

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000422/25
to the Commission**

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(30 January 2025)

Subject: Green transition and RRF: assessment of how climate action resources have been used

According to European Court of Auditors report 14/2024, the billions of euros allocated through the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) to support the green transition do not seem to have generated significant results in terms of climate impact.

The court notes gross inefficiencies, including overestimations in climate coefficients, lack of transparency in reporting and difficulties in identifying clear and precise indicators, despite at least 37% of national allocations being earmarked for climate action.

These findings highlight the limits of an ideological environmental policy, which risks directing large amounts of public resources to ineffective initiatives and diverting them from the goal to boost the EU's competitiveness, all while creating more red tape for businesses, citizens and public administrations.

In the light of the above:

1. How does the Commission justify the use of public funds for measures which, according to the European Court of Auditors, have not achieved tangible results in the green transition?
2. Would it be willing to reconsider its priorities, putting more emphasis on the economy and growth with a view to achieving pertinent milestones and targets, while ensuring more flexibility for Member States?

Submitted: 30.1.2025

Answer given by Executive Vice-President Fitto on behalf of the European Commission

(13 March 2025)

The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is a key instrument to support the green transition by channelling resources to help Member States implement reforms and investments that increase the share of renewables in the energy mix, modernise and expand grid infrastructure to support electrification, improve energy efficiency, boost innovative green technologies, and support sustainable transport.

These measures contribute to affordable prices and to reducing EU external dependencies, while addressing country-specific challenges.

The Commission's reply to the Special report 14/2024 of the European Court of Auditors' (ECA) ⁽¹⁾ reflects the Commission's views on the ECA's findings.

It should be noted that part of ECA's findings stem from the application of a methodology and from coefficients that are different from those agreed by the European Parliament and Council when approving the RRF Regulation ⁽²⁾. The Commission is bound to follow the approach agreed by the co-legislators.

While it is too early to provide a detailed and final assessment of the effects of recovery and resilience plans, the implementation of the RRF has already resulted in important achievements for the green transition, as presented in the RRF mid-term evaluation ⁽³⁾, the RRF Annual Reports ⁽⁴⁾ and the information available on the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/publications/SR-2024-14>; https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECARepplies/COM-Replies-SR-2024-14/COM-Replies-SR-2024-14_EN.pdf

⁽²⁾ Annex VI of the RRF Regulation OJ L 057 18.2.2021, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ SWD(2024) 70 final.

⁽⁴⁾ Latest annual report available: https://commission.europa.eu/publications/recovery-and-resilience-facility-annual-report-2024_en

⁽⁵⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en