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		FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE	HUNGARY	IRELAND	ITALY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA
Size of the plan	Estimated total cost	EUR 40 950 000 000 (104% of max grant contribution)	EUR 26 518 800 000 (103.5% of max grant contribution)	EUR 31 164 000 000 (175% of max grant contribution)	EUR 7 175 050 743 (100% of max grant contribution)	EUR 979 000 000 (99% of max grant contribution)	EUR 191 499 177 889 (278% of max grant contribution)	EUR 1 826 000 000 (93% of max grant contribution)	EUR 2 224 677 966 (100% of max grant contribution)
	Grants ¹	EUR 39 368 318 474 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 25 613 478 442 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 17 769 942 602 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 7 174 242 522 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 979 000 000 (tbc) (99% of max contribution)	EUR 68 880 513 748 (100% of max contribution)	EUR 1 826 000 000 (93% of max contribution)	EUR 2 224 195 119 (100% of max contribution)
	Loans	0	0	EUR 12 727 538 920 (100% of max loans)	0	0	EUR 122 601 810 400 (100% of max loans)	0	0
Pre-financing requested	YES/ NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
	If YES, amount for grants and loans	EUR 5 117 881 402 (13% of the grants)	EUR 2 250 000 000 (8.8% of the grants)	EUR 3 964 672 598 (13% of the financial contribution + 13% of the loan)	EUR 932 651 528 (13% of the grants)		EUR 24 892 702 139 (13% of total) EUR 8 954 466 787 (13% of grants) EUR 15 938 235 352 (13% of loans)	EUR 237 380 000 (13% of grants)	EUR 289 145 365 (13% of the grants)
Pillars (primary and secondary assignment) ²	Green transition	Building renovation (5'825 mio) Biodiversity (2'086 mio) Green mobility (7'030 mio) Green energy (5 295 mio)	Decarbonisation using renewable hydrogen in particular (3 259 mio) Climate-friendly mobility (5 428 mio) Climate-friendly renovation and construction (2 577 mio)	Power up (1 200 mio) Renovate (2 711 mio) Recharge and refuel (520 mio) Sustainable use of resources, climate resilience and environmental protection (1 763 mio)	Water management (126.7 mio) Sustainable green transport (1 802.8 mio) Energy (750 mio) Transition to the circular economy (294.3 mio)	Decarbonisation (139 mio) Environmental sustainability and biodiversity (128 mio) Sustainable mobility (164 mio)	Sustainable agriculture and circular economy (5 270 mio) Renewable energy, hydrogen and networks (15 200 mio) Energy efficiency and building requalification (15 360 mio) Territorial planning and water resources (15 060 mio) Infrastructure for sustainable mobility (33 980 mio)	Reducing emissions in the transport sector (295 482 000) Energy efficiency improvement (311 128 000) Adapting to climate change (69 597 000)	Sustainable power generation (Offshore wind infrastructure, onshore plants for renewable energy sources and storage) (242.39 mio) Road transport vehicles (340.91 mio) Renovation of buildings and a sustainable urban environment (217.8 mio) Biodiversity (wetlands) (16 mio)
	Digital transformation	Technological sovereignty (3'215 mio) Digitalisation of State, territories, businesses and support to culture (2'101 mio)	Data policy, microprocessor development and cloud computing (2 766 mio) Digitalisation of the economy (3 136 mio)	Connect (522 mio) Modernise (1 281 mio) Digitalisation of businesses (375 mio)	Secondary: Demography and public education, Highly qualified, competitive workforce, Water management, Sustainable green transport, Energy, Health and Governance and public administration)	Digital transformation of public sector (50 mio) Digitalisation of businesses (85 mio) Connectivity (86 mio)	Digitalisation and innovation of the public administration (9 750 mio) Digitalisation of the business environment and support to tourism and culture (30 570 mio)	Digital transformation of public administration, including municipalities (128 mio) Digitalisation of businesses and innovation (125 mio) Digital skills (94 mio)	Innovative technological solutions (117 mio) Transformation of the public information technology governance (110 mio) Customer-oriented services (digitalising public administrative services) (116.7 mio) A leap towards 5G (further developing the rollout of very high capacity networks) (73.5 mio) Digitalisation of health

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.

² The link between the components and the pillars is preliminary and is based on the information available at this stage. This is also pending the finalisation of the methodology on reporting expenditures per pillar.

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									sector (90 mio) Digital solutions into the organisation of the Employment Service (59 mio) Digital solutions for tax and customs duties collection (40 mio) Digital solutions related online learning (33 mio)
	Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth	Business support (250 mio) Technological sovereignty (3'215 mio)	Public administration modernisation, including online services and register modernisation (3 475 mio) Reducing barriers to investment (50 mio)	Making taxes more growth friendly, and improving tax administration and tax collection (187 mio) Modernise the public administration (189 mio) Improve the efficiency of the justice system (251 mio) Strengthen the financial sector and capital markets (21 mio) Promote research and innovation (444 mio) Modernise and improve resilience of key economic sectors (3 743 mio) Improve competitiveness and promote private investment and trade (5 mio) Address the lack of affordable financing for companies using loans from the RRF Loan Facility. (12 728 mio) Technical support for the implementation of the RRP (40 mio)	Secondary: Highly qualified, competitive workforce, Catching-up municipalities, Sustainable green transport, Transition to the circular economy and Governance and public administration)	Research and innovation (112 mio)	Research and innovation (11 440 mio) Reform of the Public Administration and of the Justice system (3 7000 mio) Business environment (including reform of public procurement) (2 000 mio)	R & D promotion of innovation and private investment (Cluster programme) (113 mio) Strengthening the rule of law (37 mio)	Green transformation (823 mio) Digital transformation (448 mio) High quality accessible lifelong education (311.8 mio) Higher education and support for innovations (200.2 mio)
	Social and territorial cohesion	Employment, Youth, Disability, training (7'478 mio) R&D, health, territories (7'671 mio)	Strengthening of social inclusion by more childcare places, support for apprenticeships, better pension information (1 259 million)	Increase access to effective and inclusive social policies (611 mio)	Highly qualified, competitive workforce (802.9 mio) Catching-up municipalities (221.3 mio) Secondary: Demography and public education, Sustainable green transport, Energy, Transition to the	Education, training and skills (141 million) Connectivity (86 million)	Social infrastructure for families, vulnerable people and Third Sector (11 170 mio) Special interventions for territorial cohesion (1 980 mio)	Reducing inequalities (including regional roads) 370 mio	Social protection and active labour market policies (109 mio) High quality accessible lifelong education (311.8 mio) Resilient healthcare system (268 mio)

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					circular economy				
	Health, economic, social and institutional resilience	R&D, health, territories (7'671 mio) Digitalisation of State, territories, businesses and support to culture (2'101 mio)	Modernising health offices, hospitals, developing vaccines (4 564 mio)	Improve resilience, accessibility and sustainability of healthcare (1 486 mio)	Health (2 448.7 mio) Governance and public administration (69.2 mio) Secondary: Catching-up municipalities	e-Health project (75 mio)	Territorial health assistance (7 000 mio) Innovation, research and digitalisation of health (8 630 mio)	Health mainly availability of quality and cost-effective integrated health services (181 mio)	Resilient healthcare system (268 mio) Public finance management and efficient public sector (65 mio)
	Policies for the next generation	Employment, Youth, Disability, training (7'478 mio)	Digitalisation of education (1 435 million)	Increasing job creation and participation in the labour market (776 mio) Education, vocational education, training, and skills (2 311 mio)	Demography and public education component (659.1 mio) Secondary: Highly qualified, competitive workforce, Catching-up municipalities	Education, training and skills (141 million)	Active Labour Market Policies and support to labour (6 660 mio) Education from early childhood to university (19 440 mio)	Reform of university governance, human resources (82 mio)	High quality accessible lifelong education (311.8 mio) Higher education and support for innovations (200.2 mio)
Number of measures	Reforms and investments	70 investments / 22 reforms	14 reforms / 26 investments	67 reforms / 108 investments	Under discussion	16 investments / 9 reforms	136 investments / 44 reforms	24 reforms / 61 investments	27 reforms / 3 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	YES 0.5 mio	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Provisioning of InvestEU by the plan?	YES/NO	NO	NO	YES 500 mio (from the loan part of the RRF) to finance the Member State compartment of InvestEU	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Details of distribution/organisation of investment and reforms per NUTs 2 regions?	YES/NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES (some measures in the plan restricted to the eight NUTS II regions of the South)	NO	NO
Summary of the consultation process in the plan ³	YES/NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
		The consultation process was coordinated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and involved relevant stakeholders, including employers' organisations, trade unions, enterprises, economists, non-governmental organisations and think	The federal government, led by the Federal Ministry of Finance, consults relevant stakeholders in multiple ways: During the Macroeconomic Dialogue on 24 November 2020, the focus of the GRRP was discussed with the	A summary of the draft plan was published on 25 November 2020 and put in public consultation. One part of the consultation process was carried out through the Economic and Social Committee of Greece. The second part of the consultation ran	Stakeholders were first contacted in December 2020 to share their views and suggestions with the government on what objectives the Hungarian RRP should pursue. Following this, they were invited to provide comments and	In February 2021, the Department of the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) coordinated an online Public Consultation, which received over 110 written submissions received from stakeholders.	The plan went through a process of consultation and interaction with a variety of stakeholders, including regional and local authorities, civil society organizations, social partners and academics and policy experts,	The government consulted various stakeholders, including social partners. Several suggestions have been presented during a live-streamed Cabinet meeting and accepted, and included in the RRP.	Between November 2020 and April 2021, the Ministries responsible for the respective components of the plan, conducted a number of individual consultations with the social partners. From 23 February to 1 March 2021, six discussions with the social partners,

³ Commission staff summary of the information provided in the plan

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		thanks. A budgetary mission associated the National Parliament in the design of the plan, while regional and local authorities were consulted through specific committees. Social partners were consulted on the plan on four occasions, through the Conseil économique, social et environnemental (CESE).	social partners (represented by the BDA, BDI, DGB and ver.di) and the chair of the National Productivity Board. Social partners, social stakeholders, environmental organisations, youth organisations, industry representatives and the national productivity board were involved in the preparation of the plan, through consultations and through considering their inputs. All <i>Länder</i> were involved in drafting the plan from an early stage and continue to be closely involved.	in parallel, using the official government consultation portal, www.opengov.gr . A public consultation report including the key findings and recommendations was published. In addition, meetings with stakeholders, Governors of the Regions, and Mayors were held.	suggestions, first on the outlines of draft components from March 2020, and later on the draft components themselves, starting from April 2020. 467 organisations were contacted directly to provide their views and suggestions, of which 88 submitted input with over 1100 different suggestions.	In addition to the public consultation, engagement with stakeholders took place in a number of different formats including through the Labour Employer Economic Forum, which brings together Trade Unions and employer representatives. A number of RRP projects have also been the subject of sector level stakeholder engagement.	starting from June 2020. A first draft of the Plan was presented to the Council of Ministers in December 2020. A revised draft was approved by the Council of Ministers on in January 2021. In February and March 2021, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate held a series of fact-finding hearings involving all stakeholders, including Regions (also through the State-Regions Conference). As a result of this process, the revised plan was presented to Parliament, which endorsed its transmission to the Commission in April.		including employer organisations, trade unions, local authorities and non-governmental organisations, were organised, which, among other issues, discussed the reform and investment priorities for the RRP. The first partial draft of the plan was made public in mid-April 2021, allowing citizens and organisations to submit their comments. The draft plan was regularly discussed in the Lithuanian Parliament. The stakeholder involvement was facilitated by a dedicated website under the management of the Lithuanian Ministry of Finance.
Cross border or multi country projects	YES/NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One IPCEI for the promotion of hydrogen technology (1275 mio) A second IPCEI is focusing on cloud technology (300 mio) A third IPCEI on electronics and connectivity (300 mio) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrogen IPCEI (1.5 billion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPCEI microelectronics and communication technologies (1.5 billion) IPCEI Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Services (750 mio) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> '5G corridors' (160 mio), which will also support the cross-border corridor Thessaloniki-Sofia-Belgrade; 'Small satellites' (200 mio), which will also ensure interoperability with EuroQCI; 'Submarine fibre cables' (30 mio). Which will also allow interconnecting mainland Greece with Cyprus 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of a network of European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIB) in Ireland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "IPCEI fund" aiming at financing the participation in the second IPCEI on micro-electronics; in the IPCEI on batteries; in two hydrogen IPCEIs; and in the IPCEIs on cloud, raw materials and health (1 500 mio). The Plan also envisages to invest in the development of Italian value chains in hydrogen, batteries and e-mobility. Support the participation of Italian firms to Horizon Europe partnerships in High-Performance Computing, Key Enabling Technologies, Blue Ocean and Innovative SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Via Baltica 5G corridor: Latvia has planned a series of measures that support the objectives of the EU's digital sovereignty, including investments in connectivity at European level – the VIA Baltica 5G corridor. Latvia has concluded a memorandum of cooperation with Estonia, Lithuania and Poland on the development of this corridor. Baltic States' X-ray image exchange system (Baxe): GoLatvia project: The development of the genomic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5G in the Via Baltica and Rail Baltica corridors Genome of Europe (Health)

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							(200 mio). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to strengthen the network of European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDHIs) (350 mio). Single Digital Gateway (90 million) Rail connection Verona-Brennero (930 mio) [Development of European Rail Transport Management System (3 600 mio)] 	reference of Latvian citizens (framework of the European Union's 1+MG initiative)	
Digital investments / contribution to strategic autonomy		Investments in cloud, quantum technologies, digital infrastructure, cybersecurity	Investment in digital infrastructure, cloud, cybersecurity, microelectronics	Investment in digital infrastructure, cloud, high-performance computing, creation of a national cybersecurity operations centre.	Investments in digital infrastructure (digitalisation of education, health, transport and energy)	Investments in digital infrastructure (provision of high-speed broadband to schools, creation of a hybrid public service 5G network)	Investments in EU strategic value chains in batteries, hydrogen and electric mobility, and public-private research partnerships.	Investment in Via Baltica 5G corridor, Latvian National Federal Cloud	Investments in renewable energy, including development of offshore wind infrastructure, support for the construction of onshore RES plants (solar and wind power); investment in advanced digital technologies, investments in government cloud infrastructure
Security self-assessment	YES/NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ultrafast broadband plan ('plan France très haut débit') the digitalisation of the State and Territories mobility and teleworking in the Ministry of Interior. 		<p>For investments in connectivity and in particular in 5G networks, the plan identifies the relevant security issues and associated risks and identifies mitigating measures to be enacted, based on the common objective criteria included in the EU toolbox for Cybersecurity of 5G networks.</p> <p>The plan presents in particular a state of play of the implementation at a national level of the various strategic and technical measures foreseen under the 5G Toolbox.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investments in digital capacities. As regards connectivity measures, Italy envisages to carry out such an assessment at a later stage, taking into account the connectivity scenarios that will result from the mapping and public consultation exercises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A general security self-assessment is included in each component and enlists the measures that have a security dimension. Latvia indicates that it will address cybersecurity and other digital security aspects of these measures during implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very high capacity networks, including 5G

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