The Recovery and Resilience Facility is the central pillar of the recovery plan for Europe, Next Generation EU. It provides financial support to EU countries to mitigate the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis.

How much money?

- Recovery & Resilience Facility (RRF): €360 billion
- RRF loans: €360 billion
- RRF grants: €312.5 billion

Grant allocation key:
- 2021-2022 (70%)
  - unemployment 2015-2019
  - inverse GDP per capita
  - population share
- 2023 (30%)
  - drop in real GDP over 2020
  - overall drop in real GDP 2020-2021
  - inverse GDP per capita
  - population share

How will the money be used?

Funds disbursed to member states are based on national recovery and resilience plans, which include reforms and public investment projects. Plans must:

- **align with EU priorities**
  - boost growth, job creation and economic & social resilience

- **support the green transition**
  - at least 37% of resources contribute climate action and environmental sustainability

- **reflect country-specific challenges**
  - in line with European Semester country-specific recommendations

- **foster digital transformation**
  - at least 20% of resources contribute to the EU's digital transition

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**Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and jobs**

**Green transition**

**Digital transformation**

**Health & resilience**

**Policies for the next generation**

**Social and territorial cohesion**
How does it work?

Member states submit draft recovery and resilience plans from 15 October 2020.

Member state are expected to submit their plans by 30 April 2021. Plans can be amended at a later stage.

Council of EU assesses and adopts plans based on the Commission proposal.

Payments to member states begin. Pre-financing up to 13% of grants and 13% of loans.

Commission regularly reports on implementation to Parliament and Council.

European Commission discusses plans with each member state.

Commission assesses plans and transmits to Parliament and Council.

Council can suspend adoption or payments in case of significant non-compliance.

Member states report on progress twice a year within the European Semester.

Independent evaluations in 2024 and, ex post, by 2028.

2020

Plans can include measures initiated from February 2020.

2023

Recovery and Resilience resources for member states can be committed until end 2023.

2026

Reforms and investments must be carried out by 2026.