

Abstract

The Recovery and Resilience Facility, part of the temporary instrument Next Generation EU, is designed to stimulate the recovery process of the Member States in the European Union, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The crisis resulted in both social and economic systems, putting the world on hold. One of the least developed Member States, according to GNI per capita and Human Development Index, is Bulgaria. The National Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Republic of Bulgaria has the ambition to restart the country's economy, designing four main pillars in accordance with the specific recommendations of the European Commission. Digital connectivity, innovation, low-carbon economy, social inclusion, business environment, are some of the objectives outlined in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, designed to develop the resilience of the socioeconomic systems of the country. Due to the newness of the Plan and limitations of data, a qualitative research approach has been chosen and for the aim of this study, four expert interviews have been conducted. Having a minimum amount of 20% for digital objectives, set by the EC, the findings show digital transformation will highly contribute to higher productivity and efficiency, booster for the economy, increase of competition and resilience of the economy, connectivity among people, transparency in governmental activities and new job opportunities in Bulgaria.