Pillar tagging methodology for the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard

The pillar reporting is performed by Commission staff in consultation with Member States, after the adoption of the recovery and resilience plans by the Council. Considering the other reporting obligations set out in the Regulation, the methodology developed by the Commission strives for consistency – to the extent possible – with the climate and digital tracking methodologies enshrined in Annex VI and Annex VII of the RRF Regulation, as well as with the methodology for reporting on social expenditure set out in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2105.

Bearing in mind the multiple policy dimensions of reforms and investments included in the plans and to avoid underreporting, the pillar methodology provides for a **primary** and a **secondary allocation** of policy areas to each measure.

During the pillar tagging, each measure is assigned to two policy areas of the six pillars, as follows:
- **a 'primary' assignment** to the policy area predominantly related to the reform/investment at stake;
- **a 'secondary' assignment** to capture the possible **spill-over effects** on a second policy area, **the target population** of the measure at stake, or on a **specific subset of** the primary assignment.

It should be noted that primary and secondary assignments have equal value as, generally, a measure contributes significantly to at least two policy areas and it would not be possible to objectively quantify the precise contribution of a measure to each pillar. The distinction between primary and secondary assignments was introduced to conciliate the multidimensional aspect of RRF measures with the need to be consistent with the social expenditure methodology set out in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2105, and the climate and digital tracking methodologies provided in Annexes VI and VII of the RRF Regulation. Therefore, the total contribution of RRF funds to the six pillars displayed in the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard amounts to 200% of the funds allocated to Member States.

The RRF Regulation does not provide for a break-down of pillars into policy areas. However, with a view to simplifying the pillar tagging, Commission staff identified a number of policy areas under each pillar, also integrating the social policy areas defined in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2105.

The policy areas per pillar are outlined in the "pillars" tab of the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard. The table below provides an overview (social policy areas are in *italic*):

Policy pillar	Policy area
(a) Green transition	Renewable energy and networks
	Energy efficiency
	Sustainable mobility
	Other climate change mitigation (e.g.. sustainable industry)
	R&D&I in green activities (e.g. climate change mitigation, circular economy)
	Climate change adaptation
	Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
	Transition to a circular economy, waste prevention and recycling
	Pollution prevention and control (such as air, water, noise pollution)
	The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
	Green skills and jobs
(b) Digital transformation	Connectivity
	Greening of the ICT sector
	Digital-related measures in research, development and innovation

	Human capital in digitalisation
	E-government, digital public services (including digitalisation of transport) and local digital ecosystems
	Digitalisation of businesses
	Digital capacities and deployment of advanced technologies
(c) Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs	Support to SMEs
	Support to large enterprises
	Regulatory changes for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
	Competitiveness
	Business environment/ Entrepreneurship
	Business infrastructure
	Research, Development and Innovation
	Industrialisation and reindustrialisation
	Transnational cooperation
	Cultural sector
	Building renovation and construction
(d) Social and territorial cohesion	*Adult learning, including continuous vocational education and training; recognition and validation of skills*
	Employment support and job creation, including hiring and job transition incentives and support for self-employment[1]
	Modernisation of labour market institutions, including employment services and forecasting of skills and labour inspectorates; employment protection and organisation; social dialogue and wage setting mechanisms; adaptation of workplaces
	Social housing and other social infrastructure
	Social protection, including social services and integration of vulnerable groups[2]
	Territorial infrastructure and services
	Development of rural and remote areas (e.g. islands)
(e) Health, and economic, social and institutional resilience, including with a view of increasing crisis reaction capacity and crisis preparedness	Crisis reaction capacity
	Crisis preparedness
	Strategic autonomy
	Business and public service continuity (in crisis)
	Healthcare: resilience, sustainability, adequacy, availability, accessibility and quality, including digitalisation and infrastructure
	Long-term care: resilience, sustainability, adequacy, availability, accessibility and quality, including digitalisation and infrastructure
	Effectiveness of public administration and national systems, including minimising administrative burden
	Rule of Law reforms
	Effectiveness of judicial systems
	Fraud prevention
	Anti-money laundering supervision
	Tax measures, including measures pertaining to aggressive tax planning
	Financial sector reforms
	Fiscal policy and fiscal governance
	Early childhood education and care: Accessibility, affordability, quality and inclusiveness, including digitalisation and infrastructure

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[1] This policy area shall not be assigned when measures are specifically dedicated to the youth (see pillar f)

[2] Including social economy and social enterprises

(f) Policies for the next generation, children and youth, including education and skills	*General, vocational, and higher education: Accessibility, affordability, quality and inclusiveness, including digitalisation and infrastructure*
	Youth employment support and youth job creation, including hiring and job transition incentives and support for self-employment[3]

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[3] Exclusively when measures are specifically dedicated to the youth.