



**Next  
Gen  
EU** 

# RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY

## 38<sup>th</sup> RRF Working Group meeting

*State of play of the RRF: implementation of the 6 pillars, results in the education sector, cross-country projects in REPowerEU chapters*

15 July 2025



**RRF**



# Part 1: State of play of implementation



# State of play on implementation: €318 bn disbursed

RRF



	BE	CY	DE	DK	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	LT	LV	PT	SI	CZ	HR	AT	IE	SK	MT	RO	FI	EE	PL	HU	SE	BG	NL
91 payment requests submitted to the Commission	2x	4x	2x	3x	5x	5x	4x	8x	2x	3x	3x	7x	4x	4x	6x	2x	2x	6x	3x	3x	2x	3x	3x		1x	2x	2x
75 payments disbursed	2x	3x	2x	3x	5x	4x	4x	6x	2x	3x	3x	5x	3x	3x	5x	1x	2x	5x	2x	3x	2x	3x	2x			1x	2x
13 MS requested loan support (76% of support available)																											

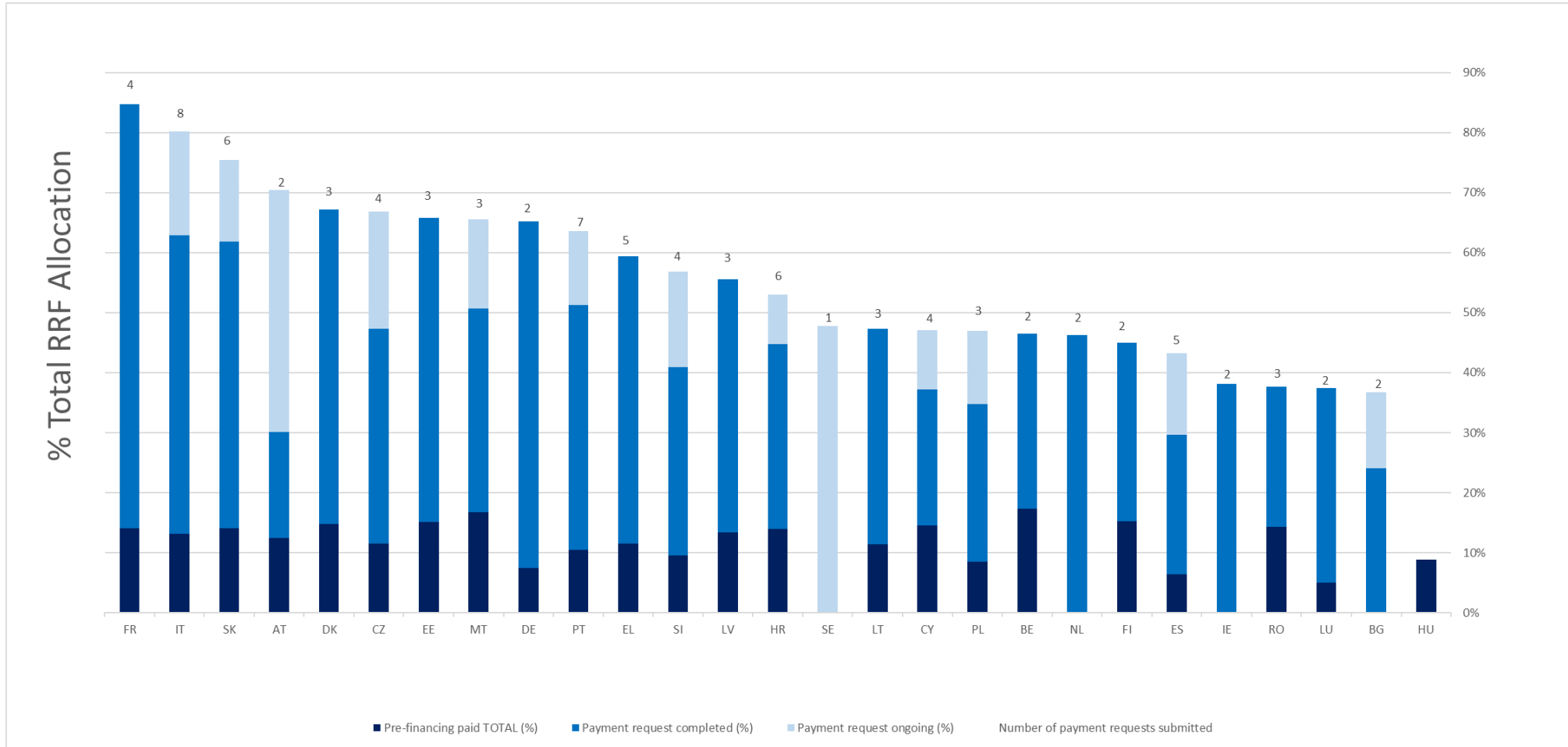
Preliminary assessments adopted by the Commission pending disbursement: <b>6 Member States</b>	<b>SE, PT, IT, MT, CY, ES</b>	Estimated amount to be disbursed: <b>EUR 45 bn</b>
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# Speed of disbursement



RRF





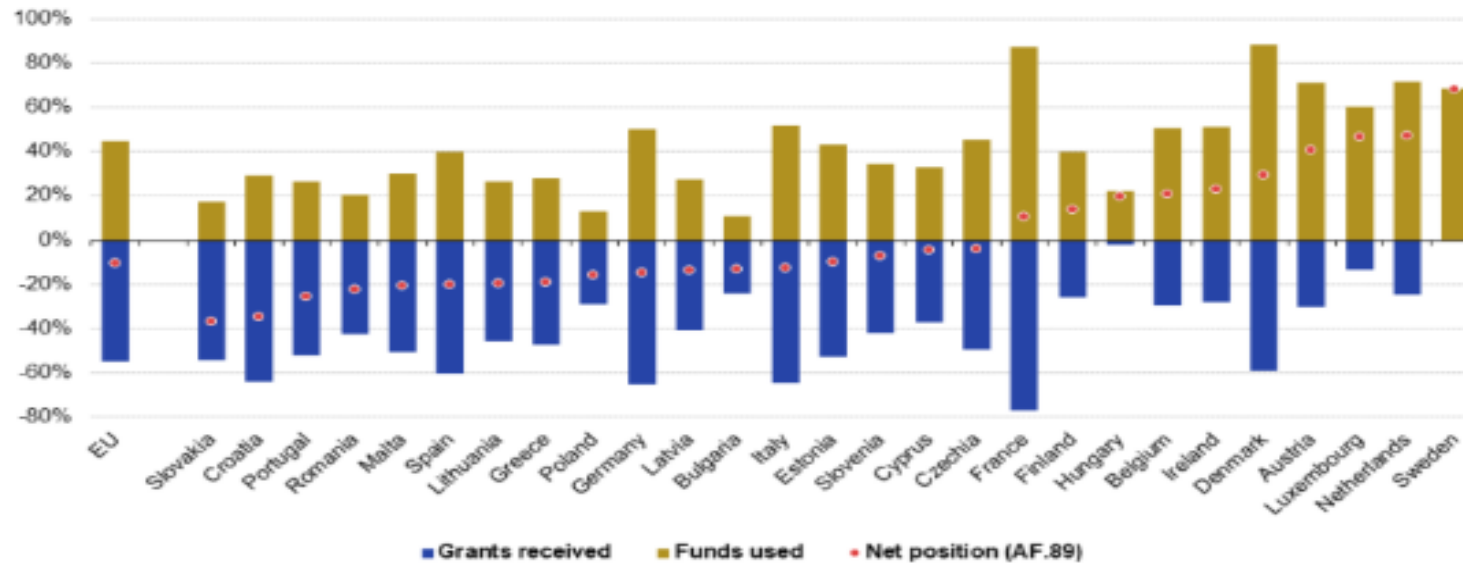
# RRF absorption levels

## RRF



Member States spent more than 80% of grants received (EUR 161.5 billion out of EUR 197.5 billion) during the 2020-2024 period.

Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) grants received and used, and net receivable against the EU over 2020-2024 (in % of total grant allocation)



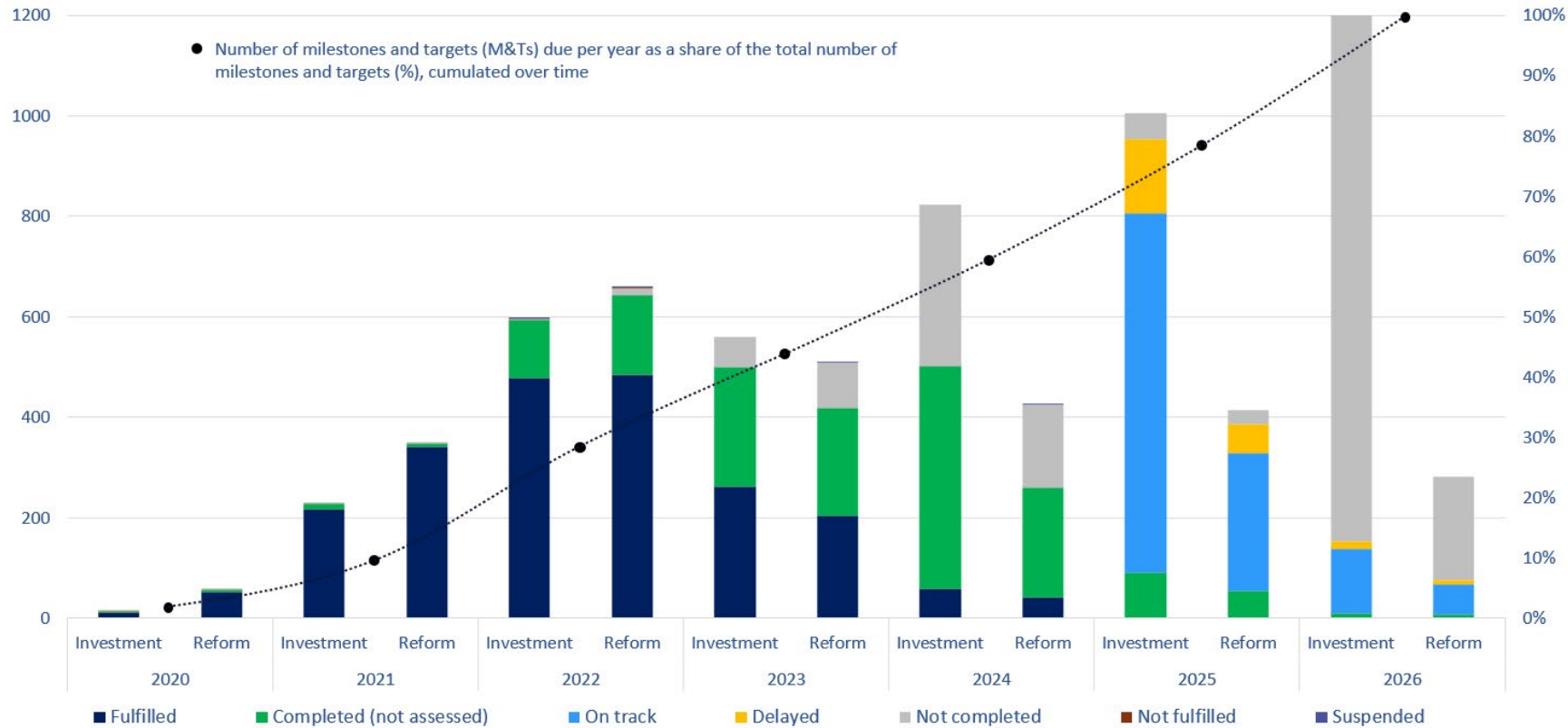
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: gov\_rf\_use and gov\_rf\_fa)

eurostat



# Implementation status of M&T per reforms and investments

RRF

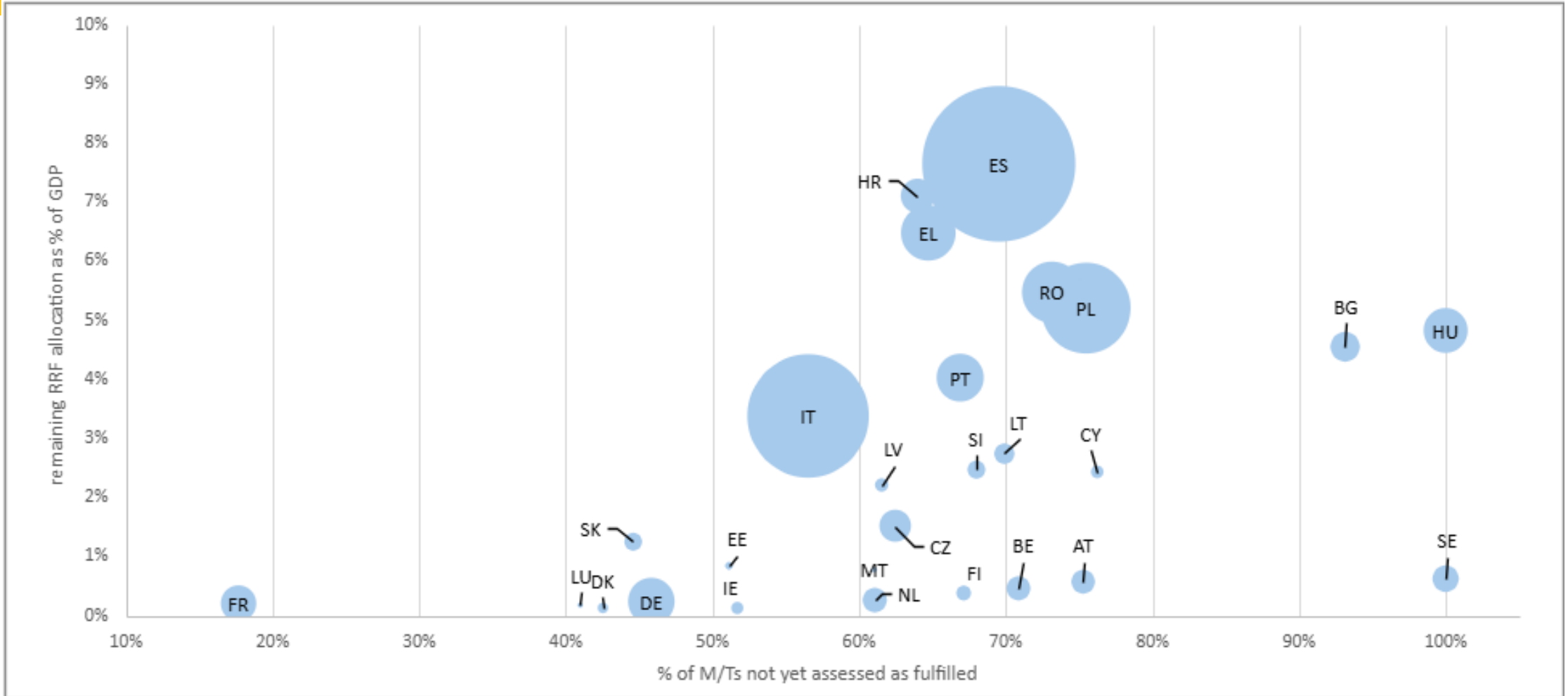


- Reform-related M&T were frontloaded in many RRFs.
- Most of milestones and targets (M&T) still to be implemented are related to investments.
- The surge of investment deliverables in the last stretch of the Facility is consistent with the typical investment lifecycle, where projects are finalised after some preparatory and intermediate steps.



# RRF implementation matters for growth in the Member States

## RRF



The size of the bubble corresponds to the remaining RRF funds per Member State



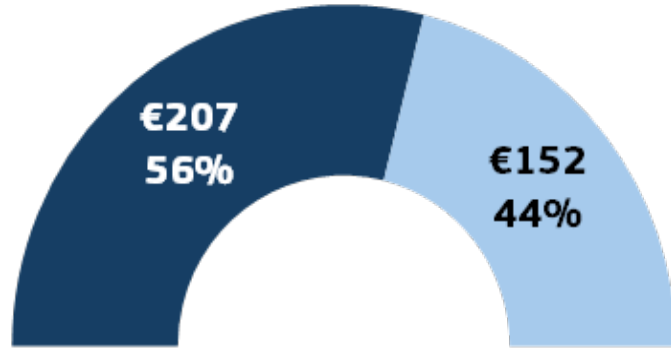
# 411 days left to complete implementation

RRF



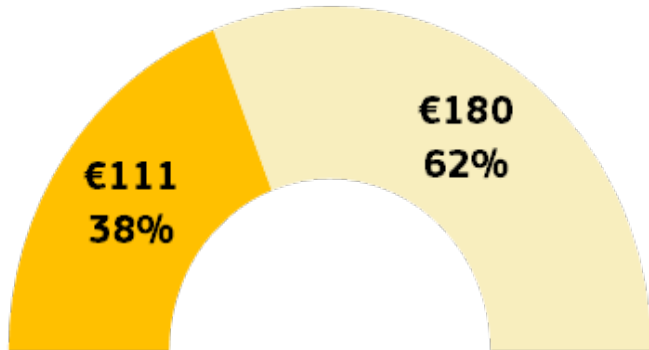
➔ EUR 332 billion to disburse & more than 4700 M/Ts to assess

RRF Grant Disbursements (out of €359 bn)



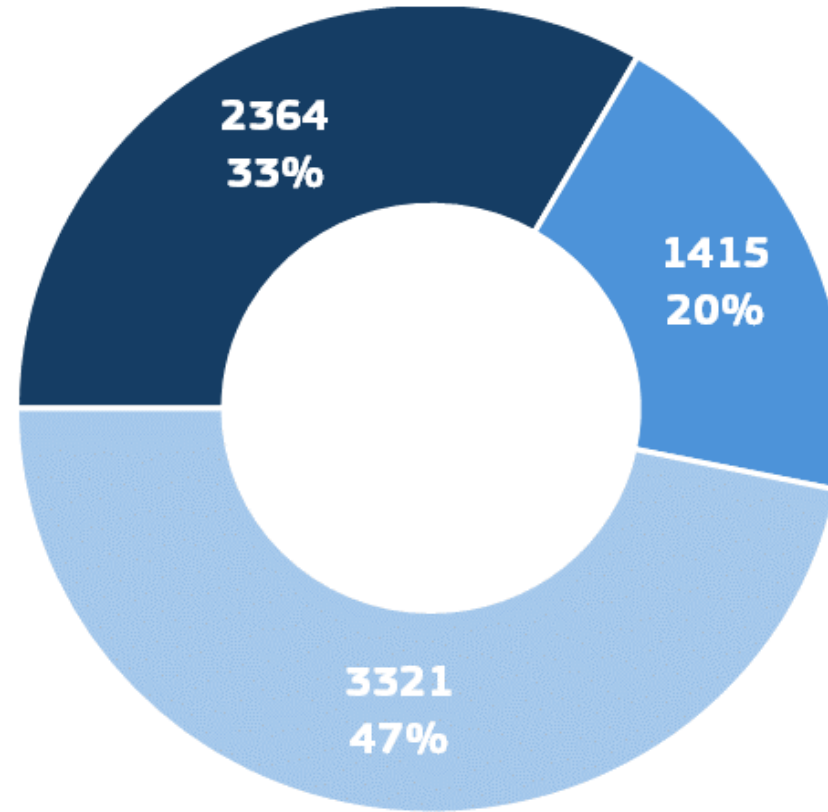
■ Paid ■ Outstanding

RRF Loan Disbursements (out of €291 bn)



■ Paid ■ Outstanding

% of M/Ts assessed as fulfilled or reported as completed

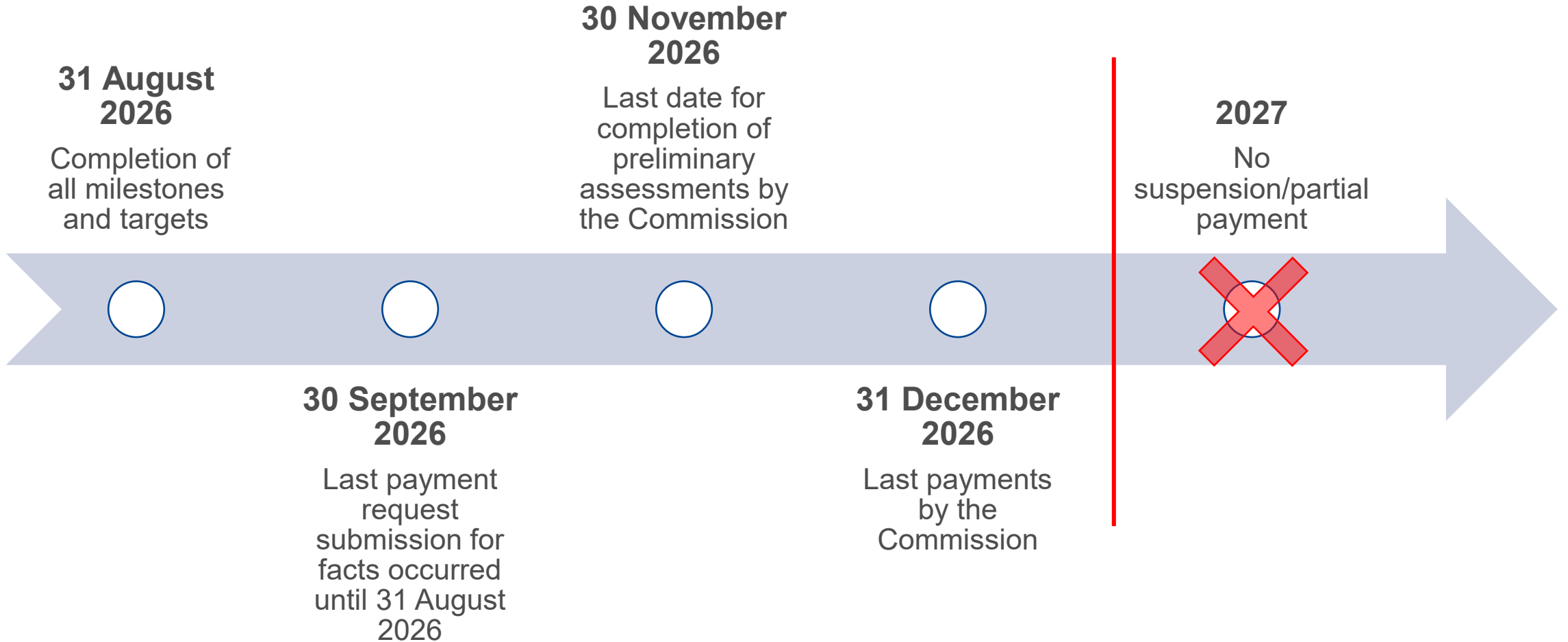


■ Fulfilled ■ Completed ■ Not completed



# Implementation is coming to an end, legal deadlines are clear and cannot be extended

RRF

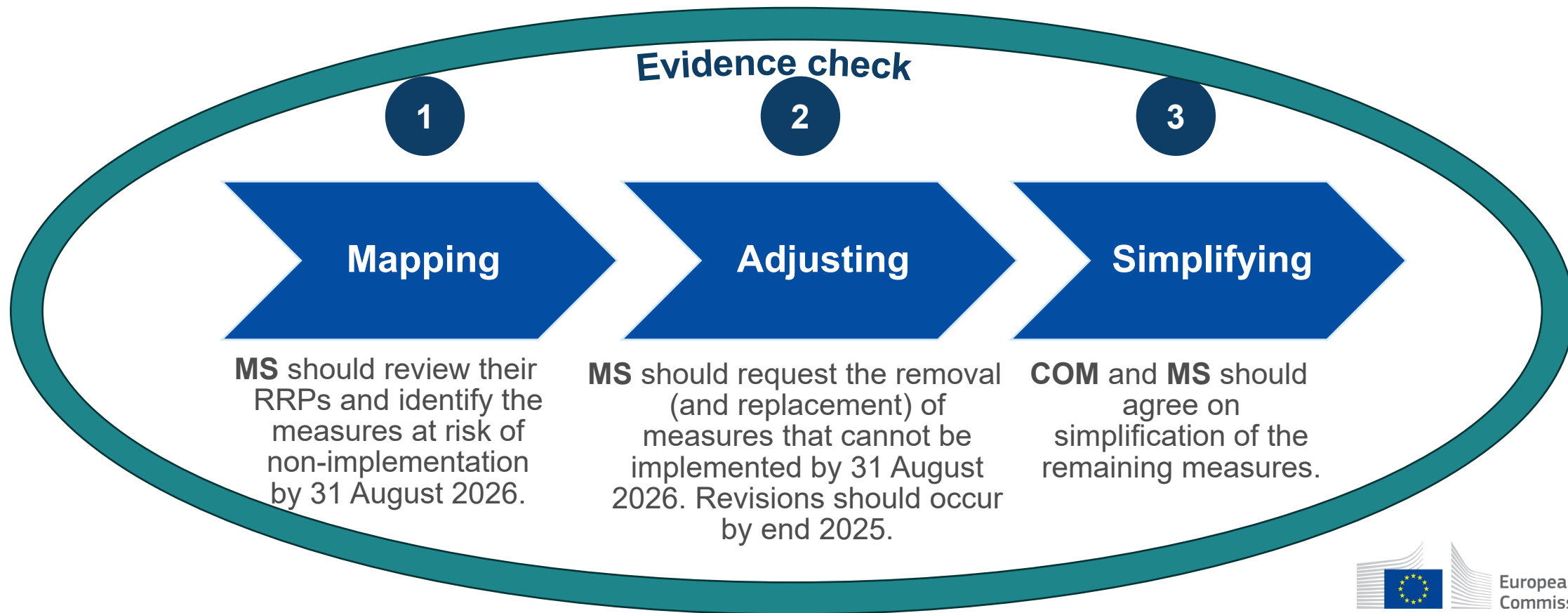


# Making RRP fit for 2026



All revised RRP must continue complying with all assessment criteria laid down in the RRF Regulation.

This is to ensure that the plans continue supporting Member States in addressing their specific needs, that sufficient funds are allocated to the green and digital transition, that the do-no-significant-harm principle is adhered by, and that the financial interests of the Union are protected.





RRF



## Part 2:

- Implementation of the 6 RRF pillars
- Results of structural reforms in the education sector
- Implementation of cross-country projects (focus on REPowerEU chapters)

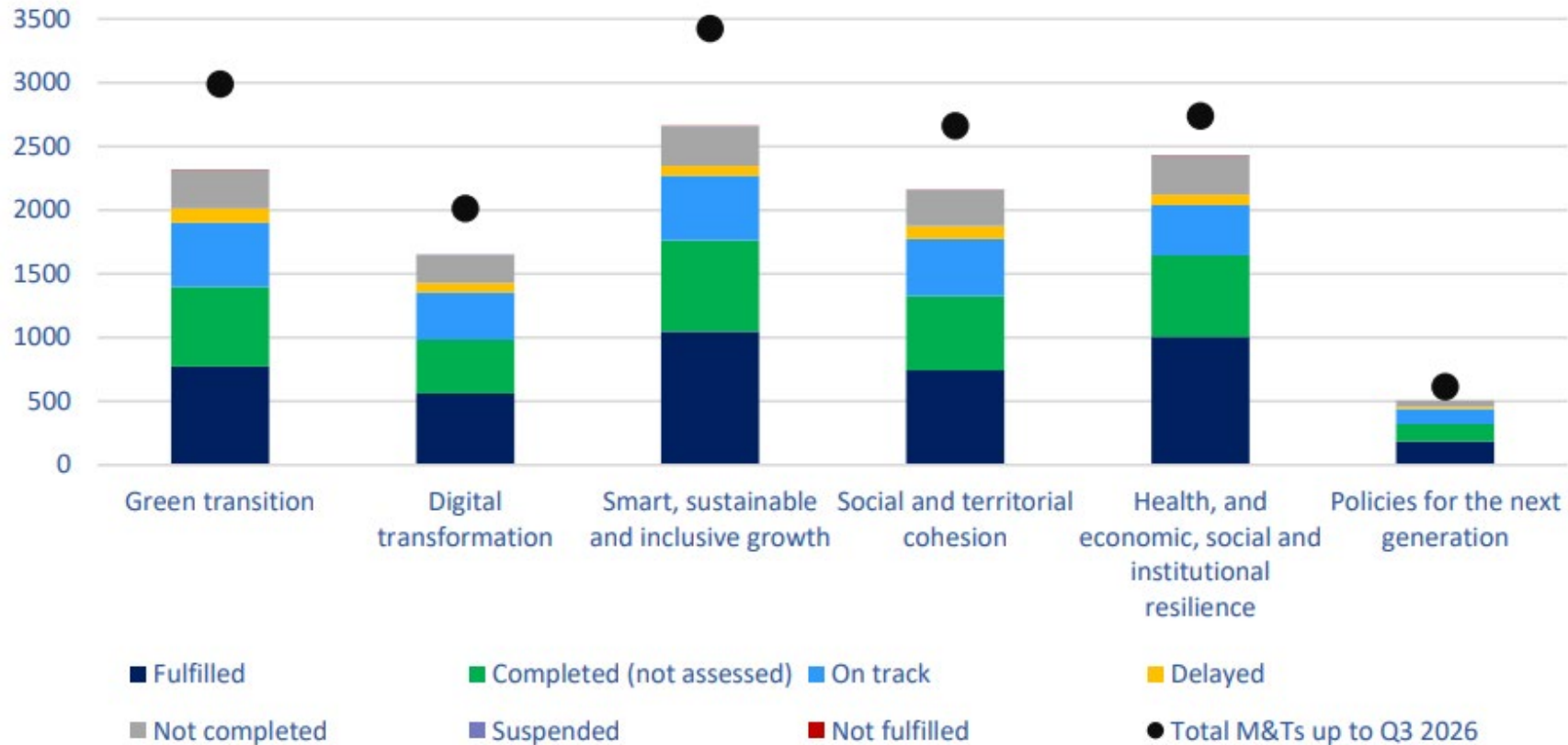


# RRF



# Implementation of the six RRF policy pillars

Milestones and targets planned up to Q1 2026 - Contribution to the six pillars of the RRF Regulation and respective implementation status



NB: This chart shows estimated number of milestones and targets based on the pillar tagging methodology for the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard. Based on the Commission’s methodology, each measure is tagged under one primary and one secondary policy area, based on a list of policy areas, linked to the six pillars. Consequently, each milestone and target are related to several pillars. Each measure is displayed with the related expenditure based on the total estimated costs provided by Member States



# Implemented reforms across the six RRF policy pillars

## RRF



**Poland amended the Energy Efficiency Act** to facilitate the use of Energy Performance Contracts, thereby promoting energy efficiency investments in public and private projects to accelerate the replacement of polluting heat sources.



**Poland established the Green Urban Transformation Instrument** to foster sustainable urban development and to address socio-economic disparities.



**The Netherlands implemented the Open Government Act to enhance transparency** and accessibility of public administrations information.



**Estonia amended relevant laws to strengthen primary healthcare** and improve the management of patient lists, making it easier for patients to continue receiving primary care, and extended the rights of nurses to prescribe medicines.



**Czechia established a certification platform for the medical devices and aerospace industries** to connect companies with regulatory bodies to provide information on obtaining certificates.



**Germany adopted a reform to provide additional courses and mentoring to pupils with a learning backlog** to tackle the learning disparities created by the COVID-19 crisis.



# Implemented investments across the six RRF policy pillars

## RRF



**Portugal installed 1 730 public charging stations**, thereby boosting the adoption of electric vehicles and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



**Czechia completed 26 projects related to modernising railway lines and railways stations** with reconstructed track and safe and barrier-free accessible platforms, reduced energy intensity and increased comfort in station buildings



**France issued over 12.5 million new ID cards with a 'digital identity' feature**, facilitating citizens' access to public services.



**Denmark developed digital questionnaires** to allow for rapid stratification of patients in terms of vaccination needs and other medical conditions.



**In Italy, over 20 projects were funded to participate in IPCEIs** focusing on hydrogen technology, microelectronics, and next-generation cloud services, contributing to Europe's competitiveness and sustainability.



**Ireland connected 750 primary schools to high-speed broadband network** through the installation of routers, thereby facilitating modern digital education.

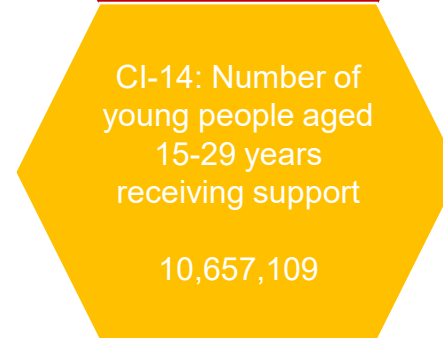
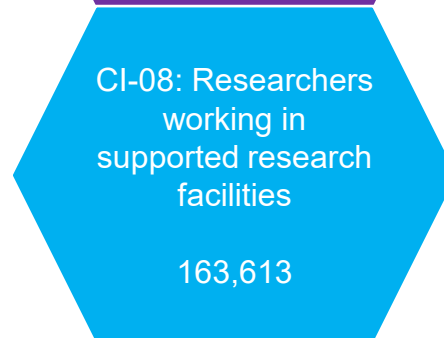
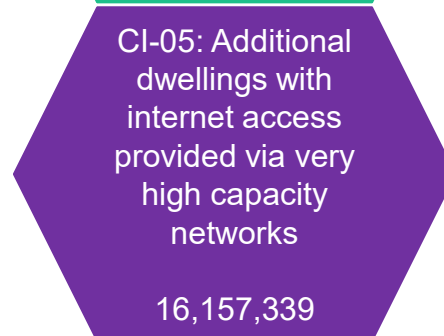
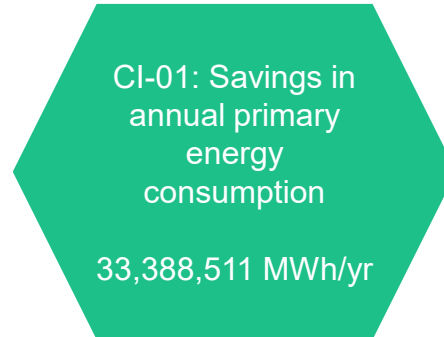


# Common indicators under the RRF

RRF



- **Set of 14 RRF common indicators** to measure the progress of the Facility towards its general and specific objectives (Article 3 RRF Regulation)
- Information is published on the **Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard**
- **Data update** is provided by Member States **twice a year** (February/August)





# Impact of the RRF in the education sector

RRF



- €52.6 billion allocated towards the education sector – 8% of the total RRF envelope (€75 billion (11,5% of the total RRF envelope) allocated towards the education & training sector)
- Structural reforms strengthening education throughout the EU



## Reform of early childhood and primary education – Croatia

Croatia improved *early childhood education* affordability with a new funding model and revised legislation allowing for *whole-day teaching in primary schools*.



## Reform of Technical and Professional Institutes – Italy

Italy modernized and strengthened *secondary vocational education (Istituti Tecnico Professionali)* to meet the needs of industry and service sectors, both at national and local level.



## Structural reform of the education system – Slovakia

Slovakia introduced a state national education programme for *primary and lower-secondary schools*, bringing updated curricula to classrooms. More than half of all teaching staff have already been trained in updated curricula, inclusive education and digital skills.



## Comprehensive reform of the university system – Spain

Spain adopted legislation aiming at, amongst others, promoting access to *higher education*, increasing the labour market relevance of university education, and promoting research.

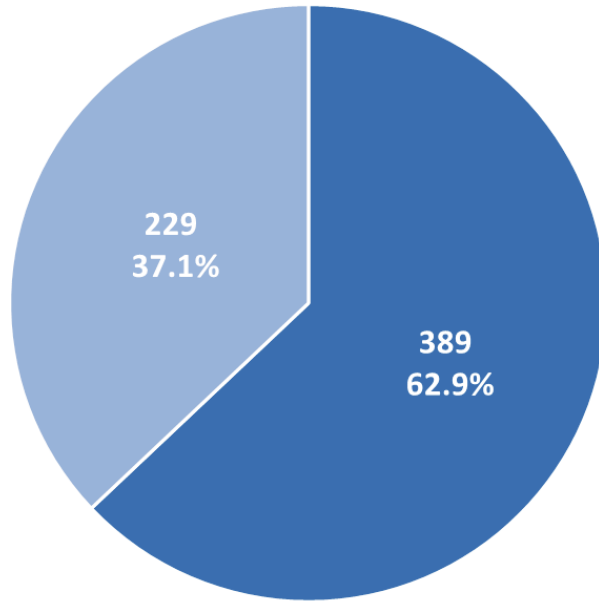


# The implementation of cross-border REPowerEU projects

RRF

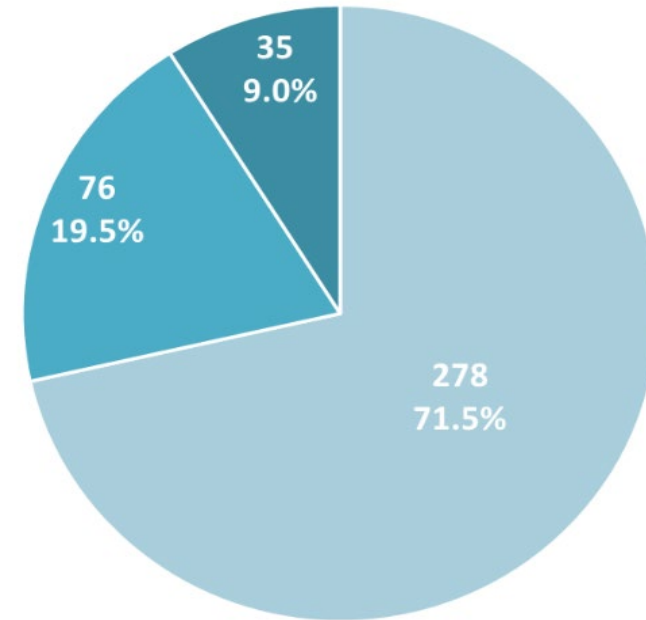


% of REPowerEU M&Ts that are cross-border



■ Cross border ■ Non Cross border

% of cross-border REPowerEU M&Ts assessed as fulfilled or reported as completed



■ Non completed ■ Completed ■ Fulfilled

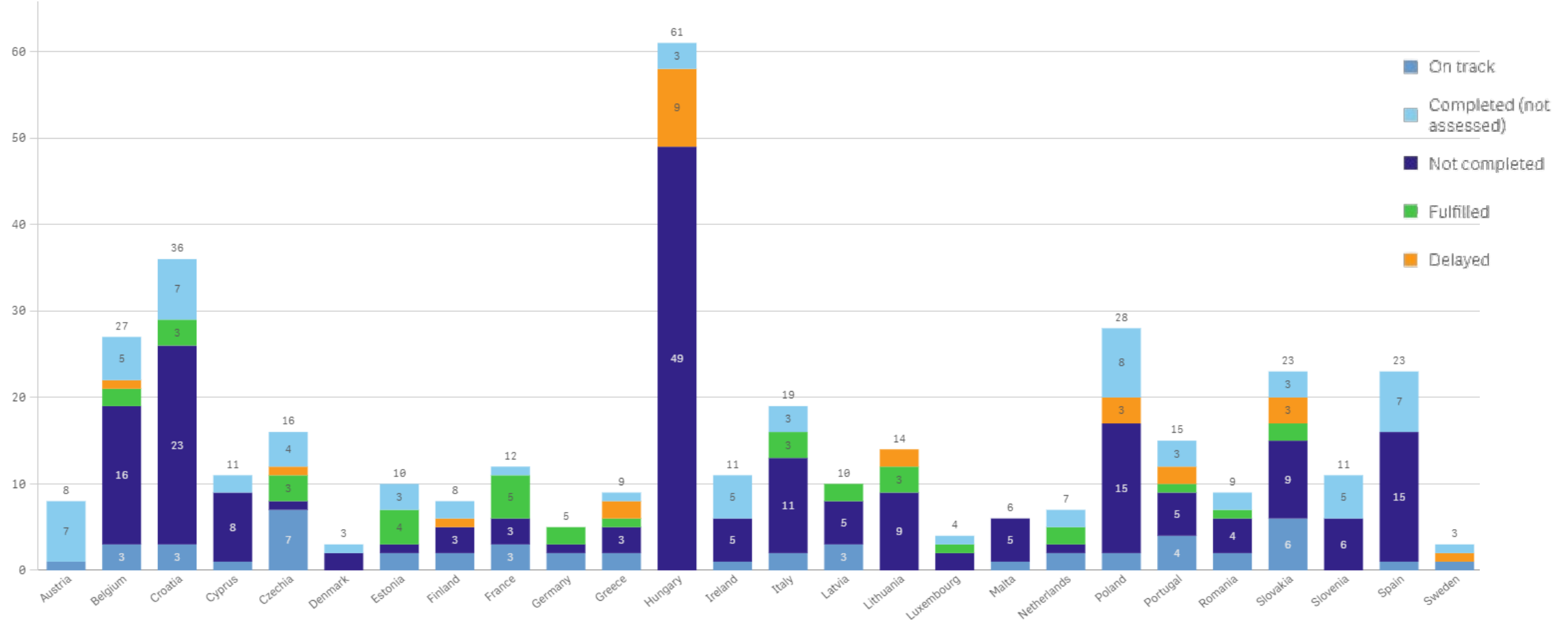


# The implementation of cross-border REPowerEU projects

RRF



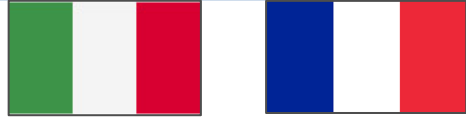
REPowerEU cross-border M&Ts by member state & progress status





# Cross-border and multi-country projects

RRF



## Electricity interconnection projects

Italy is improving its energy infrastructure by modernising electricity infrastructure connecting Sardinia to the mainland through Corsica, enhancing Italy's renewable energy capacity.

1/2  
Milestones  
completed



## Investments in gas infrastructure

Croatia is increasing the capacity of the Krk Liquefied natural gas terminal and of the gas transport infrastructure to improve access to global LNG markets, thereby significantly enhancing the security of supply and reducing dependency on Russian gas in Southeast Europe.

5/8  
Milestones/  
Targets  
completed



## Cross-border Rail Baltic

Estonia is contributing to the Rail Baltic project, which will connect the 3 Baltic States with the construction of five Rail Baltic viaducts near Tallinn.

3/5  
Milestones/  
Targets  
completed



## Installation of Battery Energy Storage

Latvia is investing in a 60 MW battery storage system to boost energy security in the Baltic region. This new capacity will enhance balancing and flexibility after the Baltic States synchronised with the continental European grid.

1/4  
Milestones/  
Targets  
completed



# 26 IPCEI related measures included in 13 Recovery and Resilience Plans



RRF



The RRF has been a major catalyst to boost the participation by Member States in large - scale and innovative cross-border projects linked to IPCEIs:

- o **26 measures**, worth around **EUR 10 billion**, are included in **13 RRFs** and are currently in the implementation phase.
- o These measures are mainly related to four IPCEIs, on hydrogen ('Hy2Tech' and 'Hy2Use'), microelectronics and cloud

## Example of IPCEI Hy2Tech in France (on track):

The measure aims to support projects contributing to the uptake of hydrogen production and hydrogen-based technology:



- Develop advanced materials for mobility necessary for the manufacturing of new generation membranes for fuel cells.
- Produce a new generation of hydrogen tanks for storing hydrogen in cryogenic form.
- Research and development on the production of pressurised alkali electrolysis.

# Thank you!

## More information:

- [Recovery and Resilience Facility | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)
- [Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard](#)
- [Mid-term evaluation](#)
- [Annual Report on the RRF](#)



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