










Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2021/2076(INI)	Procedure completed
The borrowing strategy to finance Next Generation EU, the Union's Recovery instrument		
Subject		
8.70 Budget of the Union		
8.70.01 Financing of the budget, own resources		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Budgets	 FERNANDES José Manuel	10/05/2021 10/05/2021
		 HAYER Valérie	
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 MARQUES Margarida	
		 CORMAND David	
		 ZĪLE Roberts	
		 OMARJEE Younous	
		 PAPADIMOULIS Dimitrios	
European Commission	Commission DG Budget	Commissioner HAHN Johannes	

Key events			
10/06/2021	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
10/10/2022	Vote in committee		
14/10/2022	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0250/2022	Summary
21/11/2022	Debate in Parliament		
22/11/2022	Decision by Parliament	T9-0400/2022	Summary

Technical information	

Procedure reference	2021/2076(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Implementation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	BUDG/9/06227

Documentation gateway

Committee draft report	PE703.167	27/01/2022	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee	PE734.348	01/07/2022	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	A9-0250/2022	14/10/2022	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T9-0400/2022	22/11/2022	EP	Summary

The borrowing strategy to finance Next Generation EU, the Union's Recovery instrument

The Committee on Budgets adopted the own-initiative report presented by José Manuel FERNANDES (EPP, PT) and Valérie HAYER (Renew, FR) on the implementation of the borrowing strategy to finance NextGenerationEU, the Unions recovery instrument.

Members recall that Next Generation EU is the EU's largest common borrowing programme and the first to not only provide loans to Member States, but also to ensure direct spending from the EU budget on EU programmes and policies. With average borrowing volumes of EUR 150 billion per year until 2026, the Next Generation EU borrowing programme makes the EU a key player in the financial markets, putting it on a par with other major European sovereign issuers and making it the largest supranational issuer and the largest green bond issuer.

Description and assessment of Next Generation EU's borrowing strategy to date

Members note that the Commission has developed and implemented a new and extensive funding programme and has rapidly and effectively strengthened its debt management capabilities. They welcome the fact that issuance has proceeded at a steady pace since the first one in 2021 and that all of them have been largely oversubscribed. Furthermore, the Commission's funding strategy is diversified and offers a wide range of products (bonds and bills) and maturities (from three months to 30 years).

Members noted the Commission's decision to rely on a large Primary Dealer Network, which constitute important partners in ensuring well-functioning primary and secondary markets and reporting to the Commission on market conditions. The Commission is asked to ensure that members of the Primary Dealer Network have sufficient incentives and obligations in order to play their role.

The report stresses that transparency of the Commission's borrowing strategy and operations is key to achieving successful coordination with other market players and to ensure accountability, awareness and ownership among decision makers and the general public. It calls on the Commission to inform Parliament promptly and systematically with disaggregated data on all costs incurred in issuing EU debt.

Potential positive effects and challenges of NextGeneration EU borrowing

Members believe that by making the EU one of the largest bond issuers in Europe, Next Generation EU can have a positive impact on the stability and liquidity of EU capital markets, improve the EU's economic outlook, complement the macroeconomic architecture of the euro area and strengthen the international role of the euro.

The report stresses that the EU could set benchmarks for sustainable investments as the world's largest issuer of green bonds, while diversifying its investor base and ensuring lower borrowing costs. Members expect the Commission to fully respect its commitment to exclude problematic projects from green bond financing as soon as there are well-founded suspicions of greenwashing. The Commission should make use of robust auditing measures to ensure proper implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, including to reduce the risk of greenwashing.

The report notes that despite its scale, Next Generation EU has so far successfully mitigated the risk of demand for other European sovereign bonds being crowded out. It further argues that Next Generation EU has a positive effect on the attractiveness and sustainability of Member States' debt. Members believe that giving EU citizens the opportunity to buy EU bonds directly could enhance their sense of belonging to the EU. The Commission is invited to develop a simple and transparent mechanism for this purpose.

Members note with concern the new challenges arising from the lack of security in the global environment as a result of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, as well as the sharp rise in inflation and interest rates, which is affecting sovereign issuers. They expect this increase to be reflected in the repayment line of the EU recovery instrument in the EU budget. The Commission is asked to monitor the situation closely and to provide regular information to the budgetary authority.

The report stresses that new investment in EU policies will be needed to strengthen the EU's competitiveness, resilience and strategic autonomy, especially in industry and climate action. Members believe that permanent redeployment is not a viable long-term solution for financing the EU's priorities and stress the need for additional resources.

In view of climate change and the ongoing war in Ukraine, Members stress the need to rapidly end the EU's dependence on third countries in

key sectors of its economy, such as energy, raw materials, industry and agriculture. In this respect, they consider that the statement of Commission President Ursula von der Leyen on the creation of a European Sovereignty Fund is in line with Parliament's [resolution](#) of 19 May 2022.

The Commission and the Member States are invited to further examine, in line with the recommendations of the Conference on the Future of Europe, the possibility of common borrowing at European level, with a view to creating more favourable borrowing conditions, while maintaining responsible fiscal policies at Member State level.

The EU budget and new own resources

Stressing that the Union's borrowing and lending capacity has increased considerably with Next Generation EU, the report insists on the need to involve the budgetary authority in all stages of the lending and borrowing process. It urges that budgetary appropriations for the repayment costs of the EU Recovery Instrument be entered in the EU budget over and above the MFF ceilings, in order to safeguard the margins and flexibility mechanisms for their intended purposes.

Members are convinced that the ultimate success of Next Generation will also be assessed against the Unions ability to repay the common debt with new own resources in the environmental and corporate sector, rather than with increased gross national income-based contributions from the Member States. They therefore invite the Council to approve the first basket of new own resources based on the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and Pillar I of the OECD International Agreement on Minimum Taxation of Multinationals, before the end of 2022.

The Commission is invited to present a proposal for the second basket of new own resources before December 2023, including a proposal for a financial transaction tax, in order to ensure sufficient resources for Next Generation EU debt repayments.

The borrowing strategy to finance Next Generation EU, the Union's Recovery instrument

The European Parliament adopted by 474 votes to 80, with 78 abstentions, a resolution on the implementation of the borrowing strategy to finance NextGenerationEU, the Unions recovery instrument.

Parliament recalled that the Own Resources Decision empowers the Commission to borrow funds of up to EUR 750 billion in 2018 prices between 2021 and 2026 on the capital markets on behalf of the Union for the sole purpose of addressing the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis through NextGenerationEU (NGEU), the EUs recovery instrument. EUR 360 billion in 2018 prices may be used to provide loans to Member States and EUR 390 billion may be used directly for EU expenditure.

Description and assessment of Next Generation EU's borrowing strategy to date

NGEU is the largest EU common borrowing programme and the first that not only grants loans to Member States, but also provides direct Union budget expenditure embedded in genuine EU programmes and policies. With average annual borrowing volumes of EUR 150 billion until 2026, the NGEU borrowing programme makes the Union a key player on the financial markets, puts it on a par with other major European sovereign issuers, and makes it the largest supranational issuer and the largest green bond issuer.

Members note that the Commission has developed and implemented a new and extensive funding programme and has rapidly and effectively strengthened its debt management capabilities. They welcome the fact that issuance has proceeded at a steady pace since the first one in 2021 and that all of them have been largely oversubscribed, revealing strong investor interest.

The resolution stresses that transparency of the Commission's borrowing strategy and operations is key to achieving successful coordination with other market players and to ensure accountability, awareness and ownership among decision-makers and the general public. It calls on the Commission to swiftly and systematically inform Parliament by providing disaggregated data on all charges incurred in issuing EU debt.

Parliament also notes that the Commission had raised more than EUR 113 billion on the financial markets by June 2021, of which EUR 23 billion was in the form of green bonds and short, medium and long maturities.

Potential positive effects and challenges of NextGeneration EU borrowing

Members believe that by making the EU one of the largest bond issuers in Europe, Next Generation EU can have a positive impact on the stability and liquidity of EU capital markets, improve the EU's economic outlook, complement the macroeconomic architecture of the euro area and strengthen the international role of the euro.

The resolution stresses that the EU could set benchmarks for sustainable investments as the world's largest issuer of green bonds, while diversifying its investor base and ensuring lower borrowing costs. While welcoming the fact that the Commission's green bond framework provides for high sustainability standards, Members urged the Commission to prevent any form of greenwashing and to exclude problematic projects from green bond financing as soon as there is a well-founded suspicion of greenwashing.

Parliament further argued that Next Generation EU has a positive effect on the attractiveness and sustainability of Member States' debts by offering AAA-rated borrowing conditions to all Member States through the Recovery and Resilience Facility loans, helping to significantly lower sovereign yields and discounting grants from the calculation of national debt, as well as conveying a strong message to financial markets about the resilience and cohesion of the euro area and the EU.

Members believe that giving EU citizens the possibility to buy EU bonds directly could strengthen their sense of belonging to the Union. The Commission is invited to develop a simple and transparent mechanism for this purpose.

New challenges

Parliament noted with concern the new challenges arising from the lack of security in the global environment as a result of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, as well as the sharp rise in inflation and interest rates, which is affecting sovereign issuers. It expects this increase to be reflected in the repayment line of the EU recovery instrument in the EU budget. The Commission is asked to monitor the situation closely and to provide regular information to the budgetary authority.

The resolution stresses that new investment in EU policies will be needed to strengthen the EU's competitiveness, resilience and strategic autonomy, especially in industry and climate action. Members believe that permanent redeployment is not a viable long-term solution for

financing the EU's priorities and stress the need for additional resources.

In view of climate change and the ongoing war in Ukraine, Members stress the need to rapidly end the EU's dependence on third countries in key sectors of its economy, such as energy, raw materials, industry and agriculture. In this respect, they consider that the statement of Commission President Ursula von der Leyen on the creation of a European Sovereignty Fund is in line with Parliament's resolution of 19 May 2022.

The Commission and the Member States are invited to further examine, in line with the recommendations of the Conference on the Future of Europe, the possibility of common borrowing at European level, with a view to creating more favourable borrowing conditions, while maintaining responsible fiscal policies at Member State level.

The EU budget and new own resources

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