Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative



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Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative

Using everything we have to fight the coronavirus and its economic fall out:

- Available unused cohesion policy funds: bring expenditure forward and redirect to the fight against the coronavirus
- Liquidity is what matters now for saving lives and for sustaining viable companies
- Adapting the rules to ensure high and relevant impact
- Flexible application of the rules
- Administrative support to Member States



How will it work?

We recommend to direct €37 billion to this in the coming weeks:

- about €8 billion of liquidity to be made available immediately to Member States for national contributions under cohesion policy interventions
- If fully used, this will be complemented by €29 billion of EU budget money from the European Structural and Investment Funds; no fresh Member State money needed for the €37 billion support.

Remaining amounts of ESIF funds of up to €28 billion



How will it work?

Eligible expenditure: we recommend to focus it on the three priorities identified in the Commmunication:

- Corona-relevant health expenditure in any part of the Member States including:
 - Hospital equipment
 - Inhalators
 - Masks
- Support to SMEs working capital
- Short-term employment schemes



How will it work? An example

Italy:

- €853 million of liquidity
- to be topped up by €1.46 billion from the EU budget
- Moreover, be able to spend
 €9 billion of unallocated cohesion money, half of which from the EU budget





How will it work?

Proposed changes in the legislation:

- 1. Commission does not request to be paid back in 2020 unused pre-financing money for cohesion expenditure
- 2. All expenditure to fight corona crisis are eligible as of 01 February 2020
- 3. Transfers of money between priorities become easier so that Member States can target them to the most pressing needs

EP and Council are invited to agree within 2 weeks.

Objective: use existing programmes to commit funds in next weeks; deal with paperwork later



Distribution per Member State

MS	Amounts to be released as liquidity (1)	Corresponding EU budget (2)	Total Investment related to released liquidity (3)=(1)+(2)	Remaining amount of ESI Funds*** after CRII (including national co-financing)
Bulgaria	122	690	812	546
Belgium	37	29	66	373
Czechia	294	869	1.163	3.956
Denmark	18	20	38	47
Fermany	328	498	826	1.906
Estonia	73	222	295	397
Greece	355	1.421	1.776	0
Spain	1.161	2.984	4.145	7.086
France	312	338	650	1.311
Croatia	174	984	1.158	0
Ireland	1	1	3	0
Italy	853	1.465	2.318	8.945
Cyprus	7	39	45	0
Latvia	118	674	792	0
Lithuania	222	1.264	1.487	0
Luxembourg	1	1	2	0
Hungary	855	4.748	5.603	0
Malta	9	39	48	0
The Netherlands	14	11	25	0
Austria	13	6	19	25
Poland	1.125	6.310	7.435	0
Portugal	405	1.407	1.813	0
Romania	491	2.588	3.079	0
Slovenia	115	471	586	0
Slovenia	527	1.948	2.475	146
Finland	24	24	48	349
Sweden	23	23	46	460
Subtotal EU-27:	7.678	29.073	36.751	25.546
United Kingdom**	244	311	555	2.408
TOTAL:	7.922	29.384	37.306	27.954

- * Interreg excluded. ESI Funds covered: ERDF, CF, ESF&YEI, EMFF
- ** According to the Withdrawal Agreement, the CPR applies to the UK until programme closure
- *** For MS with no remaining amounts, this is due to project selection rate close to or exceeding 100% before CRII



Administrative support: Task Force

- Provide all the necessary advice, including on state aid issues =>
 Member States should start contracting immediately
- Composition: Vice-President Vestager, Commissioners Ferreira,
 Schmit, Gentiloni, Hahn (chair) and their services;
- Similar arrangement at Director-General level;
- Member States asked to nominate senior contact points by Monday
 March close of play;
- First call at senior civil servant level on Wednesday 18 March
- Commissioners reaching out to capitals next week



Overall objective

- Pragmatism, action and willingness to fix the problem now
- Example of how the EU budget helps address a challenge affecting all
 Member States with significant health and economic interdependencies;
- No new money, but frontloading and directing existing funds to corona related challenges will lead to better health and economic outcomes than spending it as originally foreseen

Only possible because we have a stable and agreed budget. What about 2021-2027?



THANK YOU!

