

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002577/24
to the Commission
Mathilde Androuët (Pfe)
(19 November 2024)**

Subject: Shortcomings in the management of the Recovery and Resilience Facility

The European Court of Auditors' report ⁽¹⁾ of July 2024 on the management of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) highlights major shortcomings, especially with regard to the green transition. The Court notes that the methodology used to calculate climate spending is not exact: Member States must use single coefficients for a whole range of projects, which could result in an overestimation of their climate contribution.

It also states that the climate performance monitoring tools are inadequate and that the information provided does not accurately reflect the progress made in achieving the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. The Court therefore recommends more accurate climate estimates and better monitoring of actual costs.

1. In view of these findings, is it still likely that the RRF will achieve all of its environmental objectives?
2. How can the Commission better support national initiatives while ensuring a green transition that is truly effective and tailored to the needs of each Member State?

Submitted: 19.11.2024

**Answer given by Mr Dombrovskis on behalf of the European Commission
(4 February 2025)**

1. The Commission welcomes the European Court of Auditors' (ECA) acknowledgement in Special Report 14/2024 that the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) contributes to the EU's green transition by, amongst other things, prompting Member States to include substantial climate measures (both reforms and investments) in their recovery plans. As noted in the Commission's replies to the special report ⁽¹⁾, ECA's findings on the calculation of the RRF's climate contribution are the mathematical consequence of ECA using more conservative climate coefficients than those provided for in the RRF Regulation ⁽²⁾. The Commission notes that it is obliged to apply the methodology agreed by the two co-legislators and the specific coefficients set by the regulation. The Commission reiterates that the RRF is one of the key EU instruments to support the green transition, with an expected unprecedented EUR 276 billion contributing to climate objectives.

2. The design of the RRF ensures that Member States receive significant financial support in return for the successful implementation of their reform and investment agenda, in line with EU priorities. The RRF has channelled significant resources to help Member States design and implement reforms and investments to increase the share of renewables in Member States' energy mix, improve energy efficiency, cut pollution, boost the economy through green technologies, support sustainable transport, enhance climate resilience, and promote green skills. The Commission has been working closely with Member States to ensure the successful and timely implementation of the Facility.

¹ Special report 14/2024: Green transition — Unclear contribution from the Recovery and Resilience Facility, 11 September 2024, European Court of Auditors.
⁽¹⁾ https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECARepplies/COM-Replies-SR-2024-14/COM-Replies-SR-2024-14_EN.pdf
⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32021R0241>