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		LUXEMBOURG	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
<b>Size of the plan</b>	Estimated total cost	EUR 93 354 077 (99.8% of max grant contribution)	EUR 36 000 000 000 (151% of max grant contribution)	EUR 16 643 679 377 (120% of max grant contribution)	EUR 29 232 892 000 (205% of max grant contribution)	EUR 6 575 000 000 (103,9% of max grant contribution)	EUR 2 482 687 549 (140% of max grant contribution)	EUR 69 528 050 000 (100% of max grant contribution)	EUR 3 320 000 000 (101% of max grant contribution)
	Grants <sup>1</sup>	EUR 93 354 077 (99.8% of max contribution)	EUR 23 851 681 924 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 13 907 294 284 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 14 244 851 992 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 6 328 586 359 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 1 776 927 281 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 69 512 589 611 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 3 288 516 389 (100% max contribution)
	Loans	0	EUR 12 112 000 000 (35.5% of max loans)	EUR 2 699 000 000 (19% of max loans)	EUR 14 969 033 800 (100% of max loans)	0	EUR 705 370 000 (21.9% of max loans)	0	0
<b>Pre-financing requested</b>	YES/ NO	YES	YES	YES	TBC	YES	YES (for grants only)	YES	NO
		EUR 12 136 030 (13% of the grants)	EUR 4 675 278 650 (13% of grants and loans)	EUR 1 807 948 257 (13% of grants)  EUR 350 870 000 (13% of loans)		EUR 822 716 227 (13% of the grants)	EUR 231 000 547 (13% of grants);  No loan pre-financing	EUR 9 036 636 649 (13% of the grants)	
<b>Pillars (primary and secondary assignment)</b>	Green transition	Green mobility (30.5 mio)  Green energy (24 mio)  Biodiversity (6 mio)	Offshore wind on the Baltic Sea with onshore infrastructure (3700 mio)  Energy efficiency residential buildings (3200 mio)  Green urban transition (2800 mio)	Energy renovations (7704 mio)  Decarbonisation of industry (3774 mio)  Climate change adaptation, water management, biodiversity (1257 mio)  Energy production and storage (1060 mio)  Sustainable transport (967 mio)	Water management (1 864 mio)  Afforestation and biodiversity (1 352 mio)  Waste management (1 184 mio)  Sustainable transport (7 600 mio)  Renovation wave (2 180 mio)  Renewable energy (1 624 mio)	RES and energy infrastructure (232 mio)  Building renovation (741 mio)  Sustainable transport (801 mio)  Decarbonisation of industry (368 mio)  Adaptation to climate change (159 mio)	Renewable energy and energy efficiency (146 mio)  Sustainable renovation of buildings (86.05 mio)  A clean and safe environment (472.80 mio)  Sustainable mobility (311.90 mio)  Circular economy – resource efficiency (48.00 mio)	Renovation of residential dwellings, public buildings and urban rehabilitation (EUR 7.8 billion)  Installation of 80 000 to 110 000 recharging points for electric vehicles to achieve a fleet of at least 250 000 plug-in electric vehicles by 2030 (EUR 2 billion).  The Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition with the objective of climate neutrality by 2050 (including a 100% renewable electricity system)  Broad and integrated package of investments	Green recovery (EUR 1 610 mio)

<sup>1</sup> This amount corresponds to the financial allocation after deduction of the Member States proportional share of the expenses of Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, calculated in accordance with the methodology of Article 11 of that Regulation.

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								to promote clean power (renewables, storage and smart grids, and green hydrogen) (EUR 6.1 billion)	
	Digital transformation	<p>Ultra-secure connectivity solutions (10 mio)</p> <p>Digitalisation of public administration 12.7 mio)</p> <p>Digitalisation of healthcare (1.2 mio)</p> <p>Training in digital skills 5.6 mio)</p>	<p>Investment in networks (1400 mio)</p> <p>Access to high speed internet (1200 mio)</p>	<p>Digitalisation of business sector (650 mio)</p> <p>Digitalisation of education, qualifications and skills (1 225 mio)</p> <p>Digitalisation of public administration (1 175 mio)</p> <p>Digitalisation of health sector (351 mio)</p>	Government cloud and digital public services (1 892 mil.)	<p>Digital Slovakia (615 mio)</p> <p>More efficient governance and RDI funding (633 mio)</p>	<p>Digital transformation of the economy (56.50 mio)</p> <p>Digital transformation of the public sector and public administration (260.17 mio)</p>	<p>Digital skills training (EUR 3.6 billion )</p> <p>Digital transformation of the public administration, health, justice, employment, education and social services systems (EUR 4.3 billion)</p> <p>Digitalisation of industry and SMEs (EUR 4.3 billion)</p> <p>Other significant investments in artificial intelligence, digitalisation of tourism and culture systems,</p> <p>Support fixed and 5G connectivity and related ecosystem (EUR 4 billion)</p>	Broadband roll-out, digitalisation of public administration and research (EUR 465 mio)

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	Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth	Green mobility (30.5 mio) Ultra-secure connectivity solutions (10 mio) Digitalisation of public administration (12.7 mio)	Railway (2400 mio) Zero and low emission buses (1130 mio)	Investment and Innovation (2914 mio) Qualifications and Skills (1324 mio) Hydrogen and Renewables (370 mio) Enterprises 4.0 (650 mio) Quality and Sustainability of Public Finances (406 mio) Digital School (559 mio)	Fiscal and pension reforms (482 mio) Private sector support and R&D&I (2 339 mio)	More efficient governance and RDI funding (633 mio) Accessibility and inclusive education (210 mio) Education for 21 Century (460 mio) Improve the business environment (11 mio)	Research, development and innovation (132.22 mio) Raising productivity, a business-friendly environment for investors (157.50 mio) Labour market – measures to reduce the impact of negative structural trends (56.28 mio) Restructuring of Slovenian tourism and investment in infrastructure in the field of tourism and cultural heritage (127.00 mio)	Investment in new private, interdisciplinary, public R&D&I projects, concept tests and cutting-edge societal research (EUR 1.1 billion). Strategic projects to transform the value chain of key strategic sectors, including the automotive sector, the agri-food, health, aeronautics and shipping sectors (2.3 billion) The Law for the Creation and Growth of Businesses, including provisions for a more effective implementation of the Law on Market Unity, and the new Law on Start-Ups to facilitate their creation and growth, as well as reforms for more effective insolvency proceedings. Support for a tourism model, mostly through the implementation of sustainability plans in 165 various destinations (EUR 1.9 billion)	Investment for growth and housing construction, including use of smart technologies for energy efficiency (EUR 296 mio)
	Social and territorial cohesion	Vocational training of job seekers and short-time workers (6.5 mio)	Agri-food(1267 mio) Transport safety (700 mio)	National Health Service (1383 mio) Housing (2733 mio) Social Responses (833)	Local fund for twin transition (2 100 mio) Tourism and culture (183 mio)	Accessible and high quality long-term care (265 mio) Huma, modern and accessible mental health	Housing (60.00 mio) Various relevant measures present under various components (e.g. broadband connections in white	Legislative reform to tackle the high segmentation in the labour market Active labour market policies reinforced,	Education, training and conversion (504 mio) Broadband roll-out, digitalisation of public administration and

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				<p>mio)</p> <p>Culture (243 mio)</p> <p>Qualifications and Skills (1324 mio)</p> <p>Infrastructure (690 mio)</p> <p>Sustainable Mobility (967 mio)</p> <p>Digital School (559 mio)</p>		<p>care (105 mio)</p> <p>Adapting to climate change (159 mio)</p> <p>Education for 21 Century (469 mio)</p> <p>Increase in the performance of Slovak higher education institutions (213 mio)</p>	<p>areas (30 mio), water infrastructure investment in small agglomerations (107 mio)).</p>	<p>including through a reform of hiring incentives.</p> <p>Strategic plan to boost vocational training, re-skilling and up-skilling of the labour force. 135,000 new places in vocational training (2 billion)</p> <p>Reforms to expand the nationwide minimum income scheme and develop integration pathways for the beneficiaries</p> <p>Deployment of ultrafast broadband to rural areas (812 mio).</p>	<p>research (465 mio)</p>
	<p>Health, economic, social and institutional resilience</p>	<p>Resilience of health system (1.2 mio)</p> <p>Ultra-secure connectivity solutions (10 mio)</p> <p>Promoting transparent and fair economy (2.5 mio)</p>	<p>Access to healthcare and prevention (2120 mio)</p> <p>digitisation of health (1000 mio)</p>	<p>National health service (1383 mio)</p> <p>Housing (2733 mio)</p> <p>Social responses (833 mio)</p> <p>Quality and Sustainability of Public Finances (406 mio)</p> <p>Economic justice and business environment (267 mio)</p> <p>Digitalisation of the Public administration, incl. skills (578 mio)</p>	<p>Healthcare (2 455 mio)</p> <p>Social reforms (217 mio)</p> <p>Public administration and justice (155 mio)</p>	<p>Modern and accessible healthcare (1 163 mio)</p> <p>Judicial reform (255 mio)</p> <p>Improving business environment (11 mio)</p> <p>Fight against corruption and money laundering (229 mio)</p> <p>Sound, sustainable and competitive public finances/pension reform</p> <p>Accessibility, development and quality of inclusive education (210 mio)</p> <p>Attracting and retaining talent (106 mio)</p> <p>Human, modern and accessible mental health care (105 mio)</p> <p>Accessible and high-</p>	<p>Health (224.90 mio)</p> <p>Social security and long-term care (79.00 mio)</p>	<p>Investment in high-technology equipment in hospitals (796 mio)</p> <p>Digitalisation of the public administration (3.1 billion)</p> <p>Investments to mitigate the risk of floods (800 mio)</p> <p>Reforms to increase the effectiveness of the tax system, including to prevent tax fraud, and of public spending.</p>	<p>Better conditions to meet the demographic challenge and ensure the integrity of the financial system (452 mio)</p>

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						quality long-term socio-health care (265 mio)  Fight against corruption and money laundering, security and protection of the population (229 mio)			
	Policies for the next generation	Vocational training of job seekers and short-time workers (6.5 mio)	Vocational training (400 mio)  Childcare (381 mio)	Social responses (833 mio)  Culture (EUR 243 mio)  Qualifications and skills (1324 mio)  Digital school (559 mio)	Education (3 606 mio)	Education for 21 century (469 mio)  Improving performance of SK universities (213 mio)  Attracting and retaining talents (106 mio)  Accessibility, development and quality of inclusive education (210 mio)	Strengthening competences, in particular digital competences and those required by the professions of the future and the green transition (264.36 mio)  Under the component on labour market, hiring support for young people (27 mio)	Digitalisation of education (1.4 billion)  Early childhood care and education publicly-owned places (670 mio)	Education, training and conversion (504 mio)
Number of measures	Reforms and investments	9 reforms / 12 investments	TBC	32 reforms / 83 investments	77 reforms / 241 investments	58 reforms/58 investments	33 reforms/50 investments	102 reforms/109 investments	18 reforms / 12 investments
Structural funds transferred to the RRF?	YES/NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Technical support included in the cost of the plan?	YES/NO	NO	NO	NO	YES – EUR 2 million (0.006%)	NO	NO	NO	NO
Provisioning of InvestEU by the plan?	YES/NO	NO	NO	NO	YES – EUR 550 million (1.87%)	NO	NO	NO	NO
Details of distribution/organisation of investment and reforms per NUTs 2 regions?	YES/NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Summary of the consultation process in the plan <sup>2</sup>	YES/NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
		Social partners have been presented the draft and the final Plan, and given the opportunity to	The public consultation of the plan was launched on 26 February 2021 and	Before the official submission of the plan, a second public consultation took place,	The Ministry of European Investments and Funds organised 12 stakeholder consultation	SK authorities engaged in a wide range of consultation activities during the RRP	The Government has consulted local and regional authorities, social partners, civil	In the preparation of the plan, Spain carried out targeted consultations with social partners,	The Government has consulted and received proposals for measures to be included from

<sup>2</sup> Commission staff summary of the information provided in the plan.

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		<p>express their views.</p> <p>Following presentation of the draft Plan to the parliamentary Finance and Budget Committee, the feedback of the MPs has informed the finalisation. Following its adoption, a presentation of the Plan to the parliamentary committees concerned, and the plenary took place, ahead of a dedicated debate.</p>	<p>lasted until 2 April 2021. In total, 5 275 contributions were made by a dedicated form on the government website. In addition, comments were voiced <i>inter alia</i> during three debates organised by the government and five public hearings led by social partners. As a result of the consultations, changes were made to components of the plan.</p>	<p>which led to some changes, including the inclusion of two new components.</p> <p>In parallel to this public consultation process, the Portuguese government launched an agenda for consultations with a number of relevant stakeholders, including social partners and local authorities' organisations.</p> <p>A National Monitoring Commission, made up of representatives of social partners and key civil society figures, was set up to make recommendations on the implementation of the recovery and resilience plan.</p>	<p>meetings with representatives of local and regional authorities, social partners, civil society organisations, entrepreneurs. The Government received 1939 proposals as a result of consultations, which have been filed and used in the preparation of the plan. The authorities took on board those proposals that have been relevant for the thematic components of the NRRP, with a special emphasis on environment, public administration reform, and social components.</p> <p>In addition, 20 inter-ministerial meetings have been organised in the process of plan preparation. The draft RRP was then put in public consultation, in March 2021, before the official submission to the Commission, on 31 May.</p>	<p>preparation, which started in summer 2020.</p> <p>RRP drafts were consulted with a wide range of stakeholders and general public via different platforms (e.g. working meetings at technical and political levels, debates for general public). The round-table thematic discussions brought together representatives of over 100 stakeholders, including municipalities, social partners, entrepreneurs, NGOs, etc. The inter-ministerial discussion received nearly 2500 comments. The Government Council for RRP will be set up as a new advisory body and a platform for stakeholders.</p> <p>Information are provided at a dedicated website: <a href="http://www.planobnvy.sk">www.planobnvy.sk</a></p>	<p>society organisations and other stakeholders before the Plan's submission. The draft Plan was discussed at the extraordinary plenary session of the national parliament.</p> <p>The plan envisages further consultations with social partners or relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the plan – namely on key reforms (e.g. pension system, health system, flexible forms of work, public sector pay system, renewable energy sources) before the adoption of the relevant legislation</p>	<p>stakeholders and advisory councils. Spain also made use of calls for expressions of interest to approach businesses for the design of investments. Through these calls, the authorities collected a wide range of proposals that should serve as the basis of the strategic projects to be supported by the plan.</p>	<p>relevant stakeholders when drawing up the plan, i.e. the social partners, representatives of municipalities and regions and representatives of civil society. A number of meetings have taken place. The authorities plan to maintain contacts with stakeholders. Measures amending existing legislation will be preceded by the usual preparation, including referral of proposals to relevant authorities.</p>
Cross border or multi country projects	YES/NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reform and investment to develop ultra-secure communication infrastructure based on quantum technology (10 mio)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPCEI on hydrogen technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On justice – interoperability with EU systems (ECRIS, ECLI, exchange of information, EUCARIS)</li> <li>Digitalisation of business (digital innovation hubs, to integrate the European network)</li> <li>Renewable energy, part of the projects involving renewable hydrogen production may be included in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Microelectronics (300 mio)</li> <li>Hydrogen (100 mio)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Digital Innovation Hubs</li> <li>EuroHPC</li> <li>Quantum communication infrastructure</li> <li>Energy renewable energy sources and energy infrastructure: Increasing the electricity transmission capacity in the Slovakia-Hungary profile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloud and Microelectronics (7.5 mio)</li> <li>Blockchain (2.5 mio)</li> <li>Quantum Communication Infrastructure (3 mio)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport (Corridors)</li> <li>Connectivity.</li> <li>Personalised medicine</li> <li>Renewable hydrogen</li> <li>Industrial value chains,</li> <li>Secure satellites communication</li> <li>Next generation cloud, edge computing and microprocessor.</li> </ul>	

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				IPCEI on Hydrogen					
Digital investments / contribution to strategic autonomy		Reform and investment to develop ultra-secure communication infrastructure based on quantum technology	Cybersecurity, infrastructure for data processing and digital services, strengthening the potential of commercial investment in modern electronic communications networks	Investment in renewable energy, including renewable hydrogen favouring local source of energy  Investments in cloud, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity  R&D investments in raw materials and investments to foster circular economy	Investments in cloud, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, IPCEI	Reforms/investment in digital technologies, cyber security, supercomputer, quantum technologies, etc.  Energy renewable energy sources and energy infrastructure Decarbonisation of industry	Reforms/Investments in cloud, quantum technologies, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, IPCEI	Investments in renewables, including hydrogen, digital technologies, AI, research, strategic projects that may target electric vehicles.	Investments into cyber and information security research, data-driven innovation, AI, digital infrastructure
Security self-assessment	YES/NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
				A preliminary security self –assessment was provided by PT for all components in which it was deemed appropriate: 5G deployment investments, investments in school connectivity and in digital capacities for the public administration (cloud, data centres).	Connectivity investment (5G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assessment into digital capacities will be performed in the implementation phase</li> <li>Assessment will be an integral part of the analysis and design of IT systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connectivity investments, cloud, microelectronics projects</li> </ul>	As part of the two reforms envisaged under the Component on Digital Connectivity, Spain will adopt the recommendation of the European Commission on Connectivity and the law on the requirements to ensure the security of 5G electronic communications networks and services, which will include the key recommendations of the European Commission Communication of 29 January 2020 “Secure 5G deployment in the EU — Implementation of the EU toolbox”). Spain explains that, once the law will be adopted, investments in 5G infrastructure will have to comply with the technical measures included in the toolbox.	