia as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has adopted a positive assessment of Slovakia's recovery and resilience plan on June 21, 2021. All the governance structures are already in the place and the execution of RRP Plan is being coordinated by central unit reporting directly to the Prime Minister.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Slovakia are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green transitions	Planned investments under this component are mainly aimed at renewable energy capacities combined with a set of reforms to facilitate access to the grid of clean energy sources to achieve Slovakia's 2030 renewables target. A wide programme of building renovations will decrease their impact on greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality. A set of measures is designed to support the decarbonisation of industry. In transportation, a comprehensive package of reforms and investments will target electro-mobility and public transportation. The component also includes reforms and investments aimed at sustainable landscape, forest and water management.	EUR 2,301 million
Digital transformation	The component places a strong emphasis on the digitalisation of the public sector, partly as sectoral reforms – regarding justice, police and healthcare – as well as through horizontal measures aimed at increasing quality and accessibility of e-government solutions. The development of digital skills is one of the objectives of the proposed education reforms and of the investment in skills of teachers, seniors and disadvantaged groups.	EUR 615 million
Social and territorial cohesion	The component presents policy actions relevant for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Innovation potential and productivity growth will be boosted to improve the research, development and innovation ecosystem, business environment, and the quality and relevance of higher education. Small and medium-sized enterprises should benefit from the strong impulse triggered by the investments supported by the plan as well as from the targeted assistance to innovate and digitalise. Cohesion concerns and regional disparities are addressed through the reform of hospital care, investments in education and digitalisation measures for public administration.	EUR 485 million
Health	This component presents a comprehensive set of reforms and investments aimed at improving the resilience, efficiency, accessibility and quality of the Slovak healthcare system. The investments primarily focus on hospital care, long-term care, mental health and primary care.	EUR 1,533 million
Education and research	The component aims at strengthening the inclusion of children with special educational needs and children from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds, including the Roma population in the system of education. The comprehensive package of measures is aiming at improving education at all levels, from early childhood education and care to higher education.	EUR 892 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

The Commission will disburse EUR 819 million in pre-financing in September 2021, which is equivalent to 13% of the total amount of grant allocated to Slovakia

Dana Skodna - Partner
dana.skodna@wallenberg.sk
Wallenberg, Slovakia
Collaborating Firm of Andersen Global

Slovenia

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

Slovenia has requested EUR 2,500 million of which EUR 1,800 million is non-refundable and EUR 705 million in loans. The plan allocates resources for all six pillars referred to in the RRF regulation.

What is the status of RRF Plan in Slovenia as of August 31, 2021?

Slovenia has submitted the official recovery and resilience plan on May 1, 2021. This plan was endorsed by the Commission on July 1, 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Slovenia are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green transitions	This component includes multiple measures willing contribute to the National Energy & Climate Plan and the goal of climate neutrality in EU by 2050. Key areas include promoting clean and safe environment, assisting sustainable mobility, incentivizing renewable energy sources and efficient energy usage, and nurturing circular economy.	EUR 1,065 million
Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth	Key challenge of the Slovenian economy is a relatively low productivity. This component is aimed at incentivizing investment activities. Key areas include strengthening competences, encouraging tourism, raising productivity, and motivating research & development and innovation.	EUR 737 million
Digital transformation	This component is made up of key areas willing to help speed up the digital transformation in Slovenia. The component is made up of two direct measures: digital transformation of the public sector and public administration and digital transformation of the economy. It's also partly made up of five key areas from other components in the plan. Key areas from other components will utilize digitalization in order to increase efficiency, thus indirectly contributing towards digital transformation.	EUR 317 million
Health and welfare	The healthcare reform will focus on providing healthcare based on the principle of solidarity, equality and universality, while ensuring safe and quality treatment of patients. Key area in the healthcare reform is the digitalization of healthcare system, which will ensure greater quality and equal treatment of patients, improvement of digital tools, better working conditions for medical staff and a reduction in the administrative burden.	EUR 364 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

The Council's approval of the plan would allow for disbursement of EUR 231 million to Slovenia in pre-financing. This represents 13% of the allocated grant amount for Slovenia. The first payment is expected to be made in the course of the autumn.

Janja Ovsenik - Partner
Janja.Ovsenik@senica.si
Law Firm Senica, Slovenia
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Spain

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

The European Union is disbursing Spain EUR 69,500 million in grants under the RRF. Spain has not requested any loans under the RRF.

What is the status of RRF Plan in Spain as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has adopted a positive assessment of Spain's recovery and resilience plan on 16 June 2021.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Main components of the RRF Plan submitted by Spain are the following:

Name of the component	Key areas	Budget allocated from RRF
Green transitions	Spain's green transition component focuses on the development of innovative renewable energies and support for the renovation of more than half a million residential buildings to improve their energy efficiency. It also includes measures to promote sustainable mobility; decarbonise industry; reduce energy dependency, and measures to help mitigate the adverse effects of climate change by preserving coastal spaces, ecosystems and biodiversity. It also supports the circular economy by improving water and waste management in the country.	EUR 27,800 million
Digital transformation	The component involves an investment for digital skills training and another one for the digital transformation of the public administration, health, justice, employment, education and social services systems. It also includes investments to promote the digitalisation of industry and SMEs, investments in artificial intelligence, digitalisation of tourism and culture systems, and investments to support fixed and 5G connectivity and related ecosystem.	EUR 19,460 million
Social and territorial cohesion	The component contains measures which aim to improve the employability of the youth and further reduce early school leaving rate. It also puts forward a simplification of employment contracts to reduce the abuse of temporary hiring. Furthermore, the component includes substantial investments to upskill and reskill workers and to modernise the vocational education and training system. The plan also provides for specific actions in the area of active labour market policies, including reforming the system of hiring incentives, developing individual pathways for counselling, reinforcing the system of adult learning, and modernising public employment services.	EUR 22,240 million

When is the first payment expected to be made?

The Commission has disbursed EUR 9,000 million to the country on August 17, 2021 in pre-financing, which is equivalent to 13% of the allocated amount to Spain under the RRF.

Toni Prat - Partner
toni.prat@es.andersen.com
Maria Olleros - Partner
maria.olleros@es.andersen.com
Andersen in Spain
Member Firm of Andersen Global

Sweden

How much non-refundable funds and how much loan have been requested?

The preliminary assessment is that Sweden can receive some EUR 3,350 million in grants through the RFF. Sweden is not applying for any loans.

What is the status of RRF Plan in Sweden as of August 31, 2021?

The Commission has not assessed the RRF Plan yet.

What are the main components of the RRF Plan?

Sweden's recovery plan contains 30 reforms and investments, divided into five components: Green recovery; Education and transitions; Expansion of broadband, digitalisation of public administration and research; Better conditions to meet the demographic challenge and ensure the integrity of the financial system; and Investments for growth and housing construction.

When is the first payment expected to be made?

There is no exact information about the payment.

Alexander Lindmark – Partner
alexander.lindmark@unumtax.se
Unum Tax, Sweden
Collaborating Firm of Andersen Global

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