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		LUXEMBOURG	POLAND	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN
Size of the plan	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 29 181 842 750 (99.8% 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 3 318 000 000 (101% of max grant contribution)
	Grants ¹	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 14 239 689 750 (99.9% of max grant 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 14 942 153 000 (99.8% of max grant contribution)	0	EUR 705 370 000 (21.9% of max loans)	0	0
Pre-financing	Requested: YES/ NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES (for grants only)	YES	NO
	If YES, amount for grants and loans	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 3 793 639 558 (13% of grants and 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)	
	Paid: YES/NO	YES (on 3 August)	NO	YES (on 3 August)	NO	NO	YES (on 17 September)	YES (on 17 August)	NO
Number of measures	Reforms and investments	9 reforms / 12 investments	Under discussion	32 reforms / 83 investments	64 reforms / 107 investments	58 reforms/58 investments	34 reforms/58 investments	102 reforms/109 investments	15 reforms / 13 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	NO	NO	NO	NO
Provisioning of InvestEU by the plan?	YES/NO	NO	NO	NO		NO	NO	NO	NO
Details of distribution/organisation of investment and reforms per NUTs 2 regions?	YES/NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO

¹ 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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Summary of the consultation process in the plan ²	YES/NO	YES	YES	YES	Financial instruments implemented by the EIF and the EBRD are to be set up under InvestEU, by way of a transfer of RRF funds.	YES	YES	YES	YES
		<p>Social partners have been presented the draft and the final Plan, and given the opportunity to 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>The public consultation of the plan was launched on 26 February 2021 and 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>Before the official submission of the plan, a second public consultation took place, 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>	NO	<p>SK authorities engaged in a wide range of consultation activities during the RRP 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: www.planobnvvy.sk</p>	<p>The Government has consulted local and regional authorities, social partners, civil 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>In the preparation of the plan, Spain carried out targeted consultations with social partners, 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>The Government has consulted and received proposals for measures to be included from 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"> • Reform and investment to develop ultra-secure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPCEI on Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Edge Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On justice – interoperability with EU systems (ECRIS, ECLI, exchange of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Romanian authorities conducted a consultation process in accordance with the national legal framework, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Digital Innovation Hubs • EuroHPC • Quantum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud and Microelectronics (7.5 mio) • Blockchain (2.5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport (Corridors) • Connectivity. • Personalised 	

² Commission staff summary of the information provided in the plan.

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		communication infrastructure based on quantum technology (10 mio)		information, EUCARIS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalisation of business (digital innovation hubs, to integrate the European network) • Renewable energy, part of the projects involving renewable hydrogen production may be included in the IPCEI on Hydrogen 	involving local and regional authorities, social partners, civil society organisations, youth organisations and other relevant stakeholders.	communication infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy renewable energy sources and energy infrastructure: Increasing the electricity transmission capacity in the Slovakia-Hungary profile 	mio) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantum Communication Infrastructure (3 mio) 	medicine Renewable hydrogen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial value chains, • Secure satellites communication • Next generation cloud, edge computing and microprocessor. 	
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 <p>Investments in cloud, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity</p> <p>R&D investments in raw materials and investments to foster circular economy</p>	Investments in cloud, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, IPCEI	Reforms/investment in digital technologies, cyber security, supercomputer, quantum technologies, etc. <p>Energy renewable energy sources and energy infrastructure</p> <p>Decarbonisation of industry</p>	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
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"> • The assessment into digital capacities will be performed in the implementation phase • Assessment will be an integral part of the analysis and design of IT systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity investments, cloud, microelectronics projects 	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	

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								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.	