(English version)

Question for written answer E-004045/25
to the Commission
Sakis Arnaoutoglou (S&D)
(15 October 2025)

Subject: Delays and risked loss of funding from the Recovery Fund in Greece

Despite the size and importance of the resources available under the Recovery and Resilience Fund (RRF), Greece is experiencing worrying delays as regards the absorption of funds and project implementation progress. By way of illustration, large projects of strategic importance — such as Crete's northern highway ('BOAK'), the hydrogen project in Prinos, renovations and modernisation of hospitals and social housing measures — are at risk of not being completed within the strict deadlines, creating a serious risk that funding will be lost.

Citizens are rightly concerned that the Greek Government — with its delays, poor planning and bureaucratic bottlenecks — is jeopardising a historic opportunity to develop and support society.

In light of the above, can the Commission answer the following:

1. How much funding has Greece absorbed to date from the RRF (broken down by grants and loans) and how much still needs to be absorbed by August 2026?

2. Which projects has the Commission recorded as having significant delays or as being at risk of not being completed on time, and what are the reasons for these delays?

3. What action has the Commission taken and what recommendations has it made to the Greek Government with a view to avoiding loss of funding and to ensure the timely completion of the programme?

Submitted: 15.10.2025

Answer given by Mr Dombrovskis on behalf of the European Commission
(25 November 2025)

1. Greece has so far received more than 50% of its Recovery and Resilience Fund (RRF) allocation, more than the average across the EU Member States ([1]). By end October 2025, EUR 9.94 billion had been disbursed to Greece in grants (55% of the total grant allocation) and EUR 11.4 billion in loans (64% of the total loans allocation). An additional EUR 2.1 billion is expected to be disbursed still this year, following the positive assessment by the Commission of the 6th payment request for grants, which will bring the total grant disbursement to 66.1% of the total grant allocation.

2. The Commission closely monitors progress with the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans (RRP) in all Member States. The most common reasons for delays across all Member States, including Greece, are changes in external circumstances, such as increased inflation and supply disruptions, legal and practical difficulties arising from the implementation of measures, and delays related to public procurement ([2]). Greece's allocation under the RRF amounts to almost 16% of its gross domestic product, and the Commission has been working closely with the Greek authorities to facilitate the absorption of these funds and the timely completion of projects.

3. In its communication 'NextGenerationEU — The road to 2026' ([3]), the Commission has provided guidance to support Member States in planning ahead for the submission of the last payment requests in 2026, emphasising the importance of streamlining their recovery and resilience plans. As many Member States still need to fulfil a significant number of milestones and targets, efforts are ongoing to simplify the RRPs and adhere to the established timelines, while complying with all requirements of the RRF Regulation ([4]).

([1]) COM(2025) 637 final — Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility.
([2]) European Court of Auditors, Special report on Absorption of funds from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (2024).
([3]) COM(2025) 310 final/2 — NextGenerationEU — The road to 2026.
([4]) Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility, OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17.