



**NEXT
GEN
EU** 

Green investments in national recovery and resilience plans

SG RECOVER

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The national Recovery and Resilience Plans

Focus on green transition

Green transition

The total cost of all measures related to the green transition is **EUR 251 billion**¹

Around **40%** (EUR 203bn) of total allocation to climate-tagged measures

Around **44%** (EUR 221bn) go into climate and environment tagged measures

37%



Key reforms

- Fiscal reforms promoting clean mobility
- Facilitate deployment of renewables
- Water and waste management and nature conservation
- Permitting and environmental taxation

DNSH: *No measure in the plan harms environmental objectives (flanking measures and milestones/targets where necessary)*

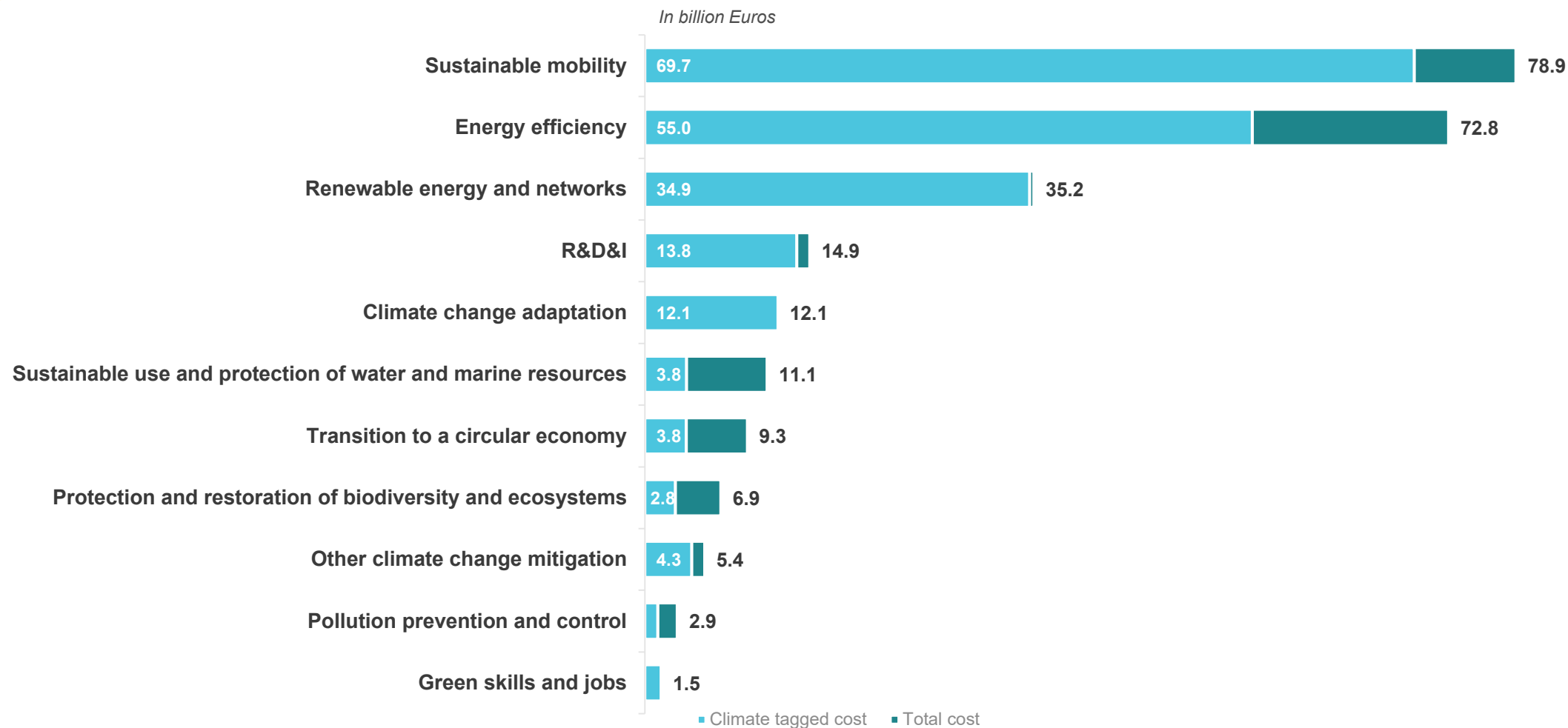
Key investments (total costs)

- Sustainable mobility (EUR 79bn)
- Renovation and energy efficiency (EUR 73bn)
- Renewable energy & networks (EUR 35bn)
- Biodiversity and climate adaptation (EUR 20bn)
- Circular economy, sustainable water (EUR 23bn)
- Green R&D&I (EUR 15bn)

Cross-border projects

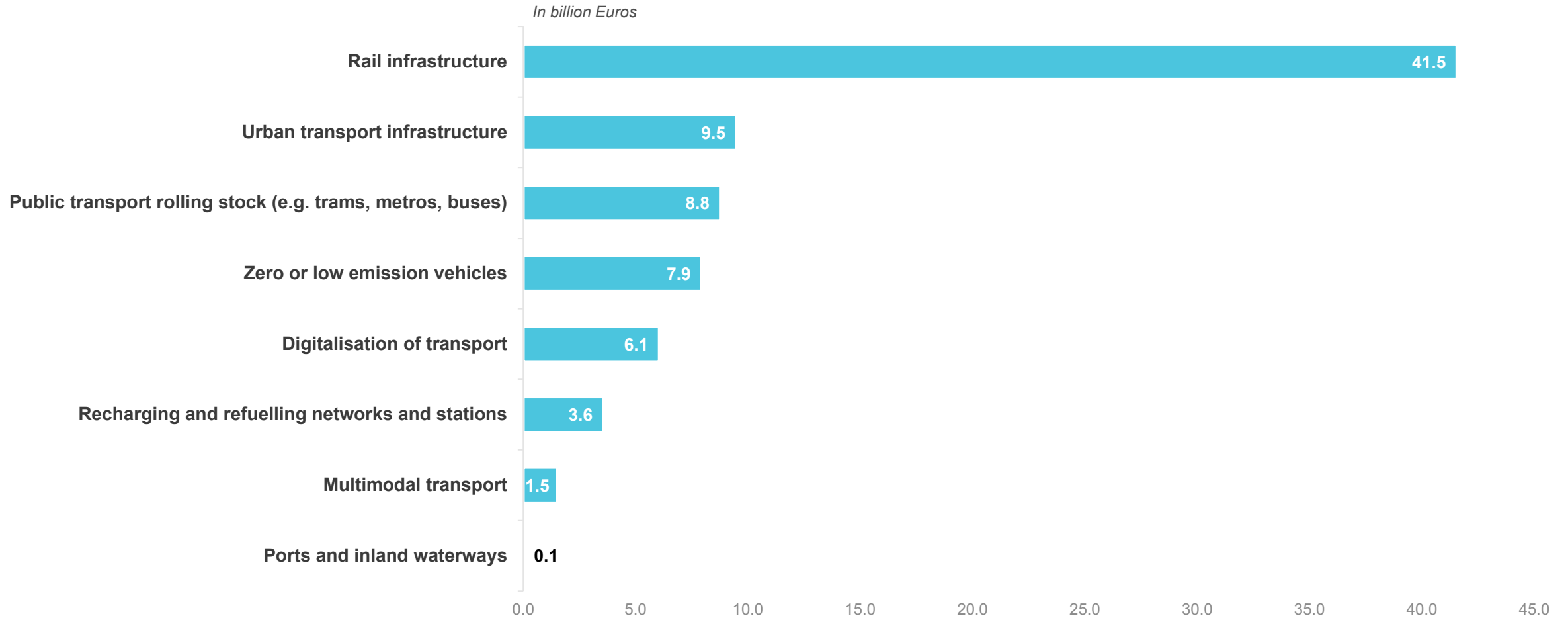
- TEN-T rail corridors
- Hydrogen

Green investments: Breakdown of expenditure supporting the green transition per policy area



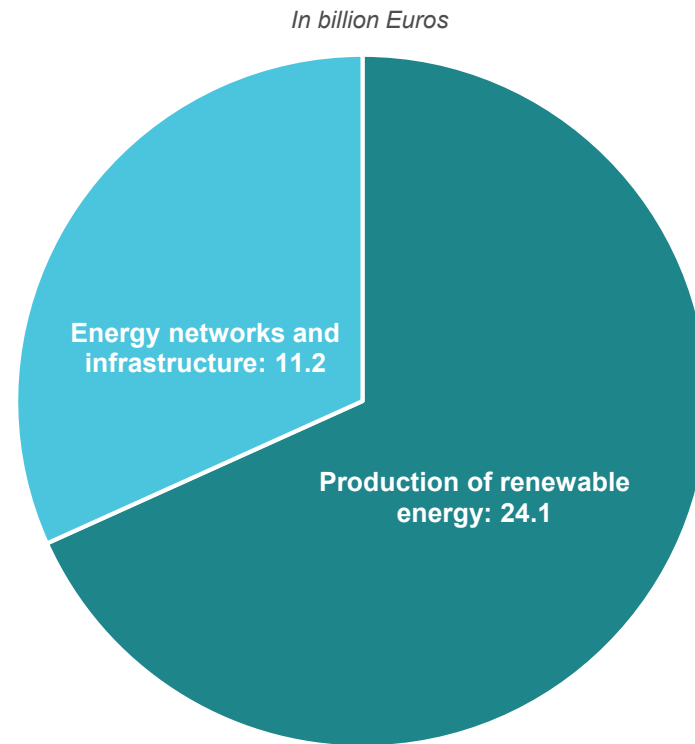
This chart shows a breakdown of the estimated total cost of all green investments, by policy areas on EU level (EUR 251 billion), based on Intervention Fields from Annex VI of the Regulation.

Green investments: Sustainable Mobility



Breakdown of the estimated total costs for investments in sustainable mobility by sub-policy areas based on Intervention Fields from Annex VI of the Regulation

Green investments: Renewable Energy & Networks



Breakdown of the estimated total costs for investments in renewable energy and networks by sub-policy areas based on Intervention Fields from Annex VI of the Regulation

REPowerEU Chapters

REPowerEU objectives (I)



- a) improving **energy infrastructure and facilities** to meet **immediate security of supply needs for gas**, including LNG, notably to enable diversification of supply in the interest of the Union as a whole.

By derogation, oil infrastructure and facilities may be included in the REPowerEU chapter of a Member State that has been subject to the exceptional temporary derogation in Art. 3m(4) of Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 due to its specific dependence on crude oil and geographical situation



- b) boosting **energy efficiency in buildings and critical energy infrastructure, decarbonising industry**, increasing production and uptake of sustainable biomethane, renewable or fossil-free hydrogen and increasing the share and accelerating the deployment of renewable energy;

Examples: Energy efficiency renovations, including sustainable heating and cooling solutions, use of renewable and low carbon fuels in industry to reduce emissions, speeding up the administrative permit-granting processes for renewables and related power grid infrastructure.



- ba) addressing **energy poverty**;

Examples: Financial support to energy efficiency schemes, incl. via dedicated financial instruments, schemes to reduce electricity demand for households and companies incl. SMEs facing difficulties due to high electricity bills, financial top-ups to other schemes in the RRP to increase the intensity of assistance to vulnerable households, e.g., for energy-efficiency renovations.

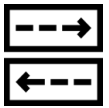
REPowerEU objectives (II)

bb) incentivising **reduction of energy demand**;



Examples: energy-saving equipment (energy-saving monitors, waste heat recovery systems), improving industrial processes.

c) addressing **internal** and **cross-border energy transmission** and **distribution bottlenecks**, supporting **electricity storage** and **accelerating the integration of renewable energy sources**, and **supporting zero emission transport** and its **infrastructure**, including railways;



Examples: minimising congestions, incl. by means of increased grid and electricity storage capacity, support of zero emission vehicles and vessels, installation of electric charging stations and hydrogen fuelling stations.

d) supporting the above objectives through an **accelerated requalification of the workforce towards green skills** and **the related digital skills**, as well as **support of the value chains in critical raw materials and technologies linked to the green transition**.



Examples: upskilling and reskilling of workforce, strengthening the Union technological and manufacturing base capacity for clean-tech materials and components to increase resilience and sovereignty of strategic value chains (solar panels, wind turbines, batteries, critical raw materials, heat pumps, electrolyzers, and grid equipment).

Eligibility: Measures in the REPowerEU chapter may either be new measures from 1st February 2022 onwards or scaled-up parts of existing measures from 1st February 2020 onwards,

Derogation from the do-no-significant-harm (DNSH) principle

Gas infrastructures and facilities (and oil under exceptional circumstances) can benefit from a **derogation from the do no significant harm (DNSH) principle** subject to a **positive assessment by the Commission**

What will COM assess?

Whether the measure is **necessary and proportionate** to meet immediate security of supply needs

The **overall efforts** the Member State has undertaken **to limit the potential harm** to environmental objectives

Whether the measure **does not jeopardise the achievement of the Union's 2030 climate targets** and the objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050

The measure is planned to be **in operation by 31 December 2026**.

Derogation from the do-no-significant-harm (DNSH) principle



In addition, **two provisions** apply to measures falling under the DNSH derogation:

- Such measures can only account for a **maximum of 30%** of **the total** estimated costs **of the measures** included in the REPowerEU chapter

- They **cannot be financed from the auctioning of ETS** allowances
 - The estimated costs of measures **included in the REPowerEU chapter and** that do not fall under the scope of the DNSH derogation should correspond at least to the Member State's allocation of additional non-repayable financial support for REPowerEU.

How will REPowerEU be financed?

**EUR 20
billion**

Additional grant
possibilities
under the RRF

**EUR 5.4
billion**

Transfer
possibility from
the BAR

**EUR 225
billion**

Loans available
under the RRF

- **EUR 20 bn** will be generated from auctioning **Emissions Trading System allowances**:

- **40%** frontloaded sales of Member State allowances
- **60%** Innovation Fund allowances
- The Innovation Fund will be partially (est. EUR 2 bn) replenished with allowances from the Market Stability Reserve.

This funding comes on top of the already existing 5% transfer possibility from the CPR funds (EUR 17 billion)

Thank you!

More information:

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