

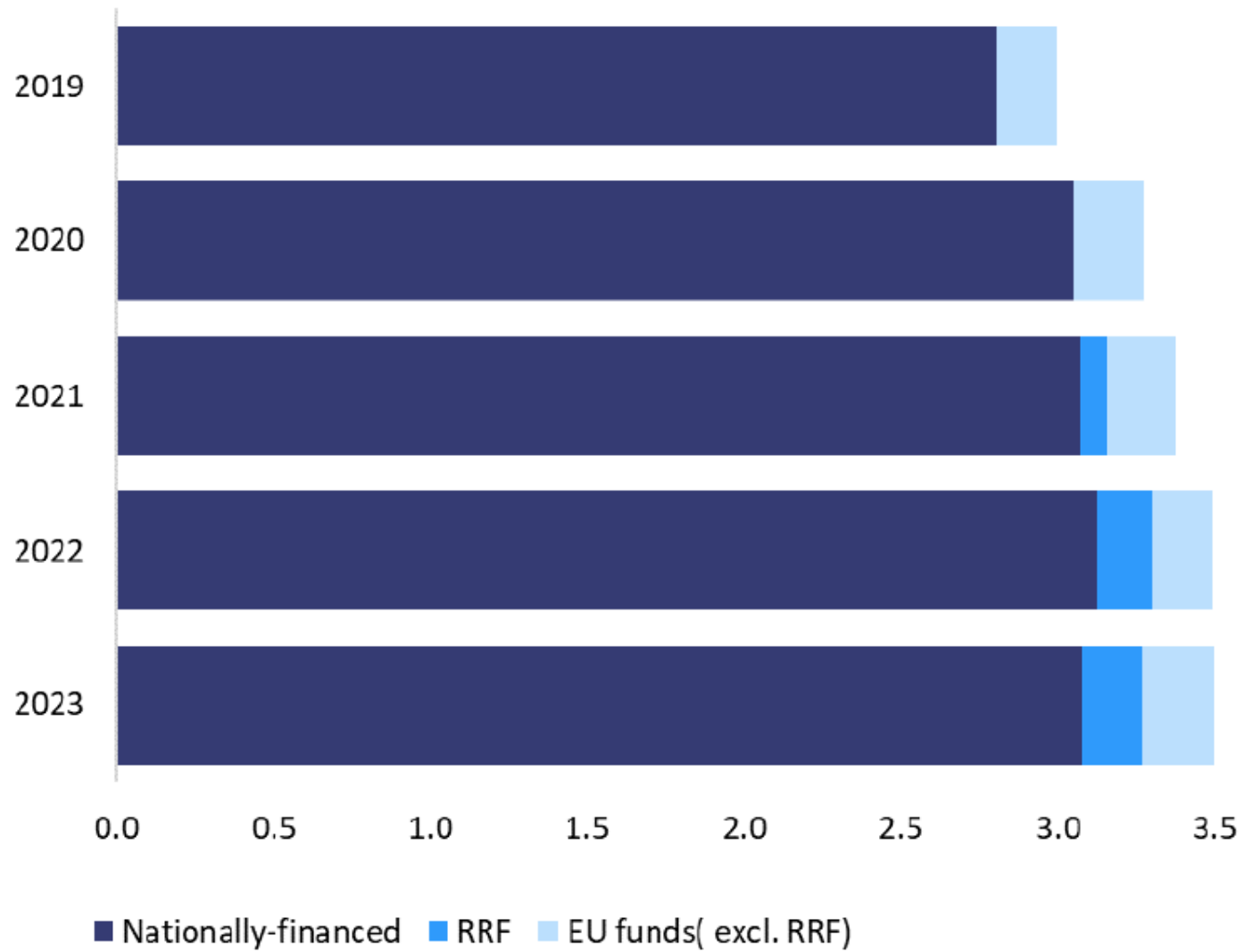


The Recovery and Resilience Facility: investing in a green, digital and social transition

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European Trade Union Confederation

**Webinar for national Trade Union representatives:
The EU economy post-Covid: recovery, resilience and governance
17 February 2022**

Graph 2.7 Public investment in the euro area, 2019-2023 (% of GDP)



Source: European Commission 2021 autumn forecast.

Net investment in nonfinancial assets (% of GDP) - United States, European Union, Germany, France

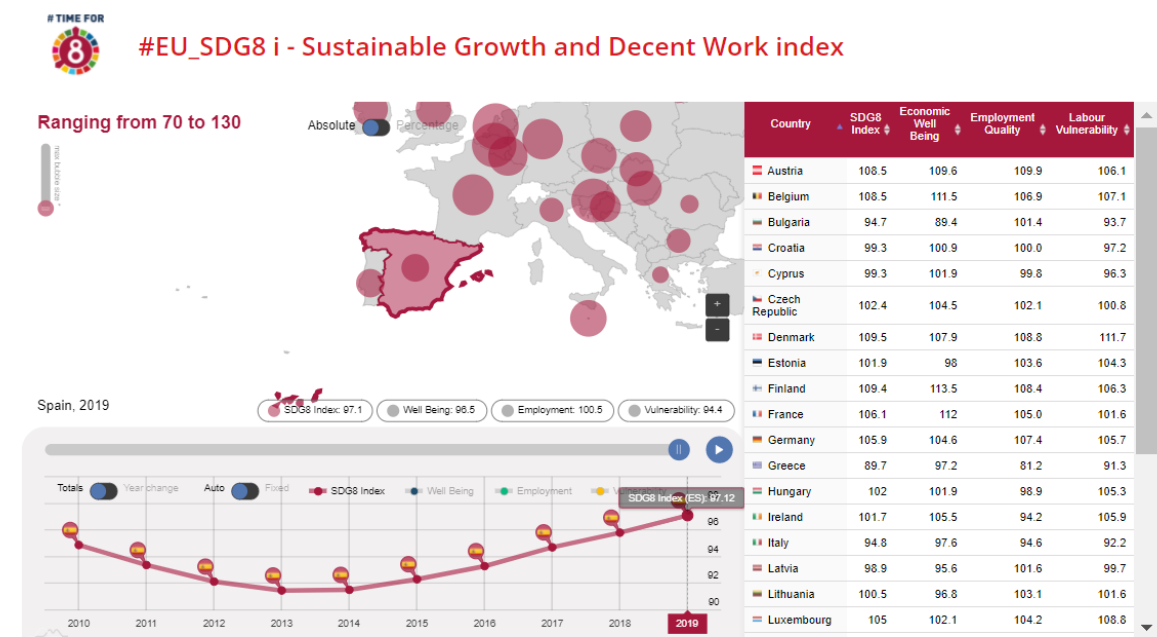
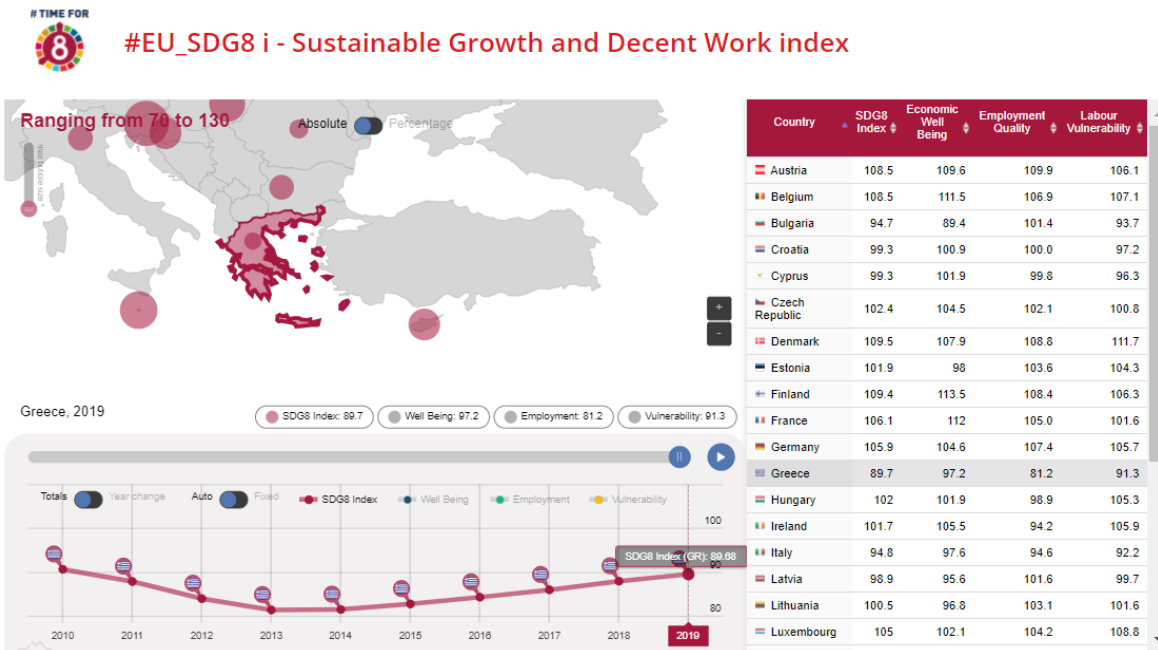
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

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#EU_SDG8 INDEX OF THE ETUC 2010-2019: THE LOST DECADE

Austerity and lack of investment kept sustainability of member state at levels of 2010 or worse



ETUC PROPOSALS BASED ON SDG VS. NRRPs IN THE RRF SCOREBOARD



Investment area

Public water – preserving mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes – fighting pollution



Green energy – energy efficiency - infrastructures



R&D - Freight transport – Industry/manufacturing – CO² emission reduction



Housing – Transport – cultural and natural heritage – disaster prevention – technologies for public services



Efficiency natural resources – waste treatment– sustainable tourism – circular economy



Education, training, skills (reskill and upskill) – Education infrastructures



Rural areas – agriculture – sustainable fishing

- Sustainable mobility
- E-government, digital public services (including digitalisation of transport) and local digital ecosystems
- Energy efficiency
- Healthcare: resilience, sustainability, adequacy, availability, accessibility and quality, including digitisation and infrastructure
- Territorial infrastructure and services
- Building renovation and construction
- Effectiveness of public administration and national systems, including minimising administrative burden
- General, vocational, and higher education: Accessibility, affordability, quality and inclusiveness, including digitisation and infrastructure
- Digitalisation of businesses
- Renewable energy and networks
- Human capital in digitalisation
- Support to SMEs
- Research, Development and Innovation

Social area

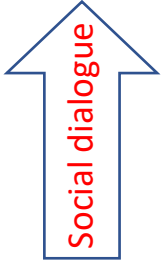
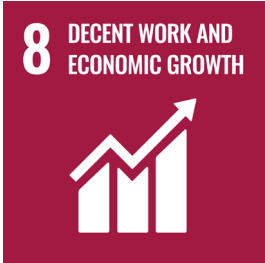
- Antipoverty plans;
Social transfers;
Gender sensitive policies
- Increasing lower incomes;
Nondiscrimination/equal opportunities;
Progressive taxation;
Economic democracy
- Improving working conditions;
Women in top positions







Stronger democratic Institutions;
Double EU budget + own resources;
Social dialogue and
Multilateralism; Rule of law

Growth (inclusive and sustainable); Decouple economic growth from environmental degradation; Employment – Quality jobs (skills, gender gaps, H&S, precariousness, social protection, etc.); SME and access to finance






End of epidemics diseases; prevention services; Achieve universal health coverage; quality essential healthcare services and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all; Societal Wellbeing




National energy and climate plans, climate related hazards/risks, education; green taxation



Investment area



Public water – preserving mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes – fighting pollution

Green energy – energy efficiency - infrastructures

R&D - Freight transport – Industry/manufacturing – CO² emission reduction

Housing – Transport – cultural and natural heritage – disaster prevention – technologies for public services

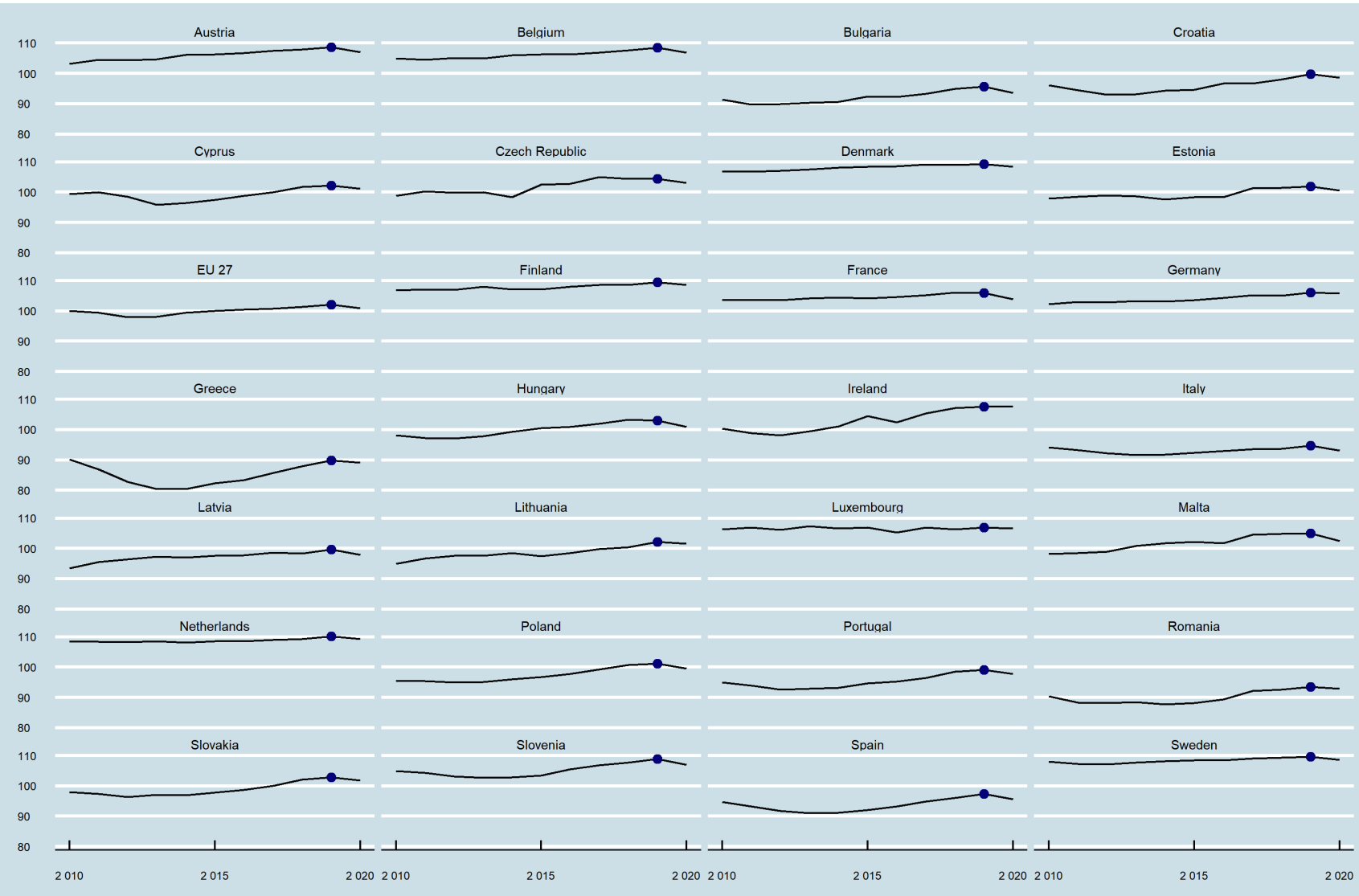
Efficiency natural resources – waste treatment– sustainable tourism – circular economy

Education, training, skills (reskill and upskill) – Education infrastructures

Rural areas – agriculture – sustainable fishing



#EU_SDG8 i: Composite trends (from 2010 to 2019-2020)



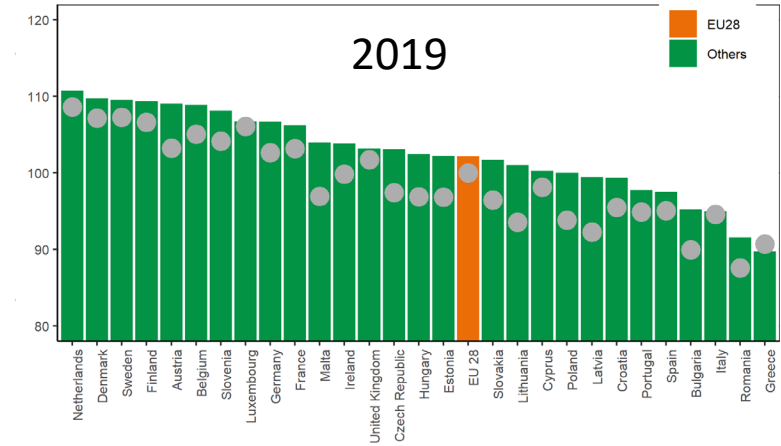
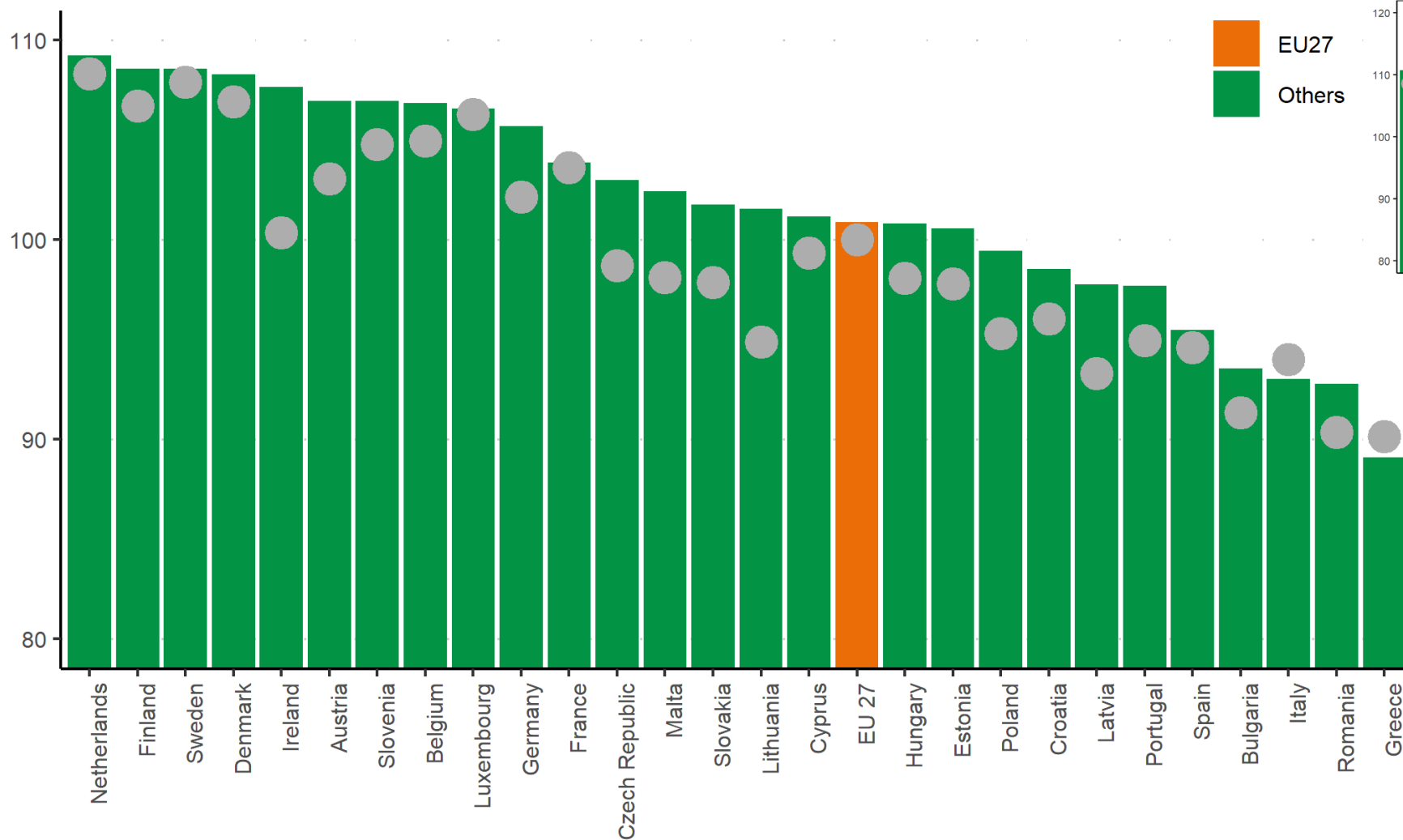
Being on the same scale, graphs show sustainability gaps of countries

It shows how the financial crisis started in 2008 has delayed the sustainability progress of one decade

The black dot marks the regression caused by the outbreak of COVID-19 (except Ireland)



#EU_SDG8 i: Composite (dots:2010 vs- bars:2020)



When comparing with 2019:
 UK excluded
 2 indicators not available
 2 indicators replaced with available proxy indicators