



European  
Commission

# State aid Scoreboard 2022

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Publication Date: 24 April 2023

Competition

EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DG Competition

Policy and Strategy  
**State aid case support and policy**

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## Executive Summary

**In 2021, Member States continued to disburse massive amounts of State aid to mitigate the devastating economic effects of the pandemic** – EU 27 Member States spent EUR 334.54 billion, corresponding to 2.3% of their 2021 GDP, on State aid for both COVID-19 and other measures. Total expenditure for COVID-19 measures amounts to EUR 190.65 billion, covering around 57% of the total spending and representing 1.3% of EU27 GDP. As in 2020, Member States mobilised unprecedented levels of support under temporary COVID-19 measures to ensure that otherwise viable businesses hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic crisis could keep afloat.

**...While preserving the level-playing field** – The picture that emerges shows that, despite a significant spending dispersion across Member States, the temporary State aid measures adopted in the COVID-19 crisis were proportionate and necessary, matching the economic damage suffered during the crisis. Moreover, there is no evidence of Member States that would have granted an excessively larger amount compared to the others.

**Member States have reduced their spending capacity for non-COVID crisis objectives** – EU 27 Member States spent EUR 143.89 billion on State aid for non-COVID-19 measures, corresponding to 0.99% of EU27 2021 GDP and 43% of the total spending. Although State aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives has slightly increased since 2020 in nominal values, after adjusting for the effects of the inflation it shows a -1.7% decrease compared to 2020. This seems to indicate that in 2021, with the continuation of the COVID-19 crisis and the consequent need to prolong the granting of COVID-19 aid measures, Member States have reduced their spending capacity for non-crisis objectives.

**Environmental aid remains the main policy focus of Member States** - Environmental protection and energy savings is by far the policy objective for which Member States have spent the most in 2021 (EUR 68.51 billion), albeit the value of spending was down 10% on last year in real terms. The second policy objective is research and development including innovation (EUR 18.77 billion), which on the contrary shows a +53% increase in 2021, followed by regional development (EUR 14.21 billion).

**Direct grants are still the preferred State aid instrument** - Direct grants are still by far the most popular aid instrument in 2021, representing 58% of total expenditure in 2021, with increasing relative usage. Tax measures represent 14% of the total spending, guarantees 8%, while loans at favourable terms and equity interventions 3% each. However, the lower amounts of spending reported for repayable instruments depend on the lower aid element associated to these instruments as compared to their nominal amounts as these instruments are less distortive of competition.

**Co-financed projects** - Compared to 2020, total spending on non-crisis co-financed projects is stable, from about EUR 15.69 billion to about EUR 15.74 billion in 2021. This corresponds to a small +0.3% increase in nominal terms, which turns to be a -2% decrease when adjusting for the inflation. This comes on top of the amounts spent for co-financed COVID-19 measures (EUR 6.27 billion), which brings the total co-financed spending to the level of EUR 22.01 billion in 2021.

**Pan-European Guarantee Fund** – The PEGF is a guarantee scheme managed by the European Investment Bank Group and jointly funded by 22 participating Member State. The PEGF's common budget is aimed at guaranteeing the issuance of debt instruments by eligible entities established in all EU participating Member States that were facing difficulties in accessing financing during the pandemic crisis. In 2021 the Pan-European Guarantee Fund has issued guarantees to undertakings in all the participating Member States for total nominal value of EUR 3.73 billion.

**Railways** - The trend of subsidies to the rail sector shows a slight increase since 2016, with a steep increase in 2020 of +17.3% in nominal values, when the need to compensate providers of rail services for the damage suffered due to the COVID-19 outbreak and the ensuing containment measures was more acute. Total subsidies to the rail sector had a significant drop in 2021 that brought the total compensation and aid granted to the rail sector to EUR 46.49 billion in 2021 from

EUR 57.98 billion in 2020. The decrease is observed in 2021 when containment measures on transport by rail were generally less tight.

**Aid to the financial sector** – In general, as of 2017, the economies of the Member States have improved considerably the stability of their financial sectors and this has led to a decrease in both the notified State aid and the amount of aid used by the Member States for the financial sector. Since the COVID-19 outbreak and the adoption by the Commission of the Temporary Framework for State aid measures, the Member States targeted their State aid at undertakings that could not cover their liquidity needs due to the pandemic. The COVID-19 Temporary Framework and the other public measures implemented by the Member States shielded EU companies from COVID-19 related shocks and also indirectly shielded the banking sector from increased losses on their exposures to such companies or by providing a State guarantee on new COVID-19 related lending. This is evident in the stable or declining aid to the financial sector for 2021.

**Aid to agriculture and fisheries** – In 2021, EU27 Member States have provided a total EUR 7.68 billion for State aid to agriculture, forestry and rural areas, corresponding to 0.05% of total GDP. Member States' State Aid expenditure in the fishery and aquaculture sector amounted 75.44 million in 2021, more than the double compared to the previous year (EUR 35.66 million in 2020).

**Wrapping-up the State Aid Modernisation (SAM)** – the 2021 Scoreboard has assessed the implementation of SAM in practice, and its impact on State aid spending, with the following main results:

- **The share of block-exempted measures keeps rising** – As observed in previous Scoreboards, Member States are increasingly using the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER). Member States implemented 2 365 new GBER, 296 Agricultural Block Exemption Regulation (ABER) and 29 Fishery Block Exemption Regulation (FIBER) measures in 2021, corresponding altogether to 83% of the new State aid measures. Excluding the COVID measures, the **new GBER** measures account **93% of total new non-crisis measures**. Expenditure under GBER measures increased in 2021 with respect to the previous year (+10% in real terms), thus showing a higher increase than the one realised in the two years before (+6% in 2020 and +8% in 2019), in contrast to the general reduced spending capacity for non-crisis objectives.
- **Does DG COMP case practice focus on the potentially most distortive aid measures?** – Since 2014, the notified cases' median expenditure has increased from around EUR 2 million to more than EUR 3.2 million in 2019, with a jump to around EUR 5 million in 2020 and 2021 in the COVID-19 crisis years. Median spending for active State Aid schemes under GBER measures are more stable, moving between 2014 and 2021 at a median annual value of around EUR 0.8 million in the period 2014 -2021. DG Competition State aid assessment increasingly focuses on the largest State aid measures, and even more so in times of crisis.

## 1. Introduction

**Keeping competition effective in the EU is a prerequisite to the well-functioning of the Single Market.** Competition in goods and services in the European Single Market provides companies with incentives to innovate, enter new markets and improve productivity, which in turn bring a greater variety of choice and lower prices for consumers. These forces also play a fundamental role in making European firms more competitive on the global stage.

**State aid control is a key pillar to ensure fair competition and a level playing field across companies in the EU.** State aid is an advantage in any form whatsoever conferred on a selective basis to undertakings by public authorities. A company that receives government support through State aid gains a competitive advantage over the other players in the market. Favouring some firms to the detriment of others might create inefficiencies by allowing less efficient companies to survive or even expand at the expense of the more efficient. This is why the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) generally prohibits State aid, unless its positive effects outweigh the negative impact of distorted competition. This balancing is more likely to be positive when the aid is aimed at addressing market failures or correcting market inefficiencies.

**The TFEU leaves room for a number of exemptions to the general prohibition of State aid, for which support can be considered compatible.** Specifically, in some circumstances, government interventions are necessary for the functioning and equitability of an economy, due, for example, to the presence of externalities. State aid control therefore does not prevent Member State governments from supporting businesses. State aid control rather aims at ensuring that any detriment arising from distortions of competition is outweighed by the positive effects of the aid. It also ensures an efficient use of taxpayers' money while maximising available resources from limited national budgets which need to target many essential purposes, such as education, health, national security or social protection. Moreover, by steering public aid towards objectives of common interest that otherwise would not be realised (e.g. R&D&I, major infrastructure projects, investment in renewable energy), State aid control helps ensure benefits for society and minimise distortions of competition.

**The TFEU also explicitly states that aid "to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State" is compatible with the internal market<sup>1</sup>.** The sudden and wide-spread diffusion of the COVID-19 outbreak across Europe in March 2020 and the drastic containment measures taken by all Member States fitted perfectly this provision of the TFEU. On this basis, the Commission promptly put in place a **Temporary Framework** for State aid<sup>2</sup>, after consultation of Member States. These temporary measures have enabled Member States to use the full flexibility under State aid rules to keep otherwise viable companies afloat through the various waves of the pandemic, while preserving the level playing field in the EU Single Market. Given the improved health and economic situation in the first months of 2022, the European Commission has decided not to prolong the State aid COVID Temporary Framework beyond 30 June 2022, with the exception of investment and solvency support measures, that will be in place until 31 December 2023 given their importance to kick-start the economy and crowd-in private investment for a faster, greener and more digital recovery.

In 2022, the EU economy experienced another serious crisis caused by the aggression against Ukraine by Russia. On 23 March 2022, the Commission has adopted a **Temporary Crisis Framework**<sup>3</sup>, which recognises that the EU economy is experiencing another serious disturbance and provides Member States with a toolbox to help EU companies cope with problems such as

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<sup>1</sup> Article 107(3)(b) TFEU.

<sup>2</sup> Communication from the Commission - Temporary framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak (OJ C 91I, 20.3.2020, p. 1), as amended by Commission Communications C(2020) 2215 (OJ C 112I, 4.4.2020, p. 1), C(2020) 3156 (OJ C 164, 13.5.2020, p. 3), C(2020) 4509 (OJ C 218, 2.7.2020, p. 3), C(2020) 7127 (OJ C 340I, 13.10.2020, p. 1), C(2021) 564 (OJ C 34, 1.2.2021, p. 6), and C(2021) 8442 (OJ C 473, 24.11.2021, p. 1).

<sup>3</sup> Communication from the Commission Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia (OJ C 131I, 24.3.2022, p. 1-17).

disruptions in supply chains, blockage in the supply of energy and raw materials and the surge of energy prices. The Temporary Crisis Framework has been amended on 20 July 2022<sup>4</sup> and on 28 October 2022<sup>5</sup>. On 9 March 2023, taking into account the feedback received from Member States in the context of a survey and a targeted consultation, the Commission adopted a new **Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework**<sup>6</sup>, amending and prolonging in part the Temporary Crisis Framework, to foster support measures in sectors which are key for the transition to a net-zero economy in light of the Green Deal Industrial Plan. The Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework is designed taking into account cohesion objectives (with higher support possibilities for companies located in disadvantaged regions) and with safeguards to ensure that the aid does not trigger relocation of investments between Member States.

**The present State Aid Scoreboard is based on State aid expenditure made by Member States in 2021** and provides updates of State aid expenditure in the previous years. Therefore, **it covers the two years when the COVID-19 crisis was most significant**, thus providing important insights on the implementation of COVID-19 State aid measures across Member States, as well as on all the other measures regularly implemented to address the normal policy objectives. The Temporary Crisis Framework to support the economy in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework are therefore out of the scope of the present Scoreboard.

### **1.1. What is the State aid Scoreboard?**

**Context** – Under Article 6 of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004<sup>7</sup>, the European Commission must publish, annually, a State aid synopsis (“State aid Scoreboard” or “Scoreboard”) based on the expenditure reports provided by Member States.

**Objective** – The Scoreboard is the European Commission’s benchmarking instrument for State aid. It was launched by the Commission in July 2001 to provide a transparent and publicly accessible source of information on the overall State aid situation in the Member States and on the Commission's State aid control activities. Furthermore, the data in the report are used for further statistical analysis and represent an important source of information. Scoreboard data are also used by Member States and external stakeholders.

Apart from providing the aggregated information on State aid expenditure at the EU and national levels, the Scoreboard is a key component of the State aid monitoring toolbox for tracking and assessing the effects of the main past and ongoing policy developments in the State aid field. It gives the reader complementary information on the impact of recent developments in State aid policies and additional opportunities for analysis. It also highlights the role of State aid control in steering public aid towards objectives of common interest.

**Focus points** – This 2022 edition<sup>8</sup> includes four special focus points on:

- 1) State aid expenditure provided in the context of the COVID-19 crisis;
- 2) Block-exempted State aid expenditure;

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<sup>4</sup> Communication from the Commission Amendment to the Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia 2022/C 280/01, C/2022/5342 (OJ C 280, 21.7.2022, p. 1–13)

<sup>5</sup> Communication from the Commission Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia 2022/C 426/01, C/2022/7945 (OJ C 426, 9.11.2022, p. 1–34)

<sup>6</sup> Communication from the Commission Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia 2023/C 101/03, C/2023/1711 (OJ C 101, 17.3.2023, p. 3–46)

<sup>7</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 794/2004 of 21 April 2004 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 659/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Article 93 of the EC Treaty (OJ L 140, 30.4.2004, p. 1–134)

<sup>8</sup> Based on State aid expenditure made by Member States in 2021.

- 3) State aid for energy and environmental protection;
- 4) State aid to deploy broadband networks;

**Open data** – The Scoreboard is supplemented by further information. The Annexes provide additional material (illustrative tables and charts) to allow a more informed reading of the 2022 Scoreboard results. **State aid expenditure data gathered by DG Competition is also available on its data repository webpage hosted by EUROSTAT**<sup>9</sup>.

## 1.2. Methodology

**Scope** – The Scoreboard contains primarily information about Member States' expenditure for all existing State aid measures in favour of industries and services (including agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture), for which the Commission has either adopted a formal decision or received a summary information sheet from the Member States for measures qualifying for exemption under the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER)<sup>10</sup> or sectoral block exemptions (ABER<sup>11</sup> and FIBER<sup>12</sup>).

Cases which are still under examination are excluded. General measures that do not favour certain enterprises or sectors, and public subsidies that do not affect trade or distort competition, are not covered by the Scoreboard as they are not subject to the Commission's investigative powers under the State aid rules or deemed not to constitute State aid<sup>13</sup>. Therefore, the data presented in the Scoreboard do not include funding granted under the *de minimis* rules<sup>14</sup>.

Furthermore, State aid expenditure data presented in the Scoreboard exclude most of the aid to railways<sup>15</sup>, services of general economic interest and schemes approved under the Temporary Union Framework<sup>16</sup>, for which the corresponding legal bases impose limited reporting obligations on Member States. Aid to railways and crisis aid to the financial sector are covered separately in Sections 5.6 and 5.7.

**Data and methodology** – This State Aid Scoreboard comprises aid expenditure made by Member States from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2021 which falls under the scope of Article 107(1) TFEU. State aid data on the EUROSTAT repository webpage includes longer time series, from 1.01.2000 to

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<sup>9</sup> [https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/comp/redisstat/databrowser/explore/all/all\\_themes](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/comp/redisstat/databrowser/explore/all/all_themes)

<sup>10</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 187, 26.6.2014, p. 1–78)

<sup>11</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 of 25 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid in the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (OJ L 193, 1.7.2014, p. 1–75)

<sup>12</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 1388/2014 of 16 December 2014 declaring certain categories of aid to undertakings active in the production, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (OJ L 369, 24.12.2014, p. 37–63)

<sup>13</sup> Subsidies granted to individuals or general measures open to all enterprises are not covered by this definition since they do not constitute State aid.

<sup>14</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) N.1407/2013 (18.12.2013), Commission Regulation (EU) No 1408/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to *de minimis* aid in the agriculture sector (OJ L 352, 24.12.2013, p. 9–17) and Commission Regulation (EU) No 717/2014 of 27 June 2014 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to *de minimis* aid in the fishery and aquaculture sector (OJ L 190, 28.6.2014, p. 45–54)

<sup>15</sup> Subsidies to railways are excluded from the total State aid figures as they fall under Article 93 TFEU and corresponding regulations. They however appear in a dedicated table in the Scoreboard, together with data falling under Regulation (EU) 2016/2338 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 1370/2007 concerning the opening of the market for domestic passenger transport services by rail (OJ L 354, 23.12.2016), which are reported on a voluntary basis by Member States.;

<sup>16</sup> SGEI package: European Union framework for State aid in the form of public service compensation (OJ C 8, 11.1.2012); Communication of the Commission – Temporary Union framework for State aid measures to support access to finance in the current financial and economic crisis (Official Journal C6, 11.1.2011).

31.12.2021. The data is based on the annual reporting by Member States pursuant to Article 6(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004. **The accuracy of the data remains the responsibility of Member States.**

The actual data on State aid expenditure concerning previous years may differ from data previously published for the same year. Indeed, Member States may have revised provisional figures or estimates from previous years by final actual expenditure, in particular, as regards expenditure in tax schemes.

As of 1 January 2021, the United Kingdom has to report to the Commission expenditure under measures affecting trade between Northern Ireland and the EU<sup>17</sup>, and schemes where EU funds are involved.<sup>18</sup> Only these measures are therefore included in the scope of the present State aid Scoreboard for 2021 expenditure year and are presented separately in a dedicated section on the United Kingdom. All aggregate statistics are disclosed at the EU27 level.

State aid expenditures in constant prices have been calculated to adjust for the effects of inflation. Constant series have been calculated in constant 2021 prices by using the GDP price deflator<sup>19</sup>.

Unless differently specified, State aid expenditures are presented in terms of **aid element** granted by the Member State to the recipient of the aid. The aid element does not represent the nominal amount granted by the public authority, but measures the economic advantage passed on to the undertaking. For COVID-19 related measures, State aid expenditures are presented both in terms of nominal amount and in terms of aid element. The unit of measure is specified in the figures.

More detail on the methodology used in the State aid Scoreboard is provided in 9.

## 2. Recent developments in State aid policy

**The revision of the State aid rules** – The State aid Modernisation (SAM) is a major reform package implemented by the Commission in 2014 and aimed at simplifying and modernizing the State aid rules. In 2019 the Commission launched an evaluation of the SAM rules as required by the Commission's Better Regulation requirements. This evaluation took the form of a "fitness check" aimed at assessing whether State aid rules were still fit for purpose, taking into account the general SAM objectives, the specific objectives of the legal framework, the current and (already known) future challenges and whether the objectives of SAM have been met. The evaluation showed that, overall, the State aid control system and rules are fit for purpose. However, it also showed that individual rules needed some adaptation, also in the light of the European Green Deal and the EU's Industrial and Digital Strategies, as well as further streamlining.

In line with the new green and digital transformation ("twin transition") political priority, and taking into account the results of the Fitness Check, the Commission accelerated the revision of a first package of State aid rules. The revised rules already adopted include the following:

- **Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy (CEEAG)<sup>20</sup>**: the new Guidelines (i) broaden the categories of investments and technologies that Member States can support to cover new areas and all technologies that can deliver the Green Deal, (ii) increase flexibility and streamline the existing rules, (iii)

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<sup>17</sup> See Article 10 and Annex 5 of Protocol (No 15) On Certain Provisions Relating To The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 284–286).

<sup>18</sup> See Article 138 of Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (OJ C 384I, 12.11.2019, p. 1–177).

<sup>19</sup> Source AMECO online. Series GDP price deflator (PVGDP), 2022 Autumn forecast

<sup>20</sup> Communication from the Commission – Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy 2022 C/2022/481 OJ C 80, 18.2.2022, p. 1–89



introduce safeguards (such as a public consultation requirement above certain thresholds), (iv) ensure coherence with the relevant EU legislation and policies in the environmental and energy fields, among others by phasing out subsidies for fossil fuels.

- **Guidelines on State aid to promote risk finance investments (Risk Finance Guidelines)**<sup>21</sup>: the revised Risk Finance Guidelines, in particular (i) limit the requirement to provide a funding gap analysis to the largest risk finance schemes and further clarify the evidence needed to justify the aid, (ii) introduce simplified requirements for the assessment of schemes targeting exclusively start-ups and SMEs that have not yet made their first commercial sale, (iii) align certain definitions included in the Guidelines with those included in the GBER to ensure consistency.
- **Communication on Important projects of common European interest (IPCEI Communication)**<sup>22</sup>: the revised IPCEI Communication includes a number of targeted adjustments, such as (i) further enhancement of the European and open character of IPCEIs, by providing that IPCEIs must ordinarily involve at least four Member States and by requiring that IPCEIs are designed in a transparent and inclusive manner, (ii) enhancement of the benefits of the participation of SMEs in IPCEIs, (iii) alignment of the relevant rules to the current EU priorities (e.g. Member States are required to provide evidence of compliance of the notified projects with the 'do no significant harm' principle).
- **Short-term export-credit insurance Communication (STEC Communication)**<sup>23</sup>: as part of the State aid Fitness Check, the results of the evaluation of the 2012 STEC Communication showed that, in principle, the rules work well and they require only minor adjustments to reflect market developments and be aligned to the SAM. For example, the Communication modifies the eligibility criteria for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which in certain circumstances may benefit from State insurance.
- **EU guidelines on regional State aid (Regional Aid Guidelines)**<sup>24</sup>: key elements of the revised Guidelines are: (i) increased overall regional aid coverage to 48% of the EU population (previously 47%) and updated list of assisted 'a'-areas and predefined 'c'-areas based on the latest available Eurostat statistics on GDP (2016-2018) and unemployment (2017-2019), (ii) increased maximum aid intensities to support the European Green Deal and Digital Strategy objectives by enabling additional incentives for investments in the disadvantaged areas of the EU, (iii) validity of regional aid maps for the period 2022-2027, with a mid-term review envisaged for 2023 based on updated statistics reflecting the recent economic developments and enabling regions to bounce back from the crisis, (iv) a general simplification of the structure of the Guideline. At the same time, the Regional Aid Guidelines maintain strong safeguards to prevent Member States from using public money to trigger the relocation of jobs from one EU Member State to another, which is essential for fair competition in the Single Market.
- **Communication on the Framework for state aid for research, development and innovation (R&D&I Framework)**<sup>25</sup>: The European Commission has adopted a revised Communication on State aid rules for research, development and innovation ('2022 RDI Framework'), which sets out the rules under which Member States can grant State aid to companies for RDI activities, while ensuring a level playing field. The revised RDI Framework includes a number of targeted adjustments (i) to simplify and reflect the experience gained from the application of the 2014 RDI Framework, (ii) to reflect

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<sup>21</sup> Communication from the Commission – Guidelines on State aid to promote risk finance investments C/2021/8712 OJ C 508, 16.12.2021, p. 1–36

<sup>22</sup> Communication from the Commission Criteria for the analysis of the compatibility with the internal market of State aid to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest 2021/C 528/02 C/2021/8481 OJ C 528, 30.12.2021, p. 10–18

<sup>23</sup> Adopted on 6 December 2021

<sup>24</sup> Communication from the Commission Guidelines on regional State aid 2021/C 153/01 C/2021/2594 OJ C 153, 29.4.2021, p. 1–46

<sup>25</sup> Communication from the Commission Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation (2022/C 414/01) OJ C 414/1, 28.10.2022

regulatory, economic and technological developments, and (iii) to align the relevant rules to the current EU policy priorities, such as the European Green Deal and the Industrial and Digital Strategies. In particular, the targeted amendments update the existing definitions of research and innovation activities eligible for support under the RDI Framework, enable public support for testing and experimentation infrastructures required to develop, test and upscale technologies and simplify certain rules in order to facilitate the practical application of the RDI Framework and to alleviate possible excessive administrative burden for companies and public authorities. At the same time, the 2022 RDI Framework maintains safeguards to ensure that aid is limited to what is necessary and does not lead to undue distortions of competition.

- **Guidelines on State aid for broadband networks (2023 Broadband Guidelines)**<sup>26</sup>: The 2023 Guidelines set out the rules under which the Commission will assess State aid measures notified by Member States to support the deployment and take-up of broadband networks in the EU. The new rules contribute to the EU's strategic objectives of ensuring gigabit connectivity for everyone and 5G coverage everywhere by the end of the decade, which is essential to achieve the digital transition of the Union. In particular, the revised Guidelines (i) align the threshold for public support to fixed networks with the latest technological and market developments; (ii) introduce a new assessment framework for the deployment of mobile (including 5G) networks; (iii) explain how public support can be used to incentivise the take-up of broadband services, by addressing barriers to digital connectivity and increasing access to broadband services, take-up measures aim at promoting digital inclusion and societal resilience; (iv) simplify certain rules in order to facilitate the practical application of the Guidelines and to cut red tape for companies and public authorities; (v) clarify and provide further guidance on certain key concepts, which are important for the State aid assessment carried out by the Commission, such as mapping, public consultations, selection procedure, wholesale access pricing, and claw back mechanisms; and (vi) update the criteria used for balancing the positive impact of the aid against its negative effects on competition and trade. The assessment will take account of different possible effects, such as the contribution to the EU's digital and green transition objectives.
- **Agricultural Block Exemption Regulation (ABER)**<sup>27</sup> and **Fishery Block Exemption Regulation ('FIBER')**<sup>28</sup>: which declare specific categories of aid compatible with EU State aid rules and exempt them from the requirement of prior notification to and approval by the Commission, provided that they fulfil certain conditions. This enables Member States to quickly provide aid, where conditions limiting the distortion of competition in the Single Market are met. The rules laid down in the ABER and the FIBER are complementary to those set out in the Guidelines applicable to the agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors, which set the conditions under which the Commission assesses whether State aid measures that are not block-exempted are compatible with the Single Market. The main changes to the ABER and the FIBER include a significant extension of scope of block exempted measures. In particular: (i) new categories of block-exempted measures, such as aid to prevent or compensate damage caused by protected animals, aid in favour of environmental management commitments and aid for cooperation in the agricultural and forestry sectors or aid to prevent or repair damage caused by adverse climatic events in the fishery and aquaculture sector; (ii) tailor-made block-exempted measures for Community-led Local Development projects aimed at promoting the development of rural areas on a local scale; (iii) a new ceiling for European Innovation Partnership Operational Group projects aimed at innovations in the farming sector and in rural areas. Projects below EUR 500 000 or up to EUR 2 million per company are now block-exempted. Based

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<sup>26</sup> Communication From The Commission Guidelines on State aid for broadband networks 2023/C 36/01 C/2022/9343 OJ C 36, 31.1.2023, p. 1–42

<sup>27</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/2472 of 14 December 2022 declaring certain categories of aid in the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, C/2022/9131 OJ L 327, 21.12.2022

<sup>28</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/2473 of 14 December 2022 declaring certain categories of aid to undertakings active in the production, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union C/2022/9139 OJ L 327, 21.12.2022, p. 82–139

on the experience gained by the Commission, the new rules block-exempt up to 50% of cases which before were subject to notification. The revised ABER and FIBER will apply as of 1 January 2023.

- **The EU Guidelines for State aid to the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas**<sup>29</sup> ('Agricultural Guidelines'), and the **Guidelines for State aid in the fishery and aquaculture sector**<sup>30</sup> ('Fisheries Guidelines'), which reflect recent Commission's case experience as well as the current EU strategic priorities, in particular the Common Agricultural Policy ('CAP'), the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund ('EMFAF') and the European Green Deal, as well as the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Biodiversity Strategy. The revised Agricultural Guidelines introduce the following main changes: (i) a new, simplified procedure for the authorisation of State aid for measures co-financed under the CAP; (ii) an enlarged scope of measures targeting animal diseases and plant pests, allowing for aid to be granted for emerging animal diseases and certain invasive alien species; (iii) New incentives for farmers to commit to schemes under which they respect stricter environmental standards than what is required by law. The revised Fisheries Guidelines introduce the following main changes: (i) broader scope of measures targeting animal diseases in aquaculture, allowing for aid to be granted for emerging animal diseases and certain invasive alien species; (ii) introduction of new categories of aid, such as aid for fleet and cessation measures (in line with the EMFAF) and aid for investments in equipment that contributes to safety of fishing vessels in the Union's outermost regions. At the same time, it should be noted that capacity enhancement measures are unlikely to be approved.
- In addition to the above-mentioned guidelines, parts of the **General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER)**<sup>31</sup>, which allows for direct implementation of State aid projects by Member States without the need of a prior notification to the Commission, has also been amended. The revision adopted on 23 July 2021<sup>32</sup> aimed at facilitating national funding provided in the context of the new **Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)**. The rules on EU funding and the relevant State aid rules have been aligned in order to avoid unnecessary complexities, while at the same time preserving competition in the Single market. The revision has also allowed for new possibilities for Member States to speedily provide aid for the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic (**Recovery and Resilience Facility, RRF**). These new possibilities have concerned aid for energy efficiency in buildings, low emission mobility and broadband. A further amendment of the GBER ("**Green Deal GBER amendment**") has been endorsed by the Commission on 9 March 2023 to reflect the recent changes to various sets of State aid Guidelines and to ensure that the GBER remains fit for the green and digital transition. This amendment grants Member States more flexibility to design and implement support measures in sectors that are key for the transition to climate neutrality and to a net-zero industry. It will also help speeding up investment and financing for clean tech production in Europe, in line with the Green Deal Industrial Plan. The Green Deal GBER amendment will also set the right foundations to tackle some of the economic effects stemming from Russia's war against Ukraine and contribute to the recovery of Europe's economy, affected also by the coronavirus pandemic and the high energy prices.

Other rules will be reviewed in the medium/long term are *de minimis* Regulation<sup>33</sup>, the Fishery *de minimis* Regulation<sup>34</sup>, the Banking Communication 2013<sup>35</sup> (and related communications), the

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<sup>29</sup> Communication from the Commission Guidelines for State aid in the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas 2022/C 485/01 C/2022/9120 (OJ C 485, 21.12.2022, p. 1-90)

<sup>30</sup> Communication from the Commission Guidelines for State aid in the fishery and aquaculture sector a 2023/C 107/01 C/2023/1598 (OJ C 107, 23.03.2023, p 1 - 48).

<sup>31</sup> Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (OJ L 187 26.6.2014, p. 1-78)

<sup>32</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/1237 of 23 July 2021 amending Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, OJ L 270, 29.7.2021, p. 39-75, Entered into force on 1.8.2021

<sup>33</sup> OJ L 352, 24.12.2013, p. 1-8

<sup>34</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 717/2014 of 27 June 2014 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to *de minimis* aid in the fishery and aquaculture sector OJ L

Airports and airlines Guidelines<sup>36</sup>, the Railway Guidelines<sup>37</sup>, general review of the GBER, the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines<sup>38</sup>, the SGEI *de minimis*<sup>39</sup> and the Guarantee notice<sup>40</sup>.

**The COVID-19 crisis and the State aid Temporary Framework** - For assisting Member States in a coordinated economic response to mitigate negative repercussions of the various containment measures addressing the COVID-19 outbreak, on 19 March 2020 the Commission adopted the COVID-19 Temporary Framework (TF)<sup>41</sup>, based on Article 107(3)(b) TFEU to remedy a serious disturbance across the EU economy. The Commission acted decisively and fast and leveraged its experience from the financial crisis to design a set of rules in a fashion that respected the diversity of options chosen by Member States to support their economies. Member States have implemented a large variety of State aid measures, making use of different aid instruments, from credit-based instruments such as guarantees and subsidised loans to direct grants, recapitalisations and other non-repayable instruments. The TF has been amended seven times to keep it abreast of the various waves of the pandemic. As announced in May 2022, in light of the overall improvement of the sanitary crisis in Europe, the COVID Temporary Framework has not been extended beyond the set expiry date of 30 June 2022, with the exception of investment and solvency support measures that will be in place until 31 December 2023.

The current State aid Scoreboard provides a factual update on the amounts of aid provided to support the economy as a response to the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020 and 2021.

**European Recovery Plan** - In an effort to mitigate the economic and social impact of the coronavirus pandemic and make European economies and societies more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the green and digital transitions, the European Union has set up the NextGenerationEU, with the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) as its key funding instrument. The RRF contains a funding facility of EUR 723.8 billion (in current prices) in grants and loans, raised by the European Commission by issuing bonds on behalf of the EU.

The implementation path requires that Member States prepare recovery and resilience plans that set out a coherent package of reforms and investment initiatives to be implemented as of February 2020 until the end of 2026 and supported by the RRF. These plans are assessed by the Commission and approved by the Council. The EU pays up to 13% of the total support upfront to kick-start the recovery. Member States can then implement the investments and reforms set out in their plans. The disbursement of further funds can be requested after the completion of milestones and targets.

Funding from the RRF is under the control of Member States and, therefore, can constitute State aid. DG Competition has prepared and published several State aid guiding templates, which aim to assist Member States with the design and preparation of the State aid elements of their recovery and resilience plans, and to provide guidance on the State aid-related aspects of the types of investments that are expected to be common to most of those plans. The guiding templates provide sector-specific guidance as to when i) the existence of State aid may be excluded, and therefore a prior notification to the Commission is not necessary; ii) State aid would be involved

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190, 28.6.2014, p. 45–54, as prolonged by Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/2514 of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 717/2014 as regards its period of application C/2022/9347 (OJ L 326, 21.12.2022, p. 8–9)

<sup>35</sup> OJ C 216, 30.7.2013, p. 1–15

<sup>36</sup> OJ C 99, 4.4.2014, p. 3

<sup>37</sup> OJ C184 of 22/07/2008, p. 13

<sup>38</sup> OJ C 249, 31.7.2014, p. 1–28

<sup>39</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 360/2012 of 25 April 2012 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to *de minimis* aid granted to undertakings providing services of general economic interest, OJ L 114, 26.4.2012, p. 8–13

<sup>40</sup> Commission Notice on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to State aid in the form of guarantees, OJ C 155, 20.6.2008, p. 10–22

<sup>41</sup> Communication from the Commission Temporary Framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak 2020/C 91 I/01 C/2020/1863 OJ C 91I, 20.3.2020, p. 1–9

but no notification is necessary, and specific rules may apply (in case of aid exempted from the notification obligation); iii) State aid would be involved and a notification is necessary, with reference to the main applicable State aid rules. The Commission aims to complete the assessment of notified State aid measures within six weeks of receiving complete notification from the Member State.

**The Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia** – On 23 March 2022, the European Commission adopted a Temporary Crisis Framework (TCF)<sup>42</sup> to enable Member States to use the flexibility foreseen under State aid rules to support the economy in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, while complying with a set of rules aiming to minimise distortions to competition in the Single Market. The State aid Temporary Crisis Framework to support the economy in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, based on Article 107(3)(b) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ('TFEU'), recognises that the EU economy is experiencing a serious disturbance. The Temporary Crisis Framework has been amended on 20 July 2022 and on 28 October 2022. On 9 March 2023, the Commission adopted the **Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework** to foster support measures in sectors which are key for the transition to a net-zero economy, in line with the Green Deal Industrial Plan.

Until 31 December 2023, the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework enables Member States to cushion the economic impact of Russia's aggression of Ukraine and to (i) grant limited amounts of aid to companies affected by the current crisis; (ii) ensure that sufficient liquidity remains available to businesses; (iii) compensate companies for the additional costs incurred due to exceptionally high gas and electricity prices; and (iv) incentivise additional reduction of electricity consumption. Until 31 December 2025, Member States may grant aid to foster the transition to a net-zero economy. Thus, aid may be granted to (i) accelerate the roll-out of renewable energy, storage and renewable heat relevant for REPowerEU and (ii) decarbonise industrial production processes. In addition, Member States may also grant aid to accelerate investments in key sectors for the transition towards a net-zero economy, enabling investment support for the manufacturing of strategic equipment, namely batteries, solar panels, wind turbines, heat-pumps, electrolysers and carbon capture usage and storage as well as for production of key components and for production and recycling of related critical raw materials.

State aid expenditure made by Member States under the TCF in 2022 will be disclosed in the 2023 edition of the State aid Scoreboard.

**Foreign Subsidies Regulation (FSR)** - In recent years, foreign subsidies appear to have distorted the EU's internal market, including by providing their recipients with an unfair advantage to acquire companies or obtain public procurement contracts in the EU to the detriment of fair competition. The FSR, entered into force on 12 January 2023, addresses such distortions and closes a regulatory gap, whereby subsidies granted by non-EU governments go currently unchecked, while subsidies granted by Member States are subject to close scrutiny. It proposes new tools to effectively tackle foreign subsidies that cause distortions and undermine the level playing field.

## **Overall trends of State aid expenditure**

### **3.1.Total State aid expenditure**

The State aid Scoreboard presents State aid expenditures in terms of **aid element** granted by the Member State to the recipient of the aid. The aid element does not represent the nominal amount granted by the public authority, but measures **the economic advantage passed on to the undertaking**. Therefore, the aid element depends on the type of instrument used: for grants, the advantage passed on to the beneficiary normally corresponds to the budgetary expenditure. For

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<sup>42</sup> Communication from the Commission Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia 2022/C 131 I/01 C/2022/1890 OJ C 131I , 24.3.2022, p. 1-17

other aid instruments, such as loans or guarantees, the advantage to the beneficiary and the cost to government is respectively the lower interest rate and the reduced guarantee fee actually paid by the undertaking with respect to the one that should have been paid at market values. Further methodological details on the calculation of the aid element can be found in Annex I.

All the figures reported hereinafter refer to all types of aid, including aid for agriculture and fisheries, while only aid to railways and to the financial sector are excluded. These two categories are presented separately in Section 5.6 and Section 5.7 respectively.

According to the national expenditure reports for 2021<sup>43</sup>, spending was reported for **7 566 active measures**, of which a large majority were schemes (77%). Among all the active measures, 566 (7% of total active measures) are measures related to the COVID-19 crisis. **The new measures for which Member States have spent for the first time in 2021 are 3 229.** The new COVID-19 related measures are 371, corresponding to 11% of the total new measures, while the new GBER measures are 2 365, which represents 73% of the total new measures and 83% of the new non-crisis measures. In 2021 Member States reported expenditure for 296 new ABER measures and 29 new FIBER measures. Excluding ABER and FIBER measures, the **new GBER** measures account for 81% of total new measures and **93%** of total new non-crisis measures.

**EU 27 Member States spent EUR 334.54 billion, corresponding to 2.3% of their 2021 GDP, on State aid for both COVID-19 and other measures. Total expenditure for COVID-19 measures amounts to EUR 190.65 billion, covering around 57% of the total spending and representing 1.3% of EU27 GDP.** As in 2020, although COVID-19 measures represent a minority of all active measures in 2021, they mobilised significant levels of support to ensure that otherwise viable businesses hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic crisis could keep afloat.

In relative terms, looking at the distribution of State aid expenditure at the Member State level as a share of national GDP (Figure 1), **there is a significant spending dispersion across Member States.** The Member States spending the most, spend around 3.4-4.6 percent of their national GDP (Malta, Hungary and Germany), while the Member State spending the least, spends around 0.7 percent of GDP (Ireland), followed by Luxembourg, Sweden, Belgium, Portugal and Denmark, with around 0.9-1.4 percent of their national GDP.

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of the expenditure as a share of national GDP (grey bar) into expenditure for COVID-19 related measures (blue bar) and all the other State aid measures (yellow bar). **Malta** and **Greece** are the Member States with the largest share of COVID-19 State aid expenditure relative to 2021 national GDP (2.48% and 2.46% respectively), followed by Austria, Slovenia, Latvia and Slovakia. Sweden and Belgium are the Member States that spent least in relative terms, followed by Estonia, Ireland and Finland.

Looking at the proportion between COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 aid in each Member State, in Greece, Austria, Slovakia and Cyprus the share of COVID-19 State aid expenditure accounts for around 80% or more of the total State aid expenditure in relative terms, followed by Bulgaria, Italy and Slovenia. On the contrary, in Belgium and Sweden the expenditure for COVID-19 measures count for less than 20% of the total. Other Member States such as Germany, Czechia and Denmark show a more balanced distribution between COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 State aid spending.

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<sup>43</sup> Submitted in conformity with Article 6(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004.

Figure 1: Total State Aid expenditure by Member States, as % of national 2021 GDP

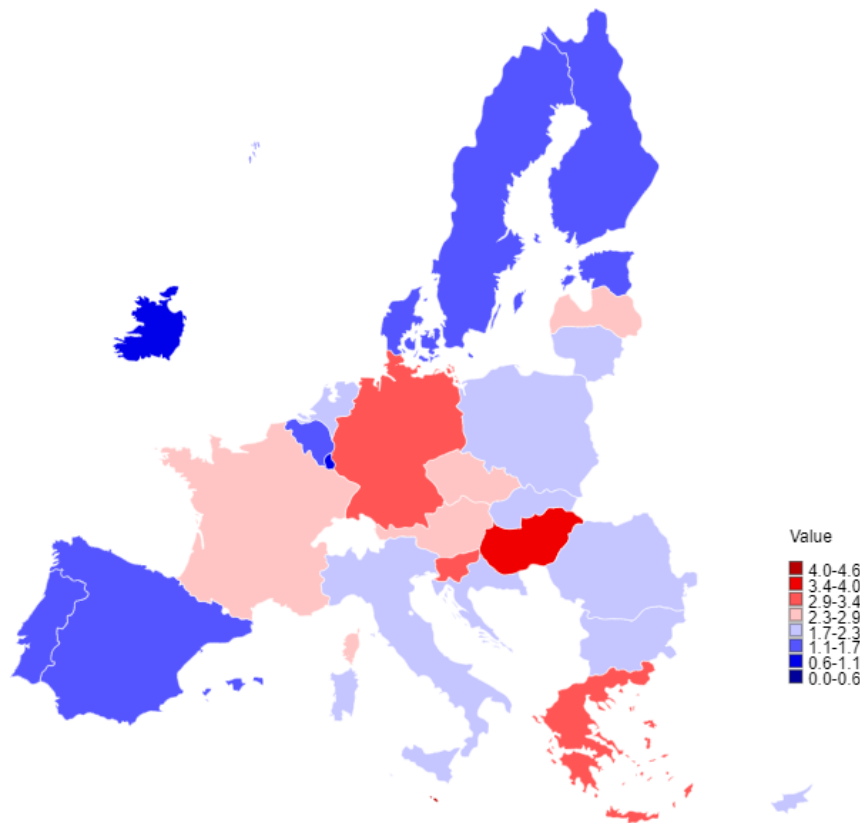
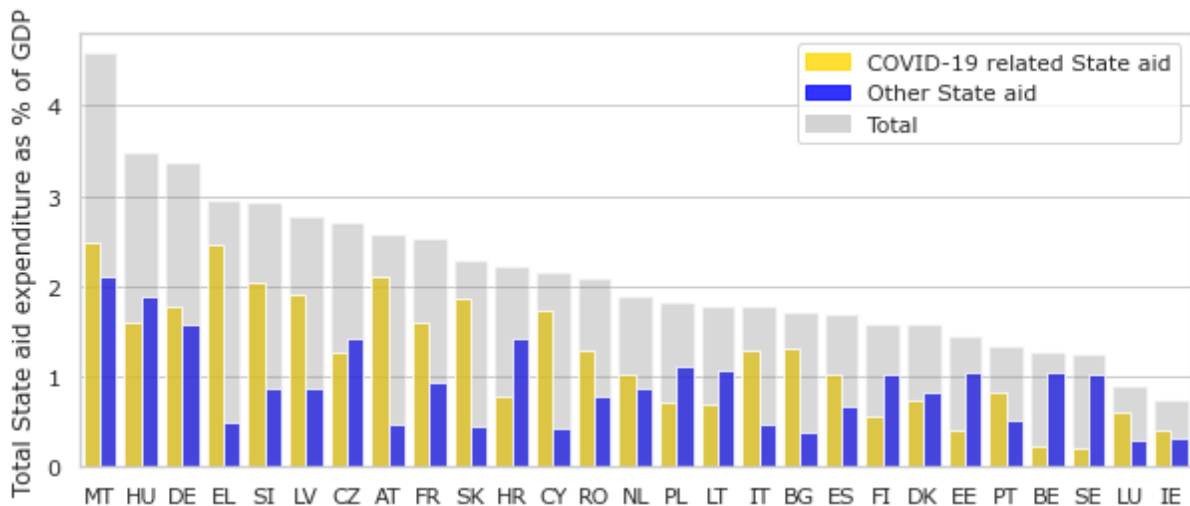


Figure 2: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, as % of 2021 national GDP, breakdown between COVID-19 and other State aid measures



**In nominal terms, as represented in Figure 3, the Member State spending the most in 2021 is Germany with EUR 121.21 billion, representing around 36% of the total State Aid expenditure in the EU27.** France is the second largest spender with EUR 63.3 billion (19%), followed by Italy with EUR 31.53 billion (9%), Spain with EUR 20.45 billion (6%), the Netherlands with EUR 16.21 billion (5%) and Poland with EUR 10.50 billion (3%). The Member State spending the least in 2021 is Estonia with EUR 450.97 million. Concerning the COVID-19 State aid measures (yellow bar), again Germany is the Member State that has granted the most with 34% of the total

aid paid out under COVID-19 measures (EUR 64.30 billion), followed by France with EUR 39.92 billion (21%), Italy (EUR 22.94 billion, 12%), Spain (EUR 12.48 billion, 7%) and the Netherlands (EUR 8.84 billion, 5%).

Figure 3: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, in EUR billion breakdown between COVID-19 and other State aid measures

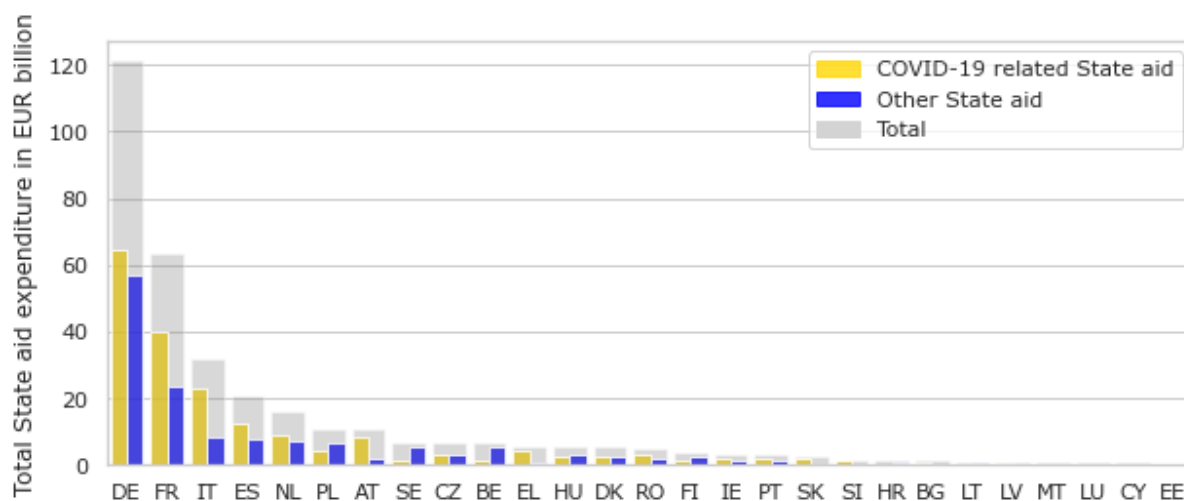


Figure 4 shows the evolution of the State aid expenditure in the EU-27 Member States over the last decade in absolute values. **The overall trend in the last decade shows a stable increase in State aid expenditure, with a huge spike in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 crisis.**

Not considering 2020 and 2021, **from 2011 to 2019 the State aid expenditure of EU-27 Member States has almost doubled in size** (EUR 77.3 billion in 2011 versus EUR 141 billion in 2019, in constant prices). Significant State Aid expenditure increase from 2010 to 2019 can be observed for: **Czechia (+104%), Estonia (+319%), Germany (+206%), Italy (+103%), Lithuania (+260%), Malta (+160%) and Slovakia (+229%)**. A positive trend is observable for most of EU-27 Member States in State Aid spending, with the exception of: **Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden**, where the expenditure in State aid measures was lower in 2019 than in 2010 in real terms.

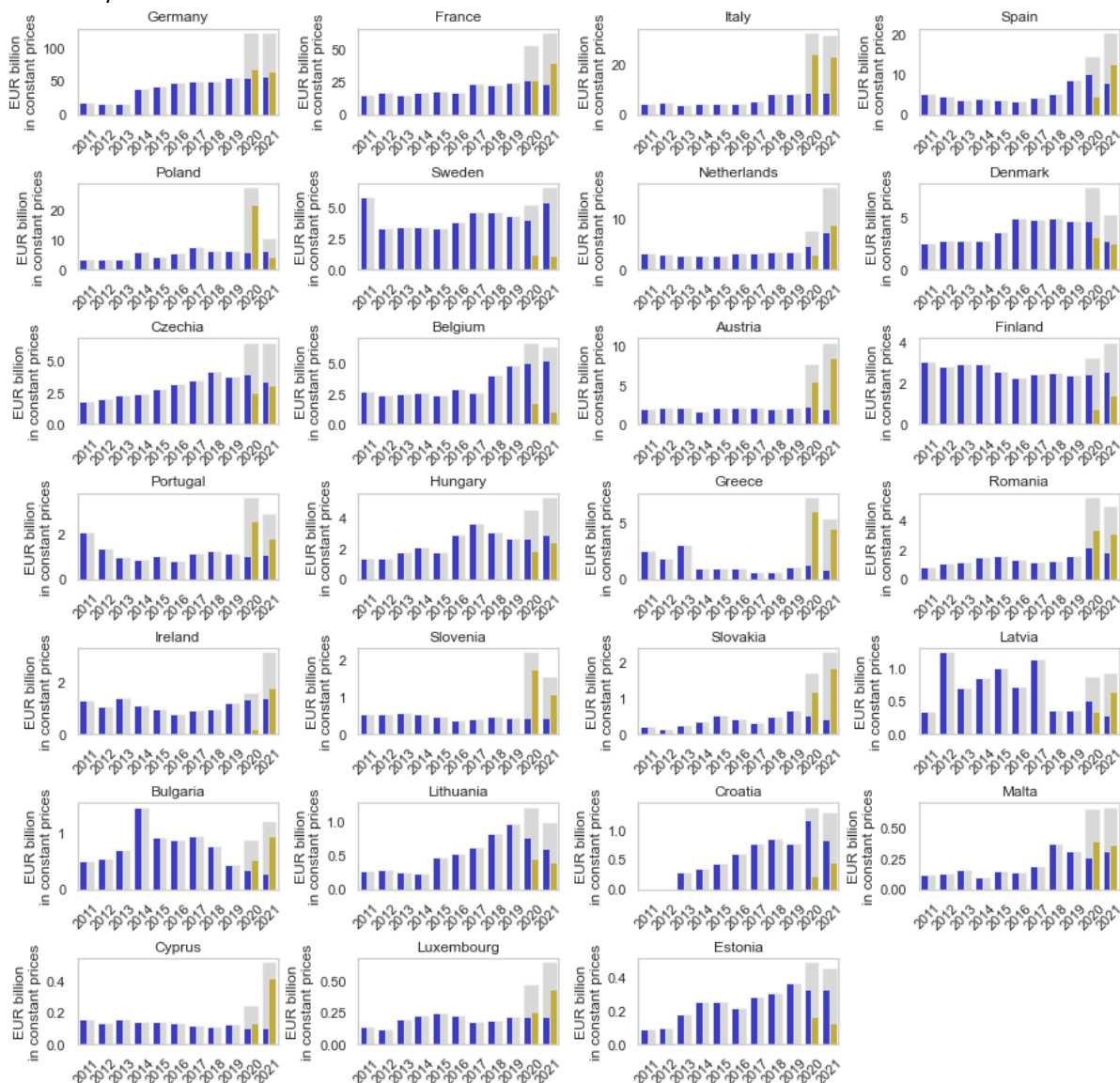
In **2020**, excluding the COVID-19 related State aid measures (blue bar), overall the **EU-27 Member States increased the provision of 'non-crisis' State aid by 3.77%** (from EUR 141.01 billion in 2019 to EUR 146.32 billion in 2020, in constant prices). On top of the expenditure for non-crisis related objectives, in 2020 **additional EUR 182.1 billion have been granted to remedy the serious disturbance of the economy provoked by the COVID-19 crisis**. Given the unprecedented levels of support that have been mobilised to counteract the negative shock due to the COVID-19 outbreak, 13 Member States (Germany, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Greece, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Malta, Cyprus, Luxembourg, and Poland) more than doubled their State aid expenditure in 2020.

In **2021**, the **total State aid expenditure continued to increase**. At the aggregate level, the **increase was due to the pronounced increase in COVID-related aid that grew by 4.72%** (from EUR 182.1 billion in 2020, in constant prices, to EUR 190.7 billion in 2021). On the contrary, **State aid expenditure for other objectives reduced by -1.66%** (from EUR 146.32 billion in 2020, in constant prices, to EUR 143.89 in 2021).



Sixteen Member States drive the increase of the aggregate expenditure in 2021 compared to 2020 (Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Czechia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Slovakia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Malta, Cyprus, and Luxembourg). Despite this aggregate positive trend, eleven Member States registered a reduction in the spending in 2021. In five of those (Poland, Belgium, Portugal, Slovenia and Estonia) the reduction is driven by the reduction in the COVID-19 related aid, while in two (Italy and Croatia) the main driver is the shrink in the State aid granted for non-crisis objectives. Four Member States (Denmark, Greece, Romania and Lithuania) reduced their expenditure for both categories of aid.

Figure 4: Evolution of State Aid expenditure from 2011 to 2021, by Member State, in EUR billion in constant prices



In **absolute terms** (Figure 5), State aid spending in the EU 27 has been increasing since 2014, the year when the GBER entered into force, with two spikes in 2020 and 2021 due to the massive COVID-19 support (yellow bar). A large part of the increase registered since 2014 is due to a sharp increase in spending for environmental protection and energy savings (green bar), mainly driven by the inclusion of several specific renewable energy schemes. In 2021, the aid disbursed for such an objective reduced for the first time in the decade.

In **relative terms**, as shown in Figure 6, in **2021 the total State aid expenditure as a share of EU 27 in 2021 have decreased for the first time over the past ten years**. While the expenditure for COVID-19 measures in percentage of GDP (yellow bar) remained substantially unchanged in 2021 as compared to 2020 (1.31% of EU27 GDP in 2021 against 1.32% in 2020), **State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 measures as a share of EU 27 GDP** (blue bar)

decreases instead of increasing (0.99% of EU27 GDP in 2021 against 1.06% in 2020). This is due to the combined effect of a decrease in the absolute values of expenditure for non-crisis measures after adjusting for inflation (from EUR 146.32 billion in 2020 to EUR 143.89 billion in 2021, in constant prices) and the overall increase in the GDP from 2020 to 2021. This seems to indicate that **in 2021, with the continuation of the COVID-19 crisis and the consequent need to prolong the granting of COVID-19 aid measures, Member States have reduced their spending capacity for non-crisis objectives.**

Figure 5: Evolution of total State Aid expenditure from 2011 to 2021 in the EU 27, in EUR billion, in current prices

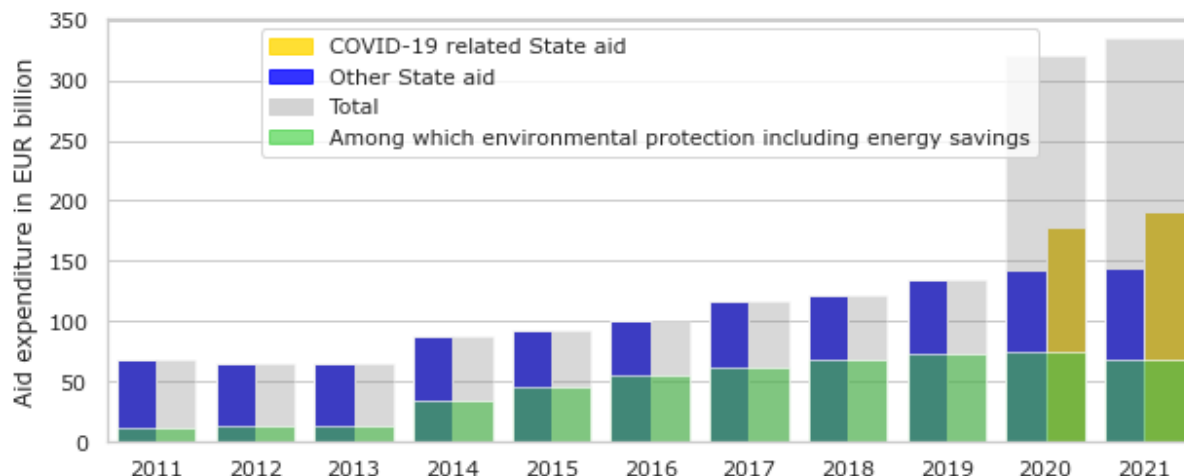
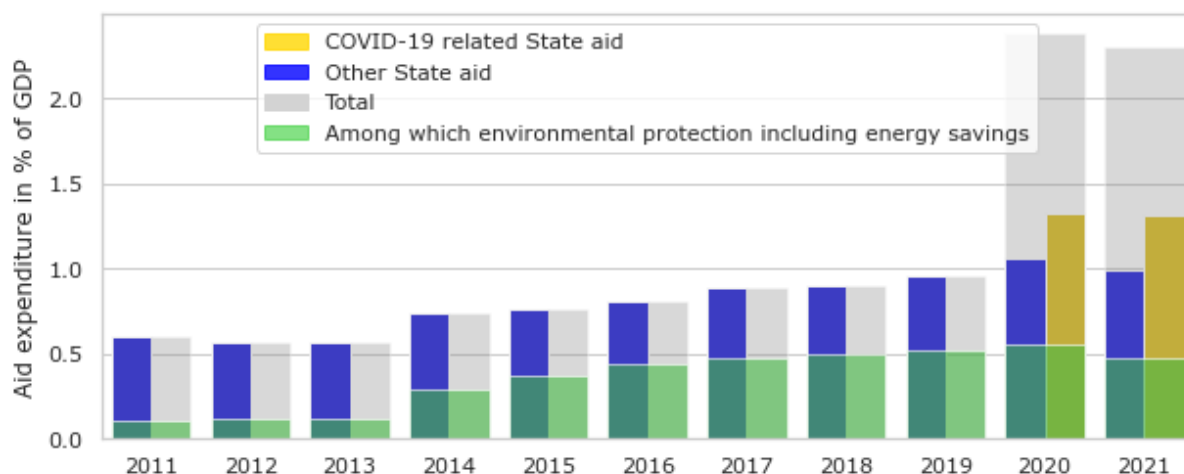


Figure 6 : Evolution of total State Aid expenditure from 2011 to 2021 in the EU 27, as % of EU 27 GDP

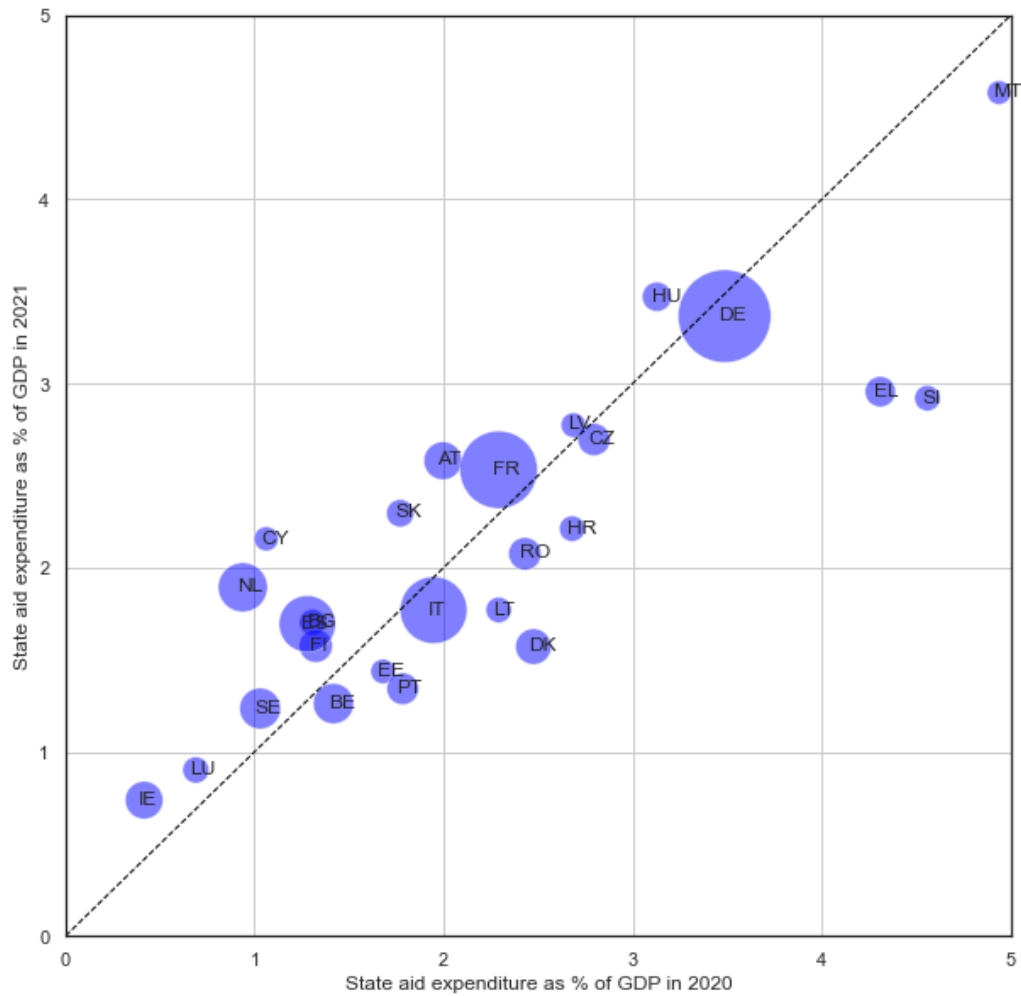


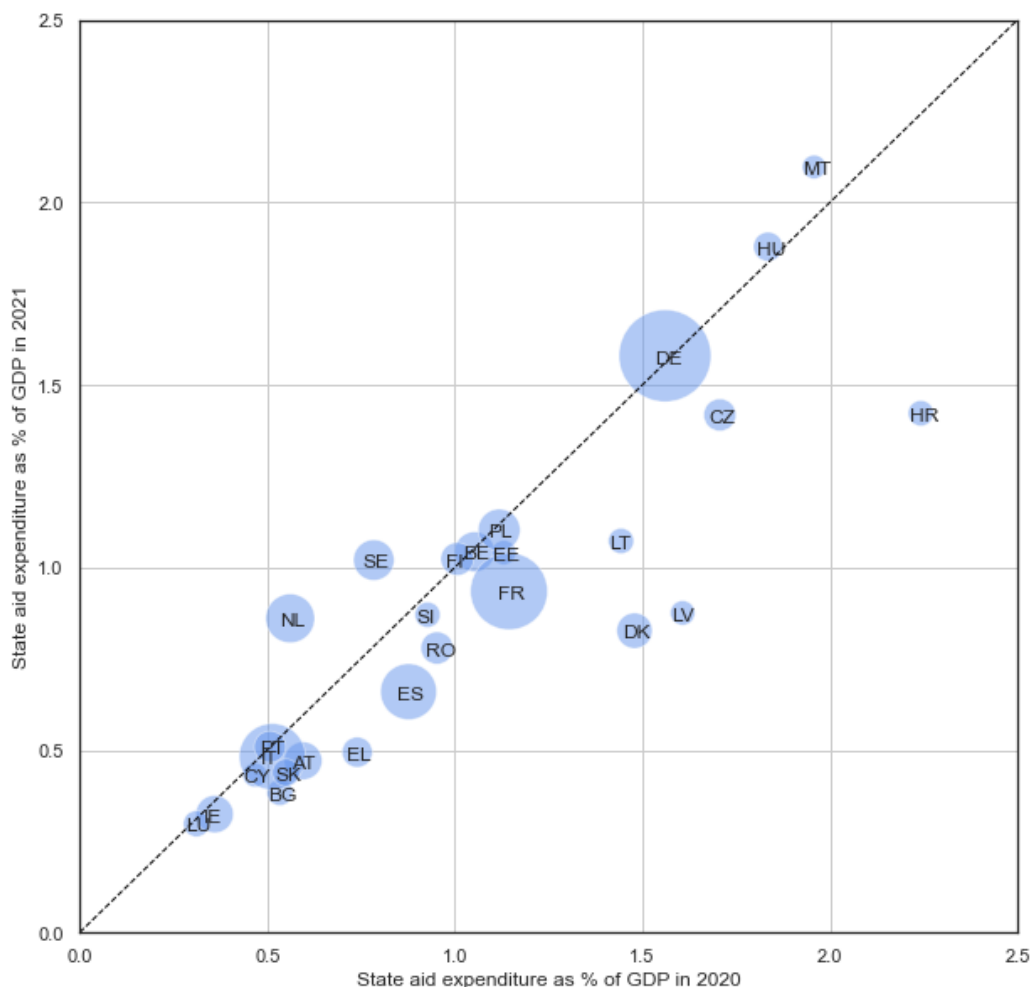
As regards both the levels and changes in total expenditure from 2020 to 2021, there are **large differences between Member States**. Figure 7 reports expenditures in 2020 (x axis) and in 2021 (y axis) as a percentage of yearly national GDP. Member States above the 45 degrees line reported an increase in total State aid expenditure in proportion to their GDP in 2021 as compared to 2020, those below a decrease. The upper chart includes all types of aid, while the bottom chart excludes COVID-19 expenditure. Despite the general decrease in the overall spending in real terms, 14 Member States show an increase in the overall aid spending as share of GDP in 2021. In particular, Cyprus and the Netherlands increased the expenditure compared to their GDP by around +1 percentage point, the relative expenditure increased also in Austria (+0.58 p.p.), Slovakia (+0.52 p.p.), Spain (+0.42 p.p.), Bulgaria (+0.40 p.p.), Hungary (+0.38 p.p.), Ireland (+0.32 p.p.), Finland (0.25 p.p.), France (0.24 p.p.), Luxembourg and Sweden (0.21 p.p.). On the opposite side, the most pronounced decrease is observed in Poland (-3.34 p.p.), Slovenia (-1.64 p.p.), Greece (-1.34 p.p.), and Denmark (-0.90 p.p.). To a lesser extent, the reduction is observed also in Lithuania (-0.52 p.p.), Croatia (-0.47 p.p.), Portugal (-0.44 p.p.), Malta (-0.36

p.p.), Romania (-0.35 p.p.), Estonia (-0.24 p.p.), Italy (-0.18 p.p.), Belgium (-0.16), Germany (-0.12 p.p.) and Czechia (-0.10 p.p.).

Excluding COVID-19 related aid (bottom chart), 14 Member States (Austria, Slovakia, Estonia, Slovenia, Cyprus, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Portugal, Finland, Germany, and Hungary) kept their relative State aid spending for other objectives in 2021 as compared to 2020 almost constant, with a variation between -0.1 and +0.1 p.p.). The largest decrease in State aid expenditure for normal objectives relative to the GDP was recorded in Croatia (-0.82 p.p. of GDP) and Latvia (-0.73 p.p.). A reduction has been observed in other Member States that also joined the EU after 2004, such as Lithuania (-0.37 p.p. of GDP), Czechia (-0.29 p.p.), Romania (-0.17 p.p.), Bulgaria (-0.15 p.p.) and Slovakia (-0.11 p.p.). Also Denmark showed a decrease (-0.65 p.p. of their GDP), Greece (-0.24 p.p.), Spain (-0.22 p.p.), France (-0.21 p.p.), and Austria (-0.13 p.p.).

Figure 7: Evolution of total State Aid expenditure between 2020 and 2021, as % of GDP, by Member State (upper chart); Evolution of State Aid expenditure between 2020 and 2021 excluding COVID-19 expenditure, as % of GDP, by Member State (bottom chart)





N.B. The size of the dots is proportional to the 2021 GDP of the Member States.

### 3.2. Total State aid expenditure by instrument

State aid can take numerous forms, *i.e.* direct grants, tax advantages (exemptions, reductions or deferrals), equity investments, soft loans/repayable advances, guarantees, *etc.* The choice of the most appropriate aid instrument is made in view of the market failure that the aid seeks to address, to generate the lowest possible distortive effects on competition and trade. In 2020 and 2021, the Temporary Framework provided for several different types of instruments, thus allowing Member States to choose the best way to support their economies in the COVID-19 crisis.

Comparing the evolution of expenditure by aid instrument from 2011 to 2021 (see Figure 8), **direct grants** and direct grants/interest rate subsidies<sup>44</sup> together are by far the aid instruments for which Member States have spent the most over the whole period, including in 2021. 58% of total expenditure in 2021 was disbursed through direct grants and direct grants/interest rate subsidies. Before 2020, **tax advantage** was the second most used aid instruments (32% of total in 2019), representing together with direct grants and direct grants/interest rate subsidies around 90% of the total on average over the decade before the COVID-19 crisis. In 2020 the picture is more nuanced: after direct grants/interest rate subsidies (42%), **tax advantages** remain the second most used instrument, although the relative share reduces to 16%, followed by **loan/soft**

<sup>44</sup> Direct grants/interest rate subsidies is a mixed category that Member States have used in their official reporting to the Commission. Although it is not possible to fully disentangle the two components, we estimate that most of the amounts reported under this mixed category takes the form of direct grants.

**loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy** (14%), the residual category **other**<sup>45</sup> (13%) and **guarantees** (12%). However, the lower amounts of spending reported for repayable instruments (such as guarantees and loans) depend on the lower aid element associated to these instruments as compared to their nominal amounts and not to an actual less frequent use of these forms of aid. **Equity interventions** measures represent 2% of the total expenditure in 2020.

In 2021, the relative share of **direct grants/ interest rate subsidies** increases to 58%, together with the relative share of **other** (15%). **Tax advantages** represent only 14% of the total spending, **guarantees** the 8% and **loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy** the 3%. **Equity interventions** measures represent 3% of the total expenditure in 2021.

**The majority of Member States provided most of their support to undertakings via non-repayable instruments in 2021** (Figure 9). Direct grants and Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy together account for more than 50% in 21 Member States (Cyprus, Ireland, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Denmark, Slovenia, the Netherlands, Hungary, Slovakia, Latvia, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Portugal, Czechia, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Malta and Spain). The Member States that have spent the least in direct grants are Greece (34%), Romania (38%) and Croatia (39%)

Guarantees on loans represent the 43% of total granting in Romania and 37% in Spain, signalling a heavy reliance on this type of credit-based instrument, whose aid element is a small fraction of the underlying contracts. Other Member States showing a significant share of guarantees are Italy (24%) and Croatia (21%).

Sweden and Italy implemented many tax advantage measures (38% and 32%, respectively, of their total disbursement), while Latvia, Finland and Portugal made the largest use of equity (16%, 8% and 6%, respectively). Germany, Malta and Czechia recorded under 'other' more than one fourth of their total expenditure.

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<sup>45</sup> This entirely depends on a single German COVID-19 State aid scheme (SA.56790 - Federal Framework "Small amounts of aid 2020" - COVID-19), whose spending, corresponding to EUR 44.01 billion, was reported by the German authorities as "other".

Figure 8 Share of total State Aid expenditure from 2011 to 2021 by type of aid instrument (in % of total)

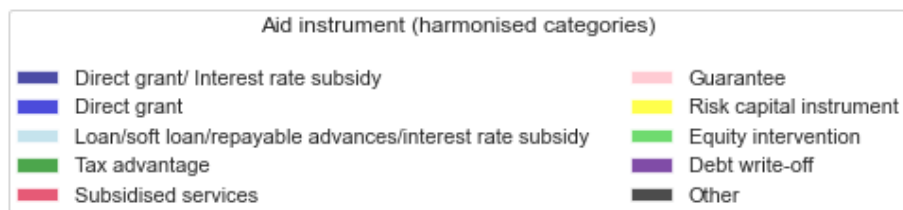
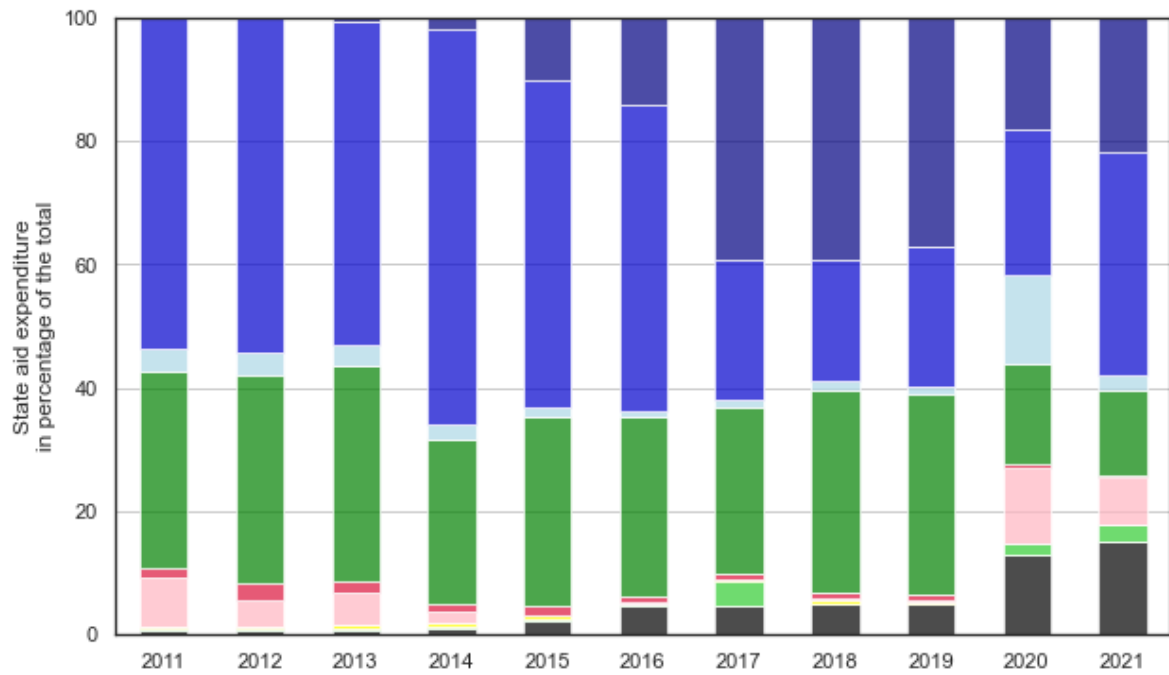
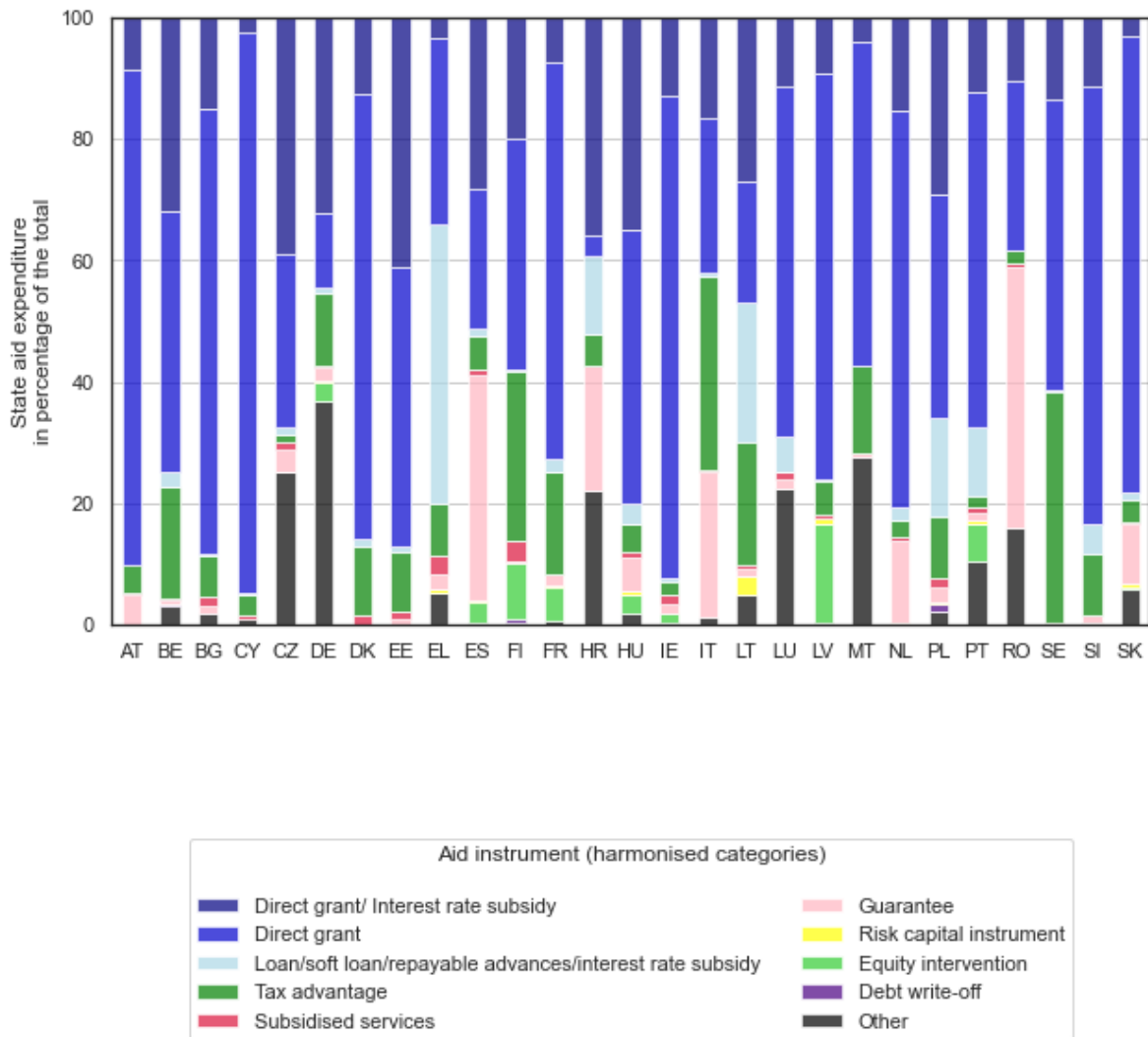


Figure 9: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, by aid instrument, in percentage of the total



### 3.3.Total State aid expenditure by policy objective

To be compatible with the State aid rules, i) the aid must facilitate the development of an economic activity (positive condition), and ii) the aid shall not adversely affect the trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest (negative condition). Despite the general prohibition of State aid, in some circumstances government interventions are necessary for a well-functioning and equitable economy. Therefore, the Treaty leaves room for a number of policy objectives for which State aid can be considered compatible. However, in practice various State aid measures are often complementary and some of them might contribute to several objectives<sup>46</sup>.

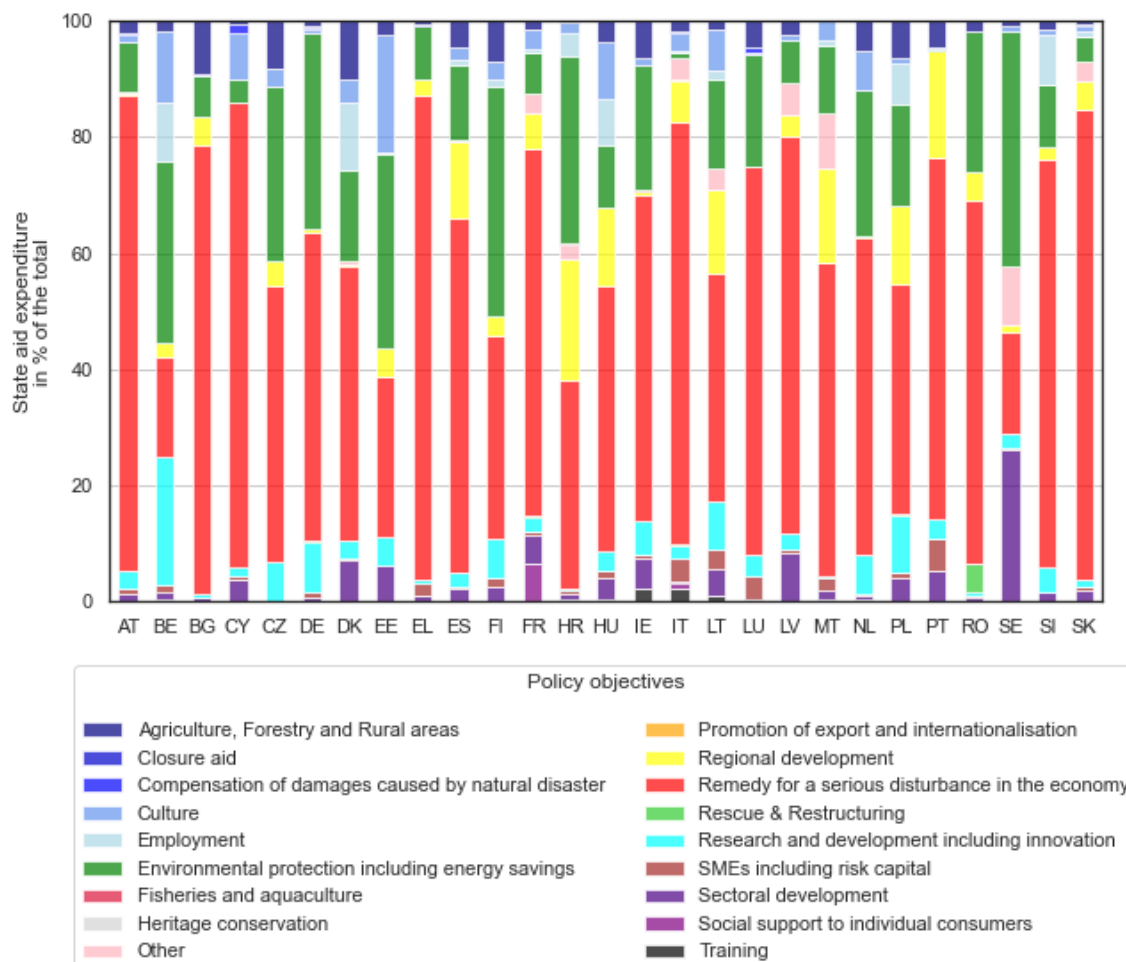
The TFEU also explicitly provides that aid to **remedy a serious disturbance in the economy** of a Member State may be compatible with the internal market. This provision can only be invoked where the disturbance affects the whole or an important part of the economy of the Member State concerned, and not only some parts of its territory. The State aid Temporary Framework to support the economy in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, based on Article 107(3)(b) TFEU, recognises that the COVID-19 pandemic represents a serious disturbance in the EU economy.

<sup>46</sup> For example, a regional aid scheme might be targeted at the sole benefit of SMEs located in an assisted region.



Member States have granted State aid for rather diverse objectives. Figure 10 shows the 2021 State aid expenditure by policy objectives by Member State. In order to make them comparable across Member States, amounts are reported in percentages of total State aid spending in each Member State.

Figure 10: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, by policy objective, in percentage of the total.



As regards the four prime objectives at EU level in 2021:

- **Remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State** is the prime objective in 23 Member States.<sup>47</sup> It represents more than 50% of total spending in 17 Member States: Greece (83%), Austria (82%), Slovakia (81%), Cyprus (80%), Bulgaria (78%), Italy (75%), Slovenia (70%), Latvia (68%), France and Luxembourg (67%), Romania and Portugal (62%) and Spain (61%). It is the second most used objective in Finland and Estonia. It **accounts for 57% of overall expenditure at EU level**.
- **Environmental protection and energy savings** is the prime objective in 4 Member States: Sweden (40%), Finland (39%), Estonia (34%) and Belgium (31%). It is the second most used policy objective in 15 Member States: Germany, Croatia, Czechia, the Netherlands, Romania, Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland, Denmark, Lithuania, Spain, Slovenia, Greece, Austria, and France. It **accounts for 21% of overall expenditure at EU level**.

<sup>47</sup> All excluding Belgium, Estonia, Finland, and Sweden, where the prime objective is Environmental protection including energy savings.

- **Research and development including innovation** is the second objective in Belgium (22%), and the third in Germany (9%) and Austria (3%). It **accounts for 5.6% of overall expenditure at EU level.**
- **Regional development** is the second objective in Portugal (18%), Malta (17%), Hungary (14%), Italy (7%) and Slovakia (5%). It **accounts for 4.3% of overall expenditure at EU level.**

### 3.4.State aid in the United Kingdom

Figure 11 shows the evolution of State aid expenditure in the United Kingdom over the last 10 years in real terms. The grey bar represents the amount of State aid spent for all kinds of policy objectives until 2020, the yellow bar the expenditure related to COVID-19 cases and the red bar the total expenditure for the types of measures that have to be reported to the European Commission as of 1 January 2021, when the withdrawal agreement became fully operational. This concerns expenditure under measures

- affecting trade between Northern Ireland and the EU<sup>48</sup>, and
- schemes where EU funds are involved<sup>49</sup>

The State aid expenditure in the United Kingdom, excluding the aid related to the COVID-19 crisis, showed a strong variation in the last decade, reaching a peak in 2020 of EUR 50.3 billion (in constant prices), when the United Kingdom disbursed also EUR 41.1 billion (in constant prices) to remedy the serious disturbance in the economy provoked by the COVID-19 outbreak, leading to a total expenditure of EUR 91.4 billion.

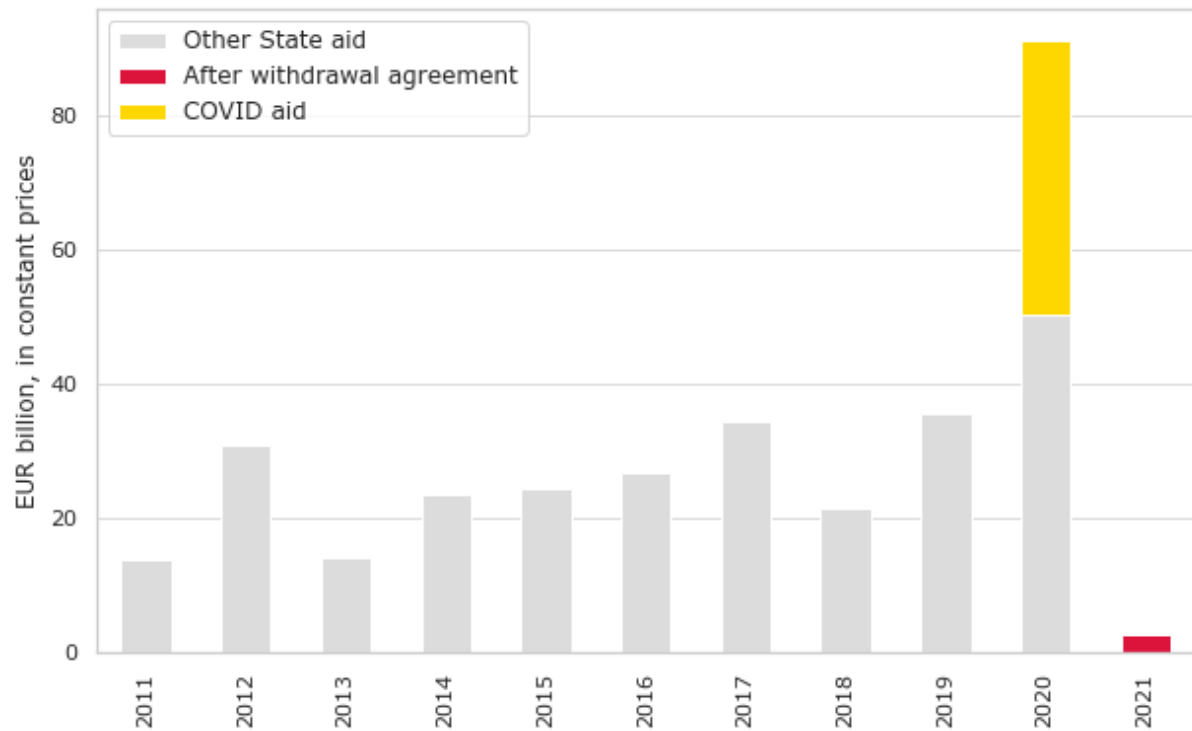
The expenditures reported for the year 2021 concerns 8 not co-financed measures affecting trade between Northern Ireland and the EU and the 48 active measures where EU funds are involved, of which 10 relate also to Northern Ireland. The total expenditures amount to EUR 2.7 billion, of which EUR 2.45 billion in 2021 for co-financed projects, with an average percentage of co-financing of 12%.

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<sup>48</sup> See Article 10 and Annex 5 of Protocol (No 15) On Certain Provisions Relating To The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 284–286).

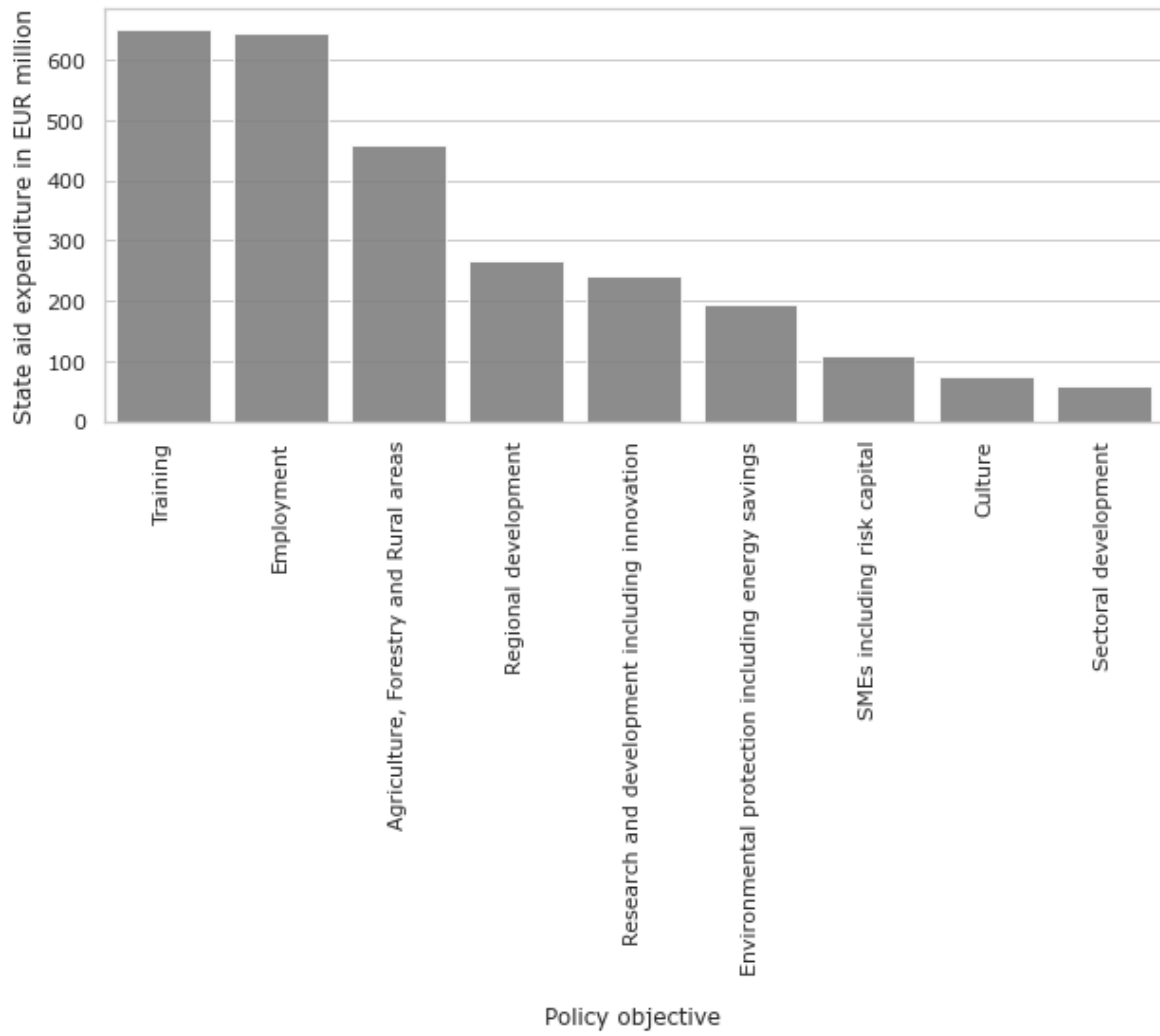
<sup>49</sup> See Article 138 of Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (OJ C 384I , 12.11.2019, p. 1–177).

Figure 11: Evolution of State Aid expenditure reported by the UK from 2011 to 2021, in EUR billion, in constant prices



The main policy objectives of the measures reported for 2021 are **Training** (EUR 651.7 million, the 24.2% of the aid reported), followed by **Employment** (EUR 643.2 million) and **Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas** (EUR 457.7 million). The amount disbursed for each objective is presented in Figure 12.

Figure 12: State Aid expenditure reported by the UK in 2021 by policy objective, in EUR million



## 4. State aid expenditure for COVID-19 related measures

### 4.1. Overview

This section compares the **nominal amounts** of the aid granted to help undertakings in the COVID-19 crisis with the corresponding **aid elements**. As already specified in this note, while for some types of aid, such as direct grants, the nominal amount coincides with the aid element, for other instruments, notably for repayable instruments, there is a large discrepancy between the two metrics as the nominal amount represents the nominal value of the underlying credit contract (*e.g.* loan, guarantee), while the aid element quantifies the advantage to the beneficiary and the cost to government (*e.g.* the lower interest rate for a subsidised loan or the reduced guarantee fee). As such, differently from the nominal amounts, the aid element enables the correct comparison of aid granted via different instruments.

In absolute terms, looking at the **nominal amounts** of the COVID-19 State aid measures provided to undertakings in 2021 (Figure 13), **EU27 Member States provided EUR 405.47 billion**. Germany granted slightly less than a fourth (23.5%) of the total nominal amounts (EUR 95.16 billion), followed by Italy with 22.5% (EUR 91.37 billion), and Spain (20.1%, EUR 81.31 billion). France granted 12.4% of the total COVID-19 State aid (EUR 50.43 billion) and the Netherlands the 7.6% (EUR 30.66 billion).

In relative terms and considering the nominal values of the aid (Figure 14), Spain is the country that has provided to the economy the most as compared to its own GDP in 2021 (6.7%), followed by Italy (5.1%), Hungary (4.0%), the Netherlands (3.6%), Greece (3.3%), Malta (2.8%), Germany (2.6%), Czechia (2.2%), Austria and Slovenia (2.1%). France provided a lower relative amount of COVID-19 nominal aid, corresponding to around 2% of its national 2021 GDP.

Figure 13: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State in 2021 (nominal amounts, in EUR billion)

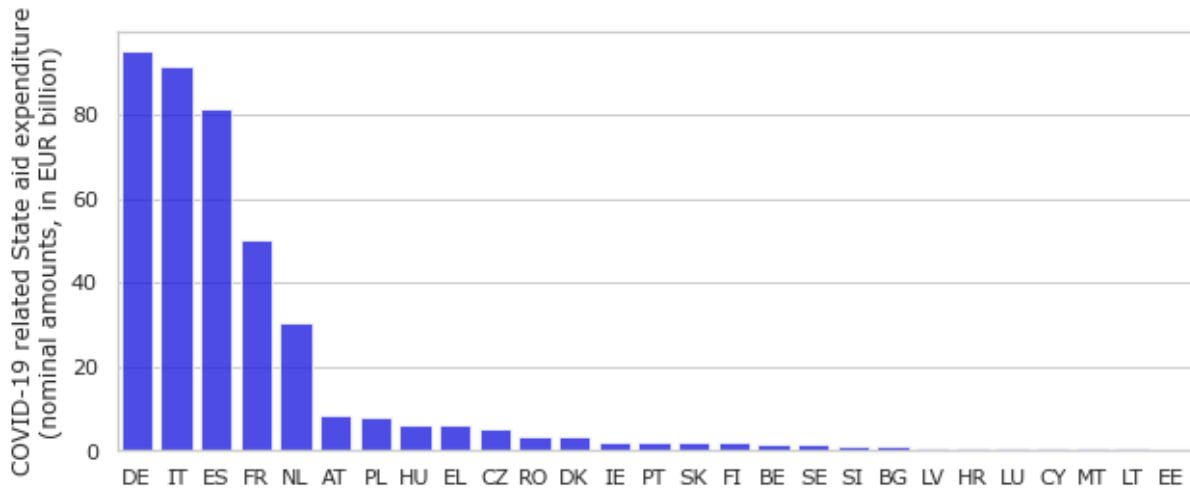
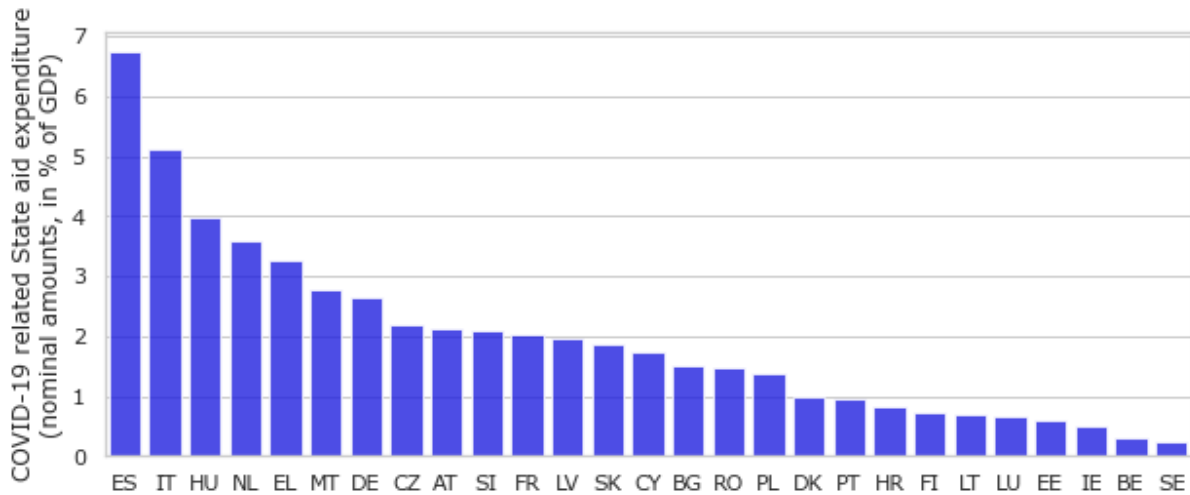


Figure 14: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State in 2021 (nominal amounts, as a percentage of 2021 GDP)



However, the picture changes when looking at the **aid element**, which is the correct metric to look at to compare aid provided through different instruments, as is the case with the COVID-19 related measures. **The aggregate aid element provided by all EU27 Member States in 2021 amounts to EUR 190.65 billion.** In absolute values, **Germany** remains the country that has provided the most, with an amount of EUR 64.30 billion, significantly higher than the ones granted in the other Member States. **France** follows with EUR 39.92 billion. **Italy** and **Spain**, which chose to channel a large share of COVID-19 aid through repayable instruments, show much lower amounts as aid elements, EUR 22.94 billion and EUR 12.48 billion respectively. The same can be observed for the Netherlands, with EUR 8.84 billion of COVID-19 aid elements disbursed at the end of 2021.

Likewise, the ranking in relative terms significantly changes when looking at the aid elements (Figure 16). **Malta and Greece are the Member States with the largest share of COVID-19 State aid expenditure relative to 2021 national GDP** (2.48% and 2.46% respectively), followed by Austria (2.1%), Slovenia (2%), Latvia and Slovakia (both around 1.9% of their GDP), and Germany (1.8%). Sweden (0.21%) and Belgium (0.22%) are the Member States that spent least in relative terms, followed by Estonia and Ireland (0.4%), and Finland (0.4%).

Figure 15: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State in 2021 (aid elements, in EUR billion)

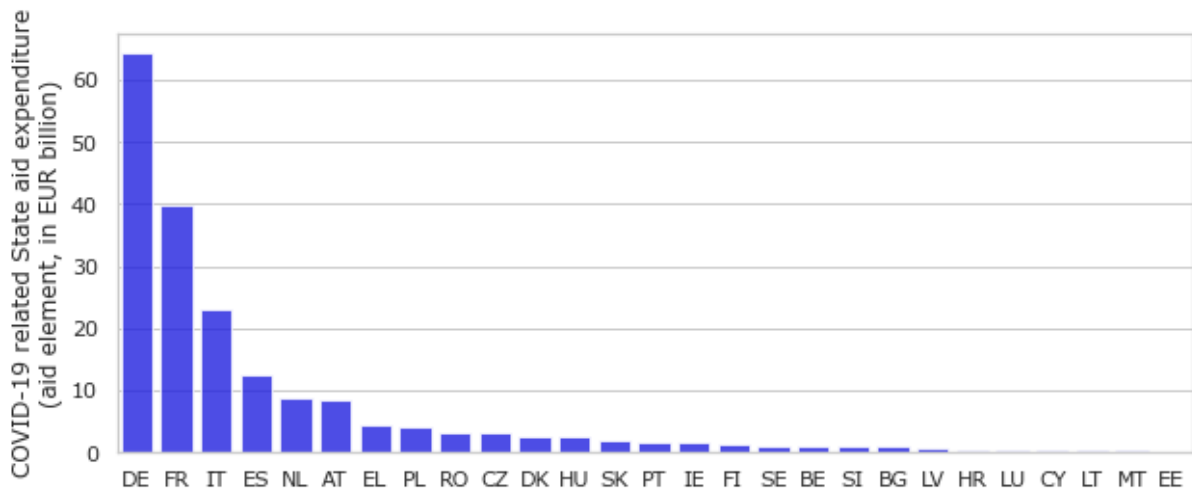
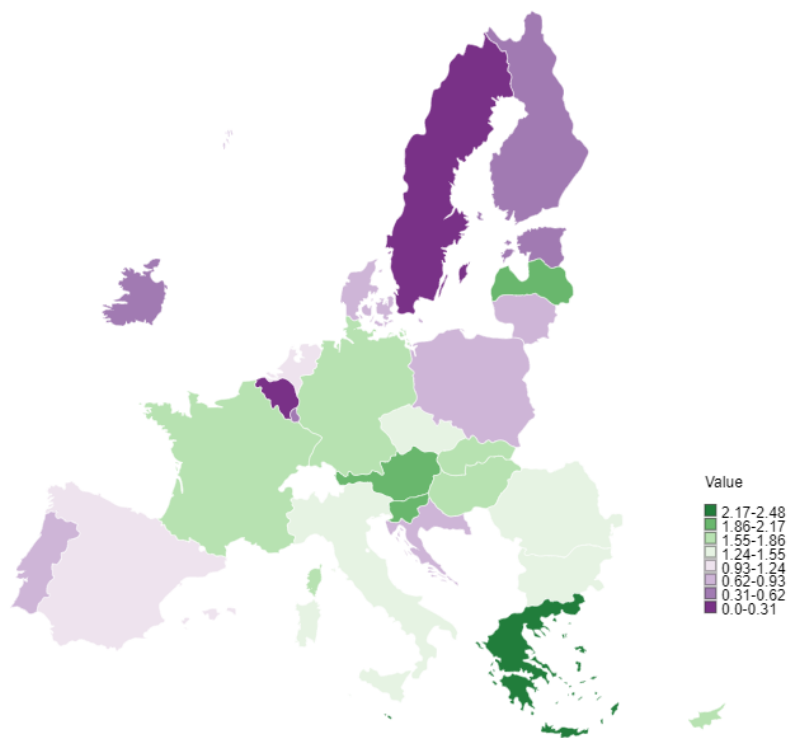
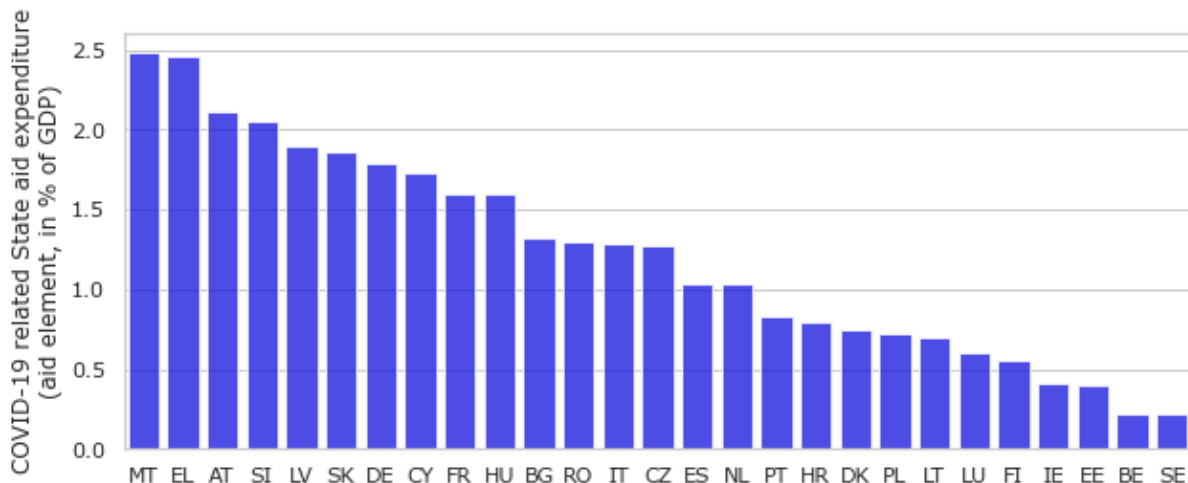


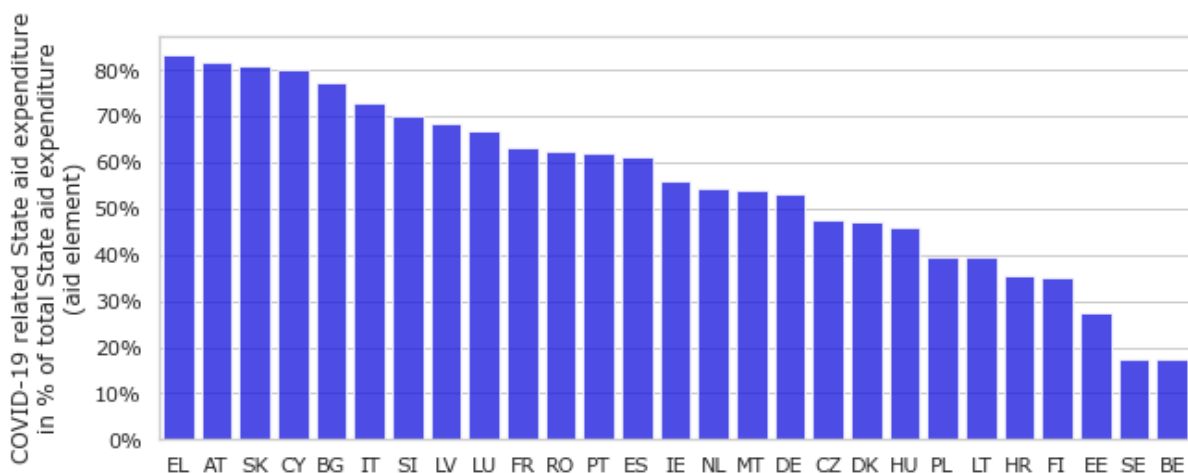
Figure 16: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State in 2021 (aid elements, as a percentage of 2021 GDP)





Looking at the proportion of COVID-19 aid out of the total aid granted in 2021 in each Member State (Figure 17), Greece, Austria, Slovakia and Cyprus provided around the 80% or more of the total State aid expenditure under COVID-19 measures, followed by Bulgaria, Italy and Slovenia. On the contrary, in Belgium and Sweden the expenditure for COVID-19 measures count for less than 20% of the total. Other Member States such as Germany, Czechia and Denmark show a more balanced distribution between COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 State aid spending.

Figure 17: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures, aid element, as a percentage of total State aid, by Member State



#### 4.2.COVID-19 State aid expenditure by aid instrument

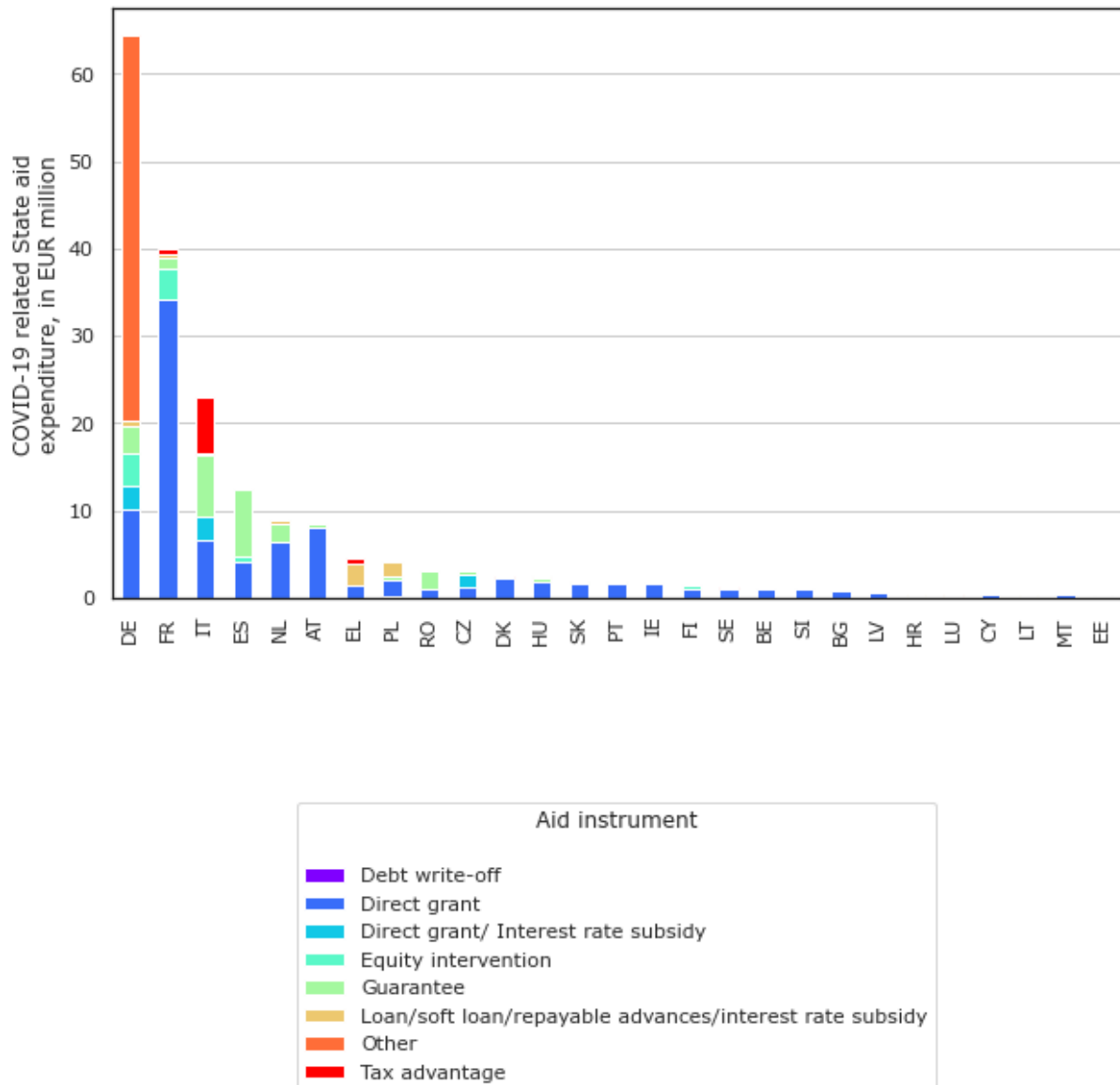
Figure 18 provides a breakdown of the total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by type of aid instrument in each Member State. Amounts refer to the aid element of each instrument. The largest spender, Germany, provided EUR 44.01 billion, corresponding to 68% of its total spending under COVID-19 measures, in the form of 'other' instruments<sup>50</sup>. France provided 86% of its total aid elements of COVID-19 aid as direct grants (EUR 34.13 billion). Italy shows a more balanced distribution between direct grants<sup>51</sup> (EUR 9.33 billion, corresponding to 41% of its total COVID-19 spending), guarantees (EUR 6.97 billion, 30%) and tax advantage measures (EUR 6.37, 28%). Spain provided EUR 7.62 billion on guarantees (61% of its total COVID-19 spending) and EUR 4.08 billion in the form of direct grants (33%).

<sup>50</sup> As already specific in this note, this entirely depends on a single German COVID-19 State aid scheme (SA.56790 - Federal Framework "Small amounts of aid 2020" - COVID-19), whose spending, corresponding to EUR 44.01 billion, was reported by the German authorities as "other".

<sup>51</sup> Including the mixed category direct grants/interest rate subsidies



Figure 18: Total State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures in 2021, by instruments (aid elements in % of the total, by Member State

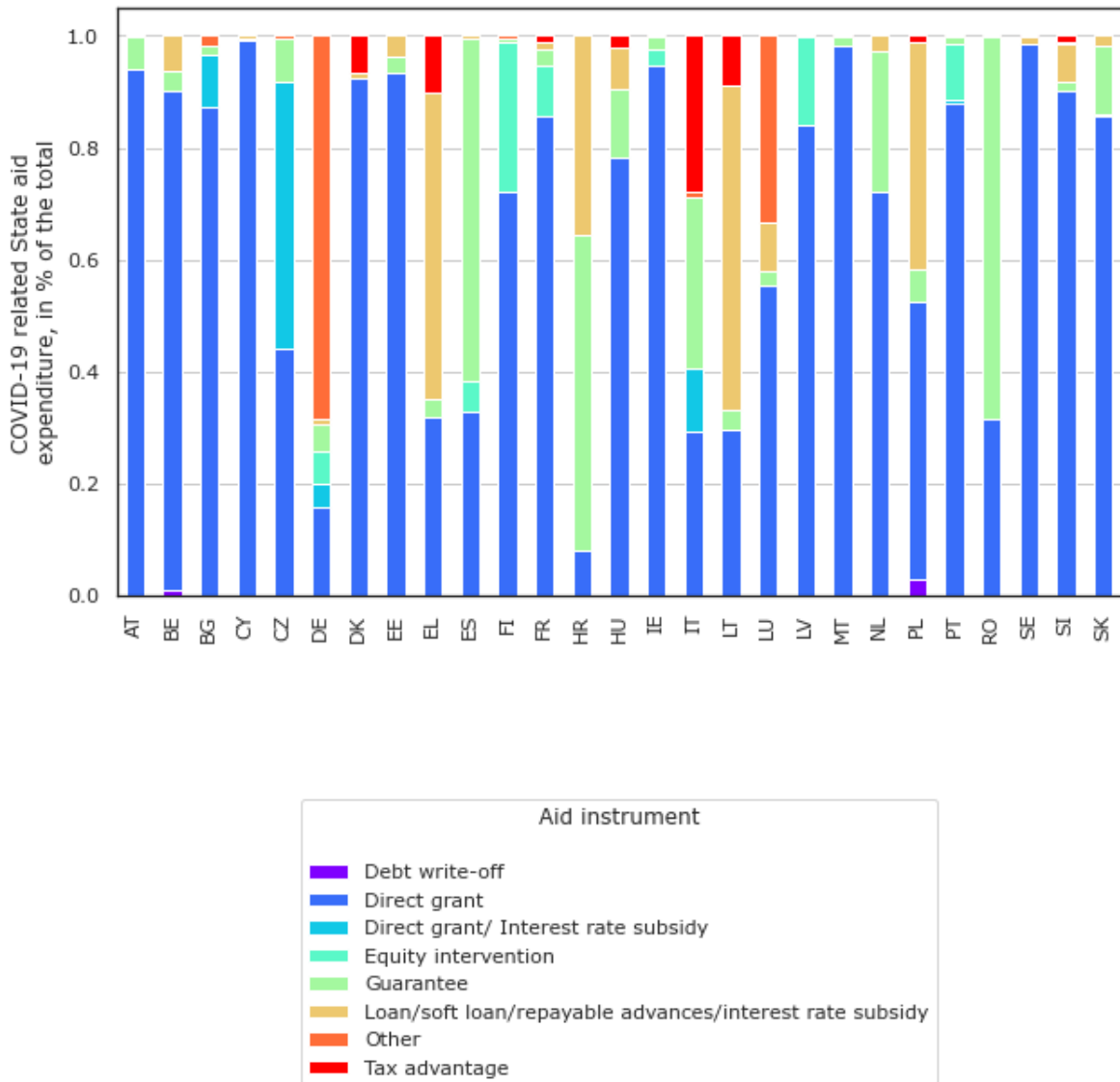


As shown in Figure 19, direct grants account for more than 50% of the total aid elements under COVID-19-related measures in 19 Member States (Cyprus, Sweden, Malta, Bulgaria, Ireland, Austria, Estonia, Denmark, Czechia, Slovenia, Belgium, Portugal, Slovakia, France, Latvia, Hungary, The Netherlands, Finland and Luxembourg).

The Member States showing the lowest aid elements in direct grants for COVID-19 measures is Croatia (8%), where the government preferred to channel aid through guarantees (57%) and loans (35%). Guarantees on loans represent a large share of total expenditure for COVID-19 measures also in Romania (68%), Spain (61%) and Italy although to a lower extent (30%). This signals a heavy reliance on this type of credit-based instrument, being the aid element just a small fraction of the underlying contracts.

Tax advantage measures represent a much lower share of the total COVID-19 support, with 28% of total COVID-19 spending in Italy and 10% in Greece. Equity interventions represent 27% of total COVID-19 spending in Finland, 16% in Latvia and 10% in Portugal.

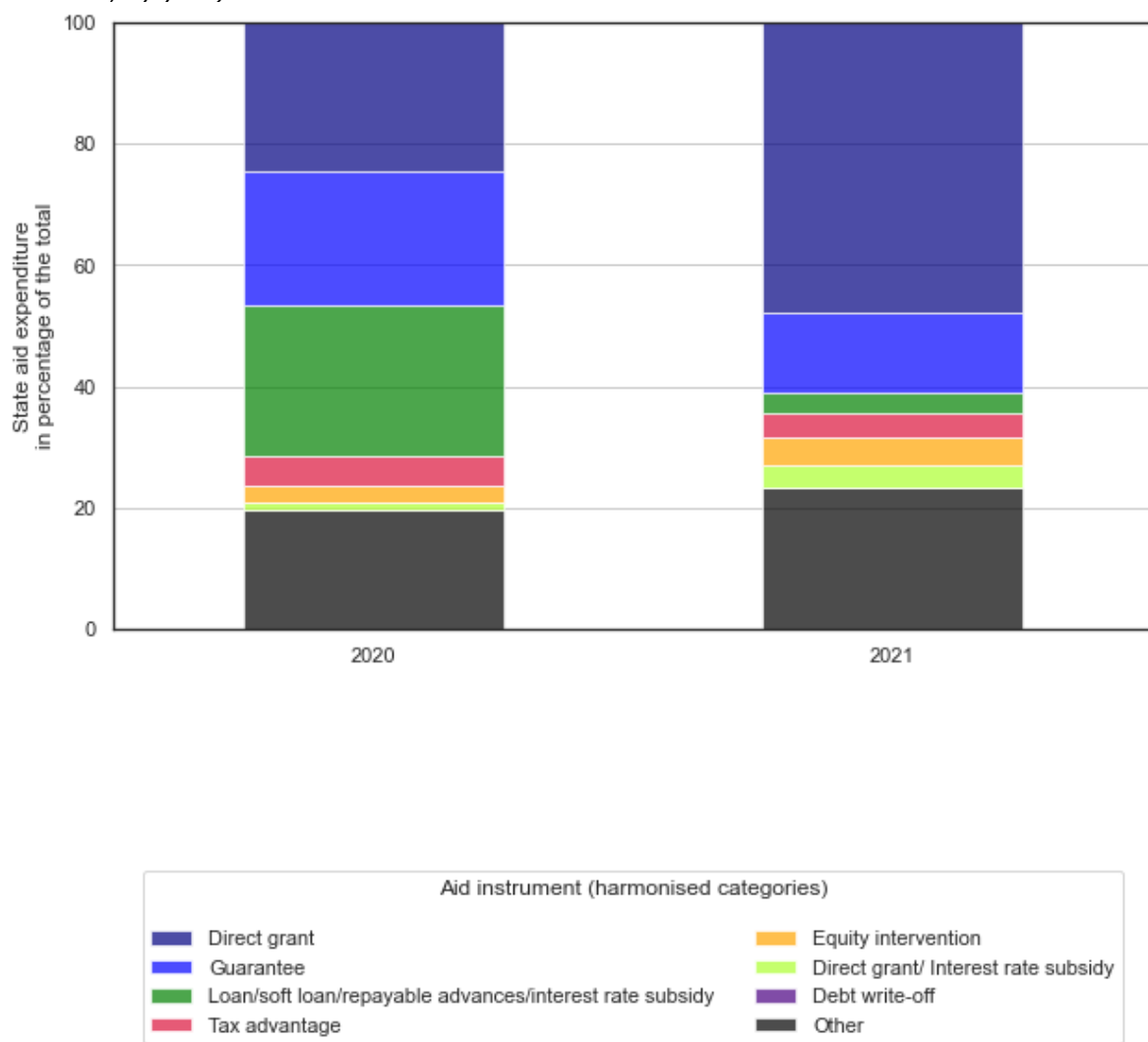
Figure 19: Total State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures, by instruments (aid elements in % of the total, by Member State)



Compared to 2020, direct grants<sup>52</sup> have risen markedly in 2021 (from 26% of the total in 2020 to 51% of the total in 2021), while credit based instruments have significantly decreased (loans from 25% to 3% of the total and guarantees from 22% to 13%).

<sup>52</sup> Including the mixed category direct grants/interest rate subsidies

Figure 20: Total State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures, by instruments (aid elements in % of the total, by year)



### 4.3. Relation between COVID-19 State aid and economic damage to GDP

Since the onset of the pandemic, the State aid COVID Temporary Framework has enabled Member States to use the full flexibility foreseen under State aid rules to support businesses in need in a timely, targeted and proportionate way, while preserving the level playing field in the Single Market and maintaining horizontal conditions applicable to everyone. This section examines how proportionate the State aid responses implemented by Member States were with respect to the suffered economic shock. This is done by comparing each Member State’s total State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures in 2020 and 2021 (in percentage points of 2020 and 2021 GDP) against the cumulated real GDP loss rate in 2020 and in 2021<sup>53</sup>.

Figure 21 takes into account the nominal amounts of the COVID-19 measures implemented in 2020 and 2021. The relation between the expenditure for COVID-19 State aid measures and the real economic damage to GDP is largely heterogeneous across Member States. Most of the Member States<sup>54</sup> spent more than the cumulated real GDP loss in 2020 and 2021 (in red in the

<sup>53</sup> The loss rate is the gap between the actual GDP and the trend GDP in percentage of trend GDP. The cumulated loss rate is the sum of the loss rate in 2020 and the loss rate in 2021. Source: Ameco, 2022 Autumn Forecast.

<sup>54</sup> Italy, Spain, France, Hungary, Malta, Germany, Poland, Slovenia, the Netherlands, Czechia, Latvia, Denmark, Slovakia, Cyprus, and Luxembourg.

chart). This category includes both some of the wealthiest and largest Member States in the EU as well as less wealthy and large countries. Estonia, Lithuania, and Ireland are exceptional cases as they experienced a cumulated real growth of the GDP in 2020 and 2021. Member States in blue show a total nominal amount of State aid spent under COVID-19 measures that is lower than the GDP loss: Greece, Portugal, Austria, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland provided to their economies an overall amount ranging between 50% and 100% of the cumulated real GDP loss in the two years considered, while Belgium and Sweden between 25% and 50%. The total nominal amount of the COVID-19 measures implemented by Croatia corresponds to less than 25% of the cumulated real GDP loss experienced in 2020 and 2021. This shows that also the Member States that spent relatively less compared to their economic damage are very heterogeneous in terms of wealth and size.

However, a fair comparison of State aid measures channelled through different instruments should take into account the aid elements instead of the nominal amounts to adequately reflect the different distortive impact of the various instruments on competition. Figure 22 shows the relation between the cumulated COVID-19 State aid expenditure in aid elements and the cumulated real GDP loss rate in 2020 and 2021. In terms of aid element, among the largest spenders in nominal amounts, Spain appears to have spent less than 25% of its own total GDP loss, while France, Italy, and the Netherlands between 25% and 50% of their own GDP loss, having awarded a large share of their aid in the form of guarantees. Also Germany, despite still appearing among the Member States that have spent more than 100% of the cumulated real GDP loss in 2020 and 2021, has awarded relatively less as compared to the nominal amount<sup>55</sup>.

The picture that emerges shows that the temporary State aid measures adopted in the COVID-19 crisis were proportionate and necessary, matching the economic damage suffered during the crisis. Moreover, there is no evidence of Member States that would have granted an excessively larger amount compared to the others.

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<sup>55</sup> This is partially due to the fact that Germany reported a large share of its State aid spending for COVID-19 measures under the unspecified instrument category 'other', for which the aid element cannot be determined. This concerns EUR 32.72 billion in 2020 and EUR 44.01 billion in 2021, corresponding to 2.18 percentage points of domestic GDP in the two years. In the absence of detailed information concerning the type of instruments used to grant these amounts, the aid element is assumed to coincide with the nominal amount.

Figure 21: Relation between COVID-19 State aid expenditure (nominal amounts) and economic damage to GDP

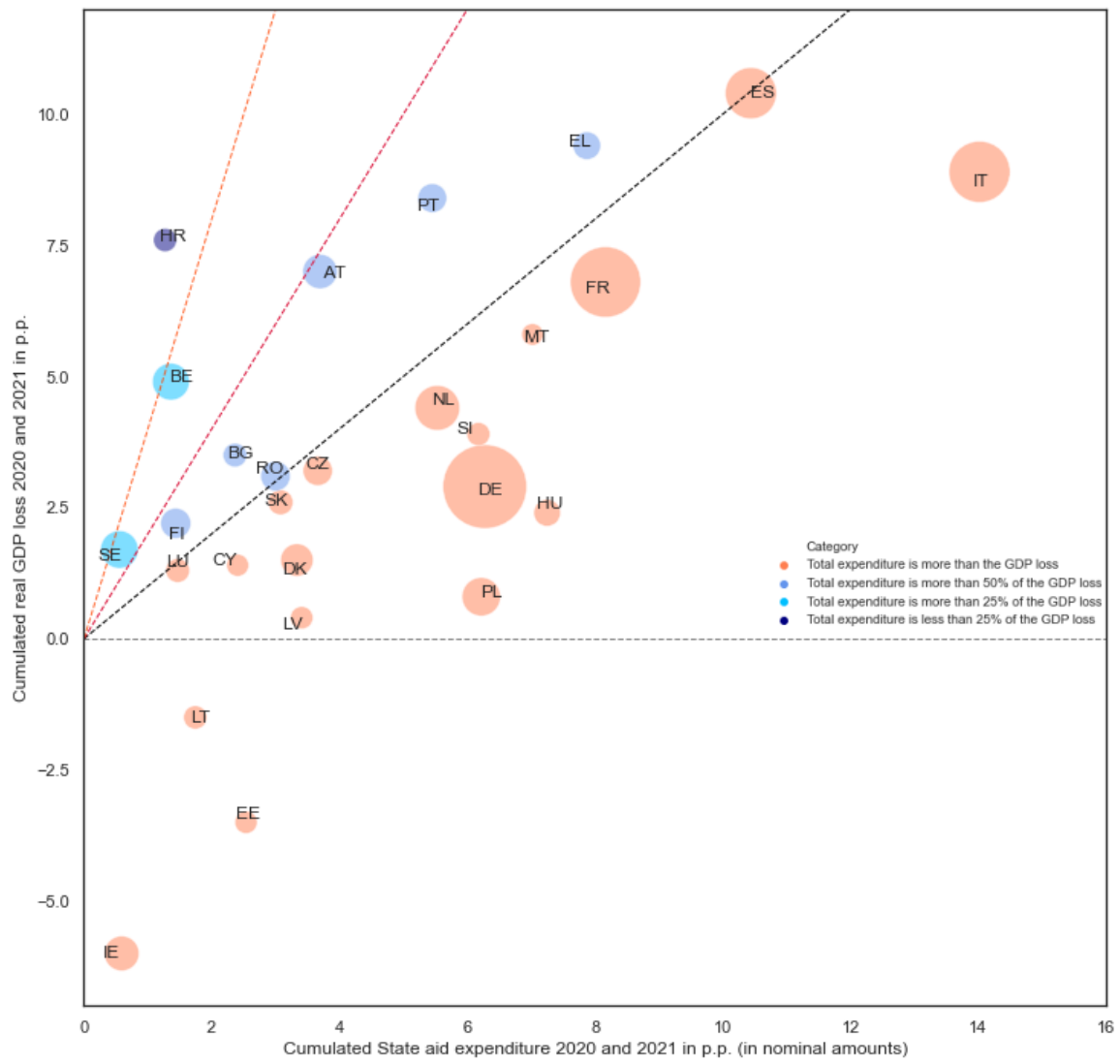
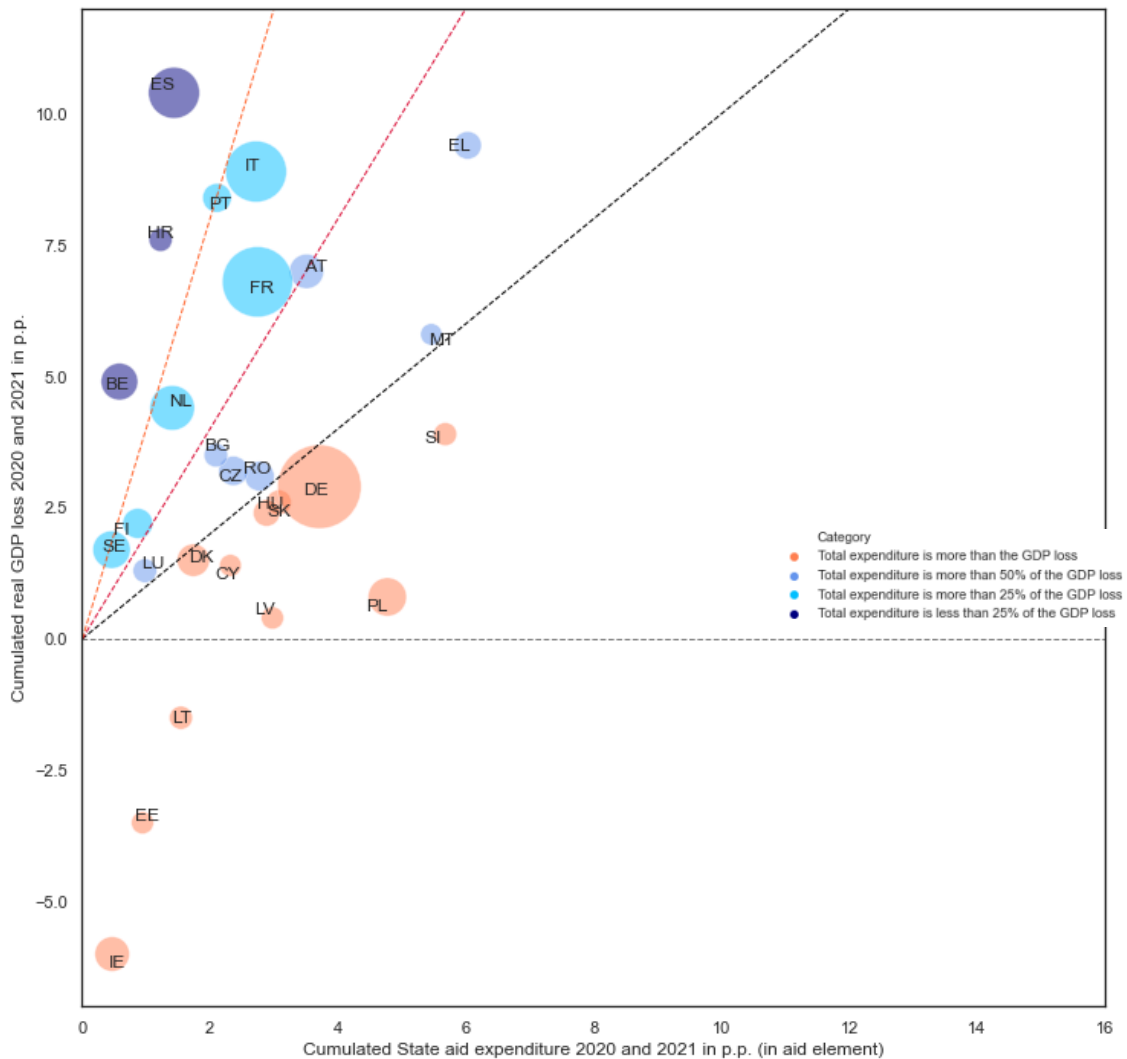


Figure 22: Relation between COVID-19 State aid expenditure (aid element) and economic damage to GDP



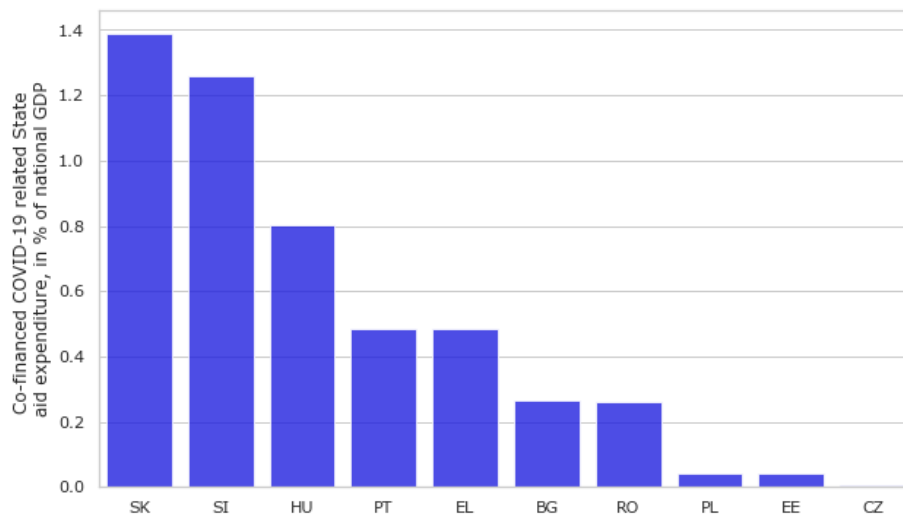
#### 4.4.COVID-19 State aid expenditure on co-financed projects

Financing granted under the structural funds qualifies as State aid given that EU funds are integrated in the national budget and Member States are free to select beneficiaries (Art 107 TFEU). Therefore, since 2014 Member States must report the total amount of co-financed aid, including both national and EU Structural Funds expenditure<sup>56</sup>. With the pandemic crisis, EU Structural Funds have been directed to finance the implementation of several COVID-19 State aid measures in different Member States. In 2021, total spending on co-financed measures related to the COVID-19 crisis amounted to EUR 6.27 billion

Figure 23 shows the total amount of expenditure in co-financed COVID-19 State aid measures in 2021 across Member States. **Total spending on co-financed COVID-19 subsidies represent more than 1% of national GDP in Slovenia and Slovakia.** Other Member States that implemented co-financed measures are Hungary, Portugal, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Estonia and Czechia, although to a lesser extent (State aid expenditure represent less than 0.8% of national GDP in these Member States).

<sup>56</sup> The corresponding projects are funded under the sole responsibility of the Member States.

Figure 23: State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures on co-financed projects (aid elements), in percentage of GDP, by Member State



#### 4.5. Pan-European guarantee fund in response to COVID-19

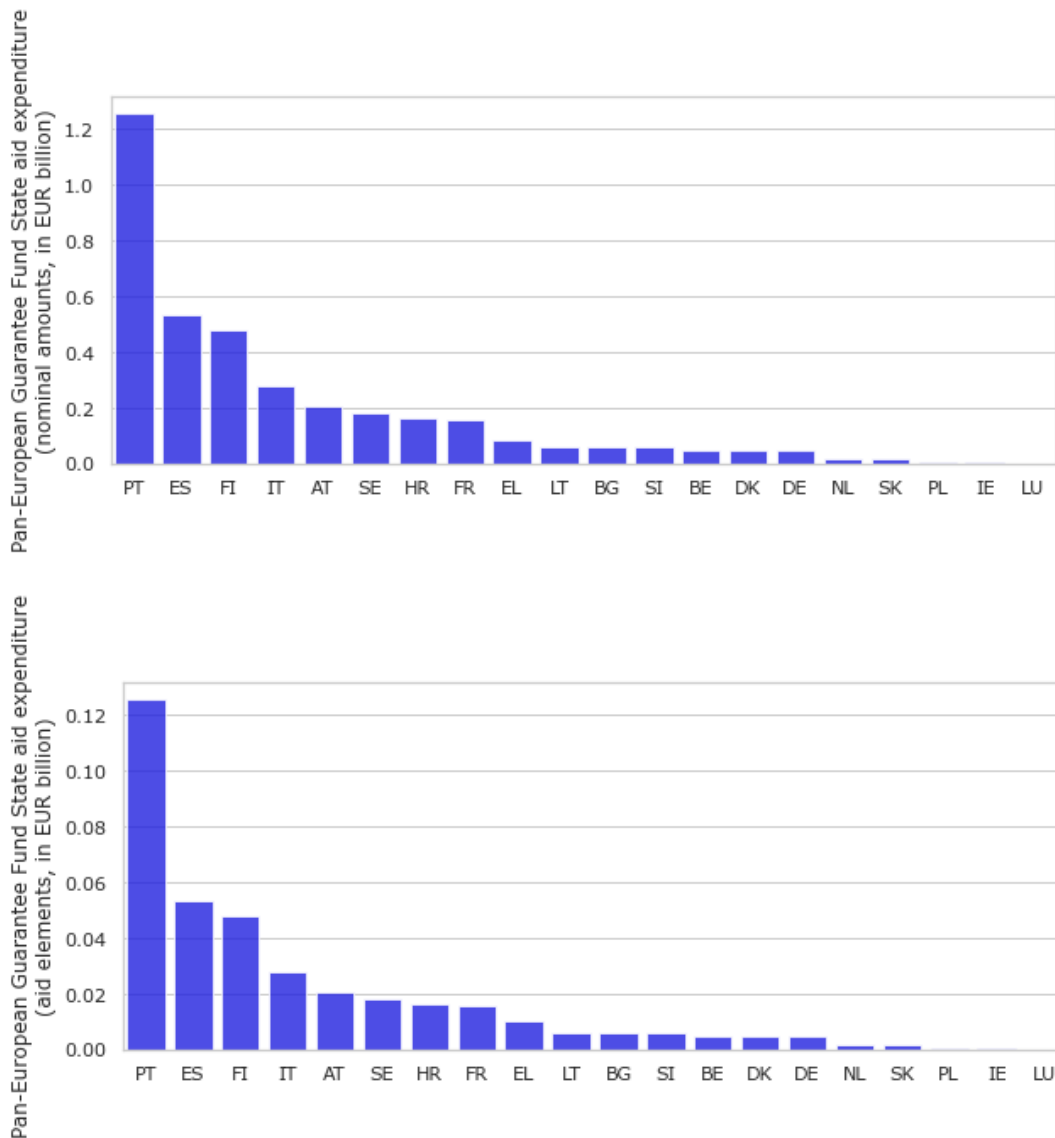
The Pan-European Guarantee Fund (PEGF) was established in 2020, as part of the EU's COVID-19 response to mitigate the impact of the pandemic. It has been a temporary measure aiming to provide additional support to Member States in need of financing to deal with the pandemic. The PEGF is subject to the State aid rules of the European Union, including reporting requirements.

The PEGF is a guarantee scheme that is managed by the European Investment Bank (EIB) Group. The participating Member States are Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden. Each participating Member State contributed to the PEGF's common budget through a contribution agreement. This pool of resources that constitutes the budget of the fund has been used to guarantee the issuance of debt instruments by eligible entities established in all EU participating Member States that were facing difficulties in accessing financing during the pandemic crisis. More specifically, the measures in the scope of the PEGF provide aid in the form of guarantees or counter-guarantees on senior and subordinated debt instruments, including also guarantees on synthetic securitisation tranches. The PEGF is also designed to encourage contributions from the private sector by sharing the risk of investment with private investors.

This section provides an overview of the guarantees that have been actually issued in 2021 in the participating Member States<sup>57</sup>.

<sup>57</sup> With the exception of Ireland, for which the figures presented include the guarantees issued in 2020 and 2021. Cyprus and Malta do not appear in the chart as no PEGF measures have been implemented in 2021.

Figure 24: State aid expenditure under the Pan-European Guarantee Fund, nominal amounts (upper chart) and aid elements (lower chart), EUR billion



**In 2021 the PEGF has issued guarantees to undertakings in all the participating Member States for total nominal value of EUR 3.73 billion.** As shown in Figure 24, **Portugal** is by far the Member State where the largest volume of measures under the PEGF has been implemented in 2021, corresponding to a total nominal amount of EUR 1.26 billion (EUR 125.82 million in aid element). Spain and Finland follow, with a total nominal amount and aid element that are nearly two and a half times lower than that of Portugal. All the other Member States reported total nominal amounts below EUR 500 million (EUR 50 million of aid elements).

In percentage of national GDP (Figure 25 and Figure 27), Portugal is still the Member State with the largest use of the PEGF, with nearly 0.06% of domestic GDP in 2021. Croatia, Finland, Slovenia and Lithuania follow with amounts in the range 0.01% - 0.03% of national GDP.



Figure 25: State aid expenditure under the Pan-European Guarantee Fund, nominal amounts (upper chart) and aid elements (lower chart), percentage of national GDP

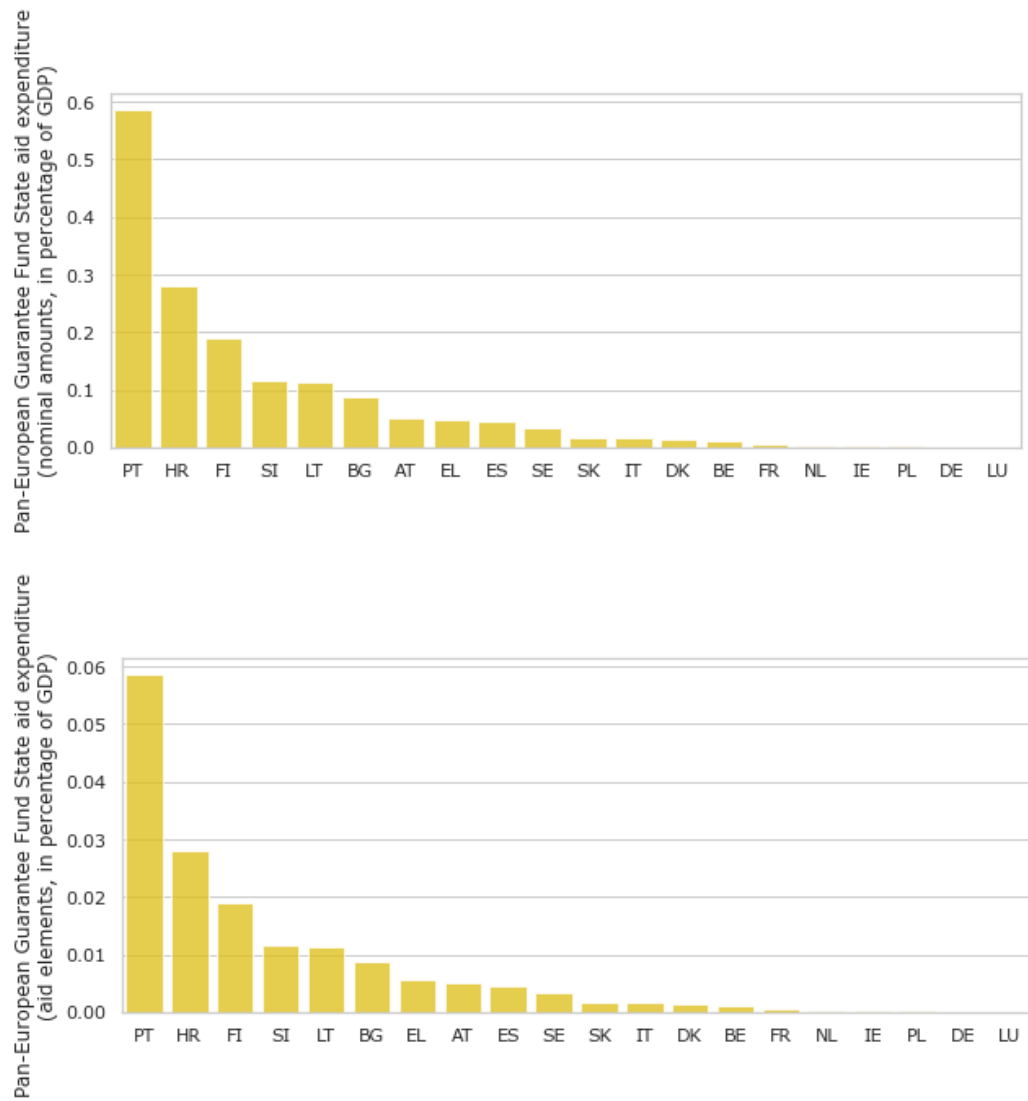
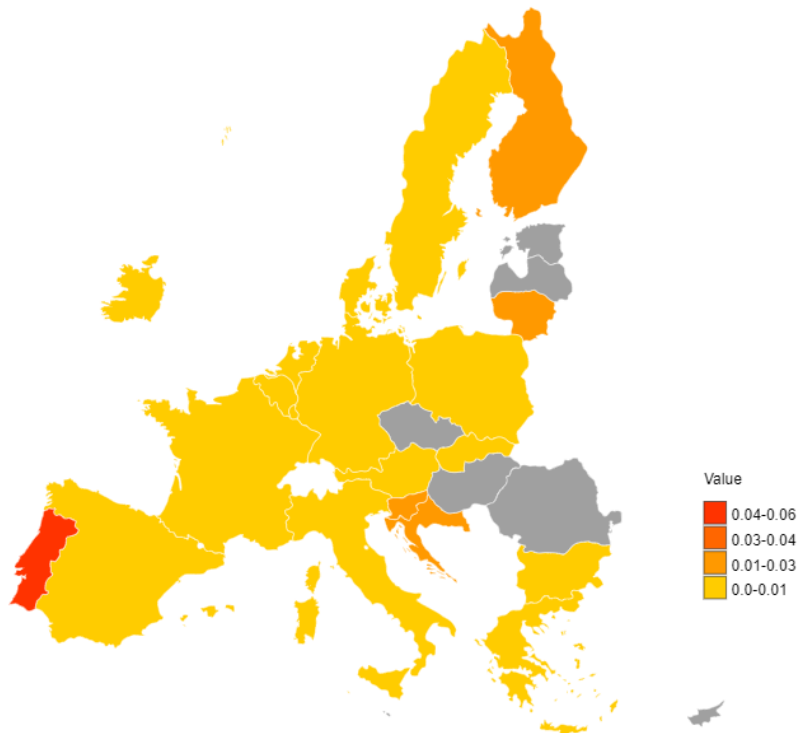


Figure 26: Map of State aid expenditure under the Pan-European Guarantee Fund as percentage of national GDP (aid elements)



## 5. Total State aid expenditure for non COVID-19 measures

### 5.1. State aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives: environmental aid remains the main policy focus of Member States

**In 2021, EU 27 Member States spent EUR 143.89 billion on State aid for non-COVID-19 measures.** This corresponds to 0.99% of EU27 2021 GDP, covering around 43% of the total spending. State aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives seemed to have slightly increased since 2020, with a nominal increase of around +0.9% (+EUR 1.32 billion), considerably lower than the +5.7% increase observed in 2020 with respect to 2019 (+EUR 7.68 billion) (Figure 27). However, after adjusting for the effects of the inflation, State aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives has actually **decreased by -1.7% compared to 2020** (-EUR 2.43 billion, see Figure 28). It appears that in 2021, due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis and the resulting prolonged need to grant crisis aid, Member States have decreased their ability to spend on non-crisis-related objectives.

Figure 27: Percentage change in total State aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives, 2016-2021, current prices

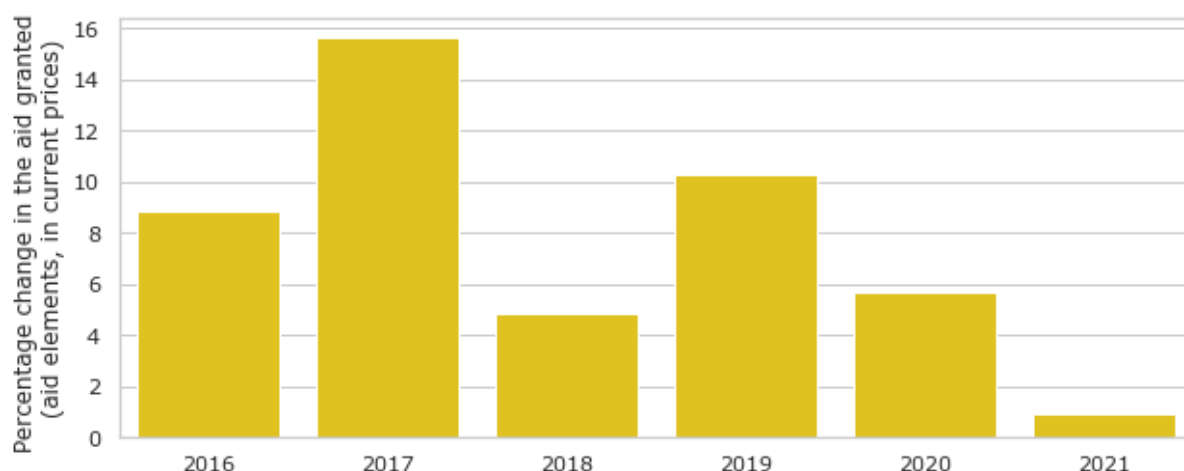
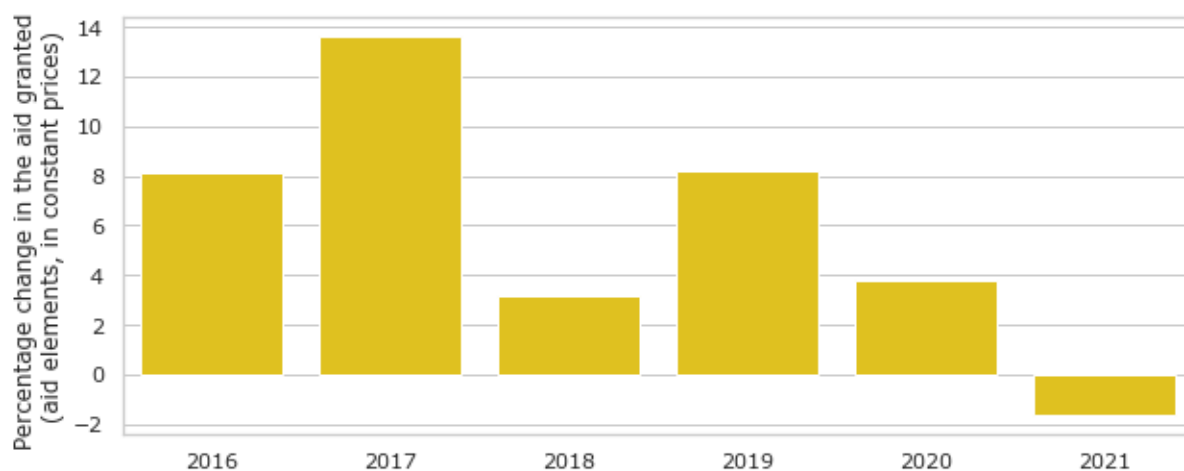


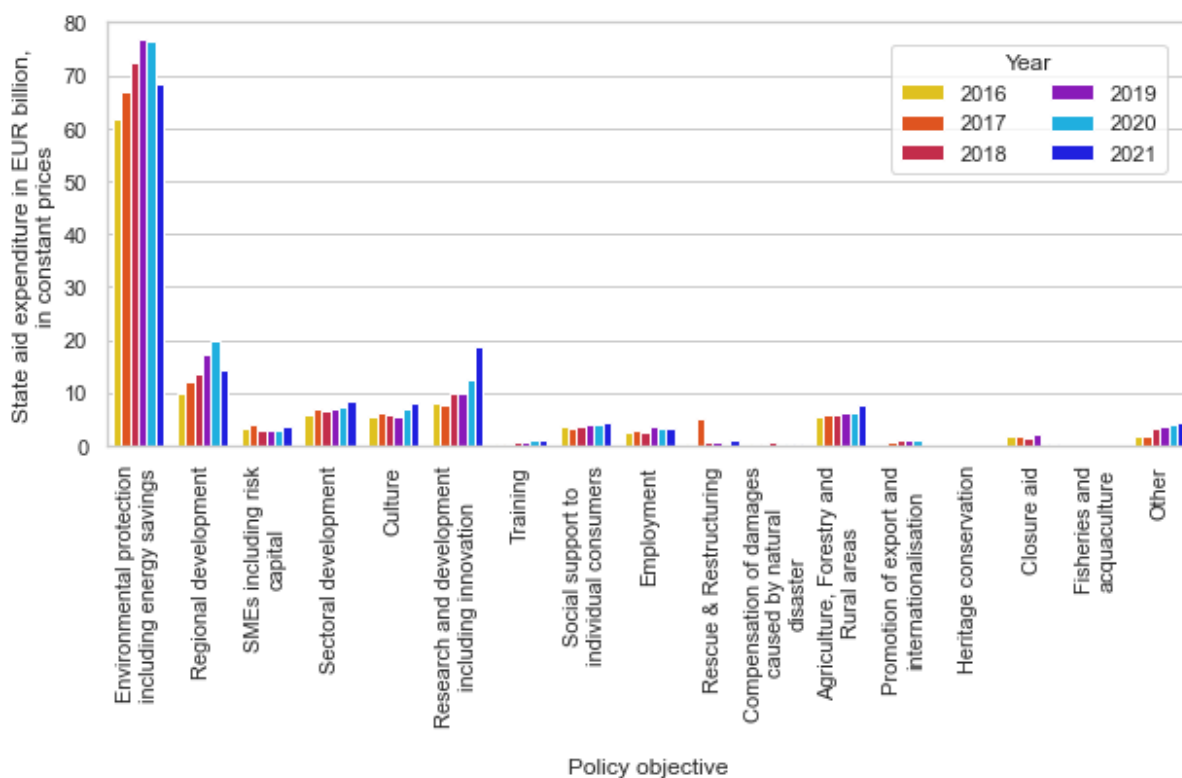
Figure 28: Percentage change in total State aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives, 2016-2021, constant prices



Looking at the evolution of State aid spending in the last six years, as depicted in Figure 29 with inflation-adjusted figures, **environmental protection and energy savings is by far the policy objective for which Member States have spent the most**, with cumulative total expenditure of EUR 423 billion in constant prices. **However, the increasing trend observed until 2020** (from EUR 61.89 billion in 2016 to EUR 76.31 billion in 2020) **reversed in 2021**, when for the first time the expenditure for environmental aid decreased (EUR 68.51 billion in 2021, corresponding to -10% in real terms compared to 2020). Nevertheless, environmental protection and energy savings alone accounts for 53% of the total expenditure for non-crisis objectives over the last six years, and 48% in 2021. Despite the decreased expenditure in 2021, environmental aid is around five times larger than the cumulative expenditure under the second most used objective, **regional development** (EUR 87.35 billion from 2016 to 2021, of which EUR 14.21 billion in 2021). Also regional aid shows a decline in 2021 compared to the previous year (from EUR 19.90 billion in 2020 to EUR 14.21 billion in 2021, corresponding to a decrease of -29% in real terms). A total of EUR 66.41 billion has been spent under **research and development including innovation** from 2016 to 2021, with a large increase of **+53%** in real terms in 2021, becoming the second policy objective with the largest expenditure in 2021 (EUR 18.77 billion). These three prime non-crisis objectives cover around 72% of overall expenditure at EU level for non-crisis objectives in the period 2016-2021 and 71% in 2021.

Moreover, EUR 41.67 billion has been granted for **sectoral development** over the 2016-2021 period (of which EUR 8.28 billion in 2021), EUR 37.75 billion under **culture objectives** (of which EUR 7.95 billion in 2021) and EUR 36.99 billion under **agriculture, forestry and rural areas** (of which EUR 7.68 billion in 2020).

Figure 29: Total State Aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives, by policy objective, 2016-2021, constant prices



The map and graph below (Figure 30 and Figure 31) display the State aid expenditure in Environmental protection and energy savings by Member State as a share of national GDP in 2021. In 2021, **Germany** is the Member States that has spent the most on **environmental protection and energy savings** measures in real terms, namely **1.14% of national GDP**. Germany is followed by Czechia, Croatia, Finland, Malta, Romania, Sweden, Estonia and the Netherlands, which are all above the EU 27 average (0.47% of GDP). Portugal and Italy are the Member States spending the least on environmental aid in 2021, with less than 0.02% of national GDP.

Figure 30: State aid expenditure in Environmental protection and energy savings by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2021

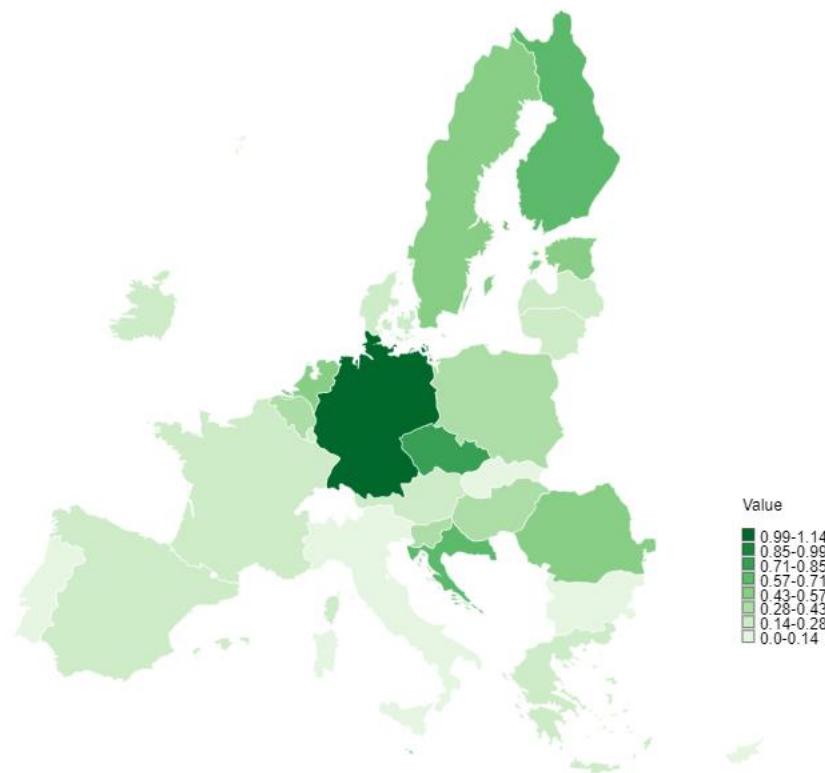
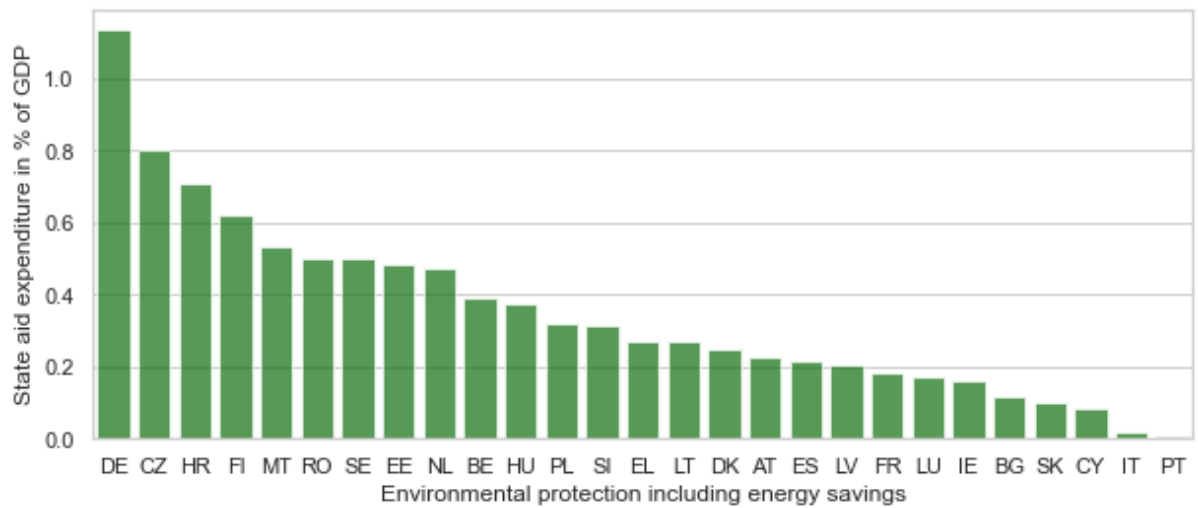


Figure 31: State aid expenditure in Environmental protection and energy savings by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2021



Concerning **research, development and innovation** measures, **Germany** and **Belgium** are the Member States that spent the most in 2021, with around 0.29% and 0.28% of their GDP respectively. They are followed by Czechia and Poland with around 0.18% each. Lithuania comes next, followed by the Netherlands and Slovenia (Figure 32 and Figure 33).

Figure 32: State aid expenditure in R&D&I by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2021

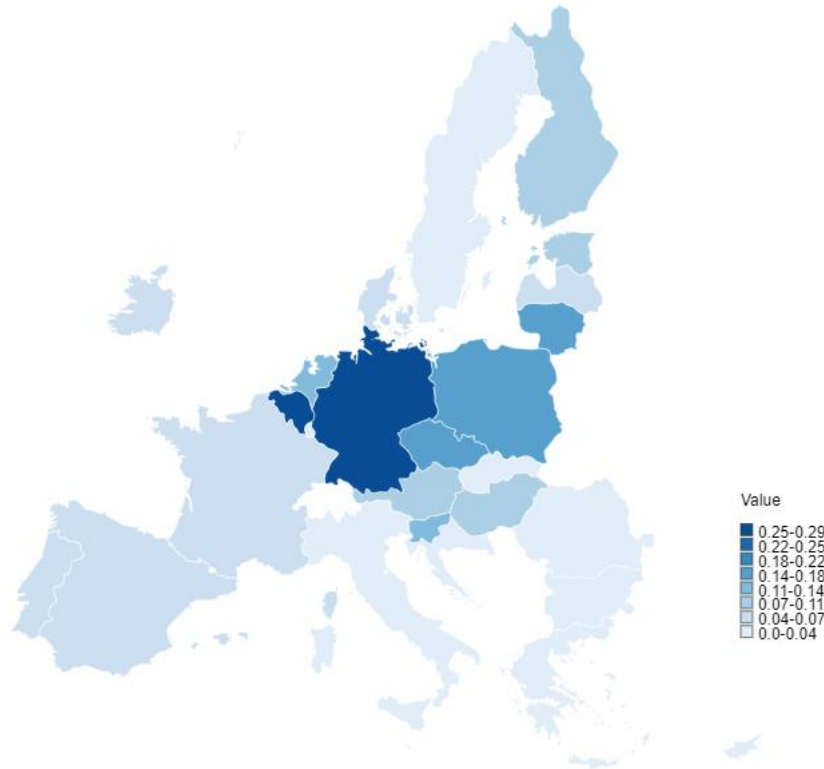
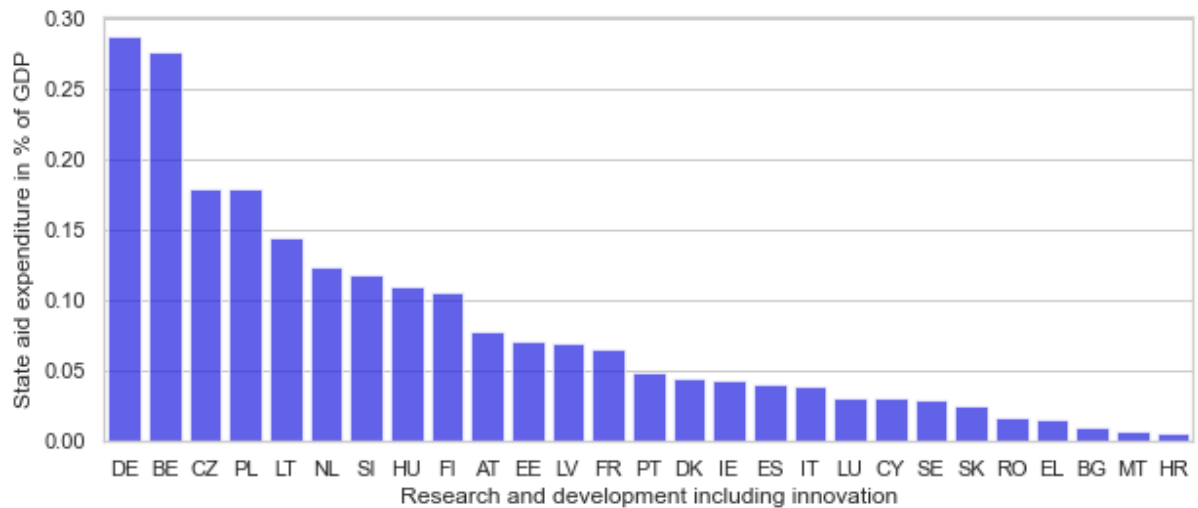


Figure 33: State aid expenditure in R&D&I by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2021



**Regional development** represents a significant share of State aid expenditure in **Malta** (0.74% of national GDP), followed by **Hungary** and **Croatia** with 0.47% and 0.46% of GDP respectively, as displayed in Figure 34 and Figure 35. The next ranked Member States – Lithuania, Portugal, Poland and Spain – account for a share of GDP above 0.2%.

Figure 34: State aid expenditure in Regional development by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2021

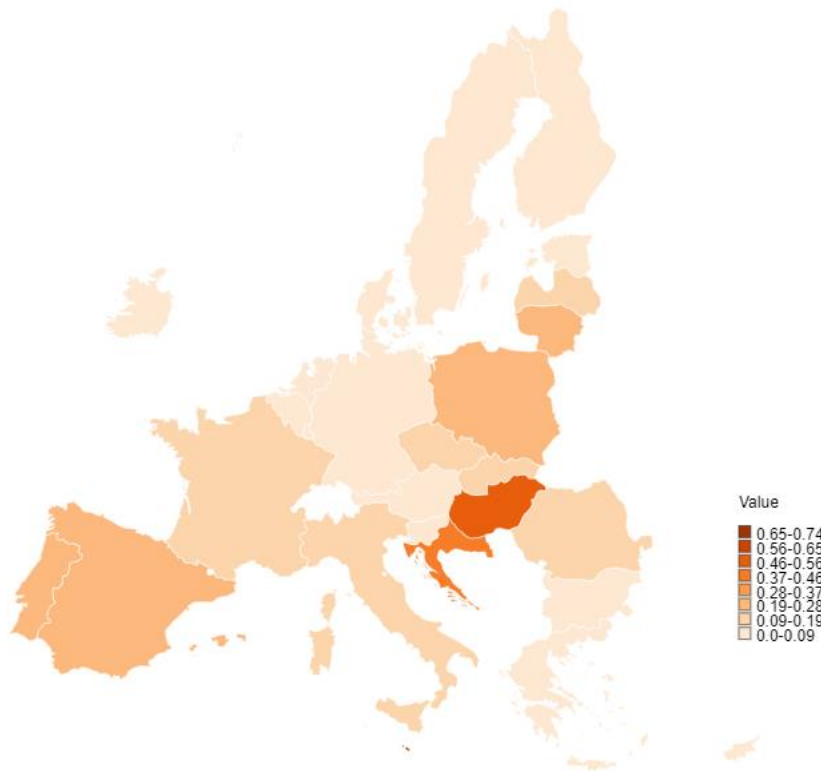
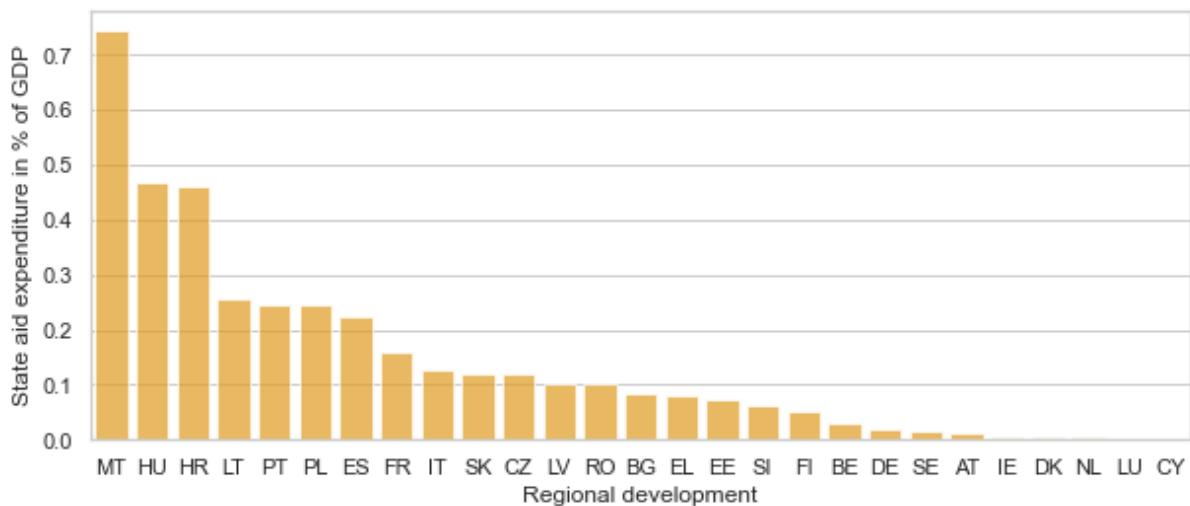


Figure 35: State aid expenditure in Regional development by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2021



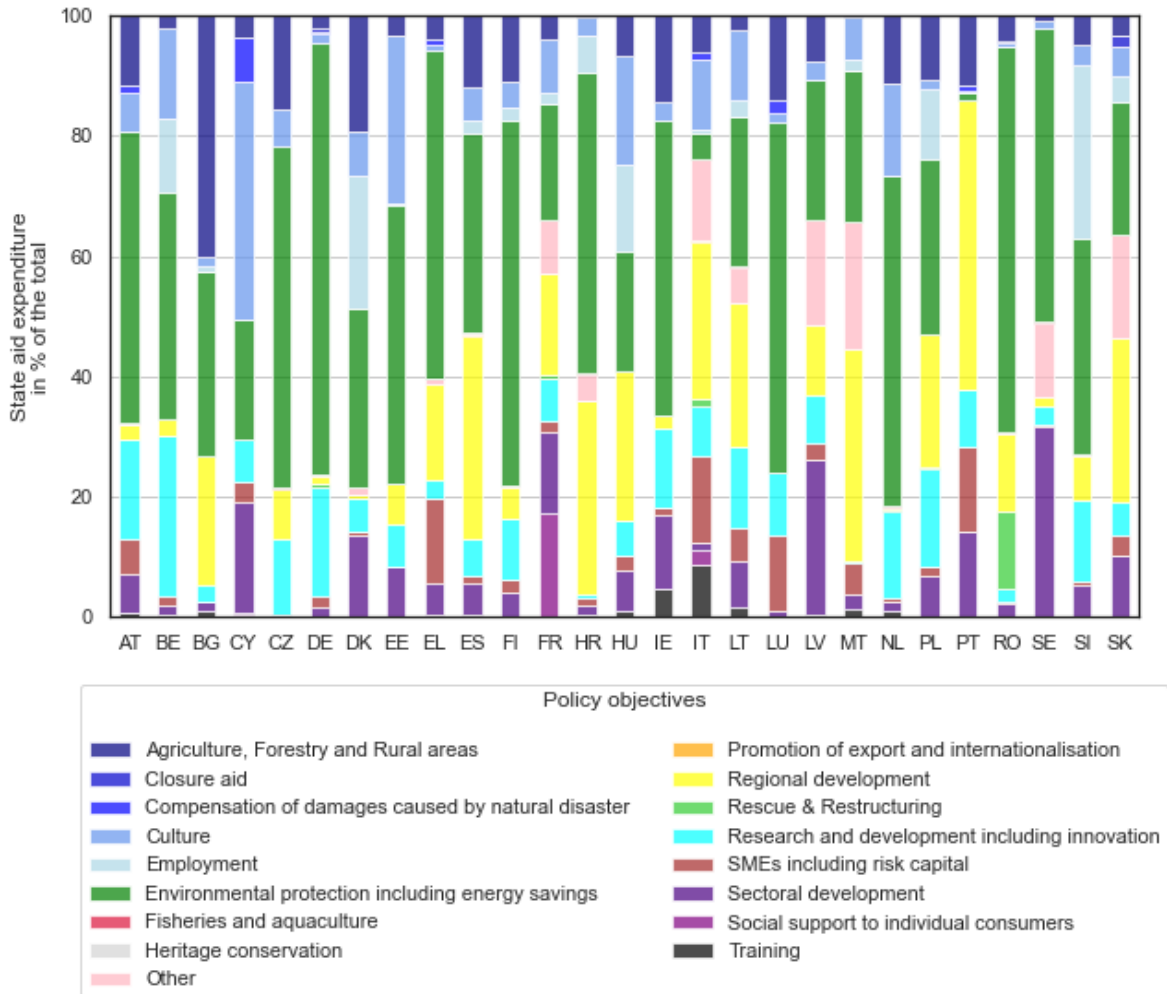
As regards the three prime non-crisis objectives at EU level in 2021:

- **Environmental protection and energy savings** is the prime objective, excluding aid for COVID-19 crisis, in 18 Member States. It represents more than 50% of total spending for non-crisis measures in 7 Member States: Germany, Romania, Finland, Luxembourg, Czechia, the Netherlands and Greece;
- **R&D&I** is the second most important objective in Belgium (27% of the total spending excluding aid for COVID-19 crisis), Germany (18%), and Austria (17%);

- **Regional development** is the prime objective in Portugal (48% of total spending excluding aid for COVID-19 crisis), Malta (35%), Spain (34%), Slovakia (27%), Italy (26%) and Hungary (25%);

In some Member States, the three largest objectives at the aggregate level represent a minor share of State aid spending at national level. This is in particular the case of Cyprus, where these objectives only represent around 27% of total spending for non-COVID-19 measures, while culture is the prime objective. Moreover, in Latvia a large share of national resources targets sectoral development objectives (26% of spending). Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas is the prime objective in Bulgaria (40%).

Figure 36: Share of State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, by Member State in 2021 (in % of total)



## 5.2. State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 measures by type of instrument: different practices across Member States

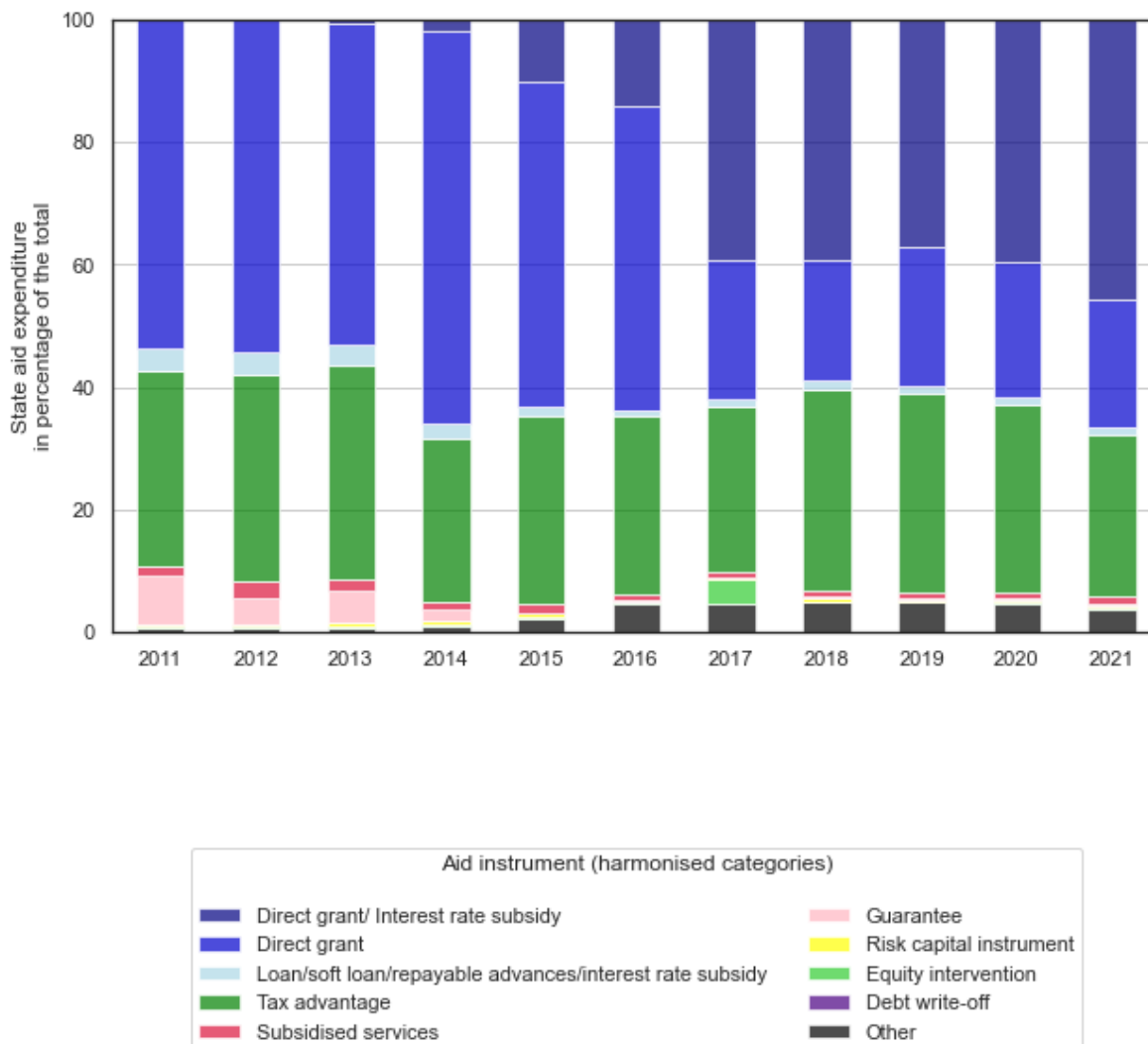
Comparing the evolution of expenditure for non-crisis objectives by type of aid instrument from 2011 to 2021 (see Figure 37), **direct grants**<sup>58</sup> are by far the most popular aid instrument both over the last decade and in 2021, representing **60% of total expenditure** in the period 2011-2021. Direct grants even grew increasingly popular over time, from 54% in 2011 to 66% in 2021. **Tax advantage measures** are the second most used instrument in the last decade with an average share of 31%, although with a lower share of 26% in 2021. Since 2011, the share of

<sup>58</sup> Including the mixed category direct grants/interest subsidies.



spending in the form of **guarantees** has decreased (from 8% of the total in 2011 to 1% in 2021), while the use of **other** State aid instruments has increased (the residual category 'other' represents 4% of total spending in 2021). **Equity interventions** have been used for large amounts exclusively in 2017.

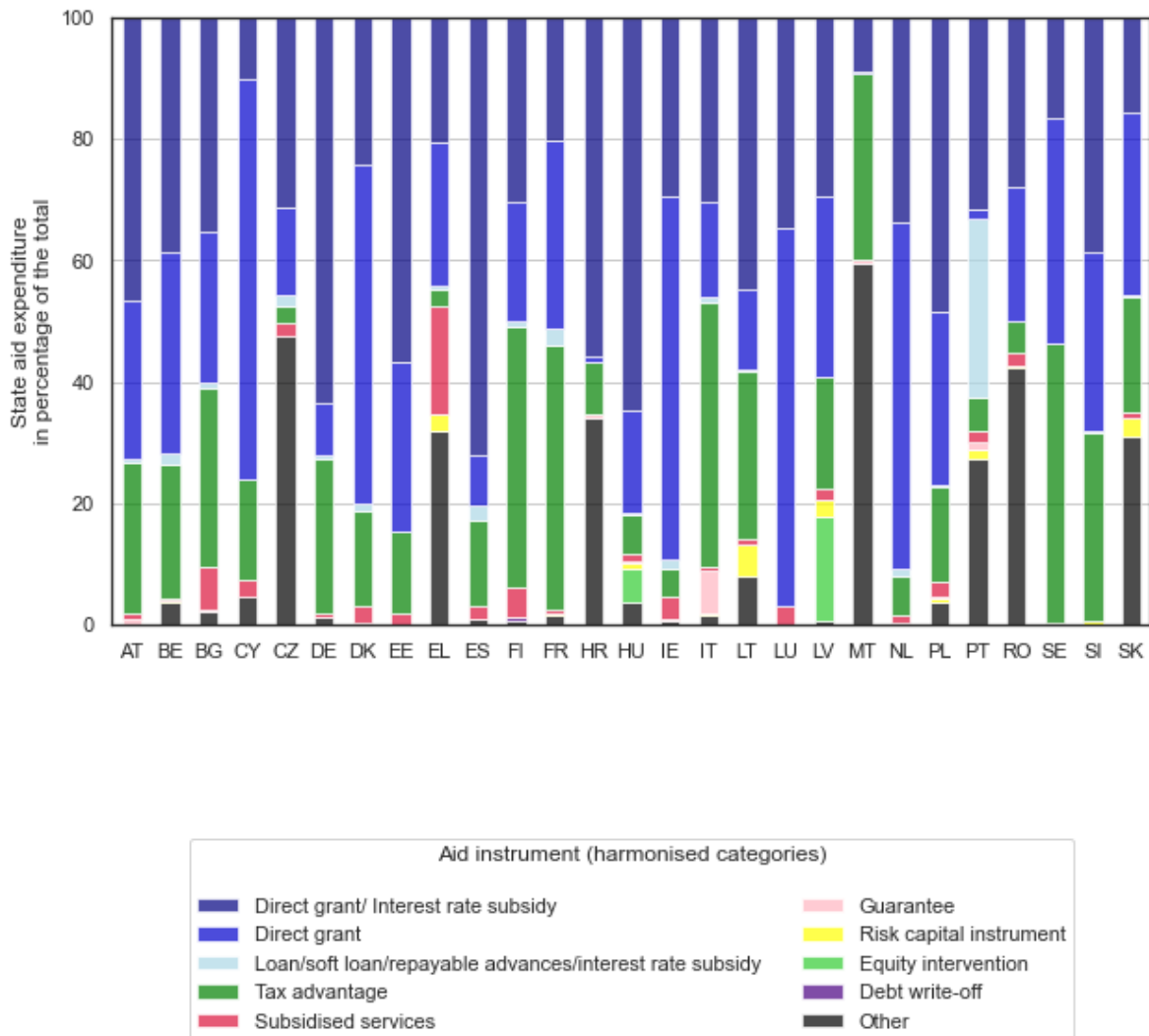
Figure 37: Share of total State Aid for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, by type of instrument, from 2011 to 2021 (in % of total)



Looking at the different practices across Member States in 2021: direct grants<sup>59</sup> cover less than 50% of State aid expenditure in 7 Member States (Malta, Portugal, Greece, Czechia, Slovakia, Italy and Romania), see Figure 38. Tax advantage measures accounted for 46% of Sweden's State aid expenditure for non-crisis objective in 2021. Also Italy (44%), Finland (43%) and France (43%) granted more than one third of their spending in the form of tax measures. Portugal made a substantial use of subsidised loans (29%). Greece reported 32% of its spending in 2021 under the residual category "other" and 18% as subsidised services. Other Member States that classified a significant share of their spending as "other" are Malta (60%), Czechia (48%), Romania (42%), Croatia (34%), Slovakia (31%) and Portugal (27%).

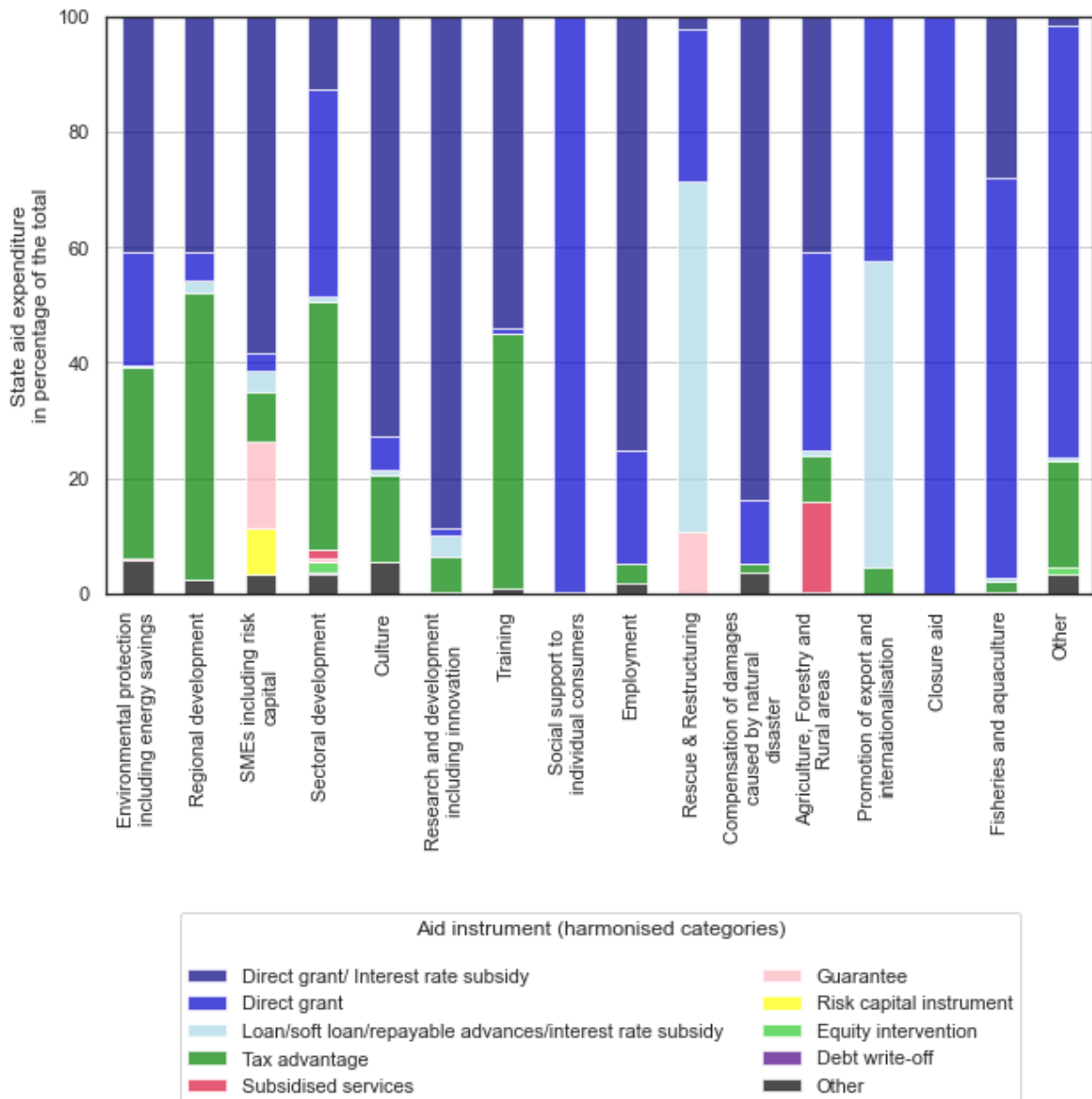
<sup>59</sup> Including the mixed category direct grants/interest rate subsidies

Figure 38: Share of total State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, excluding aid railways, by type of instruments in 2021 (in % of total)



Looking at the use of aid instrument by policy objective (Figure 39), direct grants (including interest rate subsidies) is by far the most widely used type of instrument across all objectives, with the exception of rescue and restructuring and promotion of export and internationalisation, which are mainly channelled through subsidised loans (61% and 53% respectively). Tax advantage measures are mainly used for regional development (50%), training (44%), sectoral development (43%) and environmental protection including energy savings to a lesser extent (33%).

Figure 39: Share of total State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, by main policy objectives and by type of instrument, in 2021 (in % of total)



### 5.3.State aid expenditure on co-financed projects

Figure 40 compares how much State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 objectives that was co-financed in 2021 across Member States. The figures are presented as a share of national GDP. The Member States that spent the most on co-financed projects in 2021 are: Croatia (0.72% of national GDP), followed by Lithuania (0.44%), Latvia (0.42%) and Poland (0.36%). Member States which appear having spent relatively less in 2021 can spend their available funds in the following years of the Multiannual Financial Framework<sup>60</sup>.

<sup>60</sup> [Open Data Portal for the European Structural Investment Funds - European Commission | Data | European Structural and Investment Funds \(europa.eu\)](https://open-data-portal.ec.europa.eu/data/european-structural-and-investment-funds)

Figure 40: State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid co-financed projects in 2021, in percentage of GDP

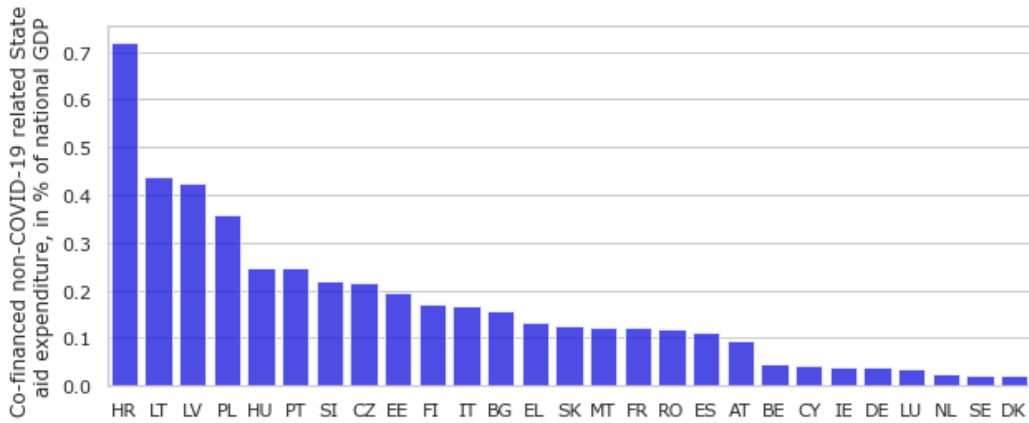


Figure 41: State aid expenditure on co-financed projects from 2011 to 2021, in EUR billion, current prices

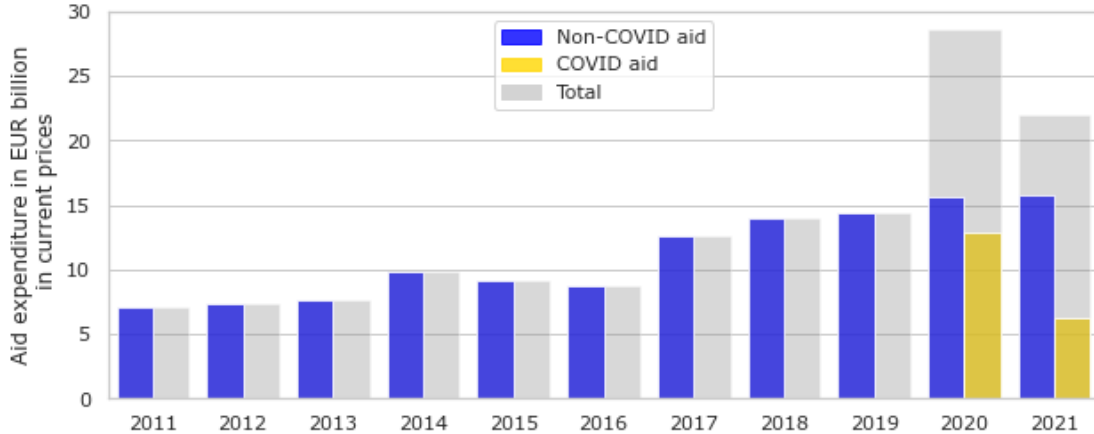


Figure 42: State aid expenditure on co-financed projects from 2011 to 2021, in EUR billion, constant prices

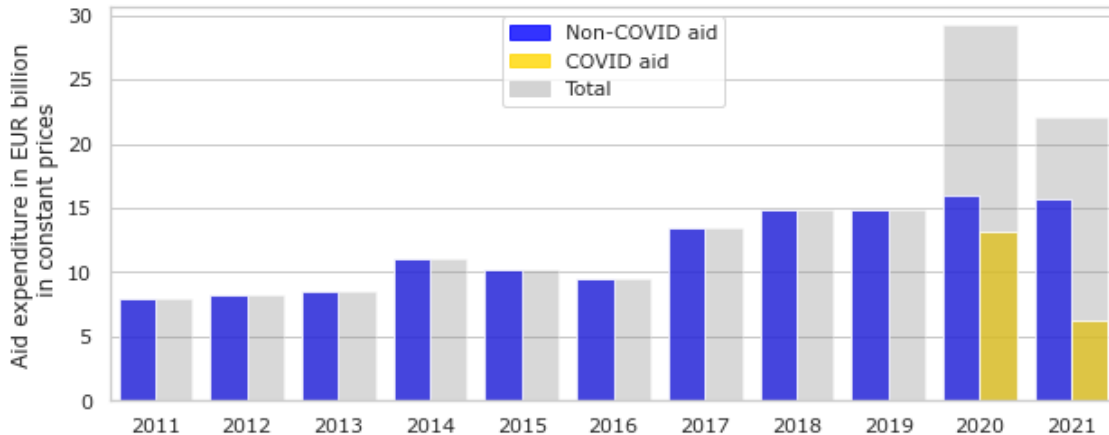


Figure 41 shows the evolution of spending on co-financed projects per Member State from 2011 to 2021 in absolute values. Compared to 2020, **total spending on non-crisis co-financed projects is stable** (blue bar), from about EUR 15.69 billion to about EUR 15.74 billion in 2021. This corresponds to a small +0.3% increase in nominal terms, which turns to be a -2% decrease when adjusting for the inflation (Figure 42). For what concerns State aid expenditure in the context of the pandemic that were co-financed (yellow bar), it drastically decreased from around EUR 13.17 billion in 2020 to around EUR 6.27 billion in 2021 after adjusting for inflation.

## 5.4.State aid schemes are highly heterogeneous: focus on the largest State aid schemes for non-crisis objectives in 2021

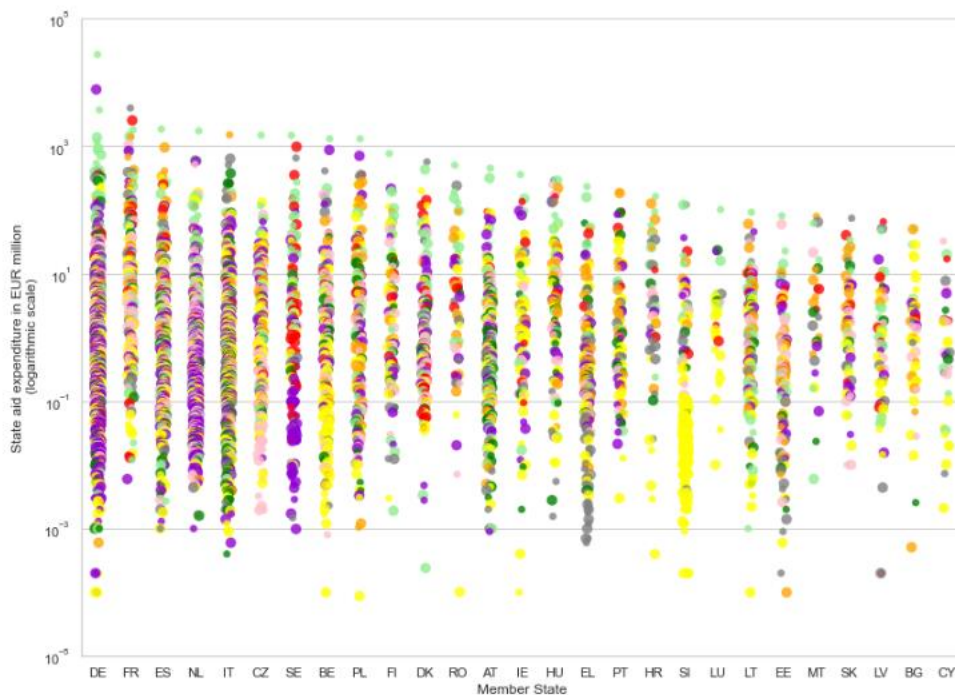
The State aid measures currently in force are very heterogeneous in terms of expenditure size. For this reason, the 2022 Scoreboard pays particular attention to the largest State Aid schemes in terms of expenditure and displays data at the level of individual measures.

Figure 43 presents expenditure under State aid schemes in 2021<sup>61</sup>, sorted by Member State (in



the x-axis) and policy objective (different colours associated to different policy objectives).

Figure 43: State aid schemes for non-COVID-19 objectives, by Member State and policy objective, (in EUR million – logarithmic scale)



*N.B. Each point represents a State aid scheme and appears at the intersection of its category on the x-axis (the Member State concerned) and its expenditure on the y-axis. The expenditure is displayed with a logarithmic scale<sup>62</sup>: the upper grey line represents 10 times more expenditure than the lower white line. In practice, aid measures can target several objectives, and therefore some objectives may overlap<sup>63</sup>.*

<sup>61</sup> Excluding aid to railways.

<sup>62</sup> A logarithmic scale allows to compare the order of magnitudes when there is a large heterogeneity in a variable, in our case in the expenditure. Using a logarithmic scale is useful to compress the scale and make the data easier to comprehend.

<sup>63</sup> For instance, following the liberalization of a sectoral market, a measure compensating a privatized company for the high labour cost of its workforce still employed under civil servants contracts can be classified either under the objective 'sectoral development' or 'Social support to individual consumers'.

## 5.5.State aid expenditure to agriculture and fisheries

In 2021, EU27 Member States provided a total **EUR 7.68 billion for State aid to agriculture, forestry and rural areas** corresponding to **0.05% of total GDP**.

In relative terms, the map and graph below (Figure 44 and Figure 45) display the State aid expenditure for agriculture, forestry and rural areas by Member State. In 2021, Czechia is the Member States that has spent the most on measures addressing the agriculture sector, , namely 0.22% of national GDP. It is followed by Denmark and Bulgaria, which are both above 0.15% of domestic GDP and by Hungary, Poland and Finland, all ranging between 0.10% and 0.15% of domestic GDP.

*Figure 44: State aid expenditure in agriculture, forestry and rural areas by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2021*

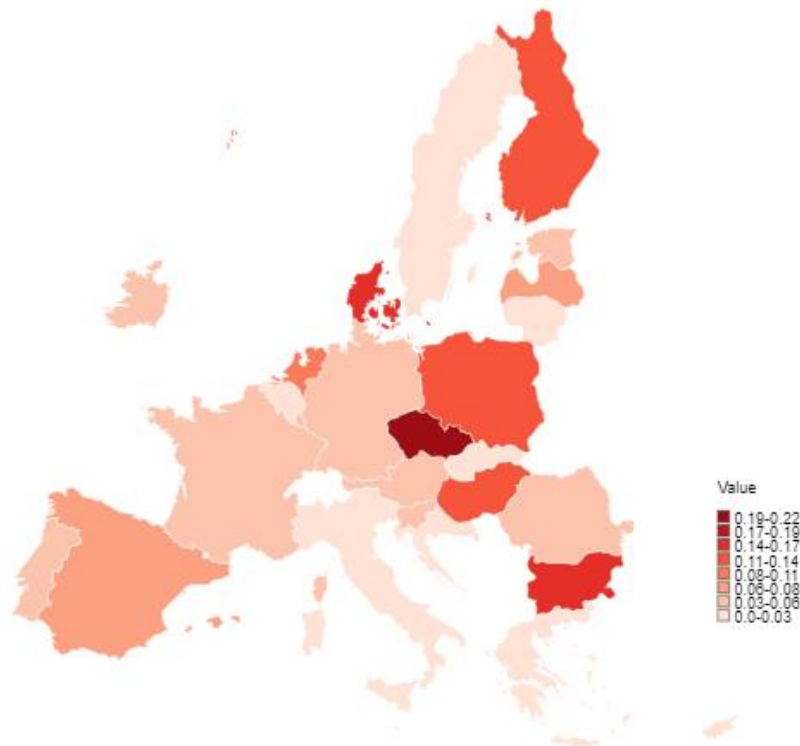


Figure 45: State aid expenditure in agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2021

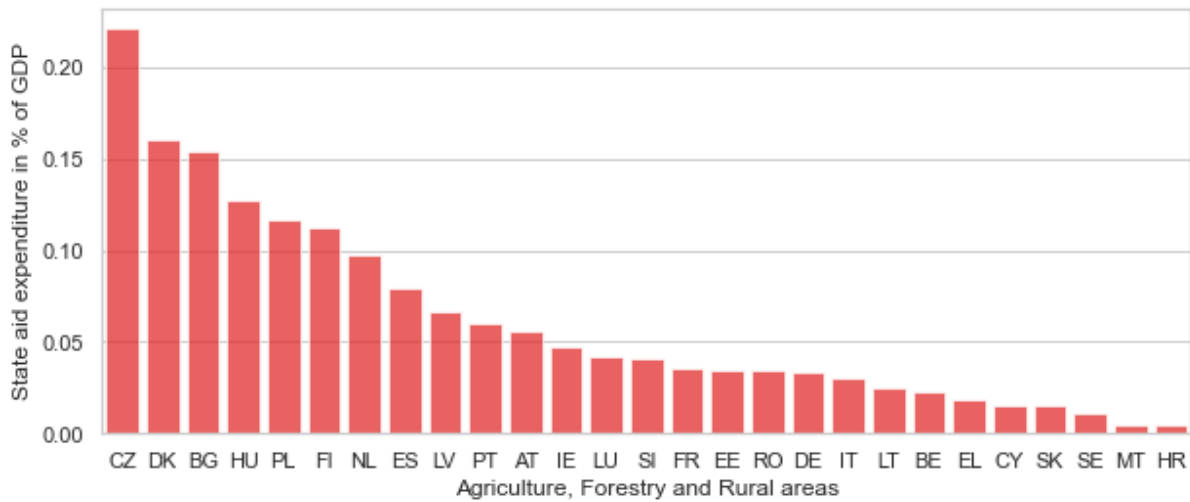
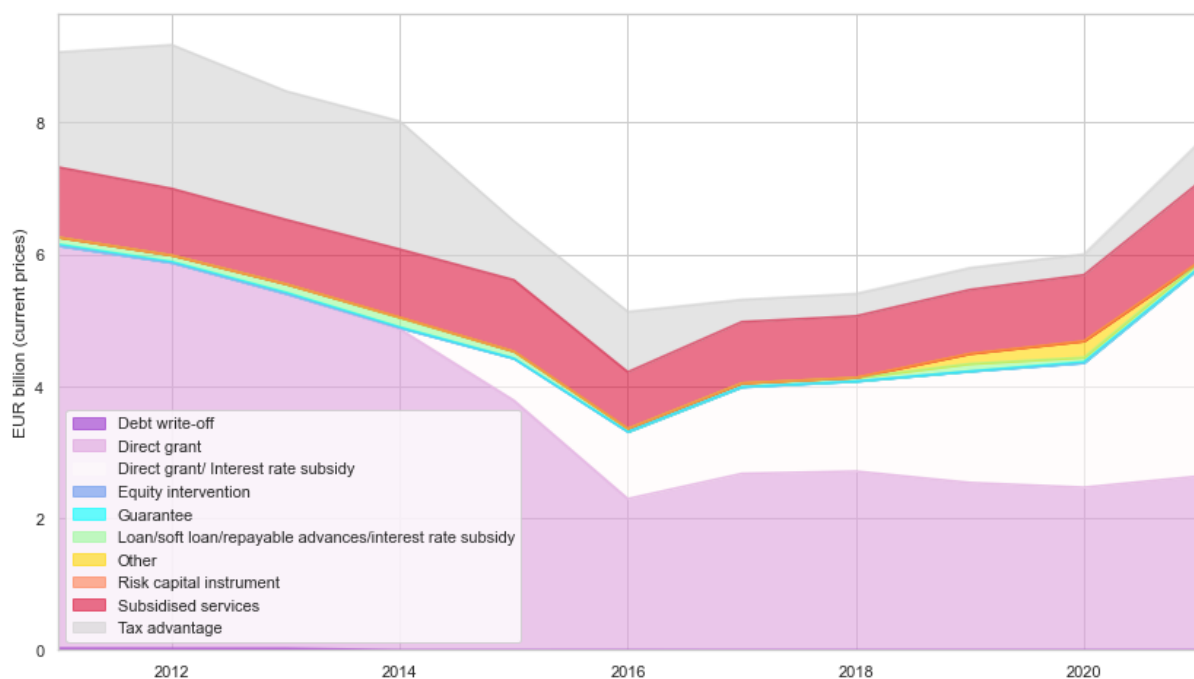


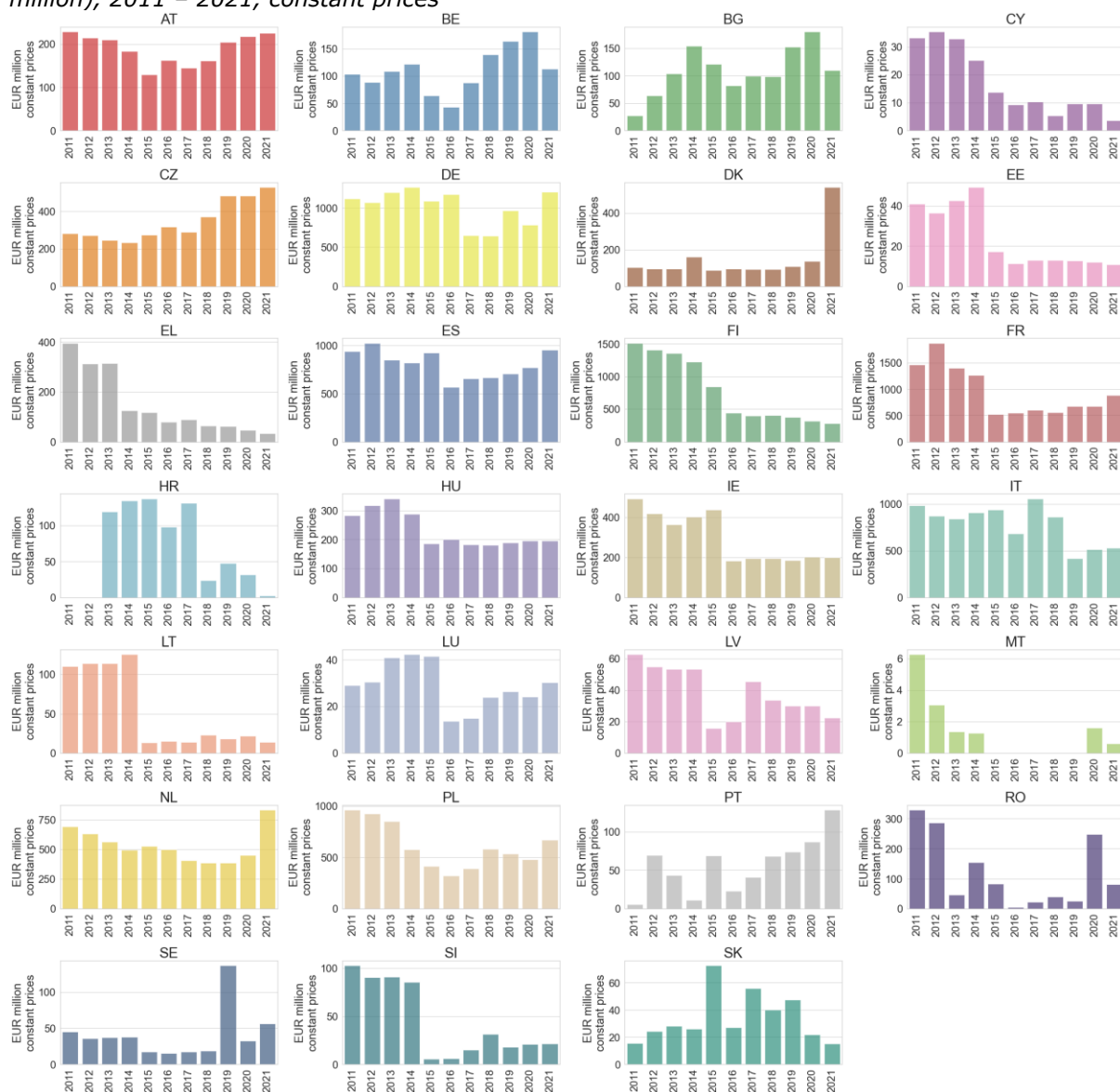
Figure 46 displays the overall State aid expenditure to agriculture, forestry and rural areas, by type of aid instrument over the period 2011-2021, in constant prices. As shown in the figure, State aid to agriculture, forestry and rural areas has almost halved in the period 2011-2016, from EUR 10.37 billion in 2011 to EUR 5.63 billion in 2016<sup>64</sup>. After 2016, expenditure has slightly increased, reaching EUR 6.21 billion in 2020. In 2021, the expenditure increased by + 25% since the previous year, the largest increase observed in the last ten years. Concerning the instruments, the **most widely used aid tool** in State aid expenditure in the agricultural sector in 2021 are **direct grants**, followed by subsidised services, tax advantage measures and soft loans. Tax advantage measures have lost relevance over the last decade in the agricultural sector. Compared to 2011, this instrument has decreased around six-fold.

Figure 46: Total subsidies to agriculture, forestry and rural areas by aid instrument (in EUR million), 2011 – 2021, constant prices



<sup>64</sup> Constant prices.

Figure 47: Total subsidies to agriculture, forestry and rural areas, EU 27 Member States (in EUR million), 2011 – 2021, constant prices



Regarding **Member States' State Aid expenditure in the agricultural sector** (Figure 47): in absolute values, the **largest spender** in the agricultural sector in **2021** was **Germany** with EUR 1.2 billion, followed by **Spain, France, the Netherlands** and **Poland**. The **biggest expenditure growth** in comparison to 2020 can be observed for **Denmark**, which reports an almost four-fold increase in its State aid to agriculture expenditure after adjusting for the inflation. Also the Netherlands and Sweden have significantly increased their expenditure, although to a much lower extent (around +84% and +73% increase respectively). Croatia experienced a -92% State Aid expenditure reduction since 2020 and similarly, Malta a -90% reduction and Romania a -67% reduction.

**Member States' State Aid expenditure in the fishery and aquaculture sector** amounted to **EUR 75.44 million** in 2021 (Figure 48), more than doubling the amount in the last year (EUR 35.66 million in 2020 in constant prices). The four biggest spenders, namely **France, Italy, Czechia**, and the **Netherlands** made up for approximately 75% of the total expenditure in 2021.



Figure 48: Total State aid to fisheries and aquaculture by year for EU 27 Member States (in EUR million), 2011-2021, in constant prices

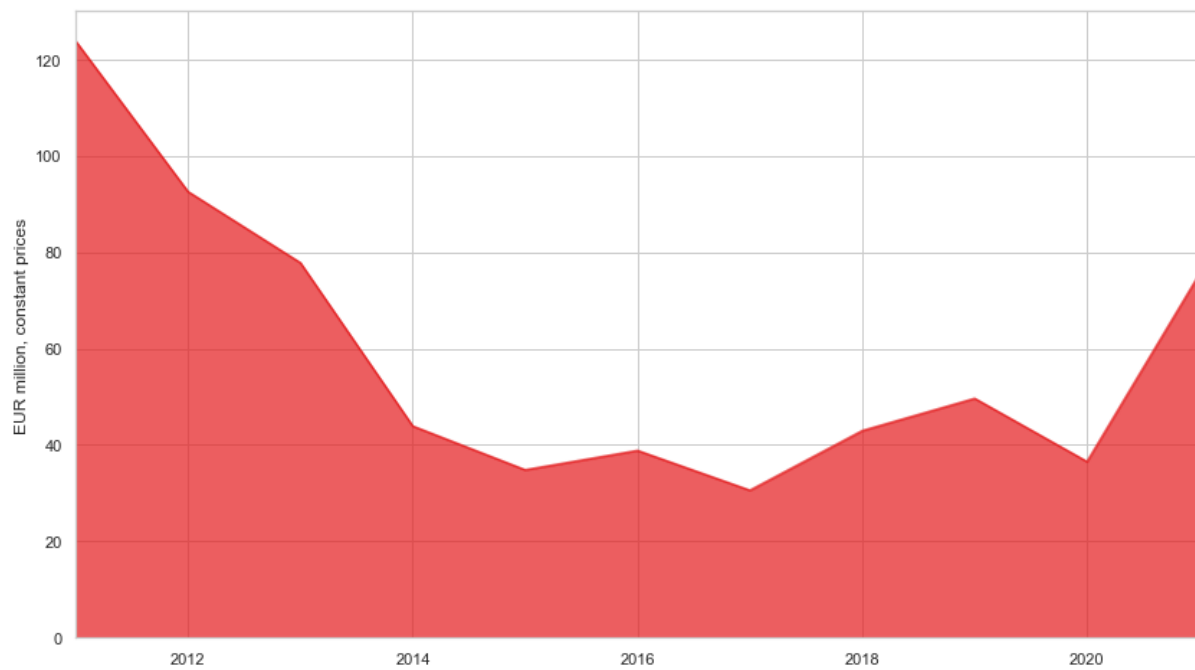
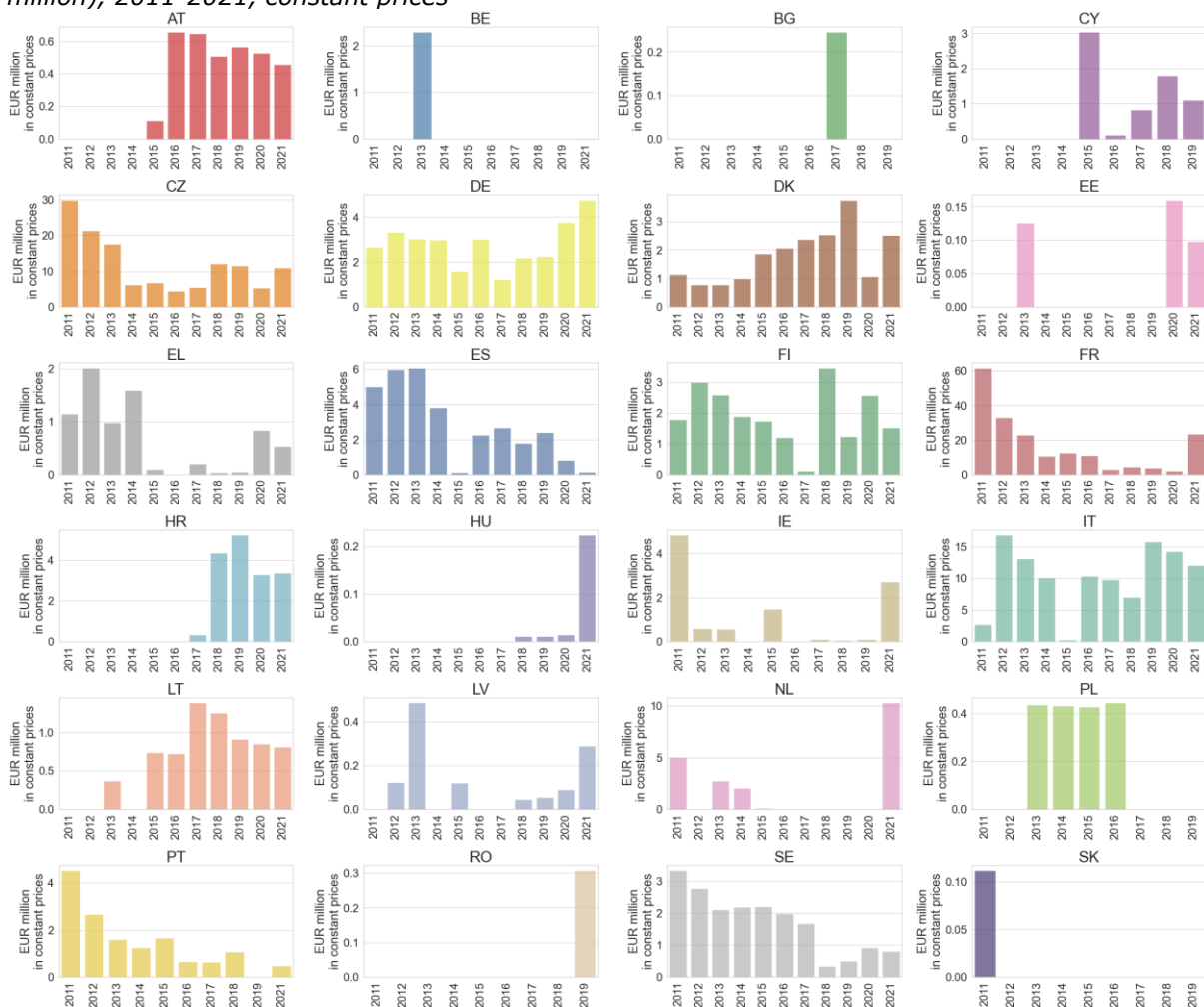


Figure 49 shows the evolution of the fishery and aquaculture sector spending in the last decade, by Member State. Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia did not report any expenditure for 2021. Luxembourg, Malta, and Slovenia did not report any expenditure for fisheries in the last decade.

Figure 49: Total State aid to fisheries and aquaculture by year for EU 27 Member States (in EUR million), 2011-2021, constant prices



N.B. The Member States who did not report any State aid expenditure to fisheries and aquaculture over the 2011-2021 period are excluded from this figure: Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia.

## 5.6. Compensation and aid granted to the rail sector

Subsidies to railways are excluded from the total State aid amount in the Scoreboard, as they fall under Article 93 TFEU and corresponding regulations. This section reports figures regarding compensation and aid granted to the rail sector reported by Member States in accordance with Articles 5 to 7 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 794/2004<sup>65</sup>, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/2282<sup>66</sup>, Regulation 1370/2007<sup>67</sup> of the European Parliament and of the

<sup>65</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 794/2004 of 21 April 2004 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 659/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Article 93 of the EC Treaty (OJ L 140, 10.4.2004, p. 1)

<sup>66</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/2282 of 27 November 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 794/2004 as regards the notification forms and information sheets (OJ L 325, 10.12.2015, p. 1-180)

<sup>67</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1370/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on public passenger transport services by rail and by road (OJ L 315, 3.12.2007, p. 1-13)

Council and Commission Directive 2006/111/EC<sup>68</sup>. These figures include also the amounts provided to the rail sector in the COVID-19 crisis.

Figure 50: Total subsidies to the railway sector, 2012 – 2021, in EUR billion current prices

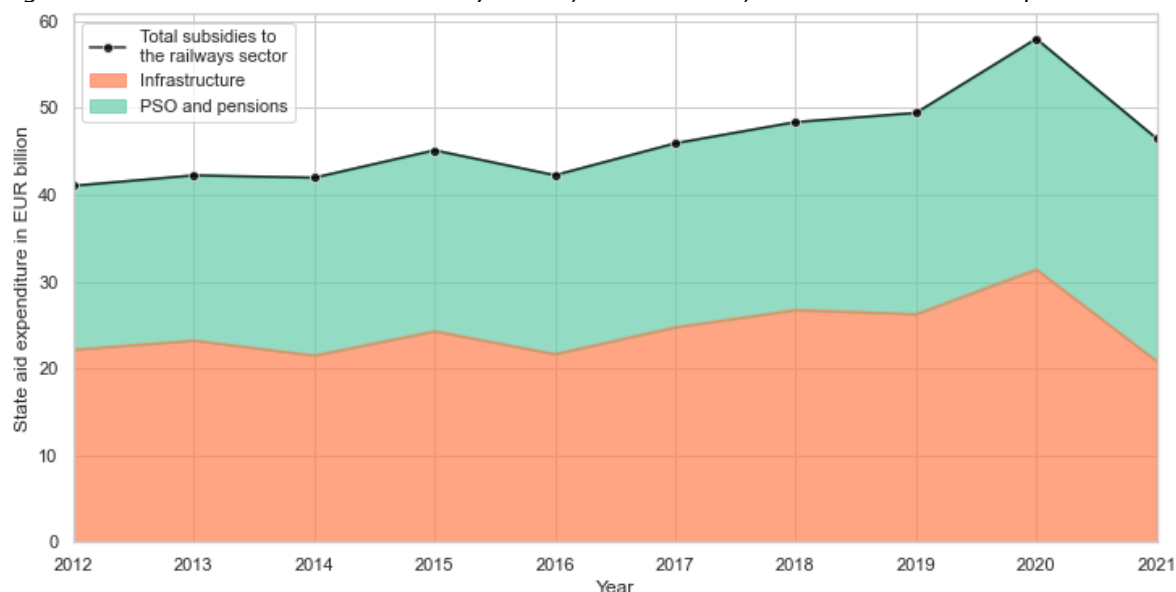


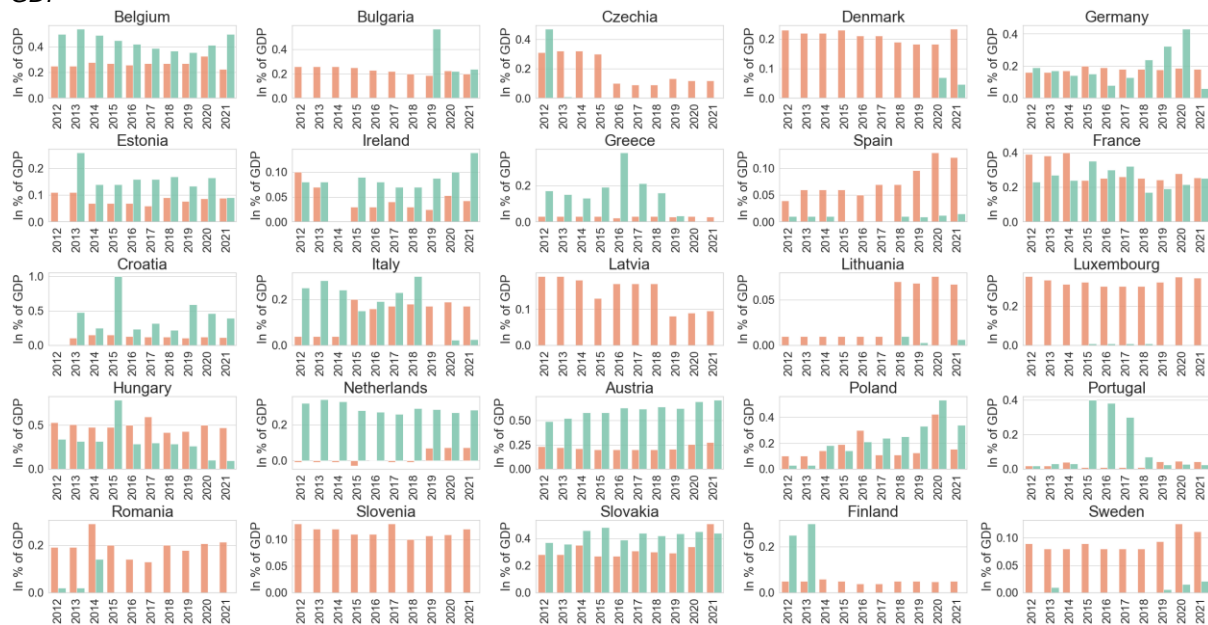
Figure 50 shows the evolution of the overall expenditure across the EU, from 2012 to 2021 in absolute values. **The trend of subsidies to the rail sector shows a slight increase since 2016, with a steep increase in 2020 of +17.3% in nominal values**, when the need to compensate providers of rail services for the damage suffered due to the COVID-19 outbreak and the ensuing containment measures was more acute. **Total subsidies to the rail sector had a significant drop of -19.8% in 2021** that brought the total compensation and aid granted to the rail sector to **EUR 46.49 billion**, from EUR 57.98 billion in 2020. The observed decrease in 2021 when containment measures on transport by rail were generally less tight. Figures are broken down into public passenger rail transport services (PSO) under Regulation 1370/2007 (green area) and infrastructure and other aid (orange area). While infrastructure and other aid represented slightly more than half of all subsidies to railways until 2020 (53.5% on average), in 2021 we observe a reduction of the public passenger rail transport services (PSO) and pensions, with this category accounting for 44.8% of the total rail subsidies.

Looking at the distribution of rail sector subsidies as a share of national GDP across Member States (Figure 51), Austria, Slovakia and Belgium are the Member State spending relatively most in 2021, followed by Hungary, Croatia, France, Poland, Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Luxembourg which have spent above the EU 27 average (0.29% of EU27 GDP). Greece is the Member State that have spent relatively least. Cyprus and Malta report no expenditures.

Several Member States may not report spending on infrastructure and other aid, considering that the measures at stake do not constitute aid in case they benefit all operators of the railways network.

<sup>68</sup> Commission Directive 2006/111/EC of 16 November 2006 on the transparency of financial relations between Member States and public undertakings as well as on financial transparency within certain undertakings (OJ L 318, 17.11.2006, p. 17–25)

Figure 51: Total subsidies to the railway sector by Member State, 2012 – 2021, as % of national GDP



## 5.7. State aid to financial institutions

The 2022 Scoreboard presents State aid to financial institutions in the period 2008-2021, by aid instrument. The data includes both the amounts of aid that the Commission authorised on the basis of notifications by the Member States (“State aid approved”) and the amounts of aid actually disbursed by the Member States (“State aid used”).

In general, as of 2017, the economies of the Member States have improved considerably and this has led to a decrease in both the notified State aid and the amount of aid used by the Member States for the financial sector. Since the outbreak of COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine and the adoption by the Commission of the corresponding Temporary Frameworks for State aid measures, the Member States targeted their State aid at undertakings that could not cover their liquidity needs due to the pandemic or due to economic effects of the war in Ukraine. The banking sector has indirectly benefitted from the support to the real economy, showing increased resilience so far. This is evident in the declining aid to the financial sector for 2020 and 2021 compared to the years of the financial crisis.

The level of State aid approved in the form of capital or capital-like instruments in 2021 increased slightly compared to the years 2018 to 2020 due to the budget increase for a scheme in one Member State. As regards approved liquidity aid, the amount of guarantees decreased further compared to the previous year and no other liquidity measures were approved. Liquidity support under the Temporary Frameworks is not reflected here, as the financial sector was excluded from those temporary state aid regimes.

The amount of State aid used by banks in 2021, based on Commission approvals from previous years, has followed two different trends: the use of aid in the form of recapitalisations has slightly increased compared to the previous three years but remained limited. However, the use of guarantees and other liquidity measures continued its decreasing trend compared to the previous years.

Table 1: Total amounts of State aid to banks approved and used in the EU over the period 2008-2021

Total amounts of State aid to banks approved and used in the EU over the period 2008-2021														
Aid approved (EUR billion)														
Aid instrument	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Recapitalisations	269,9	110,0	184,0	37,5	150,8	29,6	20,3	18,8	8,5	25,7	9,2	8,6	8,7	11,6
2. Impaired asset measures	4,8	338,5	78,0	6,3	157,5	14,7	3,5	1,0	0,0	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,3	0,0
Total of capital-like aid instruments (1+2)	274,7	448,5	262,0	43,8	308,3	44,3	23,9	19,8	8,5	25,7	12,7	8,6	9,0	11,6
3. Guarantees	3097,3	87,6	54,8	179,7	275,8	76,0	38,7	165,4	310,7	328,5	153,3	176,0	49,0	30,0
4. Other liquidity measures***	85,5	5,5	66,8	50,2	37,5	9,7	1,7	0,0	0,0	14,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total of liquidity aid instruments (3+4)	3.182,8	93,1	121,6	229,9	313,2	85,7	40,4	165,4	310,7	342,7	153,3	176,0	49,0	30,0

Aid used (EUR billion)														
Aid instrument	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Recapitalisations	115,0	110,8	22,8	38,8	91,1	26,6	7,6	10,1	0,1	11,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3
2. Impaired asset measures*	0,0	77,5	32,4	0,0	39,8	19,0	1,6	2,3	2,8	0,0	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total of capital-like aid instruments (1+2)	115,0	188,3	55,2	38,8	130,9	45,6	9,2	12,4	2,9	11,3	3,8	0,1	0,1	0,4
3. Guarantees**	150,7	772,2	900,8	622,4	444,4	386,7	264,1	169,3	118,4	107,3	88,2	85,3	63,0	55,9
4. Other liquidity measures***	102,9	89,3	86,2	66,7	45,2	39,2	37,5	22,1	12,4	10,9	6,8	4,5	4,2	3,8
Total of liquidity aid instruments (3+4)	253,7	861,5	987,0	689,1	489,5	425,9	301,6	191,3	130,8	118,2	95,0	89,7	67,3	59,7

\* Bad banks initial assets transfers value  
\*\* Annual average outstanding amount of debt issued with State guarantee  
\*\*\* Outstanding loans at end of year

Disclaimer: The information on aid used might be subject to future revisions depending on new information that the Member States may make available.

Source: Commission services. For guarantees and other liquidity measures, the amounts represent outstanding aid in a given year (in nominal amount) and not only the new liquidity aid granted in that year.

## 6. A closer look at block-exempted measures

The State aid Modernisation is a major reform package implemented by the Commission in 2014 and aimed at simplifying and modernizing the State aid rules. One of the cornerstones of this reform was the revision of the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER), which simplifies aid-granting procedures for Member States by empowering Member States to authorise aid without prior notification. This is possible for a wide range of measures fulfilling horizontal common interest objectives. Similar block-exemption regulations have been adopted in the agricultural sector (ABER) and for fisheries (FIBER). The SAM reform also modernised several State aid regulations and sectoral guidelines.

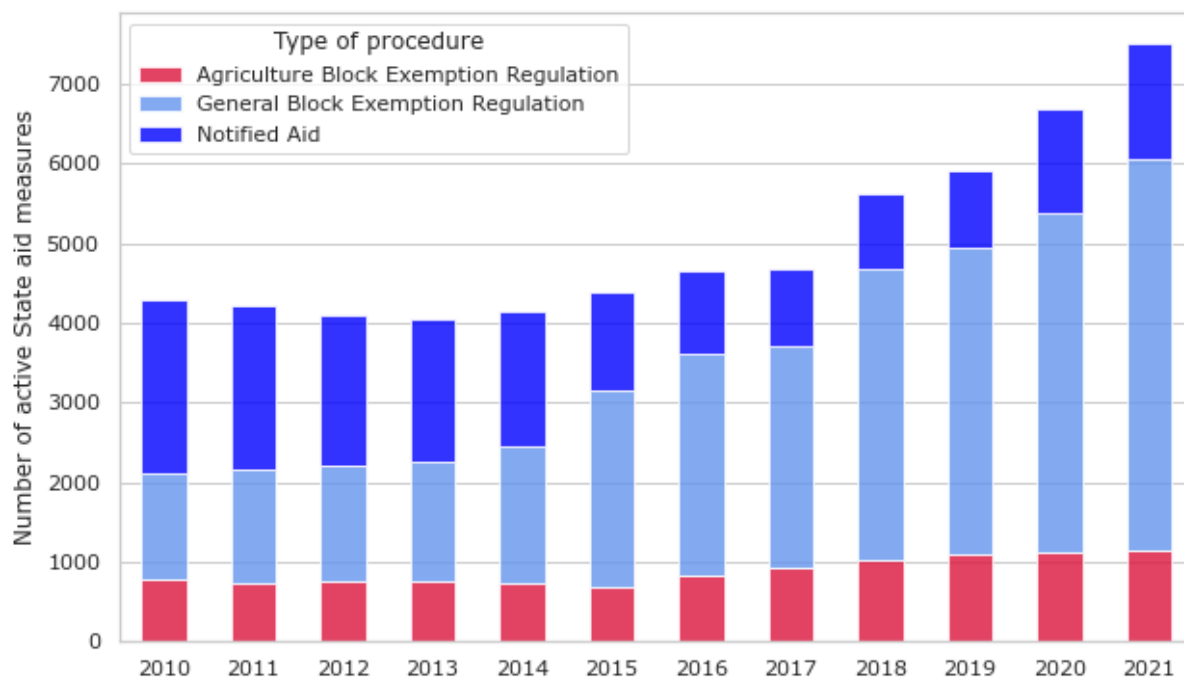
Due to the implementation of the new set of State aid rules, and in particular of the block-exempted ones, granting authorities in Member States have been given a much wider scope to design and implement aid measures. At the same time, the Commission still plays its role as guardian of fair competition within the single market. The post-SAM rules have been designed to strike a balance between wider scope for the Member States and proper compliance and smarter State aid control.

### 6.1.GBER uptake is steady

As observed in previous Scoreboards, the Member States are increasingly using block-exempted measures since the SAM. **Member States reported to have provided aid under 4906 GBER measures in 2021, representing 65% of all the active measures against 41% in 2014 when the SAM came into place.** Moreover, there are 1151 active ABER measures in 2021, and 70 FIBER active measures. Therefore, **GBER, ABER and FIBER measures together represent 81% of all the active measures in 2021.** Since the SAM, Member States reported expenditure under additional 3 209 GBER measures, additional 408 ABER measures and 70 FIBER measures. On the contrary, notified measures show a remarkable decreasing trend between 2014 and 2019 (from 1710 active measures in 2014 to 957 in 2019), with a surge in 2020 (1299 active notified measures) and in 2021 (1459 active notified measures) due to the implementation of the crisis measures to support the economy in the pandemic. Looking at the new block-exempted measures implemented in 2021, Member States reported expenditures for the first time for 2 365 new GBER, 296 ABER and 29 FIBER measures, corresponding altogether to 83% of the new State aid measures. While the absolute number of new block-exempted measures has kept increasing in 2021 (+36% from 2020), it represents a lower share of total new measures as compared to what

observed before the COVID-19 outbreak (new block-exempted measures represented +92.6% of total new measures in 2019) because of the massive increase in notified measures due to the pandemic. Excluding the COVID measures, the **new GBER** measures account **93% of total new non-crisis measures**.

Figure 52: Number of cases for which expenditure has been reported by Member States, breakdown by type of procedure, 2010-2021 (excluding fisheries block-exempted aid)<sup>69,70</sup>



Also the actual expenditure of GBER schemes increases every year, although at a slower pace in the last three years observed. As observable from Figure 53 and Table 2, State Aid spending under the GBER has been increasing since SAM, with an annual rate of approximately +15% over the period 2014-2018 and an average +8% in the last three years 2019-2021. **Expenditure under GBER measures increased in 2021 with respect to the previous year (+10%, in constant prices)**, thus showing a higher annual increase than the ones realised in the two years before (+6% in 2020 and +8% in 2019). In 2021 and 2020, notified aid procedures largely prevailed due to the unprecedented aid mobilised in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, accounting for more than 80% of total Member States' aid expenditure each year.

<sup>69</sup> Number of active FIBER cases in 2021: 50.

<sup>70</sup> As Member States may report expenditures for a given scheme over more than a decade, some measures have been authorised under a now repealed legal basis, such as Council Regulation No 994/98 of 7 May 1998, "BER" (OJ L 142, 14.5.1998).

Figure 53: Breakdown of State aid spending by type of procedure (excluding fisheries block-exempted aid)<sup>71</sup>, in EUR billion in constant prices, 2011-2021

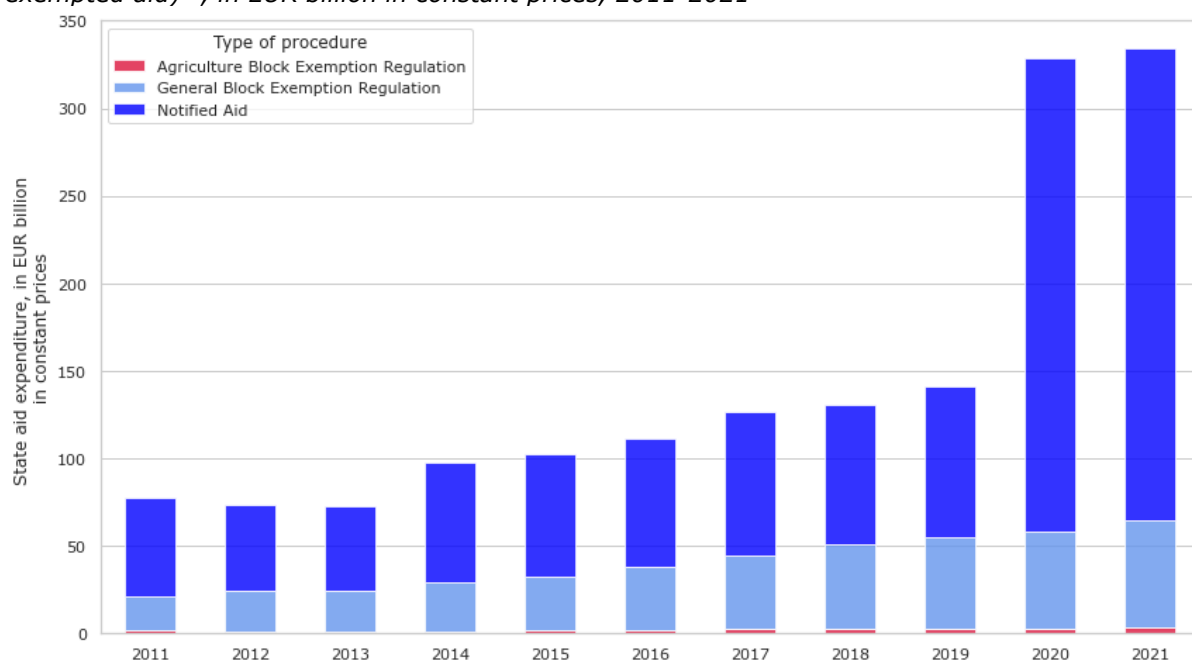


Table 1 : Breakdown of State aid spending by type of procedure (excluding fisheries block-exempted aid), in EUR billion in constant prices

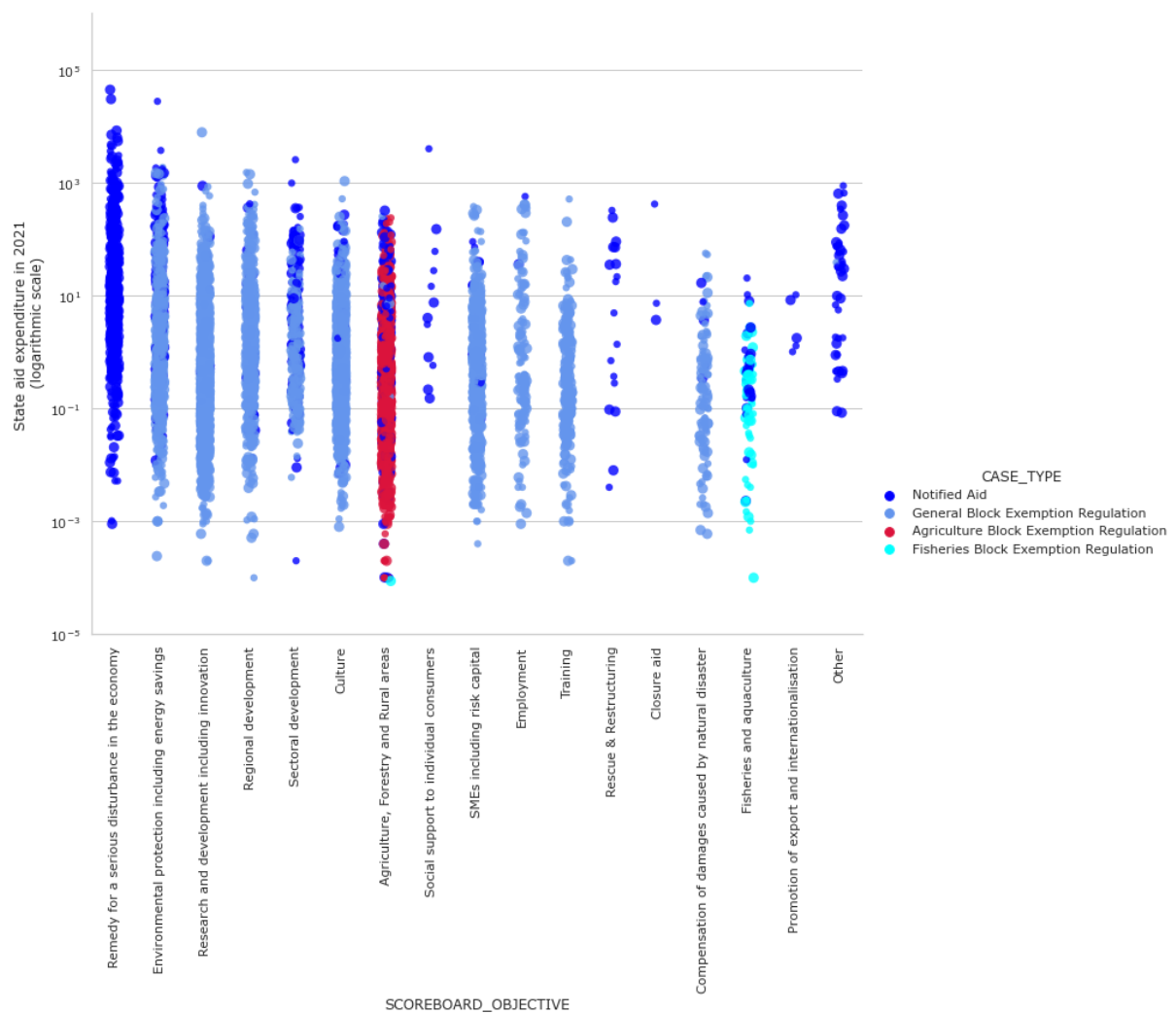
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation</b>	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.8
<b>General Block Exemption Regulation</b>	19.5	22.6	23.5	27.5	30.7	35.9	42.4	48.2	52.1	55.4	61.2
<b>Notified Aid</b>	56.3	49.8	47.7	68.8	70.0	73.1	81.6	79.6	86.1	269.9	269.5

Figure 54 illustrates the allocation of the largest measures by policy objective and procedure type. **GBER measures can be large.** We observe a significant presence of GBER schemes (light blue dots) with expenditure above 100 million in 2021, and even above 1 billion. GBER is also largely present across a large number of policy objectives, excluding the COVID-19 crisis cases which are all notified, social support to individual consumers, promotion of export and internationalisation, rescue and restructuring and closure aid.

The three main objectives of GBER measures in the last six years are environmental protection and energy savings, regional development and research, development and innovation (Figure 55). However, only research, development and innovation maintains an increasing trend also in 2021 (+60% increase in constant prices since 2020), while environmental protection and energy savings is stable and regional development shows a reduction in 2021 (-21%).

<sup>71</sup> Aid expenditure under the Fishery Block Exemption Regulation (FIBER) are available only for 2021: EUR 21.2 million.

Figure 54: Largest State aid schemes in term of expenditure in 2021, breakdown by type of procedure and policy objective (in EUR million)



*N.B. Each point represents a State aid measure, and appears at the intersection of its category on the x-axis (in this figure, its main policy objective) and its expenditure on the y-axis. The expenditure is displayed with a logarithmic scale.*



Figure 55: GBER State aid expenditure by policy objective in the EU, 2016-2021 in constant prices

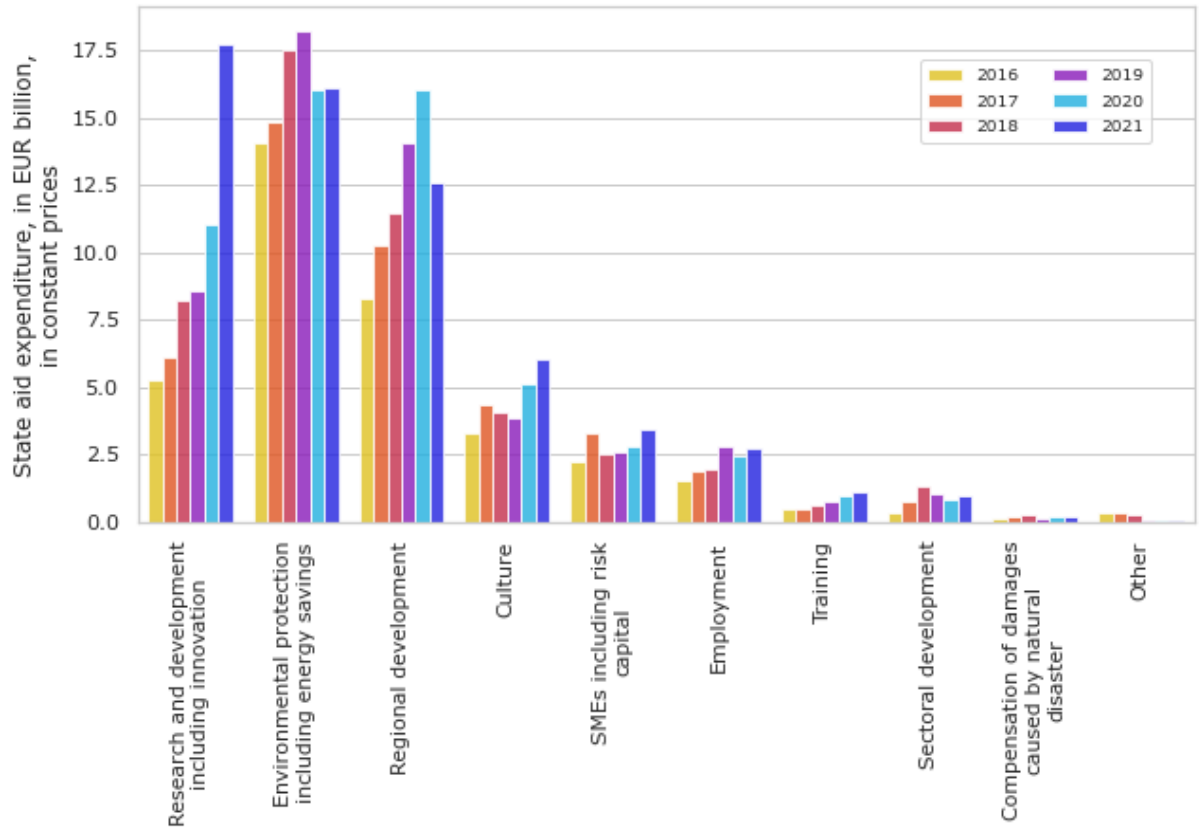
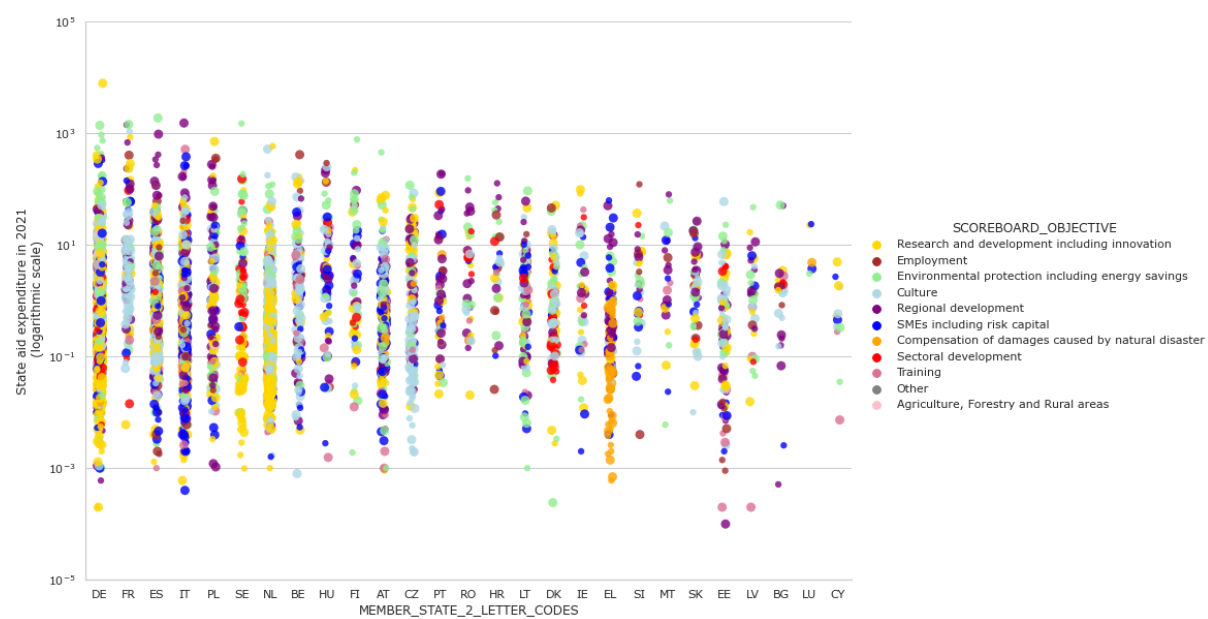


Figure 56 sheds some light on the **use of GBER measures made by Member States**. In general, Member States use the GBER for a large variety of policy objectives and for a great number of measures or varying sizes, as shown by the number of dots and the variety of colours. Some Member States have **one GBER measure whose order of magnitude is much larger than their other GBER measures**: in Germany the largest GBER measure is a research and development scheme, while in France, Spain and Sweden it is an environmental protection scheme. The largest GBER scheme in Italy is a regional development measure.

Figure 56: GBER schemes by expenditure in 2021, breakdown by Member State and policy objective (in EUR million)



*N.B.* Each point represents a GBER scheme, and appears at the intersection of its category on the x-axis (in this figure, the Member State concerned) and its expenditure on the y-axis. The expenditure is displayed with a logarithmic scale. The size of the points slightly differ, for layout reasons only.

As regards different policy objectives, some political priorities for GBER spending can be identified.

**Environmental protection including energy saving** GBER schemes are applied by most of the Member States, via medium-size to large ones, with also some of the largest measures. The main Member States making use of GBER measures for this policy objective are Germany, Sweden, Spain and France.

**Research and development including innovation** GBER schemes (in yellow in the figure) are mainly used, in terms of State aid spending, by the most advanced Member States in terms of research and innovation: Germany, France, Poland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. Most of these schemes are medium-sized.

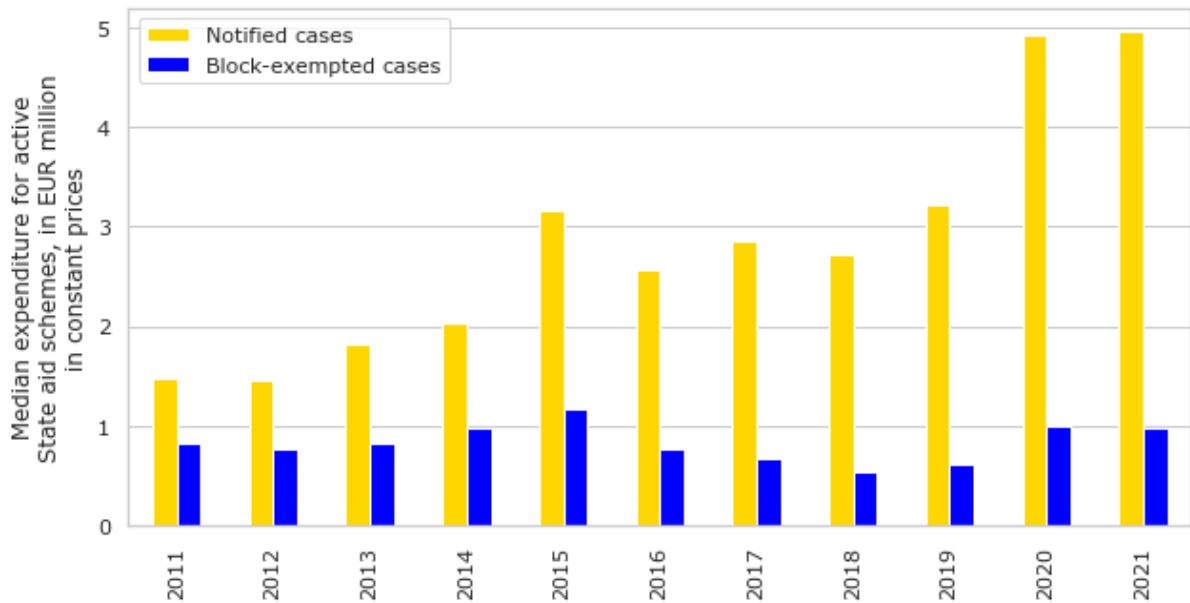
**Regional development GBER** measures are mainly implemented via large schemes in some of the largest Member States, in terms of both size and population: Spain, France and Italy.

More generally, the above classification of larges schemes illustrates the fact that Member States have adopted the GBER beyond expectations, and are currently implementing large GBER schemes for a wide variety of objectives.

## 6.2. State aid control: “Big on big, small on small”

Figure 57 displays the median inflation-adjusted annual expenditure of notified and block-exempted measures between 2011 and 2021. Indeed, comparing the averages over time would not allow any conclusion about the impact of the State aid modernisation on the size of State aid schemes, while the medians remove the impact of particularly large measures that would otherwise artificially inflate the averages and thereby distort the overall picture.

Figure 57: Median expenditures of active State aid schemes from 2011 to 2021 in EUR million in constant prices



The median annual expenditure for notified measures is much higher than for block-exempted measures. Since 2014, the notified cases' median expenditure has increased from around EUR 2 million to more than EUR 3.2 million in 2019, with a jump to around **EUR 5 million in 2020 and 2021** in the COVID-19 crisis years. Median spending for active State Aid schemes under GBER measures are more stable, moving between 2014 and 2021 at a median annual value of **around EUR 0.8 million in the period 2014 -2021**. Therefore, Figure 57 indicates that DG Competition State aid assessment increasingly focuses on the largest State aid measures.

## **7. Towards the green transition: focus point on environmental protection, renewables and energy savings**

### **7.1. Policy context**

The Commission has made the green transition a top political priority, with the aim of transforming the Union into a fair and prosperous society with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use, while leaving no one behind. The climate ambitions of the Commission were reinforced in 2019 with the European Green Deal Communication<sup>72</sup>, setting an objective of no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, with a reduction by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels<sup>73</sup>. Those ambitious targets have been enshrined in the European Climate Law. The 'Fit for 55' package of legislative proposals supports the achievement of these targets and puts the Union on track to climate neutrality by 2050.

Delivering on the ambitious objectives of the green transition calls for a significant investment challenge, which requires mobilising both the private sector and public funds in a cost-effective manner. Competition policy, and State aid rules in particular, has an important role to play in enabling and supporting the Union in fulfilling its Green Deal policy objectives. The European Green Deal Communication specifically states that the State aid rules will be revised to take into account those policy objectives, to support a cost-effective and just transition to climate neutrality, and to facilitate the phasing out of fossil fuels, while at the same time ensuring a level-playing field in the internal market. The new Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy (CEEAG), applicable as from January 2022, reflect that revision.

This section takes stock of the implementation of the previous version of the guidelines, the Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy (2014 EEAG<sup>74</sup> and the 2008 EEAG<sup>75</sup>), as well as the expenditure under the GBER articles related to objectives of environmental protection and energy savings.

### **7.2. How much aid has been given for environmental protection, renewables and energy savings**

State aid subsidies targeting objectives of environmental protection more than doubled in 2014, when the 2014 EEAG came into force and the SAM took place, with the revised GBER rules for block-exempted measures (Figure 58). However, this large increase in the overall expenditure (from EUR 15.95 billion in 2013 to EUR 39.46 billion in 2014) is almost entirely due to the notified measures (from EUR 7.25 billion in 2013 to EUR 31 billion in 2014). After the sharp increase in 2014, expenditure under the EEAG kept growing, reaching EUR 60.31 in 2020. However, despite the Union's increasingly ambitious environmental protection objectives, total State aid expenditure in this field has decreased in 2021 (EUR 68.51 billion). This decrease entirely depends on a decrease in the expenditure under notified measures (EUR 52.40 billion in 2021, corresponding to a -13% decrease since 2020), while expenditure under GBER measures remained steady (EUR 16.11 billion in 2021, +1% since 2020). Regarding notifications, the amount of aid granted under notified measures is more than three times the amount granted under the block-exempted ones in

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<sup>72</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions 'The European Green Deal', COM(2019) 640 final.

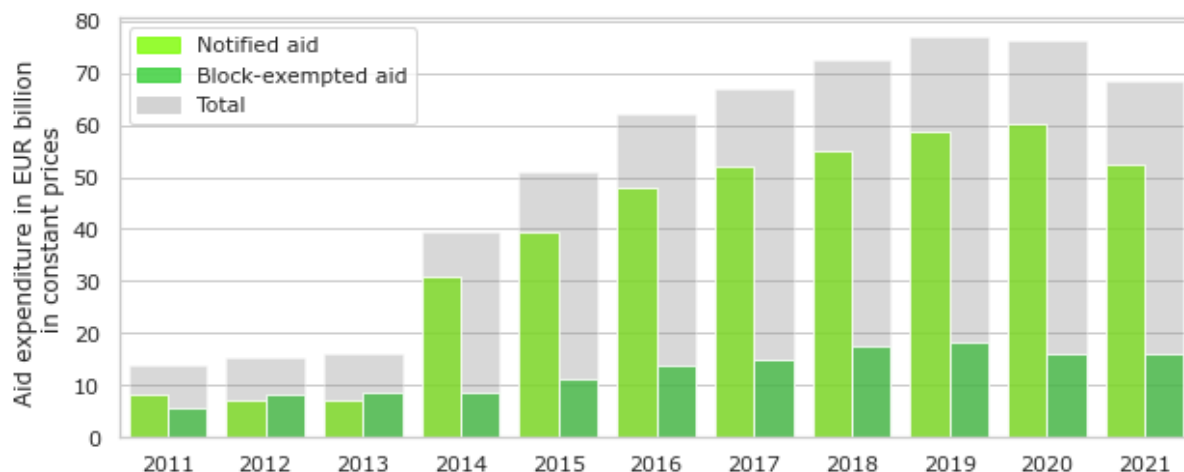
<sup>73</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions 'Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people', COM(2020) 562 final.

<sup>74</sup> Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy 2022 (2022/C 80/01)

<sup>75</sup> Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020 (2014/C 200/01)

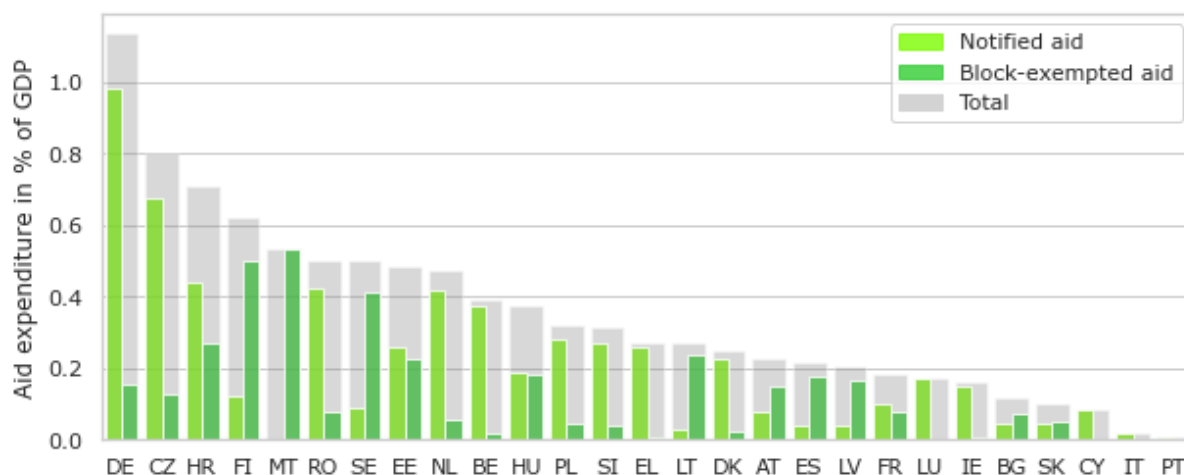
2021. Although State aid measures for environmental and energy projects are still predominantly notified, block-exempted State aid has been significantly growing in the 2014-2021 period (from EUR 8.7 billion in 2013 to EUR 16.11 billion in 2014, reaching a peak of EUR 18.20 billion in 2019).

Figure 58: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings, in EUR billion in constant prices, 2011-2021



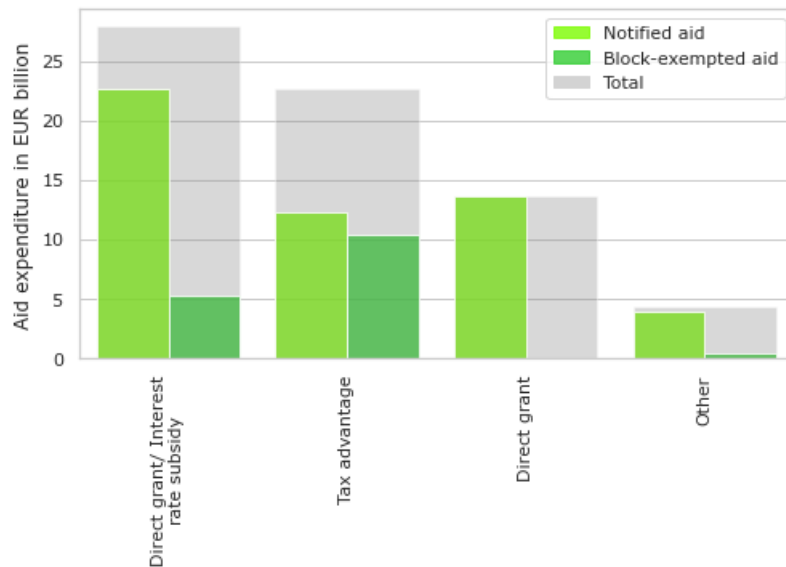
Among the largest spenders in relative terms for environmental and energy projects (as compared to the size of national GDP) in 2021, Germany and Czechia granted aid predominantly under notified measures, which represent 86% and 84% respectively of total spending under this objective. Also Croatia spent a large share of environmental aid under notified measures (62%). On the contrary, Finland (80%) and Malta (100%) granted 'green aid' mostly under block-exempted measures. Italy and Portugal are the Member States that spend the least on environmental objectives in proportion to their GDP, with a total expenditure equal to 0.02% and 0.01% of 2021 national GDP respectively. This means that the Member State spending the least, Portugal, spends 1.13 percentage points of GDP less than the Member State spending the most, Germany.

Figure 59: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings in 2021, as % of national 2020 GDP, by Member State



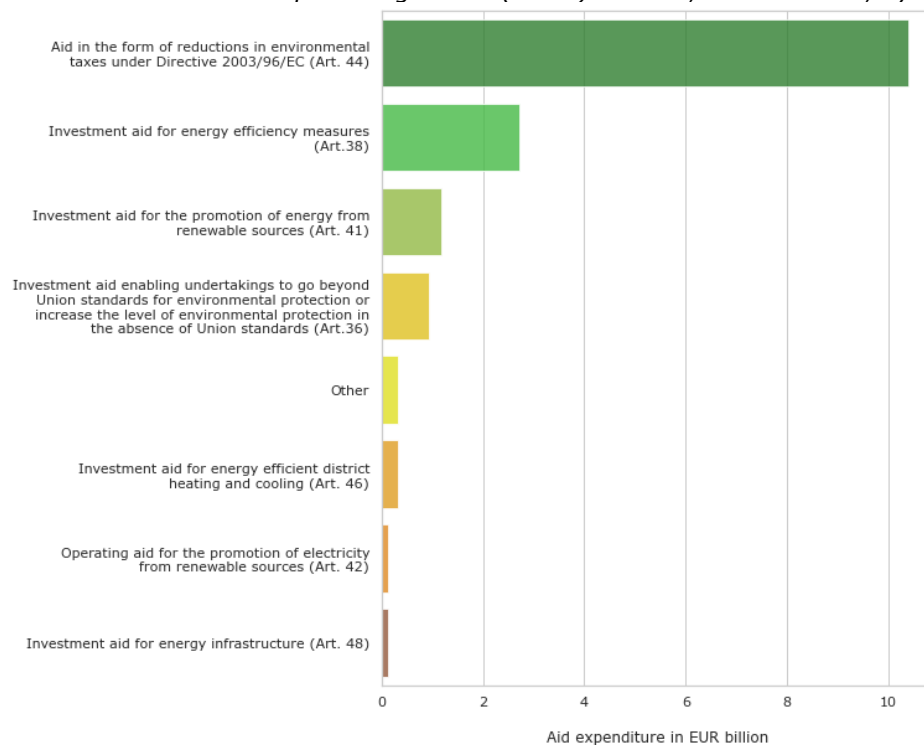
In terms of aid instruments applied to grant subsidies for environmental protection, notified aid takes mostly the form of direct grants or interest rate subsidies, while block-exempted aid takes mostly the form of tax advantage (Figure 60).

Figure 60: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings in 2021, in EUR billion, by aid instrument



Focusing on the solely GBER measures, as shown in Figure 61, State aid expenditure for environmental protection projects in 2021 is highly concentrated under one GBER article entailing tax reductions or exemptions for energy intensive users, Article 44 – Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC’ (2014 GBER). This article absorbs around EUR 10.35 billion in 2021 out of total EUR 16.11 billion spent for environmental aid measures approved under the GBER (64%).

Figure 61: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings under the General Block-Exemption Regulation (GBER) in 2021, in EUR billion, by GBER article



The analysis on the use of environmental and energy State aid in the EU has shown some key insights on the use of this type of aid. While it currently represents one of the most widely pursued policy objectives in the European Union, there are still wide divergences across Member States,

ranging from Germany spending more than 1% of its national 2021 GDP to Portugal spending 0.02%. The analysis has also revealed a marked preference of Member States for the use of tax measures for GBER environmental and energy measures.

## 8. Digital Europe: State aid to deploy broadband networks

### 8.1. Policy context

Developing a modern internet infrastructure has been at the core of the European agenda since 2010. In its first "Digital Agenda for Europe"<sup>76</sup>, the European Commission identified the 10-year 2020 strategy, with two targets being to get fast broadband connections with speeds of at least 30Mbps to all Europeans by 2020, with half subscribing to internet connections of 100Mbps or more. The Digital Agenda objectives were further expanded in the 2016 "Connectivity for a European Gigabit Society measures", which identified the connectivity needs to be achieved by 2025 to build a European Gigabit society, namely: (i) all European households should have internet connectivity of at least 100 Mbps download speed, upgradable to 1 Gbps, (ii) socio-economic drivers such as schools, hospitals and public administration as well as digitally intensive enterprises should benefit from Gigabit connectivity (1 Gbps upload and download); (iii) all urban areas and all major terrestrial transport paths should be covered by an uninterrupted 5G network. In February 2020, the Commission published the EU digital priorities, among which the Communication on Shaping Europe's Digital Future and recalled that connectivity to achieve the EU 2025 objectives remains the most fundamental building block of the digital transformation of Europe. In 2021, the strategy was complemented by the 10-year 2030 Digital Compass Communication, which envisages that, by 2030, all households in the EU should be covered by a Gigabit network, and all populated areas should be covered by 5G. The Digital Decade Policy Programme's proposal underlines that societal needs for upload and download bandwidth are constantly growing. It states that by 2030, networks with Gigabit speeds should become available at accessible conditions for all those who need or wish to have such capacity.

High quality electronic communications infrastructure is crucial for social cohesion and a competitive and sustainable economy, therefore State aid control in the electronic communications sector, including aid for broadband rollouts, plays an important role in developing a coordinated investment strategy and reaching the digital transition goals. In 2013, the Commission adopted the "EU Guidelines for the application of State aid rules in relation to the rapid deployment of broadband networks"<sup>77</sup> (the 2013 Broadband Guidelines) to ensure Member States use public financing to finance broadband deployment in line with EU competition and State aid rules. The 2013 Broadband State Aid Guidelines allow for public investments where a market failure exists and where these investments bring a significant improvement (step change). This is also subject to certain other parameters to protect competition and private investment incentives. The evaluation of the 2013 Guidelines for State aid to Broadband was concluded in July 2021<sup>78</sup>. In December 2022, the Commission adopted the revised Broadband guidelines<sup>79</sup> which entered into force on 1 February 2023 (2023 Broadband Guidelines). The 2023 Guidelines set out the rules under which the Commission will assess State aid measures notified by Member States to support the deployment and take-up of broadband networks in the EU. The new rules contribute to the EU's strategic objectives of ensuring gigabit connectivity for everyone and 5G coverage everywhere by the end of the decade, which is essential to achieve the digital transition of the Union.

The provisions of the Broadband Guidelines are complemented by the GBER, which lays down ex ante compatibility conditions on the basis of which Member States can implement State aid

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<sup>76</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, COM(2010) 245 final, A Digital Agenda for Europe

<sup>77</sup> Communication from the Commission: EU Guidelines for the application of State aid rules in relation to the rapid deployment of broadband networks, OJ C 25, 26.1.2013, p. 1-25.

<sup>78</sup> State aid: Commission invites comments on State aid rules for the deployment of broadband networks, available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12398-Evaluation-of-State-Aid-rules-for-broadband-infrastructure-deployment>.

<sup>79</sup> Communication from the Commission: Guidelines on State aid for broadband networks 2023/C 36/01 C/2022/9343 OJ C 36, 31.1.2023, p. 1-42.



measures without prior notification to the Commission. In July 2021, the Commission adopted an extension of the scope of the GBER<sup>80</sup>, which concerns, among others, certain State aid measures that support the digital transition, notably aid for fixed and mobile broadband networks, as well as connectivity vouchers. This new GBER extension will also facilitate the co-financing with State aid of certain projects of common interest in the area of trans-European digital connectivity infrastructure financed under Regulation (EU) 2021/1153 or awarded a Seal of Excellence quality label under that Regulation. Additionally, in March 2023 the Commission adopted a new amendment of the GBER to further facilitate and speed up the digital transition. This revision of the GBER aligns the provisions concerning broadband networks with the 2023 Broadband Guidelines.

In addition, support for the digital transition is also central to the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). Measures within the RRF have to comply with the State aid framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak and be notified to the Commission unless they fall under the GBER or an existing authorized scheme.

This section explores the main trends in broadband State aid spending over the last decade (2011 – 2021) along key dimensions, including by Member State, type of aid (GBER or 2013 Guidelines) and by type of aid instrument.

## 8.2. A closer look at broadband aid

Between 2014 and 2021 the Commission has approved under State aid decisions a total aid amount of EUR 51.83 billion, while the total aid amount communicated by Member States under the GBER for the same period was an overall budget of EUR 1.88 billion, bringing the full amount of aid to EUR 53.71 billion. Out of this full amount, in the same period (2014 – 2021), Member States have spent EUR 11.09 billion (in current prices).

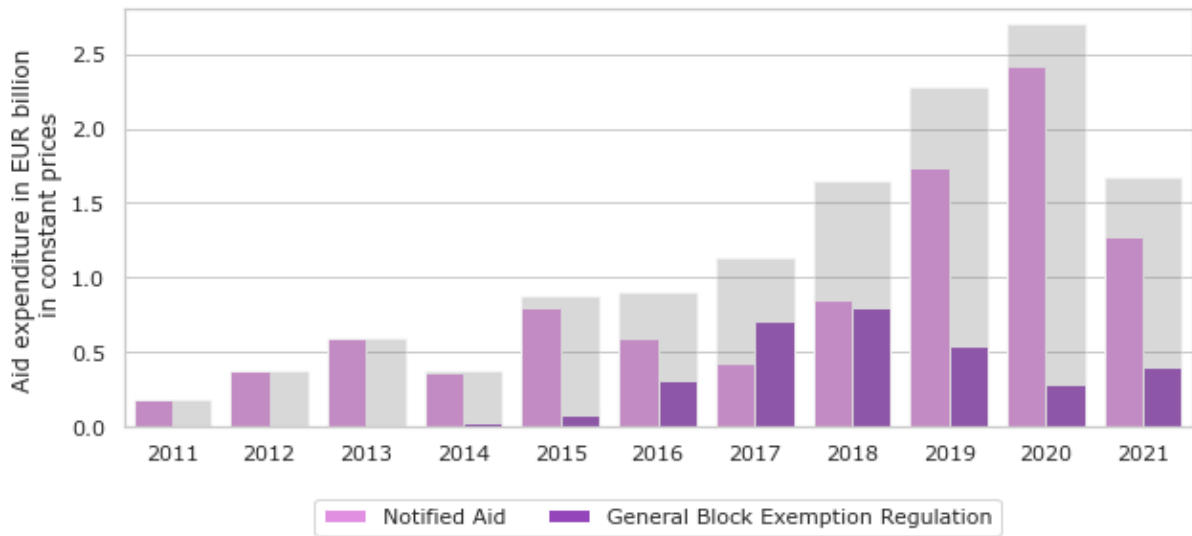
In 2021 only, the expenditures reported amount to **EUR 1.68 billion on 60 broadband measures**, a -38% decrease compared to the expenditure in 2020 (EUR 2.7 billion, in constant prices). 76% of the 2021 expenditure (corresponding to EUR 1.28 billion) was reported by Member States as spent under Commission decisions and 24% (EUR 0.4 billion) under the relevant provision in GBER, *i.e.* Article 52. However, when looking at the number of active measures for which spending was reported in 2021, block exempted measures are around two thirds of the total broadband active cases (39 active GBER measures against 21 notified measures).

Figure 62 shows the evolution of State aid expenditure from 2011 to 2021 for all the EU27 Member States, distinguishing between notified measures adopted under the 2013 Broadband Guidelines and the GBER measures. The provision of subsidies under the GBER rapidly grew since its introduction in 2014, overtaking the expenditure under notified measures in 2017 and reaching the highest value in 2018 (EUR 801 million, in constant prices). The 2017-2018 spike is mostly due to the implementation of broadband measures co-funded by European funds over the period 2014-2020. After 2018 the trend changed course, with notified measures showing a steady increase in spending, reaching a pick in 2020 (EUR 2.42 billion, in constant prices), while expenditure under GBER measures kept on decreasing, with a slight increase in 2021.

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80 Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/1237 of 23.7.2021 amending Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 270, 29.7.2021, p. 39–75.

Figure 62: Total State aid expenditures on Broadband measures, 2011-2021, EU27 Member States, EUR billion, constant prices



Looking at the number of cases for which expenditure was reported (Figure 63), it appears a steady growth of active block-exempted measures over time, with the only slight decrease in 2020, while the number of notified cases sharply decreased after 2014, reaching its minimum in 2016 (20 measures).

Figure 63: Number of broadband measures for which expenditure was reported, 2011-2021, EU27 Member States

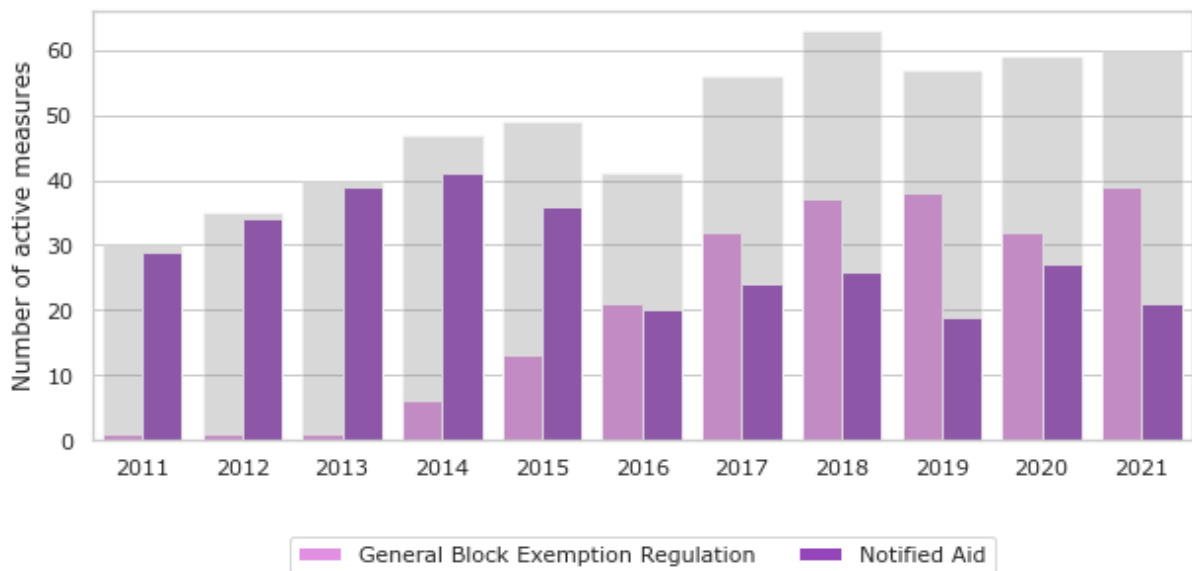
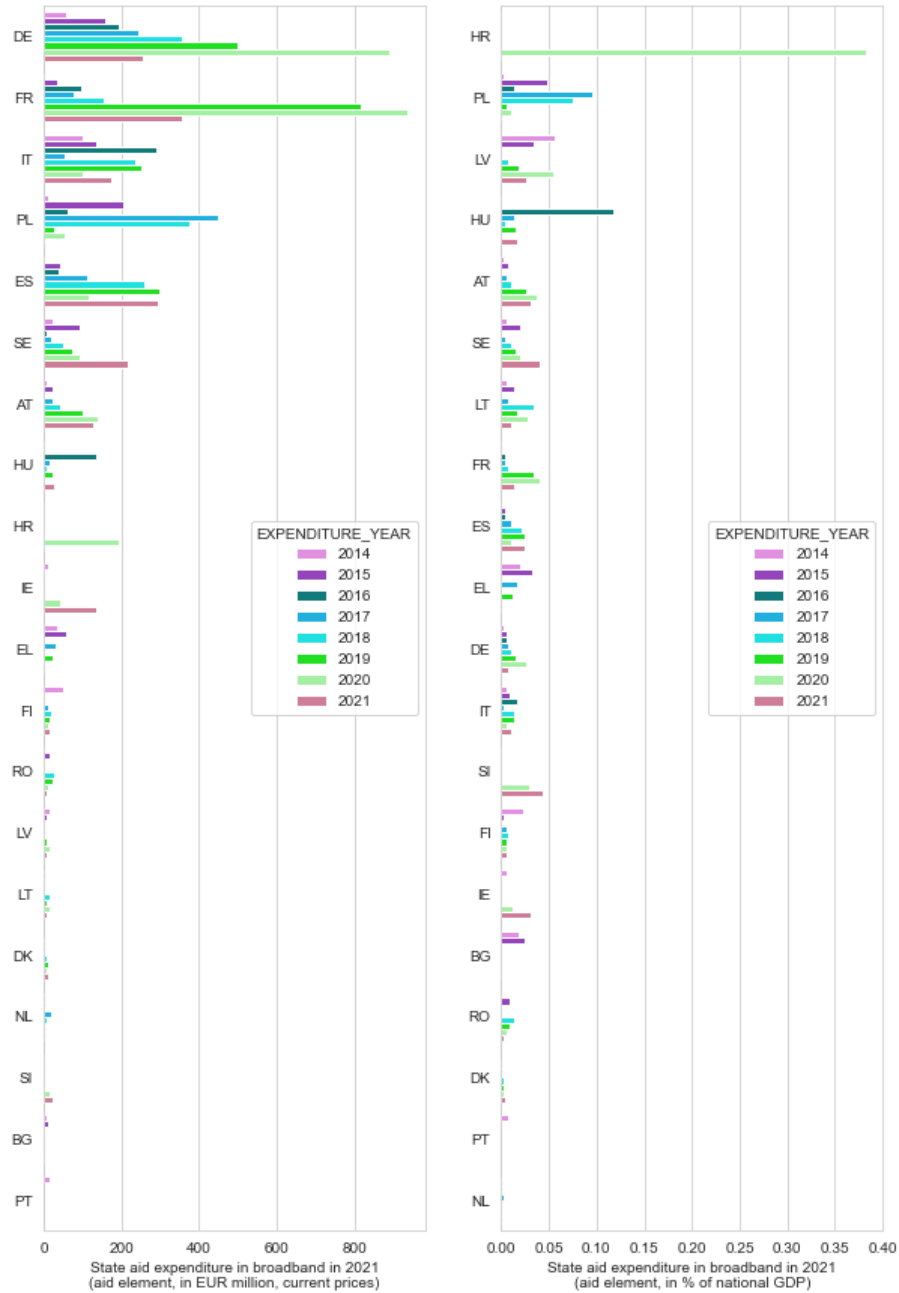


Figure 64: State aid expenditure for broadband, 2014-2021, EU27 Member States<sup>81</sup>



In absolute values, **France** and **Germany** have been the largest spenders over the years 2014-2020. Despite the decrease in 2021, France is the Member State spending the most for broadband in 2021 (EUR 360 million), followed that year by **Spain** (EUR 290 million).

The picture changes when looking at the expenditure in relative terms. **Slovenia** and **Sweden** are the Member State that have spent the most in 2021, with nearly 0.4% of their national GDP each. When considering the cumulative period 2014-2021, **Croatia** is the largest spender in relative terms, with all the expenditure concentrated in 2020. It is followed by **Poland**, which reached almost 0.1% of GDP in 2017, **Latvia** and **Hungary**, with a spike of 0.12% of national GDP in 2016.

<sup>81</sup> Reported broadband expenditure for Belgium, Czechia, Cyprus, Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovakia is below EUR 10 million (aid element) over the period 2014-2021.

## 9. Methodological remarks

**Scope** – The State Aid Scoreboard comprises aid expenditure made by Member States before 31.12.2021, which falls under the scope of Article 107(1) TFEU. The data is based on the annual reporting by Member States pursuant to Article 6(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004. Expenditure refers to all existing aid measures to industries, services, agriculture, fisheries and transport for which the Commission adopted a formal decision or received an information fiche from the Member States in relation to measures qualifying for exemption under the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER), Agricultural Block Exemption Regulation (ABER) or the Fishery and Aquaculture Block Exemption Regulation (FIBER).

Cases under examination are excluded. Annex III of Regulation 794/2004 specifies the scope and format of the information to be reported. The annual reports submitted by Member States in 2022 cover aid paid out by Member States between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021 and include, where appropriate, revised versions of provisional information that Member States provided in previous years. Accuracy of the data remains a responsibility of Member States.

**Corrections on the historical data** – Historical data were also updated to include reimbursement of incompatible aid and to include figures on public support that, after investigation by the Commission, has been deemed as constituting "non-notified" aid. Moreover, when the Commission adopts a decision on a non-notified aid measure, the aid amount in question is attributed to the year(s) in which it was awarded. Where such expenditure has been made for a number of years, the total aid amount is generally allocated equally over the corresponding years.

**Constant prices** – State aid expenditures in constant prices have been calculated to adjust for the effects of inflation. Constant series have been calculated in constant 2021 prices by using the GDP price deflator<sup>82</sup>. Unless otherwise specified, historical State aid expenditures are expressed in constant prices.

**Aid element** – Generally, Member States are required to report State aid expenditure in terms of actual expenditure expressed in the form of the aid element calculated for the aid measure. Where such data were not available by the deadline for submitting the annual report (i.e. 30 June), Member States were requested to provide either the corresponding commitment information or an estimate of the aid component. In the absence of that information, Member States were asked to estimate the aid element in line with the standard method applied and on the basis of information provided in the past in their reporting.

The aid element can be estimated in different ways depending on the type of instrument: for grants, the advantage passed on to the beneficiary normally corresponds to the budgetary expenditure. For other aid instruments, the advantage to the beneficiary and the cost to government may differ. In the case of guarantees, for example, the beneficiary avoids the risk associated with the guarantee, since it is carried by the State. Such risk-carrying by the State should normally be remunerated by an appropriate premium. Where the State forgoes all or part of such a premium, there is both a benefit for the undertaking and a drain on the resources of the State. Thus, even if no payment was ever made by the State under a guarantee, there may nevertheless be State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU. The aid is granted at the time when the guarantee is given, not when the guarantee is called on nor when payments are made under the terms of the guarantee.

**Aid instruments** – State aid represents a cost or a loss of revenue to the public authorities and a benefit to recipients. However, the aid element, i.e. the ultimate financial benefit contained in the nominal amount transferred to the beneficiary, depends to a large extent on the form in which the aid is provided. Below is a list of the most frequently used aid instruments.

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<sup>82</sup> Source AMECO online. Series GDP price deflator (PVGd), 2022 Autumn forecast

**Grants and tax exemptions** – Grants and tax exemptions are types of aid transferred in full to the recipient. They represent the majority of aid granted in most Member States. They may be subdivided depending on whether the aid was granted through the budget or through the tax or social security system.

**Equity participation** – In line with established Commission policy, such interventions constitute aid when a private investor operating under normal market conditions would not have undertaken such an investment. See Commission Communication "Application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EEC Treaty and of Article 5 of Commission Directive 80/723/EEC to public undertakings in the manufacturing sector", OJ No C 307 of 13.11.1993, p3. This method is based on calculating the benefit of the intervention to the recipient.

**Soft loans and tax deferrals** – The aid element is lower than the capital values of the aid. Where a Member State fails to provide the aid element, a proxy of 15% of the total amount lent by the government is estimated (compared with 33% before 1995). This downward adjustment is explained by the lower level of the aid element that results from generally lower rates of interest in Member States when compared with previous periods.

**Repayable advances** - Where a Member State does not indicate the reimbursement ratio in case of a reimbursable advance, the aid element is estimated to be 90% of all advances as the repayment ratio has shown to be very low on average.

**Guarantees** – The aid element is much lower than the capital value guaranteed. Where the exact amount of the aid element is not available, the losses to the Government are estimated. Where only the capital value guaranteed is available, the aid element is estimated to be 10% of that value.

## Annex I. Largest State aid Schemes by policy objectives

### 1. Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Spain	SA.58942	Aid towards the payment of insurance premiums (modification)	318.2
Poland	SA.58653	Zwrot części podatku akcyzowego zawartego w cenie oleju napędowego wykorzystywanego do produkcji rolnej z uwzględnieniem stawki minimalnej określonej w Dyrektywie 2003/96/WE.	252.3
Germany	SA.62509	Bund: Investitionsförderung im Rahmen des Investitions- und Zukunftsprogramms für die Landwirtschaft	236.6
Spain	SA.43021	Investissements dans le développement des zones forestiers et amélioration de la viabilité des forêts	229.5
Germany	SA.56482	Bund: GAK group measure 5F "Aid to prevent and make good the damage caused by extreme weather conditions in forests"	207.3
Denmark	SA.61782	Compensation for certain costs and damages related to the prevention, control and eradication of COVID-19 in minks	198.7
Netherlands	SA.54275	NL LNV AGRI Subsidy scheme reorganisation of pig farming	188.5
France	SA.61993	Aides à l'indemnisation des calamités agricoles par le Fonds national de gestion des risques en agriculture (FNGRA)	187.9
Netherlands	SA.57031	NL_LNV_AGRO Subsidy scheme reorganisation of pig farming (budget increase)	180.0
Netherlands	SA.56811	Amendment to Model regulation-Grant scheme nature and landscape management 2016 (SVNL 2016)	143.9
Netherlands	SA.37628	Reduced energy tax rates on natural gas for greenhouse horticulture in 2015 – 2024	136.0
Spain	SA.63301	Maintenance of Spanish indigenous breeds 2021	131.2
Czechia	SA.57417	Framework programme for risk and crisis management in the agricultural sector — compensation for damage caused by plant pests	129.7
Poland	SA.39562	Premium subsidies for crops and livestock insurance and partial refinancing of compensation indemnities paid to agricultural producers as a result of drought (reinsurance)	120.4
Denmark	SA.64723	Compensation for costs and damages related to the prevention, control and eradication of COVID-	117.3

<b>Member State</b>	<b>SA Number</b>	<b>Working Title</b>	<b>Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million</b>
		19 in minks	
France	SA.60552	Aide aux actions de recherche et développement agricole (CASDAR)	113.7
Finland	SA.43440	Aid for farm replacement services	111.8
France	SA.63945	Modification du régime "Aides aux investissements dans les exploitations agricoles liés à la production primaire"	107.2
France	SA.61870	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides visant à couvrir les coûts de prévention et d'éradication des maladies animales et des organismes nuisibles aux végétaux, ainsi que de lutte contre ces maladies et organismes, et aides destinées	95.5
Austria	SA.45368	Aid for insurance premiums to cover losses in primary agricultural production	88.3
Italy	SA.56453	Compensation for damage caused by the brown marmorated stink bug (Halyomorpha Halys)	84.3
Germany	SA.58269	Bayern: Forestry aid programme (WALDFÖPR 2020)	83.0
Poland	SA.41772	Support for the eradication of contagious animal diseases	78.0
Denmark	SA.57228	Fonds des taxes à la production et des taxes « pour mille » dans le secteur agricole	74.6
Czechia	SA.54137	Subsidy framework for granting of contributions for the forest management	74.1

## 2. Closure aid

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	N 708/2007	Coal mine closure plan 2008-2018	415.4
Slovakia	SA.55038	Aid to cover the exceptional costs of Hornonitrianske bane Prievidza (HBP) related to the closure of its mining operations	7.3
Romania	SA.49558	Amendment of aid measures for mine closure in Romania	3.7

## 3. Compensation of damages caused by natural disaster

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Italy	SA.52730	Aiuti destinati a ovviare ai danni arrecati dal sisma in centro Italia del 2016	55.9
Germany	SA.100214	Richtlinie über die Gewährung von Billigkeitsleistungen des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen zur Beseitigung von Schäden an öffentlicher und privater Infrastruktur sowie zum Wiederaufbau anlässlich der Starkregen- und Hochwasserkatastrophe im Juli 2021 (Förderrichtlinie Wiederaufbau Nordrhein-Westfalen)	53.0
Germany	SA.41661	Wiederaufbauhilfe Hochwasser 2013	22.1
Italy	SA.55057	Procedure operative per la gestione delle domande di accesso ai contributi, previsti ai sensi del DPCM 27/02/2019, a favore delle attività economiche extra agricole interessate dagli eventi calamitosi verificatisi nel territorio della Regione Liguria il 29 e 30 ottobre 2018 - aiuti ai sensi del Regolamento (UE) 651/2014.	21.1
Austria	SA.63649	COVID-19: Compensation scheme: Directive for fixed cost subsidies for economic activities of Non-Profit-Organisations	16.7
Italy	SA.54630	Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri del 27 febbraio 2019 per i danni ai siti, alle attività e alle opere in ambito forestale causati dagli eventi meteorologici calamitosi dal 27 ottobre 2018 al 5 novembre 2018 nella Regione del Veneto	11.1
Germany	SA.56037	Finanzielle Hilfen nach Unwetter mit Hochwasser im Mai/Juni 2016 [BY]	8.0



Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Cyprus	SA.59580	Prolongation of SA.56658	7.7
Portugal	SA.49627	Support Scheme to Reposition of Competitiveness and Productive Capabilities, which aims at the recovery of corporate assets totally or partially damaged by fires occurred on October 15, 2017, in the municipalities of the Central and North regions particularly affected	6.6
Germany	SA.54160	Hilfsmaßnahmen für die Hochwasserkatastrophe im Mai/Juni 2016 - Programm zur Wiederherstellung der Infrastruktur in den Gemeinden des Landkreises Rottal-Inn (PWI 2016)	5.2
Luxembourg	SA.52240	Régime d'aides en faveur des PME	4.8
Netherlands	SA.100085	Regeling tegemoetkoming waterschade in Limburg en het onbedijkte gebied langs de Maas in Noord-Brabant in juli 2021	4.5
Italy	SA.55682	EMERGENZA VAIA DIMARO	4.4
Italy	SA.46610	Extension of duration of aid scheme to compensate for damage caused by the earthquakes of May 2012 in Regions Emilia Romagna, Lombardia and Veneto	3.6
Italy	SA.47288	Avviso per la concessione di contributi a Grandi, Medie, Piccole e Micro imprese danneggiate dagli eventi calamitosi del 14-20 ottobre 2015 in attuazione delle DGR n. 401 del 20 luglio 2016 e DGR n. 565 del 18 ottobre 2016	3.1
Italy	SA.48508	Detassazione di contributi, indennizzi e risarcimenti	2.3
Germany	SA.100477	Gewährung staatlicher Finanzhilfen zur Beseitigung der Schäden aufgrund des Starkregens und des Hochwassers am 14. und 15. Juli 2021 in den Landkreisen Ahrweiler, BernkastelWittlich, CochemZell, Eifelkreis BitburgPrüm, Ma-yenKoblenz, Trier-Saarburg und Vulkaneifel sowie der kreisfreien Stadt Trier (VV Wiederaufbau RLP 2021)	2.2
Germany	SA.46007	Bayerisches Zuschussprogramm zur Behebung der vom Hochwasser im Mai/ Juni 2016 verursachten Schäden an überwiegend zu Wohnzwecken genutzten Gebäuden und an Hausrat im Landkreis Rottal-Inn (Bereich Wohnungsunternehmen und sonstige Unternehmen)	2.0
Czechia	SA.64480	Nemovitosti	2.0
Greece	SA.61608	Χορήγηση ενίσχυσης με τη μορφή προκαταβολής για την αποζημίωση των πληγέντων από τις πλημμύρες 17-20 Σεπτεμβρίου 2020 στην Περιφερειακή Ενότητα Καρδίτσας της Περιφέρειας Θεσσαλίας	1.9
Italy	SA.54756	Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri	1.6

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
		del 27 febbraio 2019 per i danni alle attività economiche e produttive causati dagli eventi meteorologici calamitosi occorsi dal 27 ottobre 2018 al 5 novembre 2018 che hanno colpito la Regione del Veneto. Aiuti intesi a ovviare ai danni arrecati da calamità naturali ai sensi dell'articolo 50 del Regolamento UE n. 651/2014.	
Italy	SA.64575	Modifica SA. 61016(2021/X) - Criteri e modalità per la concessione di contributi per il rimborso dei costi sostenuti in relazione agli interventi di rimozione e recupero di alberi o tronchi caduti o abbattuti con riferimento all'emergenza riguardante l'intero territorio provinciale dichiarata con decreto del Presidente della Provincia 30 ottobre 2018 n. 73.	1.3
Greece	SA.62176	Χορήγηση ενίσχυσης με τη μορφή προκαταβολής για την αποζημίωση των πληγέντων από τις πλημμύρες 17-20 Σεπτεμβρίου 2020 στην Περιφερειακή Ενότητα Καρδίτσας της Περιφέρειας Θεσσαλίας	1.0
Greece	SA.100358	Καθορισμός επιχορήγησης των πληγέντων από τις πλημμύρες της 17ης έως και 20ης Σεπτεμβρίου 2020 σε περιοχές της Περιφερειακής Ενότητας Καρδίτσας της Περιφέρειας Θεσσαλίας	0.9
Greece	SA.64610	Καθορισμός επιχορήγησης των πληγέντων από την πλημμύρα της 30ης Οκτωβρίου 2020 σε περιοχές της Περιφερειακής Ενότητας Σάμου της Περιφέρειας Βορείου Αιγαίου	0.9

#### 4. Culture

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
France	SA.42681	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides en faveur de la culture et de la conservation du patrimoine	1 058.9
Netherlands	SA.60555	NL-OCW culturele basisinfrastructuur 2021-2024	514.2
Italy	SA.62008	Internal Tax credit for the production of audiovisual works-IT - modification	268.4
Hungary	SA.63788	Csoportmentességi rendelet szerinti támogatások a fejezeti kezelésű előirányzatok és központi kezelésű előirányzatok kezeléséről és felhasználásáról szóló 58/2015. (XII. 30.) EMMI rendelet alapján 2017-től (meghosszabbítás)	248.3
France	SA.43130	Crédit d'impôt cinéma et audiovisuel et Crédit	185.0

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
		d'impôt pour les oeuvres cinématographiques et audiovisuelles étrangères – modifications et prolongation	
Netherlands	SA.61799	NL-OCW Regeling van de Minister van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap van 25 januari 2021, nr. 26718194, tot wijziging van de Regeling aanvullende ondersteuning culturele en creatieve sector COVID-19 in verband met een tweede aanvullend steunpakket	175.4
Belgium	SA.59274	Prolongation du Régime d'aide Tax Shelter pour la production des œuvres audiovisuelle SA.38370 (2014/N), Belgique	174.1
Hungary	SA.50768	Further Amendment of the Hungarian Film Support Scheme	170.7
Belgium	SA.60734	Decreet houdende de ondersteuning van de Professionele Kunsten	162.4
Italy	SA.62007	Internal Tax Credit for the production of cinematographic works	161.2
Spain	SA.57608	Modification of Spanish tax deduction scheme for cinematographic and audio-visual productions - ES	142.1
Belgium	SA.60099	Decreet betreffende het onroerend erfgoed van 12 juli 2013	139.6
France	SA.63559	Aides automatiques aux oeuvres audiovisuelles du genre de fiction et documentaire de création – modification temporaire - RRF - FR	90.4
Czechia	SA.43568	Integrovaný regionální operační program pro období 2014 – 2020 Prioritní osa 3: Dobrá správa území a zefektivnění veřejných institucí Specifický cíl: 3.1 Zefektivnění prezentace, posílení ochrany a rozvoje kulturního dědictví	83.8
Italy	SA.50547	Contributi automatici alla produzione e distribuzione di opere cinematografiche ed audiovisive	80.0
France	SA.56276	Crédit d'impôt pour les dépenses de production en France d'œuvres cinématographiques ou audiovisuelles étrangères	77.0
Belgium	SA.60504	7 juli 2017 - Decreet houdende de subsidiëring en erkenning van het sociaal-cultureel volwassenenwerk	71.2
Italy	SA.61017	"Further repartition of part of the current portion of the Emergency Fund pursuant to art. 89 of the Decree Law n.18 of 2020 in support of cinema theatres" - Increased resources.	70.0
France	SA.59435	Aides automatiques à la production et à la préparation des oeuvres cinématographiques de longue durée - modification temporaire	67.1
France	SA.58838	Crédit d'impôt en faveur de la création de jeux vidéo -modification	63.0

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
France	SA.59437	Aides automatiques aux œuvres audiovisuelles du genre de fiction et documentaire de création - modification temporaire	62.5
Netherlands	SA.63952	NL-OCW Regeling van de Minister van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap van 29 juni 2021, 00 MAAND 2021 nr. 28432356, tot wijziging van de Regeling aanvullende ondersteuning culturele en creatieve sector COVID-19 in verband met een vierde aanvullend steunpakket	59.6
Italy	SA.62194	Tax credit to attract investments for cinematographic and audiovisual works in Italy	59.6
Estonia	SA.61723	Kultuuri edendamise ja kultuuripärandi säilitamise abikava (pikendamise)	59.1
Denmark	SA.55996	Prolongation of aid to production and innovation aid to written media - DK	52.4

## 5. Employment

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Denmark	SA.35545	Flexi-job scheme, including new compensation to companies; Social measures in the employment sector	566.5
Belgium	SA.53082	Maatwerk voor collectieve inschakeling	408.9
France	SA.58982	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides en faveur de l'emploi des travailleurs défavorisés et des travailleurs handicapés pour la période 2014-2023	399.7
Poland	SA.64119	Dofinansowanie do wynagrodzenia pracowników niepełnosprawnych	352.3
Poland	SA.40525	Dofinansowanie do wynagrodzenia pracowników niepełnosprawnych	338.7
Hungary	SA.63788	Csoportmentességi rendelet szerinti támogatások a fejezeti kezelésű előirányzatok és központi kezelésű előirányzatok kezeléséről és felhasználásáról szóló 58/2015. (XII. 30.) EMMI rendelet alapján 2017-től (meghosszabbítás)	289.5
Hungary	SA.63771	A megváltozott munkaképességű munkavállalók foglalkoztatásához nyújtható költségvetési támogatások - költségvetés emelése (meghosszabbítás)	131.5
Belgium	SA.100806	Régime de subventions pour les entreprises de travail adapté en vue de compenser les surcoûts liés à l'emploi de personnes en situation de	130.3

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
		handicap	
Slovenia	SA.43396	Pomoč delodajalcem zaradi zaposlenih invalidov	120.4
Belgium	SA.53048	Professionele integratie van personen met een handicap - VOP (loonsubsidies)	92.2
Spain	SA.56270	ASOC - Ayudas a la empleabilidad de personas con discapacidad	60.1
Finland	SA.40791	Palkkatukiohjelmä	52.0
Denmark	X 98/2010	Ansættelse med løntilskud (bemærk, at denne indberetning også omfatter støtteordning NN33/2004 samtidig med N172/2003) - TO BE DEFINED	45.4
Poland	SA.46134	State aid No SA.46134 (2016/N) - Poland – State aid scheme for operators employing persons held in detention (amendment to the aid scheme SA.33608 (2011/N)).	35.8
Croatia	SA.60830	Program državnih potpora za zapošljavanje i usavršavanje u nadležnosti Hrvatskog zavoda za zapošljavanje za razdoblje od 2021. do 2023. godine	34.0
Italy	SA.64305	Incentivi alle assunzioni	26.8
Spain	SA.61717	ASOC - Fomento del empleo para personas con diversidad funcional o discapacidad en Centros Especiales de Empleo y enclaves laborales	26.0
Spain	SA.100010	ASOC - Programa de empleo con apoyo de personas con discapacidad en el mercado ordinario de trabajo	19.8
Spain	SA.59835	ASOC - Subvenciones para el empleo de trabajadores con discapacidad en forma de subvenciones salariales dirigidas a empresas radicadas en el Principado de Asturias.	16.0
Slovakia	SA.62540	Schéma štátnej pomoci na podporu vzdelávania a pomoci na prijímanie do zamestnania a zamestnávanie znevýhodnených zamestnancov a zamestnancov so zdravotným postihnutím	15.9
Spain	SA.62592	ASOC - Integración laboral de personas con discapacidad en Centros Especiales de Empleo de Aragón (prórroga ayuda SA.55886)	15.9
Lithuania	SA.58457	Parama socialinėms įmonėms	15.4
Croatia	SA.60944	PROGRAM POTICAJA PRI ZAPOŠLJAVANJU OSOBA S INVALIDITETOM ZA 2021.-2023. GODINU	13.7
Belgium	SA.48579	Subvention aux entreprises d'insertion	12.4
Italy	SA.59669	Incentivo Lavoro" (IO Lavoro)	10.4

## 6. Environmental protection including energy savings

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	SA.45461	EEG 2017 - Reform of the Renewable Energy Law	27 395.0
Germany	SA.46526	Reduced surcharge for self-generation under EEG 2017	3 702.0
Spain	SA.100143	ENER - Grandes proyectos de mejora de la competitividad industrial - Línea II - Eficiencia energética	1 850.0
France	SA.43468	Taux réduits de taxe intérieure sur la consommation finale d'électricité (TICFE)	1 812.0
Netherlands	SA.34411	SDE +	1 736.6
Czechia	SA.40171	2006 RES support scheme	1 481.1
Sweden	SA.62892	Energiskatt på el som förbrukas i tillverkningsprocessen i industriell verksamhet – nedsättning av energiskatten på el	1 472.0
France	SA.60760	TICPE sur le gazole non routier et les gaz de pétrole liquéfiés utilisés comme combustible applicable au secteur agricole.	1 424.0
Germany	SA.39500	Entlastung von der Stromsteuer für bestimmte energieintensive Unternehmen des produzierenden Gewerbes gemäß § 10 Stromsteuergesetz (Spitzenausgleich)	1 371.0
Belgium	SA.46013	Green electricity certificates and CHP certificates in Flanders	1 309.0
Poland	SA.46100	Polish capacity mechanism	1 302.1
Germany	SA.42393	Reform of support for cogeneration in Germany	1 189.3
Germany	SA.39499	Allgemeine Entlastung von der Stromsteuer für Unternehmen des produzierenden Gewerbes und Unternehmen der Land- und Forstwirtschaft gemäß § 9b Stromsteuergesetz (Anzeige aufgrund Neufassung der AGVO)	929.0
Germany	SA.36103	State aid for indirect CO2 costs (ETS)	832.8
Finland	SA.61595	Eriytetyn sähköveron muuttaminen	765.1
Germany	SA.39552	Verwendung von Energieerzeugnissen in begünstigten Anlagen gemäß § 3 und § 3a Energiesteuergesetz (Anzeige aufgrund Neufassung der AGVO)	730.0
Netherlands	N 478/2007	Stimulating renewable energy, modification of the MEP (N 707/02)	604.4
Netherlands	SA.36556	anti-opt-out scheme water boards	599.0
Germany	SA.53595	Steuerbefreiung für Strom, der in Anlagen aus erneuerbaren Energieträgern oder in hocheffizienten KWK-Anlagen, jeweils mit einer elektrischen Nennleistung von bis zu zwei	539.0

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
		Megawatt, erzeugt wird, und zum Eigenverbrauch entnommen bzw. an Letztverbraucher im räumlichen Zusammenhang geleistet wird (§ 9 Absatz 1 Nummer 3 Stromsteuergesetz)	
Romania	SA.46894	Amendments to the green certificates support system for promoting electricity from renewable sources	502.7
Austria	SA.62645	Energieabgabenvergütung für Produktionsbetriebe	450.0
Denmark	SA.35485	Aid for all forms of biogas use - A	430.1
Germany	SA.59057	Energiesteuerentlastung für Betriebe der Land- und Forstwirtschaft für Gasöl nach § 57 Absatz 5 Nummer 1 Energiesteuergesetz [BMF]	420.0
Germany	SA.33848	Tax reduction on energy for CHP - prolongation	402.0
Germany	SA.58181	Tender mechanism for the phase-out of hard coal in Germany	381.0

## 7. Fisheries and aquaculture

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
France	SA.62426	Aide à l'arrêt temporaire des activités de pêche dans le cadre du retrait du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	20.3
Netherlands	SA.60000	Revised Tender scheme Shrimp fishery Wadden Sea	10.3
Czechia	SA.43448	Construction + renovation of ponds and water reservoirs	8.0
Italy	SA.62088	Elementi necessari ai sensi dei capi I (Disposizioni comuni), II (Controllo) e III (Disposizioni specifiche per diverse categorie di aiuti) del regolamento (UE) n. 1388 della Commissione, del 16 dicembre 2014 che dichiara compatibili con il mercato interno, in applicazione degli articoli 107 e 108 del trattato sul funzionamento dell'Unione europea, alcune categorie di aiuti, come modificato dal Regolamento (UE) 2020/2008 della Commissione dell'8 dicembre 2020.(Programma nazionale triennale della pesca e del	7.2
Ireland	SA.64035	Brexit Temporary Tie-up Scheme	2.7
Italy	SA.54622	Concessione dei contributi di cui al Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri del 27 febbraio 2019 per i danni alle attività della pesca e dell'acquacoltura causati dagli eventi meteorologici calamitosi occorsi dal 27 ottobre 2018 al 05 nove	2.7

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Croatia	SA.49077	Damage caused by birds and other animals to carp fishponds	2.6
Denmark	SA.60574	Skattelignende afgifter til fordel for Fiskeafgiftsfonden (støtte til fordel for fiskeriet i henhold til EU's statsstøtteregler og finansieret af Fiskeafgiftsfonden)	2.2
Czechia	SA.37112	Support for non-productive functions of lakes	2.1
Germany	SA.56277	Bayern: Agrarumweltmaßnahme - Extensive Teichwirtschaft (KULAP - B58) und Biotoptyp Teiche (VNP) 2020	1.9
France	SA.52773	Aide aux porteurs sélectionnés pour la mise en oeuvre des opérations de repeuplement des anguilles conformément au plan de gestion de l'anguille approuvé.	1.2
Germany	SA.50459	Compensation for otter damage	1.1
Germany	SA.55128	Brandenburg: Support for preventive measures to prevent damage caused by protected animal species (beaver)	0.9
Finland	SA.57221	Temporary aid in favour of undertakings in fishery and aquaculture sector affected by the Covid-19 outbreak	0.8
Croatia	SA.49072	"Zaštita i obnova morske bioraznolikosti i morskih ekosustava i režimi naknade u okviru održivih ribolovnih aktivnosti" - kompenzacija za štete na ulovima koju uzrokuju sisavci	0.7
Italy	SA.63105	Approvazione dei criteri e delle modalità attuative per la concessione dei contributi e indennizzi a favore delle imprese agricole attive nell'acquacoltura e nella pesca, danneggiate a seguito dell'evento calamitoso del 2-4 ottobre che ha colpito i Comuni situati nel bacino del torrente Noce e del fiume Sarca.	0.7
Italy	SA.55834	Contributi alle imprese di pesca e ai relativi equipaggi e alle imprese dell'acquacoltura colpiti da calamità naturali, avversità meteomarine di carattere eccezionale o da naufragi.	0.6
Finland	SA.62660	C 21/2010, 11.1.2012 2012/287/EU, C(2011) 10065, aid reported without SA -reference code	0.6
Lithuania	SA.42576	Valstybės pagalba gamtos išteklių apsaugai gerinti akvakultūros tvenkiniuose 2015–2020 metais	0.5
Portugal	SA.56886	COVID-19. Credit line with subsidised interest rates addressed to undertakings active in the fishery and aquaculture sector.	0.5
Germany	SA.55190	Brandenburg: Compensation of damage caused by protected species in pond farms	0.5
Austria	SA.43013	Förderung der naturnahen, extensiven Bewirtschaftung von Teichen	0.5
France	SA.62421	Dispositif d'indemnisation des pertes de chiffre d'affaires (IPCA) subies par les entreprises de	0.4



Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
		pêche du fait du Brexit	
Sweden	SA.51917	Stöd för åtgärder inom ramen för livsmedelsstrategin	0.4
Sweden	SA.62901	Lägre energiskattenivå för el som förbrukas i yrkesmässig vattenbruksverksamhet	0.4

## 8. Other

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
France	SA.54794	Summer IPCEI Batteries - France - coordinating	876.0
Sweden	SA.38469	Sheltered employment in Sweden	651.6
Italy	SA.48260	Italian International Registry Scheme	636.2
France	SA.49875	Modification of the scheme in favour of undertakings exposed to a carbon leakage risk in France	391.0
France	SA.57570	Mission d'accessibilité bancaire pour la période 2021-2026	338.0
Italy	SA.55270	2020-2024 USO Compensation - Poste italiana S.p.A.	262.4
France	SA.49469	Compensation de la mission d'aménagement du territoire en faveur de La Poste pour la période 2018-2022	174.0
Italy	SA.46595	IPCEI on Microelectronics - Italy	151.9
France	SA.48883	Dispositif compensatoire pour la mission de transport et de distribution de la presse pour 2018-2022 - Nnotification	87.8
France	SA.55472	Taxe affectée au financement de l'amélioration de l'espèce équine et de la promotion de l'élevage, de la formation dans le secteur des courses et de l'élevage chevalin ainsi que du développement rural	84.7
France	SA.46705	IPCEI on Microelectronics - France	76.7
Slovakia	N 506/2010	Partial financing of decommissioning of two already shut down nuclear plants (A1 and V1)	74.1
Germany	SA.46578	IPCEI on Microelectronics - Germany	74.1
Malta	SA.45779	Delimara Gas and Power Energy Project	64.5
Italy	SA.48492	Compensation to Poste Italiana for reduced tariffs for publishers and not-for profit organizations 2017-2019	59.6

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Italy	SA.41647	Italy - Strategia Banda Ultra Larga	57.2
Latvia	SA.36904	MLB development segment and creation of the Latvian Single Development Institution	51.0
Germany	SA.54801	Summer IPCEI Batteries - Germany	40.4
Spain	SA.54214	TRTEL - Compensación al transporte marítimo y aéreo de mercancías no incluidas en el anexo I TCE, con origen o destino en las Islas Canarias.	38.5
Lithuania	SA.44678	Modification of aid for LNG Terminal in Lithuania	36.0
Denmark	SA.39078	Financing of the Fehmarn Belt Fixed Link project	33.1
Croatia	SA.56832	Sixth amendment to the concession agreement relating to the Istrian Y Motorway (sub-phase 2B2-1: section "Vranja interchange to the Ucka tunnel/Kvarner portal")	31.9
Germany	SA.42268	State aid for the promotion of public welfare services	29.7
Sweden	SA.54796	Summer IPCEI Batteries - Sweden	26.7
Germany	SA.57271	Prolongation of the Funding Guidelines for noise reduction measures on freight wagons	22.0

## 9. Promotion of export and internationalisation

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Italy	526/1982	Contributi in conto interessi per credito all'esportazione (Legge. 227/77 Ossola e 526/82)	10.3
Belgium	NN 76/1995	MESURES EN FAVEUR DE LA PROMOTION DE L'EXPORTATION (REGION FLAMANDE)	8.3
Belgium	N 636/1998	Uitrustingsgoederen	1.8
Italy	NN 124/1992	Norme sulla promozione della partecipazione a società ed imprese miste all'estero (SIMEST) Legge 100/90 art. 4	1.3
Spain	SA.35550	'Spanish Goodwill III' - tax amortisation of financial goodwill for foreign shareholding acquisitions	1.0

## 10. Regional development

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Italy	SA.56349	Modifications to the "Mezzogiorno" tax credit and ZES "Economic Special Zones	1 505.0
France	SA.60185	Exonération des cotisations sociales patronales de sécurité sociale	1 400.0
Spain	SA.48757	TRTEL - Subvenciones al transporte aéreo de residentes en regiones no peninsulares	951.8
France	SA.61112	Aide fiscale à l'investissement productif outre-mer (crédit d'impôt)	675.0
France	SA.63693	Operating aid scheme for outermost regions providing reductions on the Octroi de Mer Tax	419.7
Spain	SA.61363	HAC - Régimen Económico Fiscal de Canarias (REF). Ayudas al funcionamiento (Prórroga SA.40258)	409.2
Germany	SA.62312	Bund-Länder-Gemeinschaftsaufgabe "Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur" – gewerbliche Wirtschaft [BMWi]	362.7
France	SA.37183	Plan France Très Haut Débit	357.1
Spain	SA.62026	TRTEL - Subvenciones al transporte aéreo de residentes en regiones alejadas	335.9
Poland	SA.60606	Kredyt na innowacje technologiczne	273.4
Spain	SA.61314	HAC - Régimen Económico Fiscal de Canarias (REF). Ayudas a la inversión (Prórroga SA.40256)	266.4
France	SA.50370	Aide fiscale à l'investissement outre-mer (logement social)	258.0
Poland	X 193/2009	Program pomocy regionalnej udzielanej przedsiębiorcom prowadzącym działalność gospodarczą w specjalnych strefach ekonomicznych na podstawie zezwolenia wydanego po 1 stycznia 2007 r.	249.0
France	SA.60125	Non application des taux majorés de taxe sur les salaires dans les DOM et taxation réduite des rémunérations versées dans les DOM	230.0
Hungary	SA.101363	A beruházás ösztönzési célirányzat felhasználásáról szóló 210/2014 (VII.27.) Korm. rendelet - éves keretösszeg emelés (meghosszabbítás)	219.2
Hungary	SA.63773	Általános csoportmentességi rendelet szerinti támogatások a fejezeti kezelésű előirányzatok kezeléséről és felhasználásáról szóló 4/2019. (VI. 14.) KKM rendelet alapján (2020. évi módosítás) - meghosszabbítás	191.7
Portugal	SA.60764	Regime Fiscal de Apoio ao Investimento	188.1

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Portugal	SA.42136	Evaluation Plan: Inovação Empresarial	183.1
Italy	SA.48248	Contratti di sviluppo 2015-2020 - National aid scheme for regional, SME, RDI and environmental aid to large investments - Evaluation Plan	166.0
Italy	SA.48060	Credito d'imposta alle imprese che effettuano l'acquisizione di beni strumentali nuovi destinati a strutture produttive ubicate nelle zone assistite delle Regioni Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia e Sardegna ammissibili alle deroghe ex art. 107 par. 3 lett. a) del TFUE e nelle zone assistite delle regioni Molise ed Abruzzo, ammissibili alle deroghe previste dall'art. 107 par. 3 lett.c) del TFUE come individuate dalla Carta degli aiuti a finalità regionale 2014-2020, 6264 final del 16.09.2014, come modificata dalla decisione C(2016) 5938 final, del 23.09.2016.	162.2
Poland	SA.40523	Regional aid scheme for enterprises conducting business activity in the Special Economic Zones, on the basis of a permit issued in the period from 25 December 2014 to 31 December 2020	145.0
Poland	SA.59211	Regionalna pomoc inwestycyjna w ramach celu tematycznego 3 w zakresie wzmacniania konkurencyjności mikroprzedsiębiorców, małych i średnich przedsiębiorców w ramach regionalnych programów operacyjnych na lata 2014-2020 (przedłużenie)	142.0
Germany	SA.38690	NGA Bayern Abänderung	141.6
Spain	SA.41993	TRTEL - Subvenciones al transporte marítimo de pasajeros residentes en regiones no peninsulares	136.6
Hungary	SA.63504	Nagyvállalati beruházási támogatások - megfeleltetés a 9/2018. (X. 19.) PM rendeletnek (meghosszabbítás)	134.2

## 11. Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	SA.56790	Federal Framework "Small amounts of aid 2020" - COVID-19	44 015.0
France	SA.56985	Régime cadre temporaire au soutien des entreprises dans la crise du Covid 19	30 009.6
Germany	SA.59289	Fixkostenhilfe 2020 - DE	8 324.3
Spain	SA.56851	ECON - Umbrella Scheme - National Temporary Framework for State aid in the form of direct grants, repayable advances, tax advantages, guarantees on loans and subsidised interest rates	7 024.0

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
		for loans to support the economy in the current COVID outbreak.	
Austria	SA.56840	COVID-19 - Austrian liquidity assistance scheme	6 216.0
Netherlands	SA.57712	Dutch direct grant scheme to support fixed costs of small and medium-sized enterprises affected by the COVID-19 outbreak	5 424.9
Spain	SA.58458	COVID-19: Trade credit reinsurance scheme	4 607.9
Italy	SA.100155	COVID-19 - IT - Non repayable grant ("contributo perequativo")	4 452.1
France	SA.59913	COVID-19 - Recapitalisation of Air France and the Air France - KLM Holding	3 593.0
Italy	SA.61940	COVID-19: Partial exemption from the payment of social security contribution in disadvantaged areas.	3 021.7
Germany	SA.60071	COVID-19 - Portfolio guarantee for trade credit insurance (Amendment)	2 900.0
Italy	SA.57625	Fondo di garanzia per le PMI	2 649.5
Greece	SA.100637	COVID-19 - EL - Amendment of the Repayable Advance Schemes for enterprises affected by the Covid-19 outbreak - Rounds 1-5 (amendments to SA.56815 as amended)	2 452.2
Germany	SA.60045	November Assistance Extra under Article 107 (2)(b) TFEU-Covid	2 300.0
Italy	SA.63653	State Aid SA.63653 (2021/N) - Italy - COVID-19: Loan guarantee scheme to support the economy - Amendment to the scheme SA.56963 as already amended by SA.59681	2 230.0
Romania	SA.60236	COVID-19: Second amendment to the existing aid scheme SA.56895 under the Temporary Framework	2 190.6
Italy	SA.57429	COVID-19 - Tax exemptions and tax credits adopted as a consequence of the economic crisis caused by COVID-19	2 000.0
Italy	SA.62495	COVID-19: amendment to SA.57021 - Regime Quadro- prolongation of the measures and increase of the aid ceilings related to the measures 3.1 and 3.12 of the Temporary Framework	1 935.4
France	SA.64114	COVID 19 - Compensation partielle des charges fixes des entreprises affectées par la crise COVID-19 en raison des mesures administratives d'interdiction d'accueil du public	1 694.2
Poland	SA.59763	COVID-19 - The Financial Shield for SME 2.0 (aid in the form of limited amounts of subsidy for micro- and aid in form of support for uncovered fixed cost for small and medium-sized enterprises)	1 559.0

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	SA.57153	COVID-19 - Aid to Lufthansa	1 500.0
Italy	SA.63597	COVID-19: Loan guarantee schemes under the Fondo di garanzia per le PMI – Amendment to the scheme SA.56966 as already amended by SA.57625 and SA.59655	1 427.8
Germany	SA.62784	Covid-19 - Art. 107 2b Federal Umbrella Scheme	1 425.1
Slovakia	SA.56986	COVID-19 TF aid to preserve employment and self-employment during the health crisis	1 355.8
Germany	SA.56814	Covid-19 measures of the Wirtschaftsstabilisierungsfonds	1 107.0

## 12. Rescue & Restructuring

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	SA.63203	Germany- Restructuring of Condor	321.0
Romania	SA.59974	Restructuring aid to Complexul Energetic Oltenia S.A.	239.8
Italy	SA.52170	Rescue aid to Condotte in A.S.	90.0
France	SA.58463	Restructuring aid for Corsair	72.0
France	SA.64175	CNIM - Aide à la restructuration	71.1
France	SA.62120	Aide au sauvetage/CNIM	36.0
Netherlands	SA.57933	Restructuring aid to AEB Holding N.V.	35.0
Italy	SA.58790	Restructuring aid scheme for SMEs : Art. 43 DL 34/2020	21.5
Poland	SA.58255	Prolongation of the "Polish rescue and restructuring aid scheme for SMEs"	17.6
Italy	SA.42864	Rescue aid to IMT S.p.A. in A. S.	4.9
Netherlands	SA.57274	Rescue loan to ice skating arena Thialf	1.4
Spain	SA.61465	IND - Programa Bideratu Berria(prolongation SME restructuring aid scheme)	0.7
Austria	SA.59802	Guarantee scheme for SMEs in difficulty in the tourism and leisure industry - Prolongation	0.4
Austria	SA.40973	R&R aid scheme "Unternehmenserhaltende Maßnahmen" for SMEs in Carinthia (Austria)	0.3
Germany	SA.59319	Prolongation of German R&R scheme for SMEs in difficulty	0.1

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Austria	SA.41372	Restructuring aid scheme "TOP-Tourismus-Förderung, Teil D"	0.1
Austria	SA.37750	Prolongation of the restructuring aid scheme TOP-Tourismus-Förderung, Teil D (TOP-Restrukturierung)	0.0
Austria	N 521/2009	Prolongation of N 72/2007 – Prolongation of the restructuring aid scheme TOP-Tourismus-Förderung, Teil D (TOP-Restrukturierung)	0.0

### 13. Research and development including innovation

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	SA.49228	Richtlinie zur Fördermaßnahme „KMU-innovativ: Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologie (IKT)	7 744.7
Belgium	SA.20326	Mesures de dispense partielle de précompte professionnel en faveur de la R&D	871.0
France	SA.58995	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides à la recherche, au développement et à l'innovation (RDI) pour la période 2014-2023	842.6
Poland	SA.58757	Udzielanie pomocy publicznej za pośrednictwem Narodowego Centrum Badań i Rozwoju	704.2
Netherlands	SA.62768	NL/IenW/Tijdelijke subsidieregeling stimulering modal shift van weg naar water of van weg naar spoor 2021	580.4
Germany	SA.57038	Zentrales Innovationsprogramm Mittelstand (ZIM) [BMWii]	393.8
Germany	SA.63988	Zentrales Innovationsprogramm Mittelstand (ZIM)	340.8
France	SA.59366	France: quant au régime d'aides exemptées de notification relatif aux aides à la recherche et au développement pour la décarbonation, la compétitivité et la sécurité du transport aérien pour la période 2020-2023	283.2
France	SA.61687	Crédit d'impôt innovation	233.0
Finland	SA.58492	Business Finlandin tukiohjelman tutkimus- ja kehittämissuunnitelman	215.6
Poland	SA.41471	National Research and Development Centre -	170.8
Belgium	SA.52328	Décret wallon sur l'innovation	163.3
France	SA.40391	Régime cadre RDI 2014-2020 - plan d'évaluation	141.7

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Hungary	SA.64049	A Nemzeti Kutatási, Fejlesztési és Innovációs Alapból nyújtott állami támogatások	136.5
Belgium	SA.63753	Besluit O&O Kennisintensief	134.7
Germany	SA.52338	7. Energieforschungsprogramm der Bundesregierung "Innovationen für die Energiewende" - hier: Förderbekanntmachung des BMWi zur angewandten nichtnuklearen Forschungsförderung	128.8
Belgium	SA.63756	Besluit Ontwikkeling en Innovatie	122.1
Spain	SA.45828	INV - Régimen de CDTI de ayudas a proyectos de I+D	116.2
Germany	SA.55829	Federal R&D aid scheme for the aeronautics sector - (LuFo VI)	111.2
Germany	SA.58708	Digitalisierung im Rahmen des Bayerischen Verbundforschungsprogramms BayVFP / Änderung 2020	110.5
Ireland	SA.39318	Research Development and Innovation Group Block Exemption Scheme 2014- 2020	96.7
Sweden	SA.60496	Statligt stöd till forskning och utveckling samt innovation	94.2
Portugal	SA.41942	Investigação e Desenvolvimento Tecnológico	84.8
Germany	SA.53396	Förderrahmen "Entwicklung digitaler Technologien"	83.4
Ireland	SA.59867	Research Development and Innovation Group Block Exemption Scheme 2014-2020 (prolonged until 2023)	82.4

## 14. Sectoral development

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
France	C 25/2008	Retraites France Télécom - FR	2 535.0
Sweden	SA.57781	Modifications of the Press and Media Aid schemes – Sweden	977.4
Poland	SA.52832	Amendments to the closure plan for the Polish coal mining sector in the period 2015-2023	361.7
Sweden	SA.100169	Aid scheme for rental housing – amendments to SA.56305	352.6
Germany	SA.51956	Partial financing of rail infrastructure charges	350.0



Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Spain	SA.62696	RRF - Extension of Broadband Scheme for NGA White and Grey Areas	249.9
Hungary	SA.38454	Possible aid to the Paks nuclear power station	160.6
Sweden	SA.62751	Statligt stöd för utbyggnad av bredbandsinfrastruktur (förlängning och budgetändring)	151.0
Denmark	SA.31227	Legislative Proposal L 203 on Gaming Duties	142.1
Ireland	SA.54472	National Broadband Plan - IE	134.7
Denmark	SA.51325	Extension of the Danish DIS seafarers regime to certain specialized vessels	117.7
Netherlands	NN 98/1997	Tonnage Tax	115.0
France	SA.30481	State Aid in favour of Agence France-Press (AFP)	113.3
Sweden	SA.46740	Sjöfartsstöd - Tax deduction scheme for seafarers	113.0
Spain	NN 155/1997	Reduction in Corporate Tax in the Canary Islands Ship Register	101.1
France	SA.59258	Régime d'aides exempté de notification relatif aux aides à l'investissement en faveur des infrastructures dans les ports maritimes et intérieurs, de leurs voies d'accès et du dragage d'investissement	99.8
Portugal	SA.62043	Restructuring aid to SATA	94.5
France	SA.59259	Régime d'aides exempté de notification relatif aux aides au dragage d'entretien dans les ports maritimes et intérieurs	93.8
Austria	SA.41175	Broadband Austria 2020	93.2
Denmark	N 171/2004	Changes to Tonnage Tax	84.7
France	SA.41528	Appels d'offres pour le développement des installations PV	83.5
Germany	SA.41416	NGA Scheme Baden-Württemberg	76.6
France	N 298/2001	Exonération des taxes en faveur des médicaments orphelins	76.5
Finland	SA.35110	Prolongation of the reimbursement scheme for social security costs and costs related to personal income taxation in the maritime transport sector	67.7
Latvia	SA.43140	Support to renewable energy and CHP	65.1

## 15. SMEs including risk capital

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Italy	SA.60799	Finanziamenti per l'acquisto di nuovi macchinari, impianti e attrezzature da parte delle piccole e medie imprese.	374.8
Germany	SA.57111	Richtlinie des SMWA zur Mittelstandsförderung (Mittelstandsrichtlinie – MSR) [SN]	328.0
Germany	SA.62312	Bund-Länder-Gemeinschaftsaufgabe "Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur" – gewerbliche Wirtschaft [BMWi]	284.3
Italy	SA.44007	Fondo di garanzia per le piccole e medie imprese	259.8
Italy	SA.60791	Fondo di garanzia per le piccole e medie imprese (proroga)	259.7
France	SA.60751	SA.58642 Dispositif "IR-PME" de réduction d'impôt sur le revenu pour la souscription au capital de PME- investissements directs ou via des holdings-volet placé sous RGEC	140.0
Germany	SA.51198	Richtlinien zur Durchführung des bayerischen regionalen Förderprogramms für die gewerbliche Wirtschaft (BRF)	135.2
Portugal	SA.60763	Dedução por lucros retidos e reinvestidos	90.1
Italy	SA.48570	Fiscal incentives for investments in innovative start-ups and innovative SMEs	89.6
France	SA.34420	Modification du FNA	71.5
Greece	SA.59417	Ταμείο Επιχειρηματικότητας II	62.0
France	SA.52394	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides en faveur des PME pour la période 2014-2020	60.0
France	SA.59106	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides en faveur des PME pour la période 2014-2023	58.7
France	SA.59107	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides en faveur de l'accès des PME au financement pour la période 2014-2023	42.5
Portugal	SA.41943	Qualificação e Internacionalização PME	40.1
Germany	SA.47195	Kooperationsprogramm Deutschland-Niederland 2014-2020	39.3
Germany	SA.46308	INVEST - Grant for risk capital	39.1
Germany	SA.59267	INVEST - Direct grants for risk capital investments – Prolongation and Amendment of the INVEST Guidelines	39.1
Belgium	SA.61806	Incitants régionaux en faveur des PME	38.2
Italy	SA.61548	Aiuti alle imprese LP 6/99 - proroga SA.40795	33.8

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Italy	SA.52375	Aiuti per gli investimenti a favore delle imprese di autotrasporto	33.0
Hungary	SA.63883	Kockázatfinanszírozás nyújtott támogatás a Gazdaságfejlesztési és Innovációs Operatív Programból (GINOP) - megfeleltetés a 2017/1084/EU bizottsági rendeletnek (meghosszabbítás)	31.3
Greece	X 365/2009	Incitations à l'investissement privé et la croissance régionale de la convergence	30.1
Italy	SA.51064	Credito d'imposta per le piccole e medie imprese che iniziano una procedura di ammissione alla quotazione in un mercato regolamentato o in sistemi multilaterali di negoziazione	30.0
Luxembourg	SA.52240	Régime d'aides en faveur des PME	23.3

## 16. Social support to individual consumers

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
France	C 43/2006	réforme du mode de financement des retraites des fonctionnaires de l'État rattachés à La Poste	3 961.0
Italy	SA.53376	Liberation of the 700 MHz band - Reception aid to low income households - Italy	149.4
Italy	SA.57495	Broadband vouchers for certain categories of families - Italy	60.3
France	SA.39987	Modification of a social aid scheme for the benefit of certain French overseas territory residents	27.5
France	N 911/2006	Aide à la protection sociale complémentaire des agents de l'État	14.5
France	N 495/2010	Aide à la protection sociale complémentaire	7.5
France	SA.33966	Aide à caractère social pour les dessertes maritimes exploitées entre la Guadeloupe et les îles	4.0
Greece	SA.53520	Primary Residence Protection Scheme	3.1
Denmark	SA.59378	Aid of a social character to passengers on domestic flight to and from Bornholm and Sønderborg	0.8
Cyprus	SA.49554	Cypriot scheme for non-performing loans collateralized with primary residences (Estia)	0.6
Germany	SA.55903	Exemption from aviation tax for departures of	0.2

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
		residents on islands	
Poland	SA.42843	Compensation for the provision of services which are statutorily exempted from postage fees (2016-2021)	0.1

## 17. Training

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
Italy	SA.51163	Credito d'imposta per la formazione per le tecnologie abilitanti - Industria 4.0	509.0
Italy	SA.40411	Regolamento per i Fondi Interprofessionali per la formazione continua per la concessione di Aiuti di Stato esentati ai sensi del Regolamento (CE) n. 651/2014	201.6
Germany	SA.44345	Förderrichtlinie Ausbildung zum Berufskraftfahrer/in in Unternehmen des Güterkraftverkehrs mit schweren Nutzfahrzeugen	42.8
Ireland	SA.46376	Skillnets Training Network Programme	42.4
France	SA.58981	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides à la formation pour la période 2014-2023	29.2
Netherlands	SA.50131	Subsidie opleidingen SectorplanPlus	25.8
Netherlands	SA.61349	Subsidie opleidingen SectorplanPlus	25.8
Ireland	SA.39312	Training Support Scheme 2014-2020 (General Block Exemption Regulation)	21.7
Hungary	SA.63788	Csoportmentességi rendelet szerinti támogatások a fejezeti kezelésű előirányzatok és központi kezelésű előirányzatok kezeléséről és felhasználásáról szóló 58/2015. (XII. 30.) EMMI rendelet alapján 2017-től (meghosszabbítás)	20.4
Spain	SA.100818	ASOC - Integración laboral de personas con discapacidad en centros especiales de empleo( activos hijos).	17.1
Germany	SA.41881	ESF-Bundesprogramm "Fachkräfte sichern: weiter bilden und Gleichstellung fördern" (Sozialpartnerrichtlinie)	13.7
Germany	SA.41879	ESF-Bundesprogramm "rückenwind - Für die Beschäftigten und Unternehmen in der Sozialwirtschaft"	8.6
Italy	SA.52376	Incentivi a favore delle iniziative di formazione professionale nel settore dell'autotrasporto	8.0

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2021 (aid element) in EUR million
France	SA.40207	Régime exempté d'aides à la formation	7.7
Netherlands	SA.62144	Regeling van de Minister van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport van 10 december 2018 houdende stimulering van activiteiten ten behoeve van het opschalen en borgen van het gebruik van e-health toepassingen die ondersteuning of zorg thuis faciliteren (Stimuleringsregeling E-health Thuis)	6.7
Belgium	SA.62680	Incitants financiers à la Formation des travailleurs occupés par les entreprises - XT392004 - Prolongation	6.6
Germany	SA.58473	Bundesprogramm "Zukunftszentren (KI)" [BMAS]	6.3
Belgium	SA.60021	Strategische transformatiesteun aan ondernemingen in het Vlaamse Gewest	6.2
Austria	SA.63466	Qualifizierungsförderung für Beschäftigte (QBN), Verlängerung	5.5
Germany	SA.45189	Förderrichtlinie Weiterbildung in Unternehmen des Güterkraftverkehrs mit schweren Nutzfahrzeugen	5.1
Germany	SA.41415	Kompetenzentwicklung von Beschäftigten durch Bildungsscheckverfahren	5.0
Italy	SA.48875	Incentivi a favore delle iniziative di formazione professionale nel settore dell'autotrasporto	5.0
Italy	SA.56511	FORMAZIONE CONTINUA - FASE VI - POR FSE 2014-2020 - ASSE PRIORITARIO I - OCCUPAZIONE	4.7
Italy	SA.33235	Training Aid	4.5
Hungary	SA.63779	A Nemzeti Foglalkoztatási Alap képzési alaprészből a szakképzésért és felnőttképzésért felelős miniszter egyedi döntésével nyújtható képzési támogatások (meghosszabbítás)	4.0

## Annex II. Focus on State aid expenditure in Member States

### Austria

#### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 305 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

<b>State Aid Measures in 2021</b>				
<b>Type of Procedure</b>			<b>Number of Active Measures</b>	<b>Share of Total</b>
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	38	12.5%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	1	0.3%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	215	70.5%
Notified Aid			51	16.7%
Total			305	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Austria reached 70.5% of the total number of measures, with 78% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

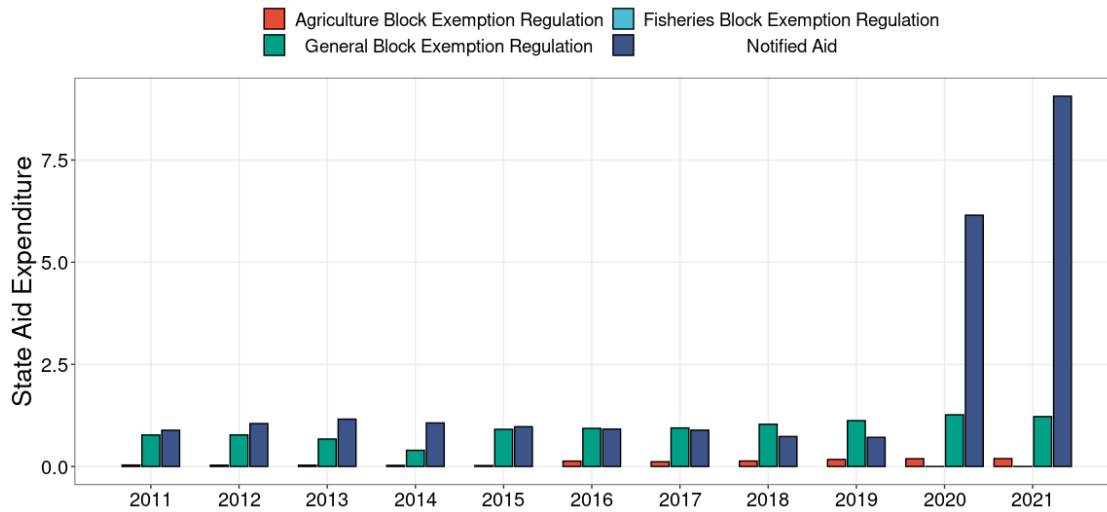
### State Aid Spending – Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Austria spent 34.7 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

<b>State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021</b>				
<b>Type of Procedure</b>			<b>Expenditure (Billion EUR)</b>	<b>Share of Total</b>
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	1.1	3.2%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	10.0	28.8%
Notified Aid			23.6	68.0%
Total			34.7	100.0%

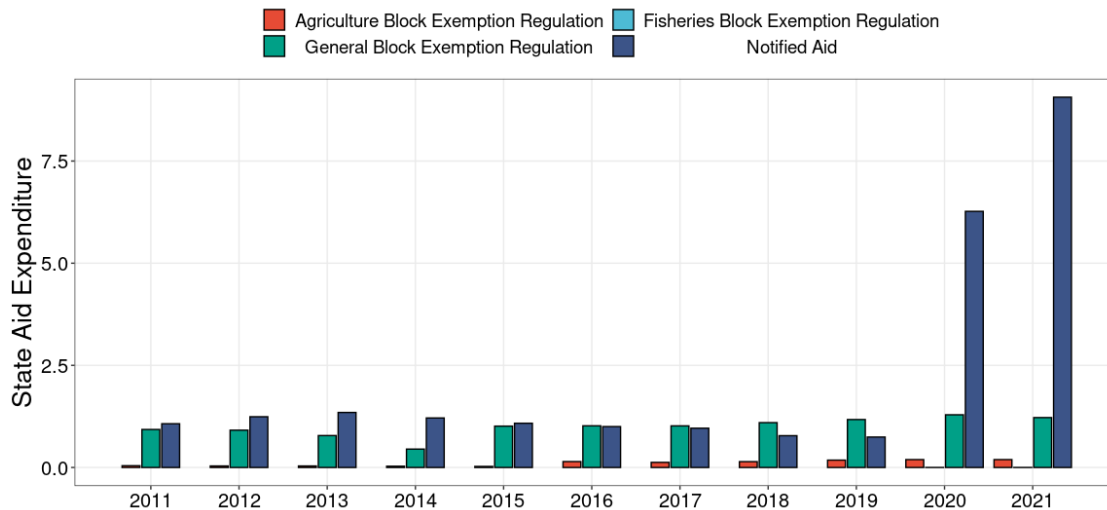
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Austria during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

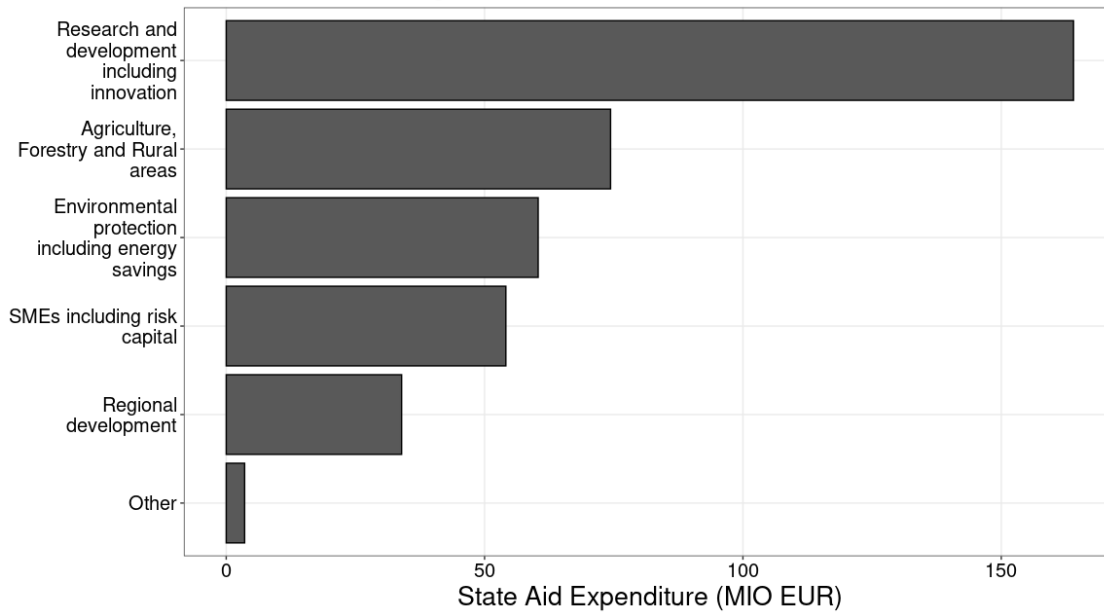


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Austria absorbed 83.2% of the total spending (around 10.48 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Austria corresponded to 390 million EUR (around 3.7% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (42%), Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (19%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (15.5%).

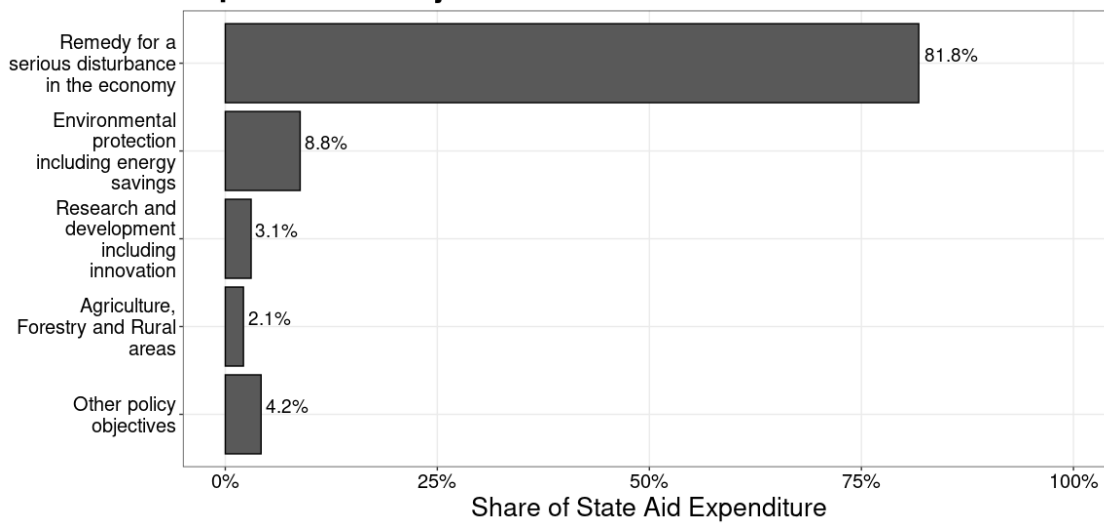
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021

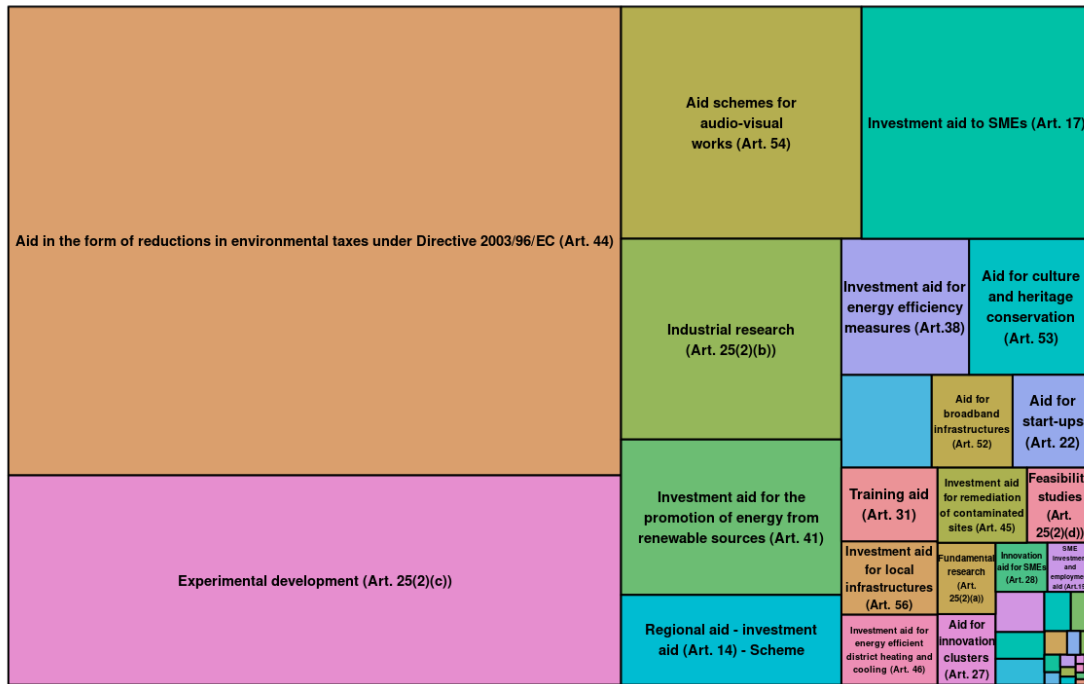


Around 90.6% of State aid spending in Austria was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 81.8% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 8.8% to "Environmental protection including energy savings".

Austria devoted around 3.1% towards "Research and development including innovation" and 2.1% to "Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas".



## Top GBER Articles in 2021

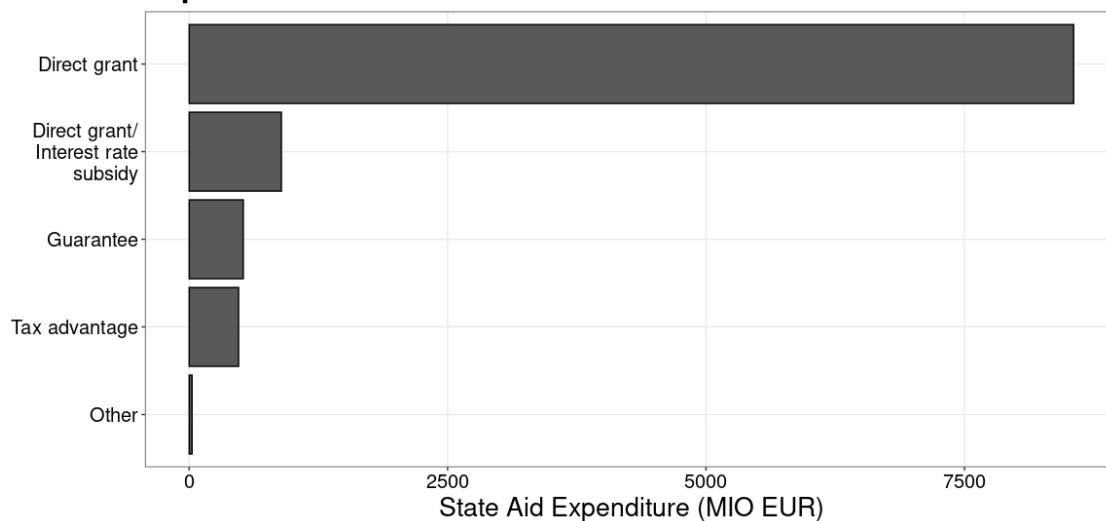


The top 4 key articles absorb about 71.5% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (39.1%), followed by "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (17.5%), "Aid schemes for audio-visual works (Art. 54)", (7.6%), "Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17)", (7.3%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Austria privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 8557 million EUR, 81.7% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (892 million EUR, 8.5% of total State aid spending), and "Guarantee" (around 523 million EUR, 5% of total State aid spending).

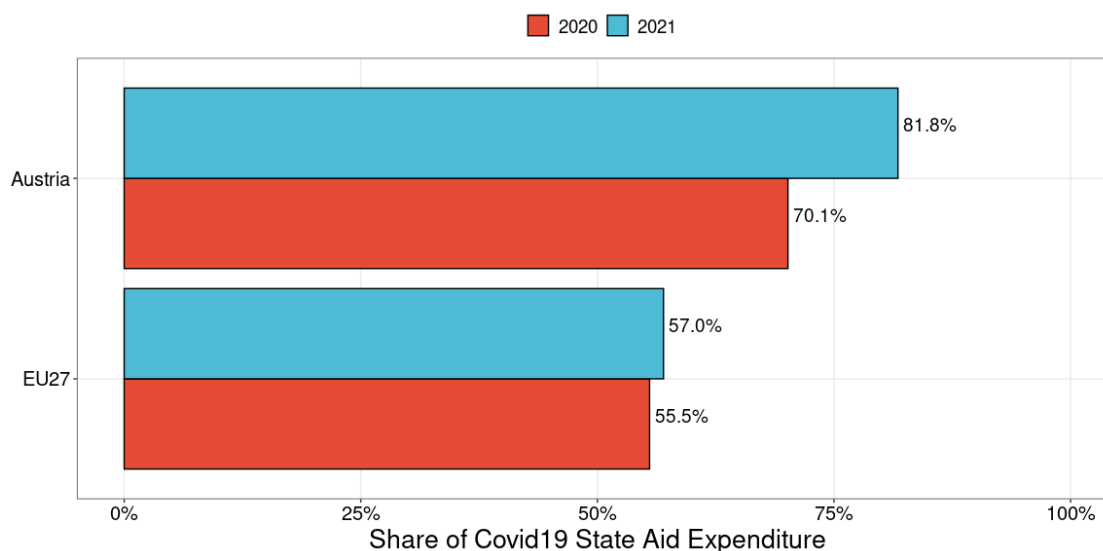
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Austria amounted to 8566.5 million EUR i.e. 81.8% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 5334.5 million EUR, i.e. 70.1% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5% in 2020). In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Belgium

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 319 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		108	33.9%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		148	46.4%
Notified Aid			63	19.7%
Total			319	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Belgium reached 46.4% of the total number of measures, with 45.9% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

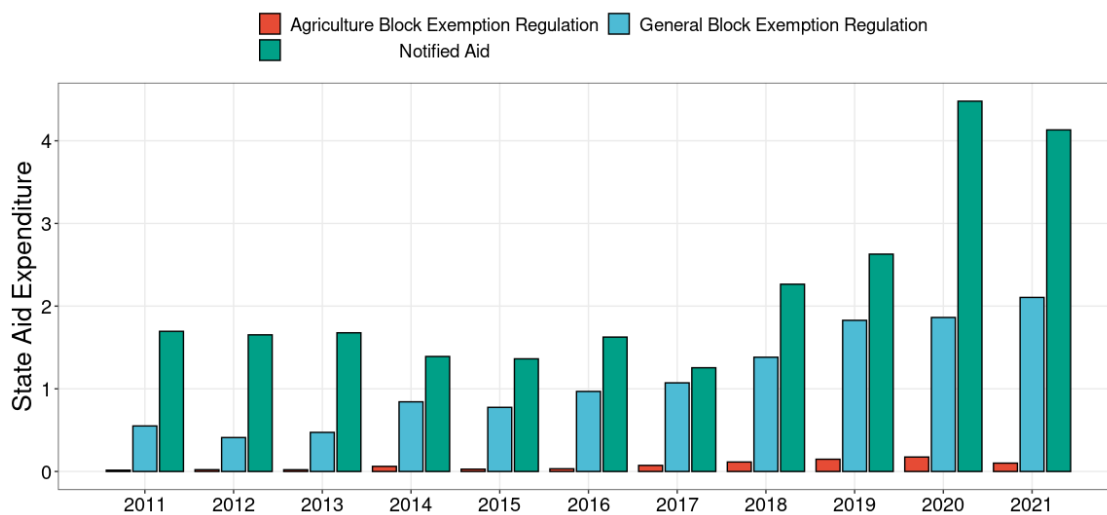
## State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Belgium spent 37.2 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.8	2.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	12.3	33.1%
Notified Aid	24.1	64.8%
Total	37.2	100.0%

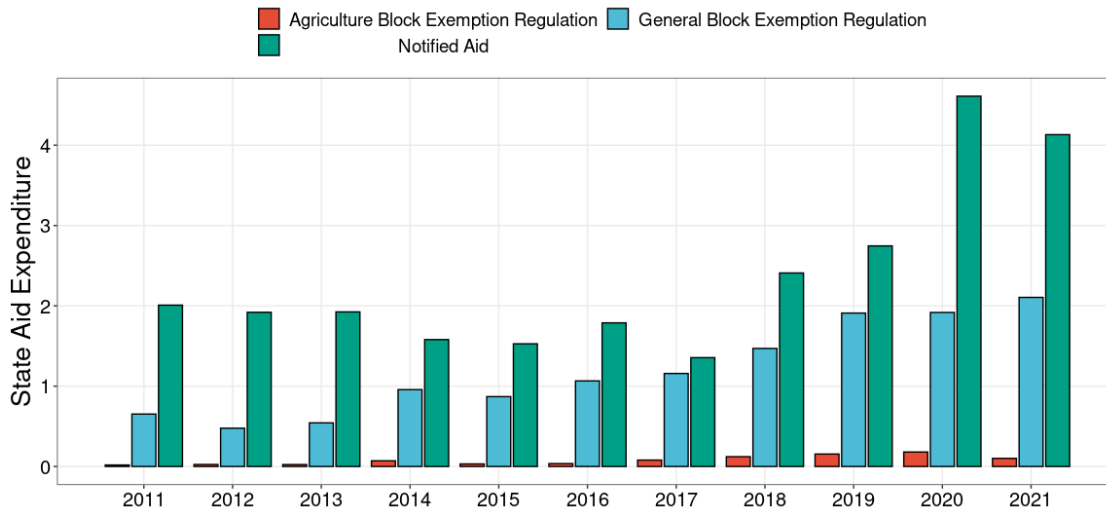
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Belgium during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

## State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

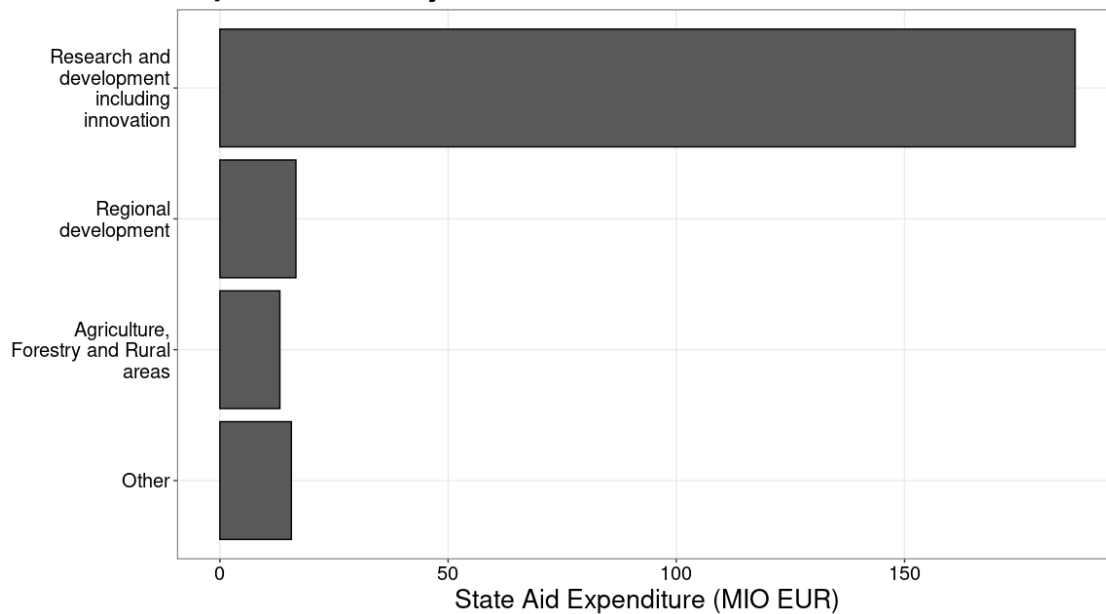


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Belgium absorbed 51.6% of the total spending (around 6.34 billion EUR).

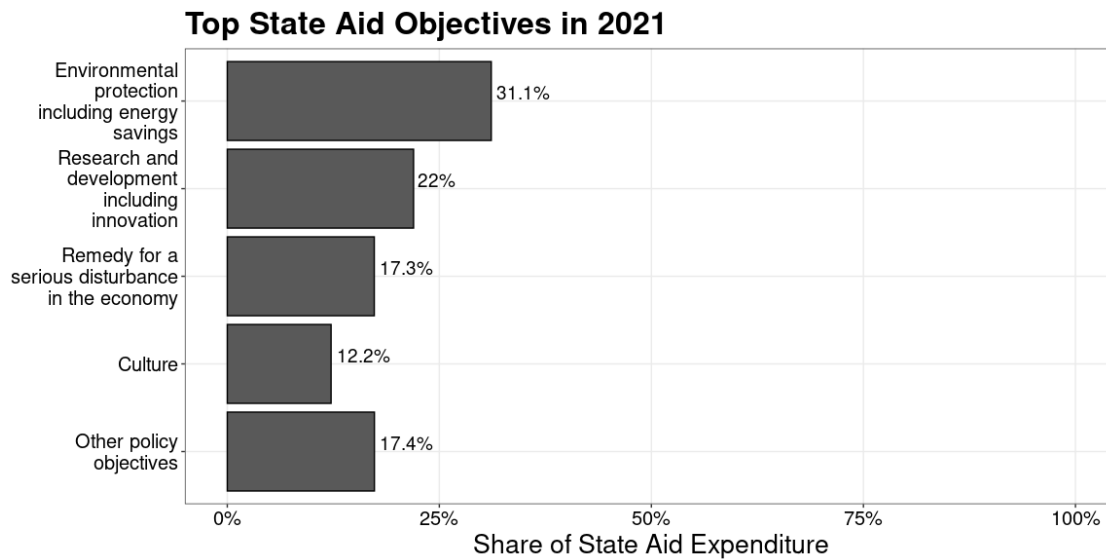
Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Belgium corresponded to 233 million EUR (around 3.7% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (80.5%), Regional development (7.1%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (5.6%).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021

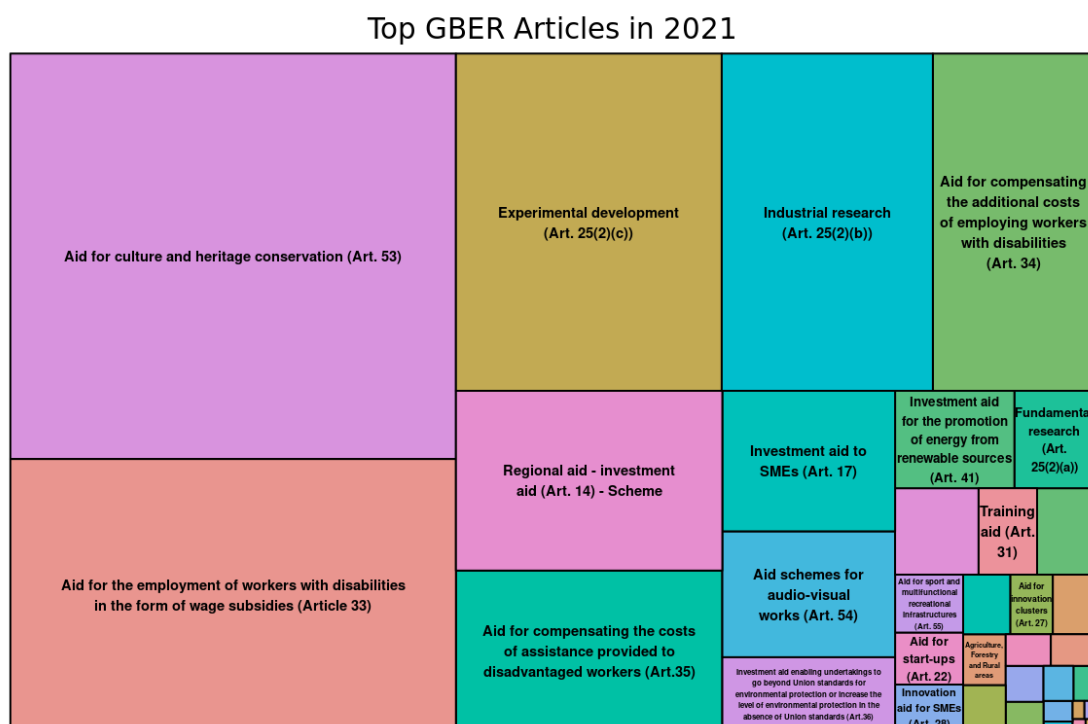


## State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 53.1% of State aid spending in Belgium was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 31.1% was directed towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” while 22% to “Research and development including innovation”.

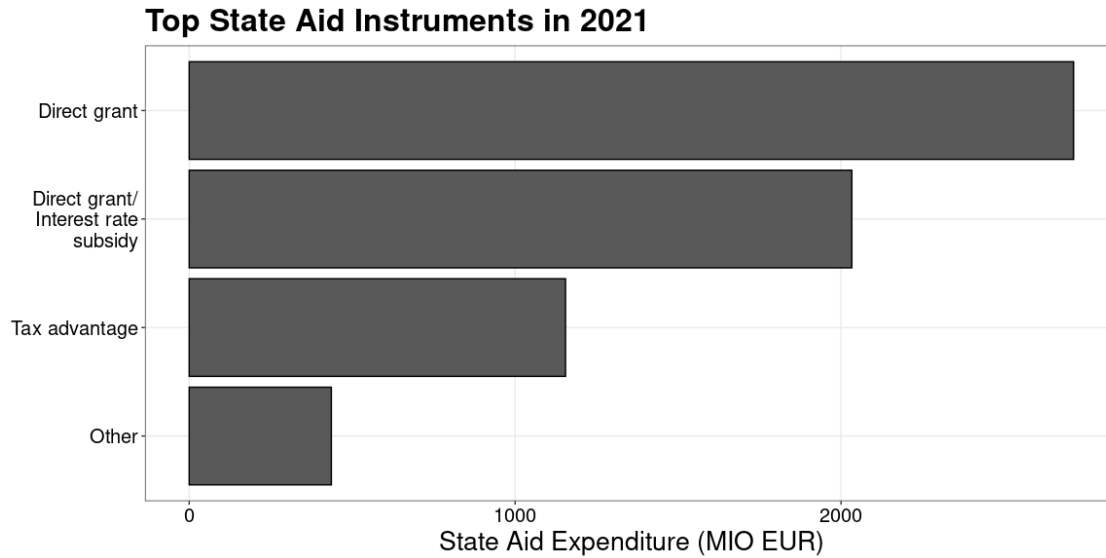
Belgium devoted around 17.3% towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” and 12.2% to “Culture”.



The top 4 key articles absorb about 63% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)”, (24.6%), followed by “Aid for the employment of workers with disabilities in the form of wage subsidies (Article 33)”, (16.5%), “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (12.2%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (9.7%).

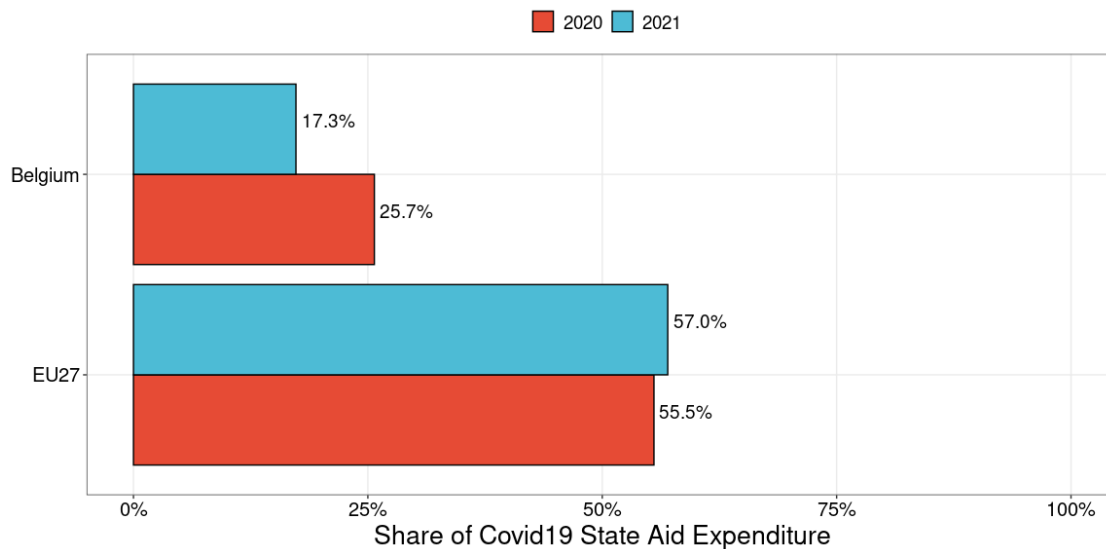
In terms of State aid instruments, Belgium privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 2714 million EUR, 42.8% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (2033 million EUR, 32.1% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 1155 million EUR, 18.2% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Belgium amounted to 1098.4 million EUR i.e. 17.3% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 1674.4 million EUR, i.e. 25.7% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5% in 2020). In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Bulgaria

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 70 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	19	27.1%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	23	32.9%
Notified Aid			28	40.0%
Total			70	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Bulgaria reached 32.9% of the total number of measures, with 22.2% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

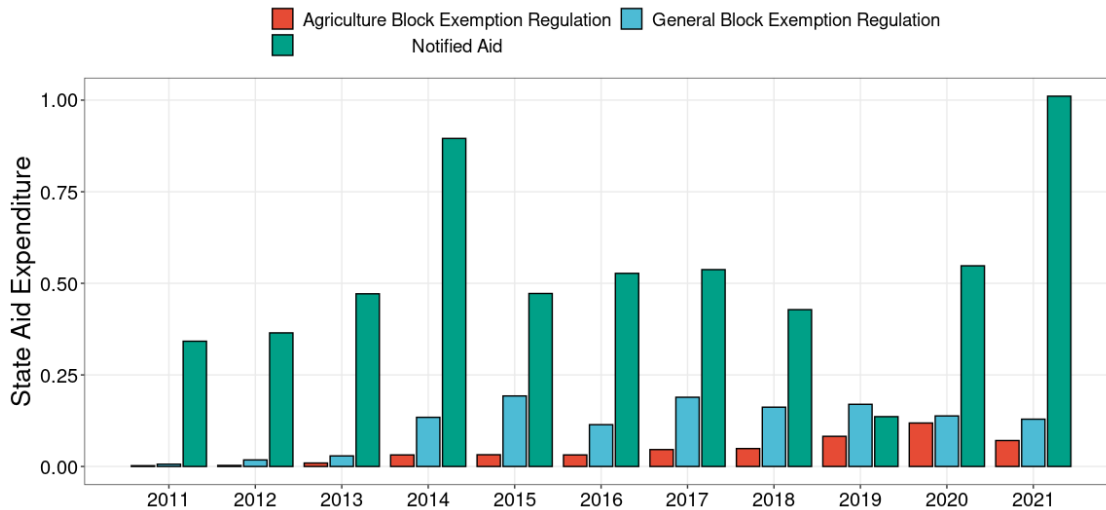
### State Aid Spending – Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Bulgaria spent 7.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	0.5	6.7%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	1.3	17.3%
Notified Aid			5.7	76.0%
Total			7.5	100.0%

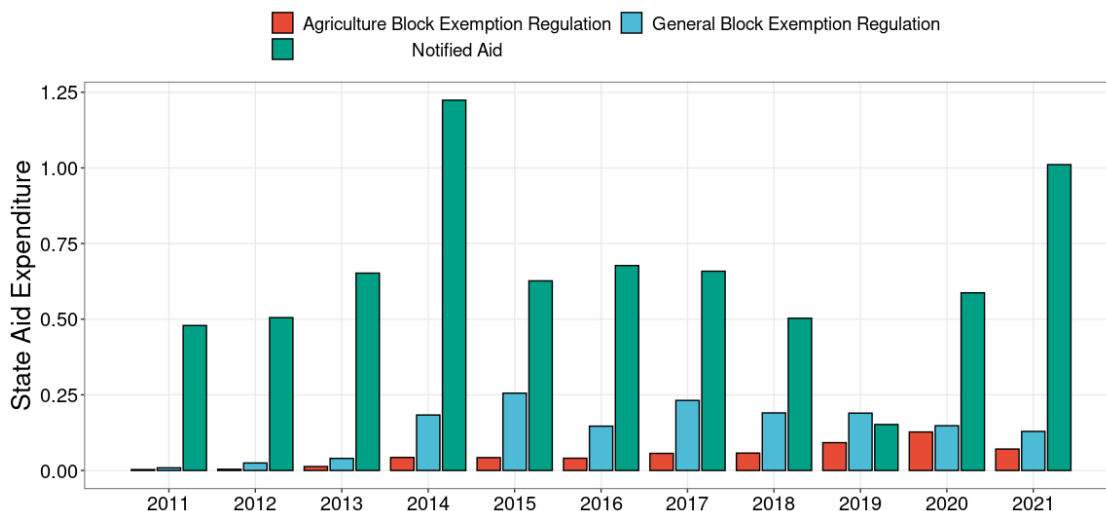
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Bulgaria during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)



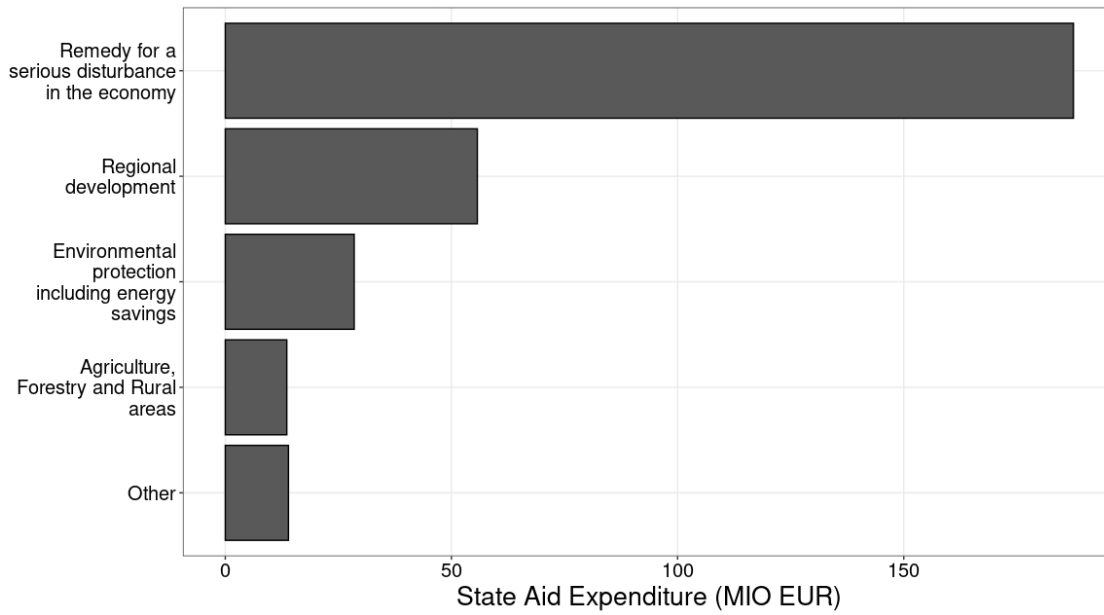
In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Bulgaria absorbed 66.1% of the total spending (around 1.21 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Bulgaria corresponded to 299 million EUR (around 24.7% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (62.7%), Regional development (18.6%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (9.5%).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

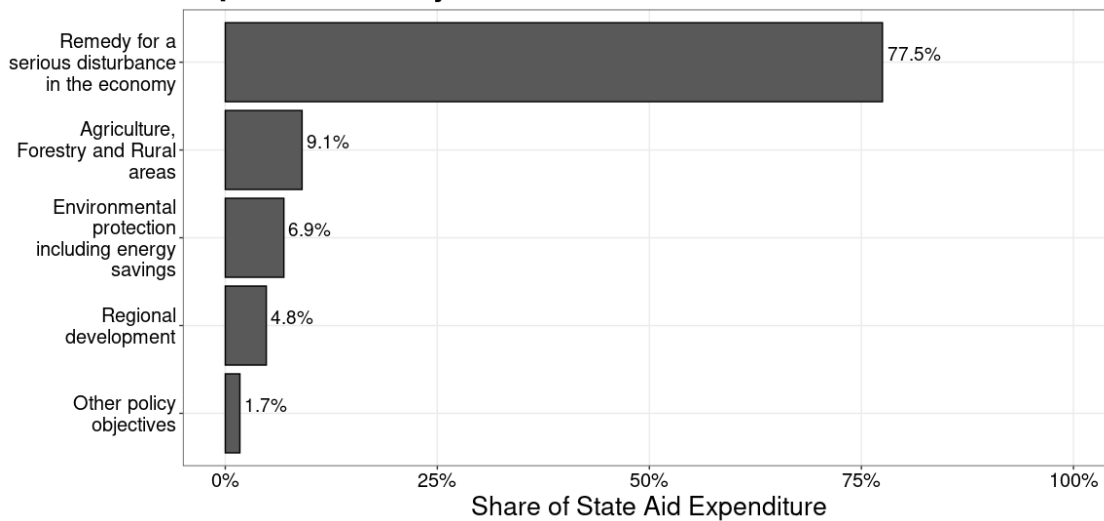


### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

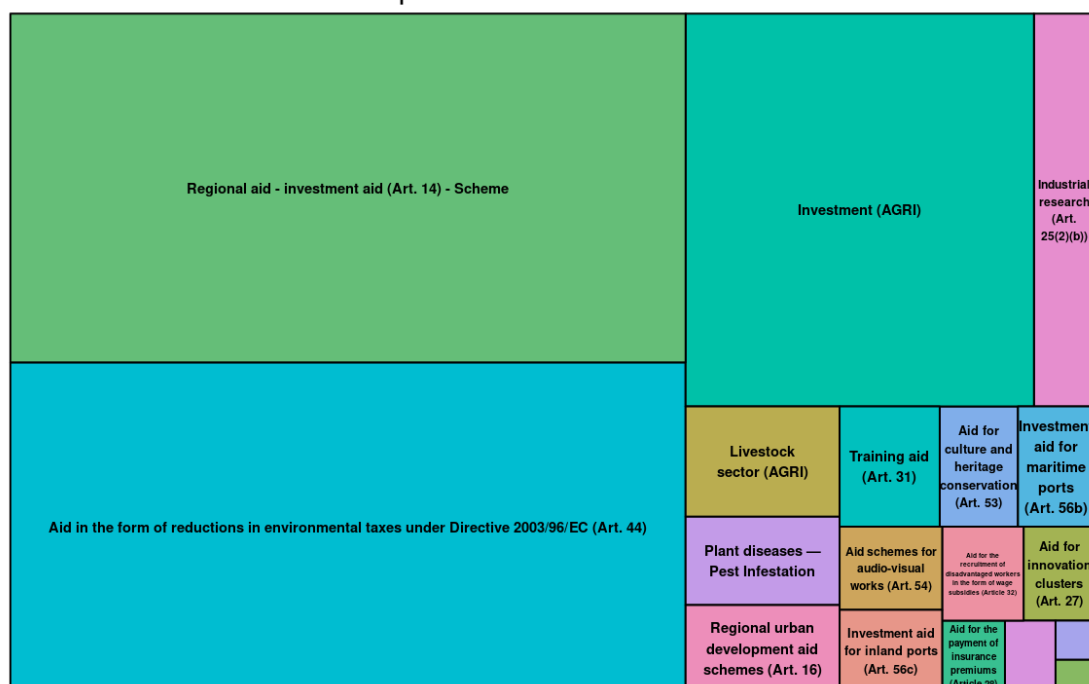
#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 86.6% of State aid spending in Bulgaria was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 77.5% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 9.1% to "Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas".

Bulgaria devoted around 6.9% towards "Environmental protection including energy savings" and 4.8% to "Regional development".

## Top GBER Articles in 2021

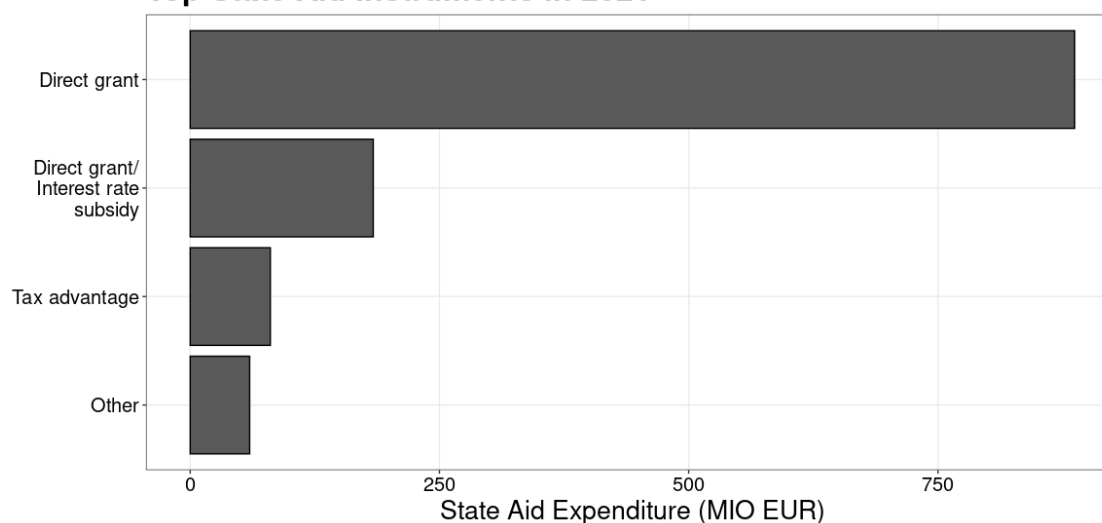


The top 4 key articles absorb about 84.1% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (32%), followed by "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (30.3%), "Investment (AGRI)", (18.6%), "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (3.2%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Bulgaria privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 887 million EUR, 73.3% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (184 million EUR, 15.2% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 80 million EUR, 6.6% of total State aid spending).

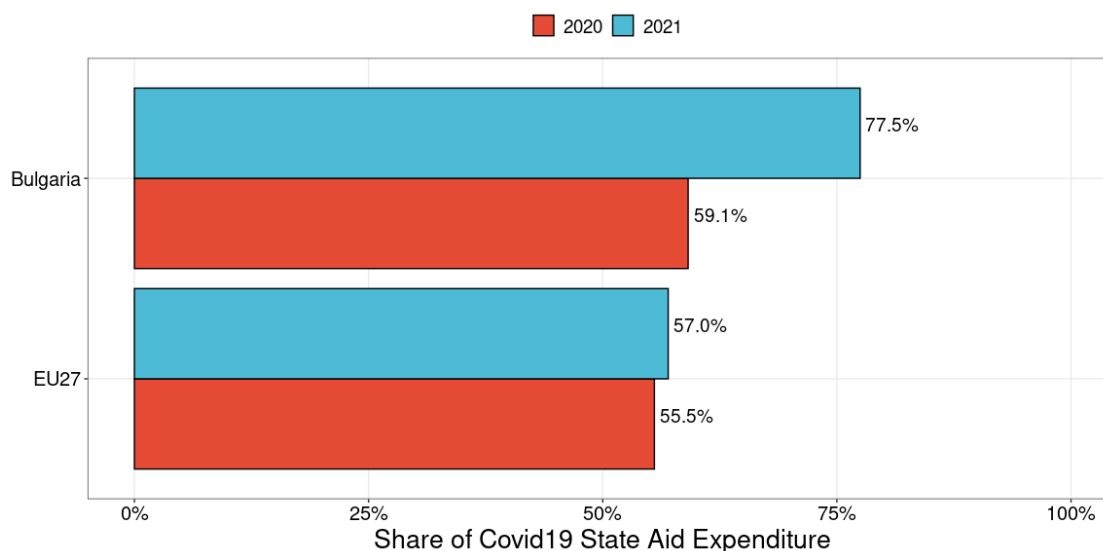
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Bulgaria amounted to 938.1 million EUR i.e. 77.5% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 475.6 million EUR, i.e. 59.1% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5% in 2020). In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Cyprus

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 39 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	8	20.5%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	10	25.6%
Notified Aid			21	53.9%
Total			39	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Cyprus reached 25.6% of the total number of measures, with 19% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

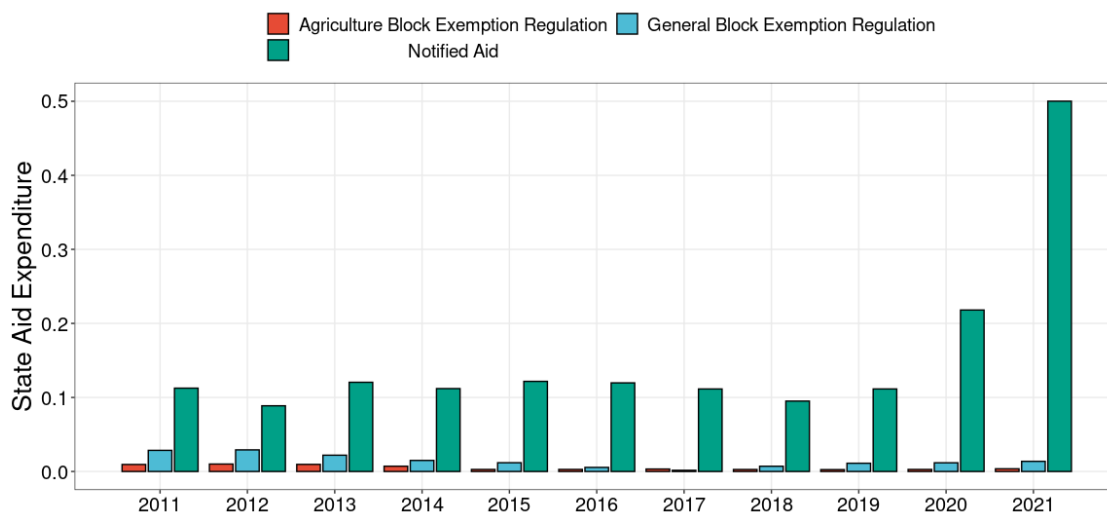
## State Aid Spending – Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Cyprus spent 1.9 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	0.2	10.5%
Notified Aid	1.7	89.5%
Total	1.9	100.0%

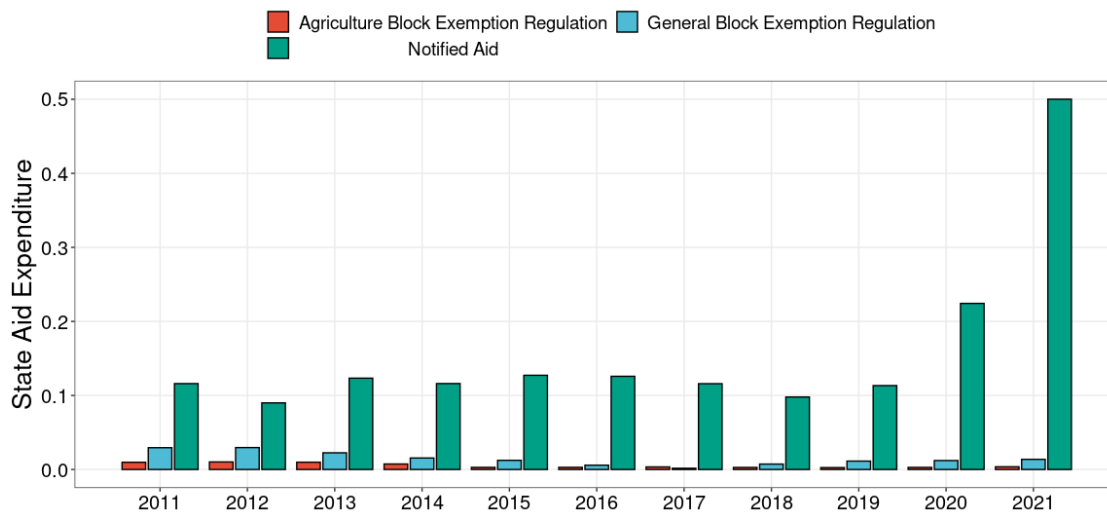
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Cyprus during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

## State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

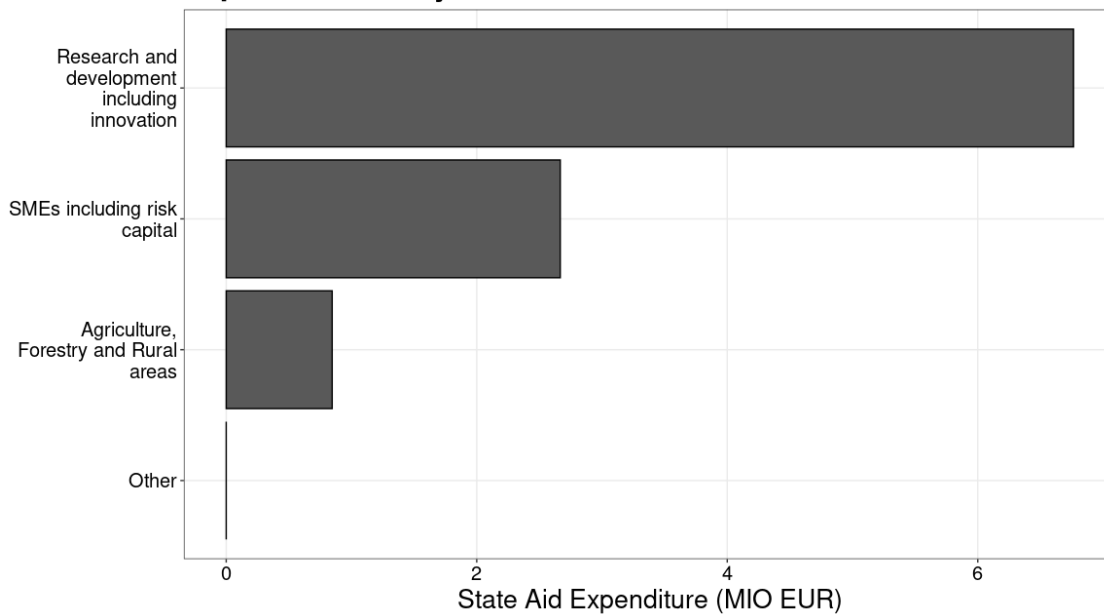


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Cyprus absorbed 87.7% of the total spending (around 0.52 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Cyprus corresponded to 10 million EUR (around 1.9% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (65.8%), SMEs including risk capital (26%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (8.2%).

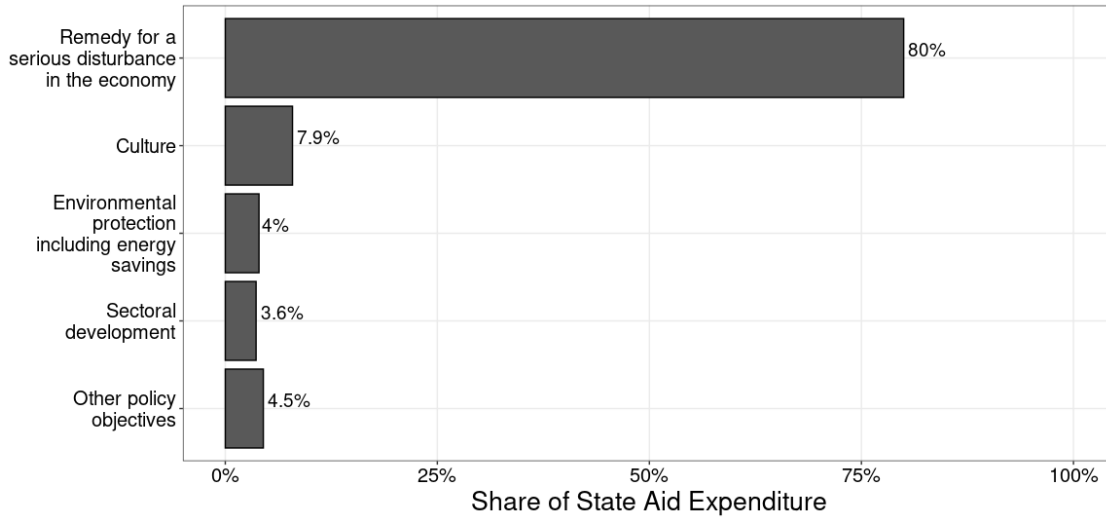
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

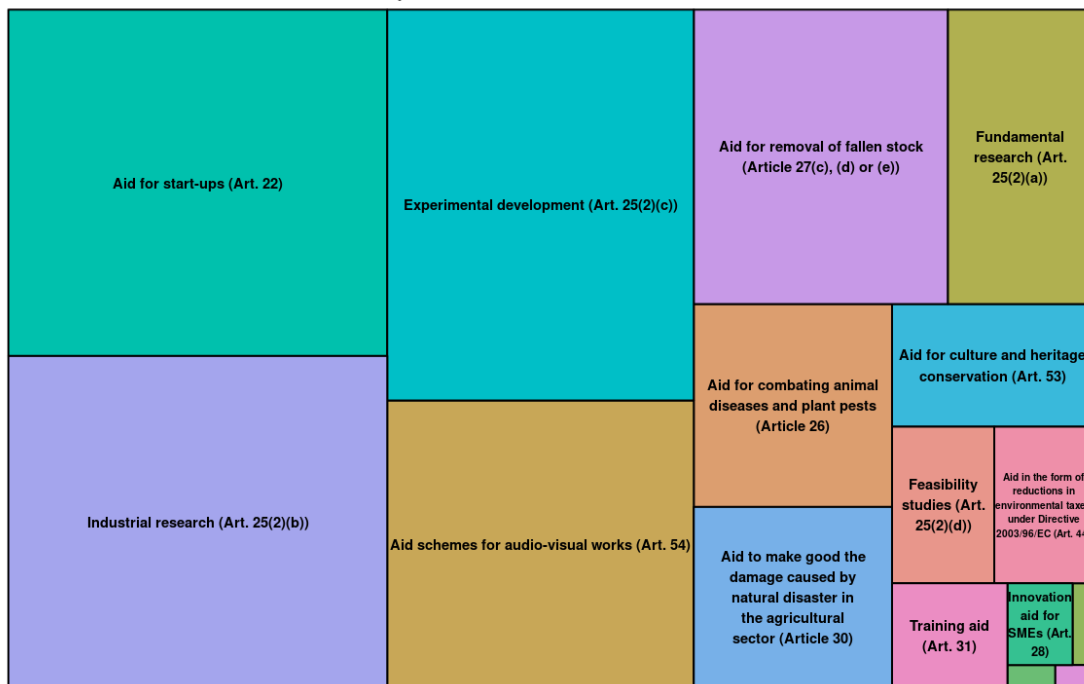
### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 87.9% of State aid spending in Cyprus was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 80% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 7.9% to "Culture".

Cyprus devoted around 4% towards "Environmental protection including energy savings" and 3.6% to "Sectoral development".

### Top GBER Articles in 2021

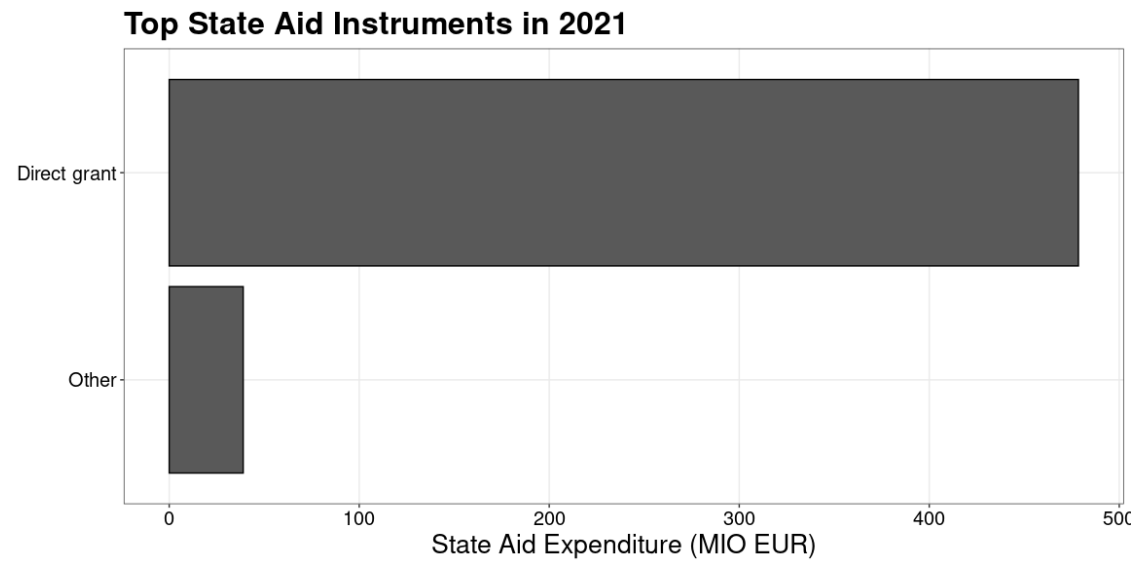


The top 4 key articles absorb about 63.2% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid for start-ups (Art. 22)", (17.8%), followed by "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (17.1%), "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (16.3%), "Aid schemes for audio-visual works (Art. 54)", (12%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Cyprus privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 479 million EUR, 92.5% of total State aid spending), followed by "Tax advantage" (17 million EUR, 3.3% of

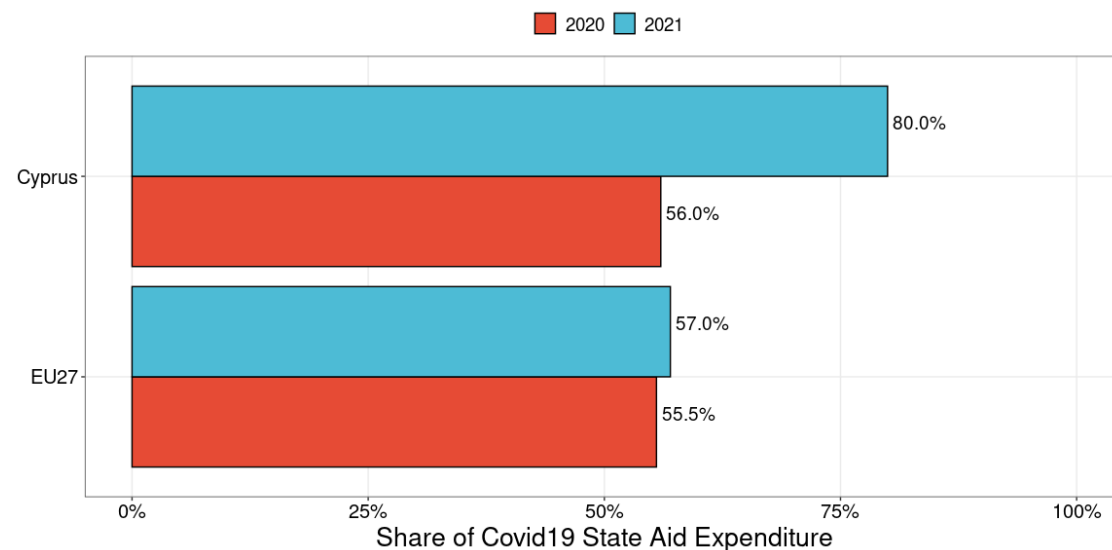
total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 12 million EUR, 2.4% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Cyprus amounted to 413.9 million EUR i.e. 80.0% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 130.2 million EUR, i.e. 56.0% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Czechia

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 284 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	35	12.3%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	165	58.1%
Notified Aid			84	29.6%
Total			284	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Czechia reached 58.1% of the total number of measures, with 72.7% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending - Overview

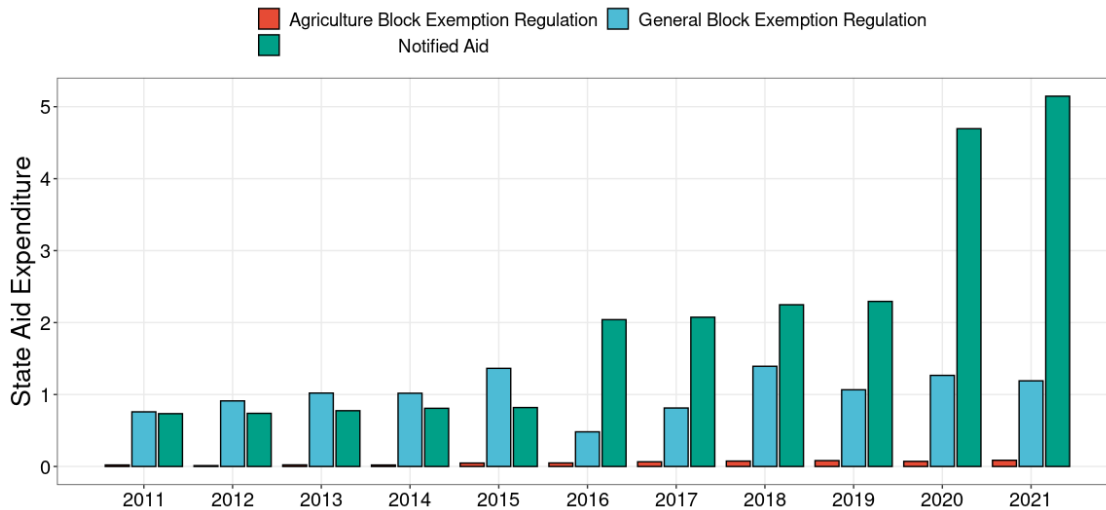
Between 2011 and 2021 Czechia spent 34.2 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	0.5	1.5%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	11.3	33.0%
Notified Aid			22.4	65.5%
Total			34.2	100.0%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Czechia during the period 2011-2021.

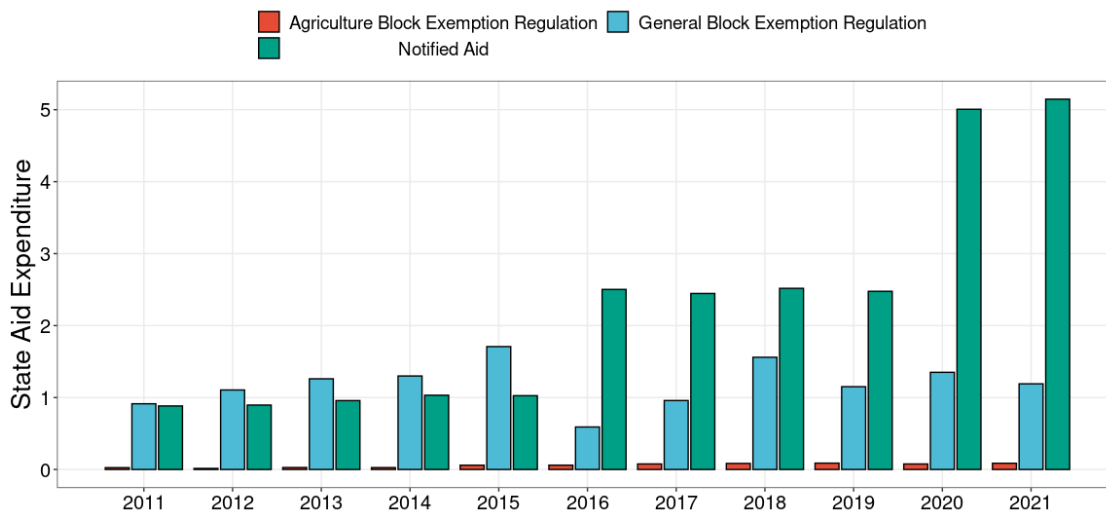


### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

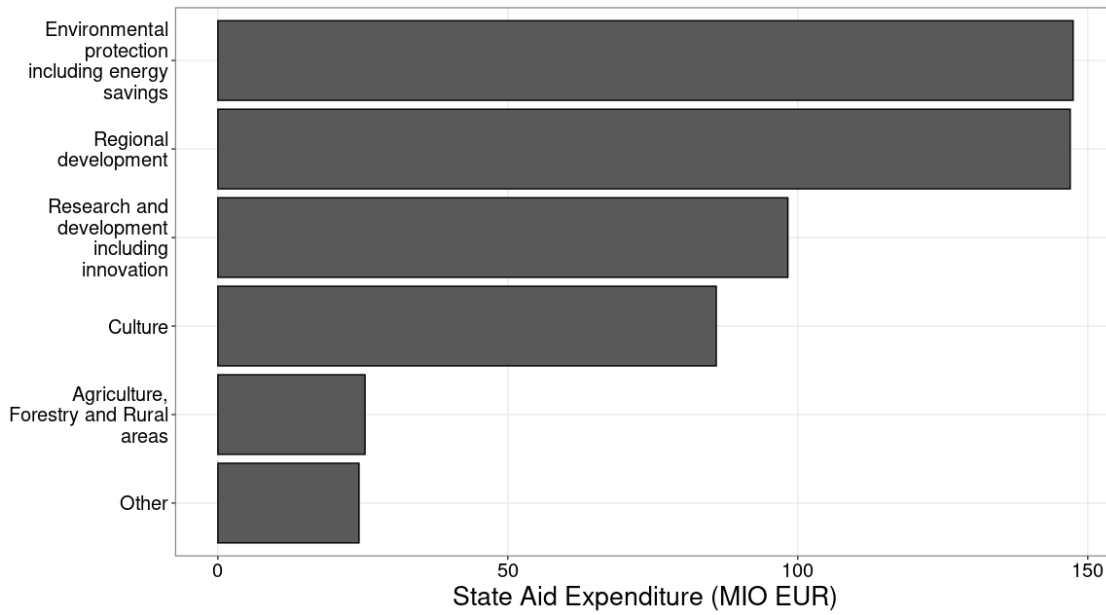


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Czechia absorbed 50.4% of the total spending (around 6.42 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Czechia corresponded to 528 million EUR (around 8.2% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Environmental protection including energy savings (27.9%), Regional development (27.8%) and Research and development including innovation (18.6%).

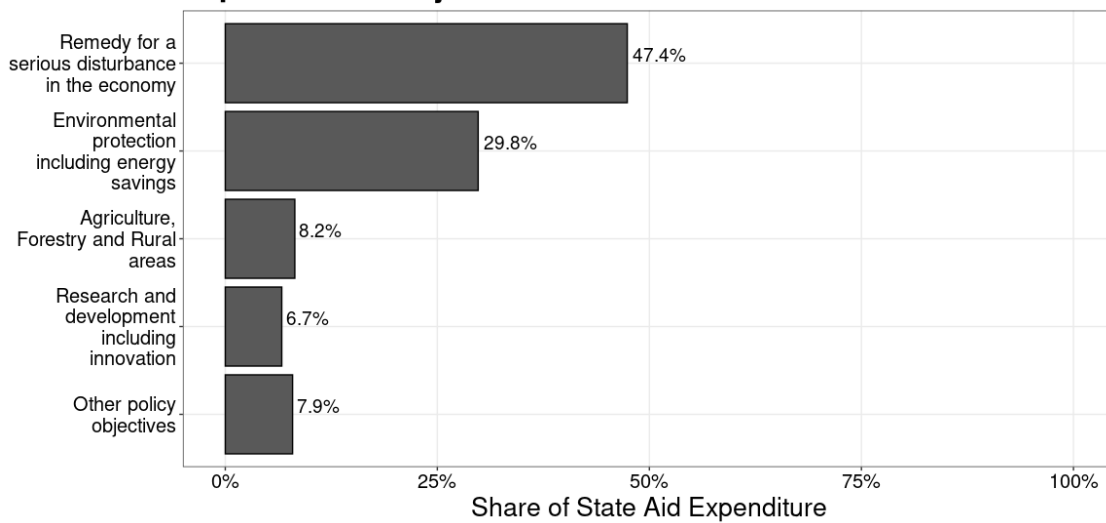
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



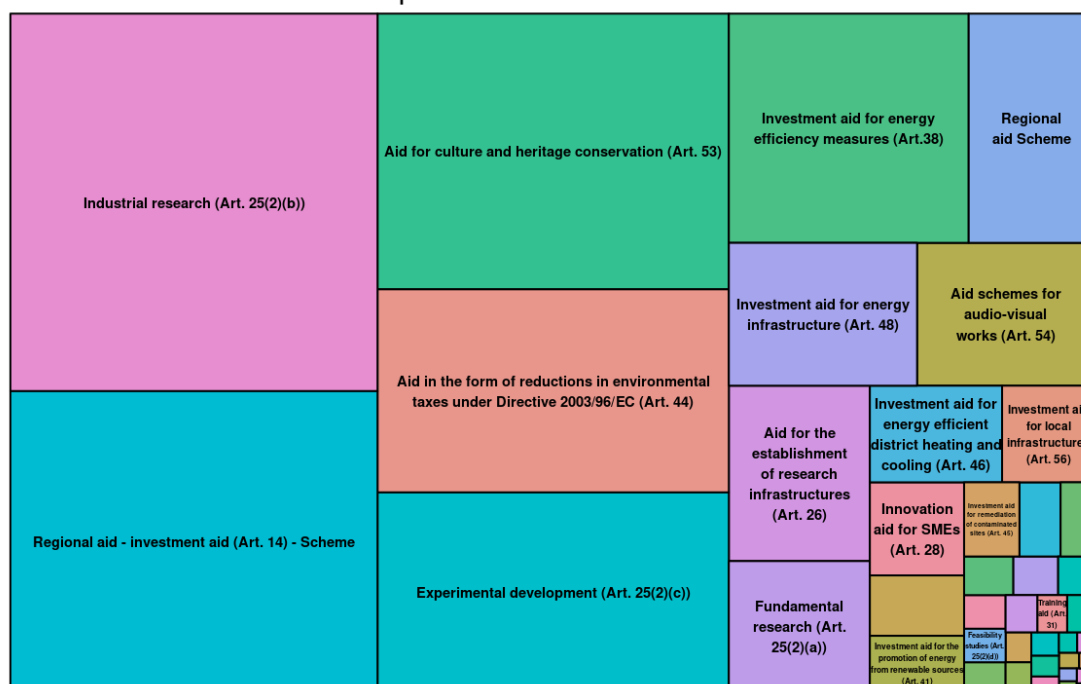
### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 77.2% of State aid spending in Czechia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 47.4% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 29.8% to "Environmental protection including energy savings". Czechia devoted around 8.2% towards "Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas" and 6.7% to "Research and development including innovation".

## Top GBER Articles in 2021

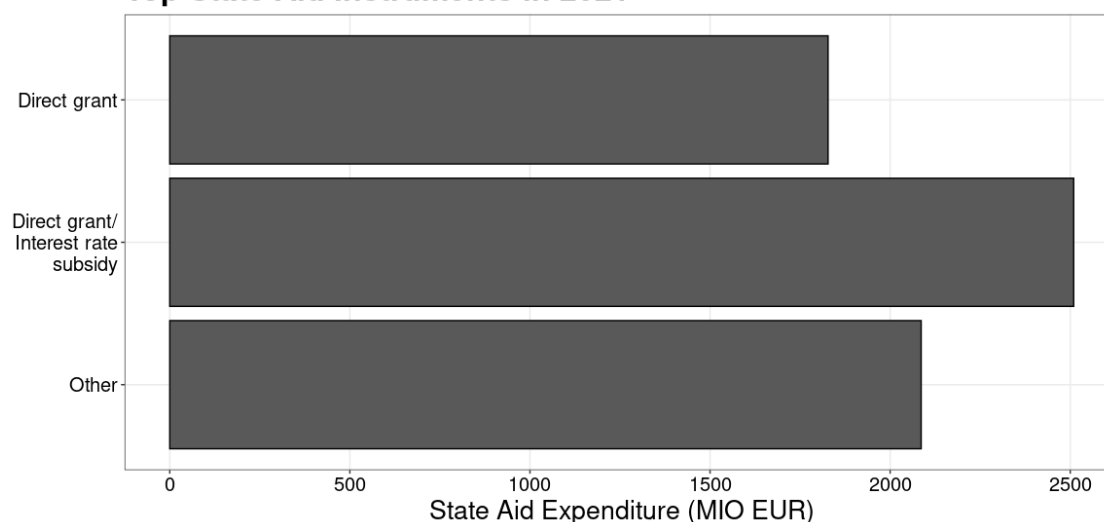


The top 4 key articles absorb about 56.8% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (18.9%), followed by "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (15%), "Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)", (13.2%), "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (9.7%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Czechia privileged the use of "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 2510 million EUR, 39.1% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant" (1828 million EUR, 28.4% of total State aid spending), and "Other" (around 1619 million EUR, 25.2% of total State aid spending).

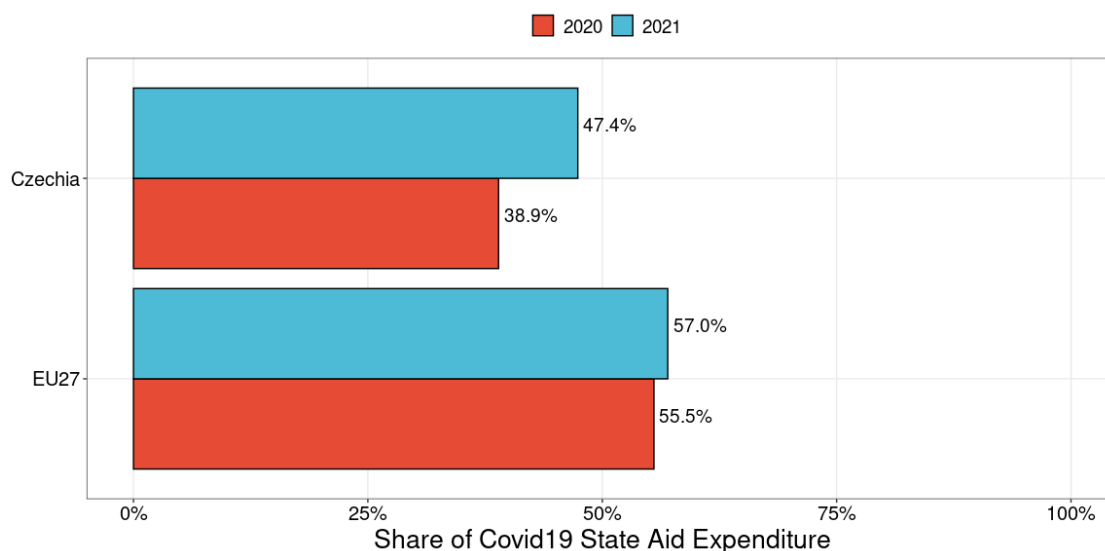
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

### Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Czechia amounted to 3044.2 million EUR i.e. 47.4% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 2349.1 million EUR, i.e. 38.9% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Germany

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 1476 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	144	9.7%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	4	0.3%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	1,119	75.8%
Notified Aid			209	14.2%
Total			1,476	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Germany reached 75.8% of the total number of measures, with 84.1% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending – Overview

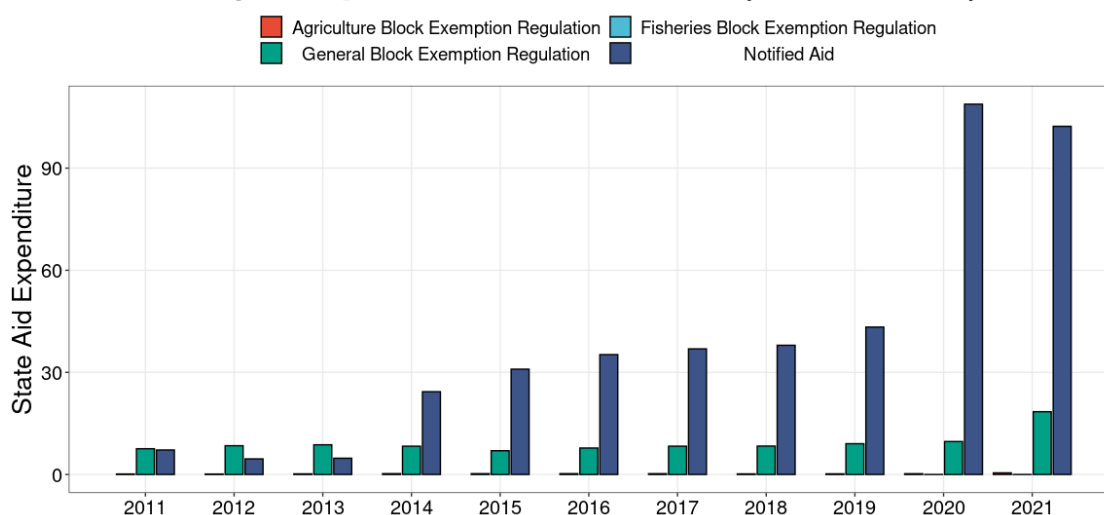
Between 2011 and 2021 Germany spent 540.4 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		2.5	0.5%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		101.6	18.8%
Notified Aid			436.3	80.7%
Total			540.4	100.0%

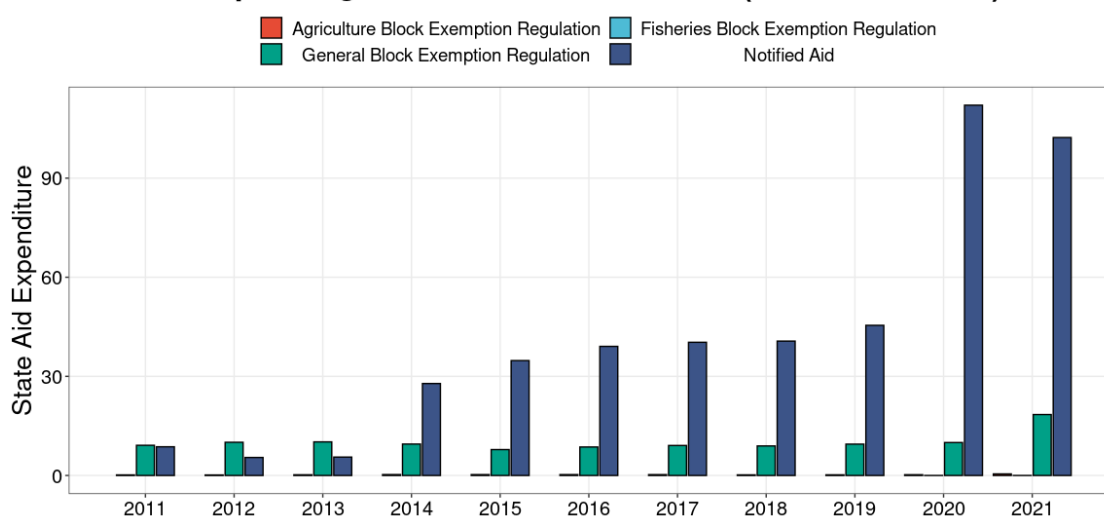
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Germany during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

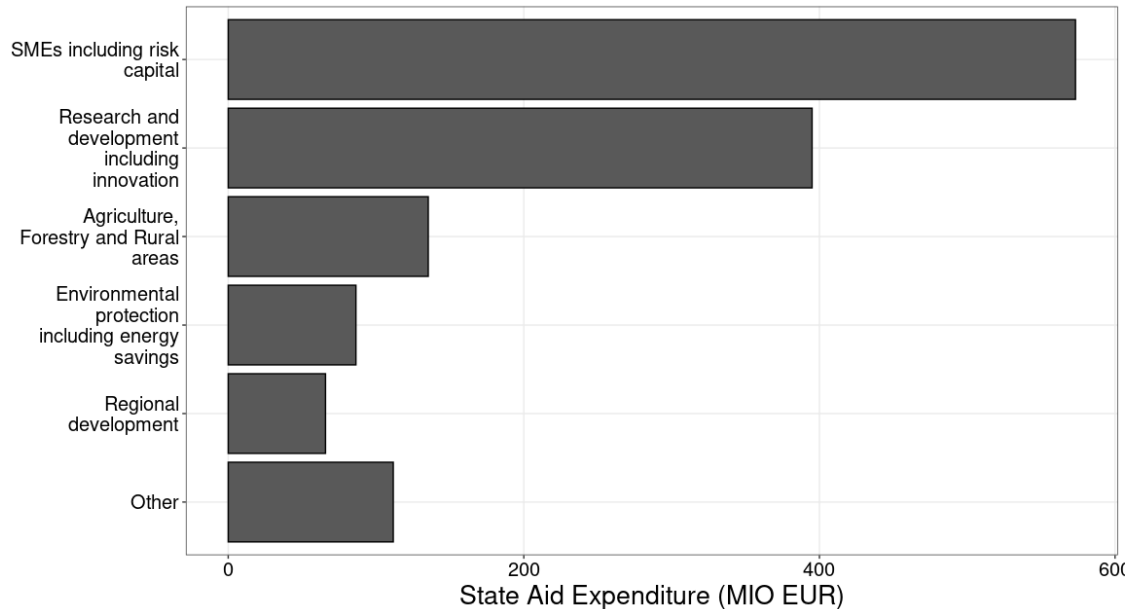


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Germany absorbed 75.2% of the total spending (around 121.21 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Germany corresponded to 1368 million EUR (around 1.1% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in SMEs including risk capital (41.9%), Research and development including innovation (28.9%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (9.9%).

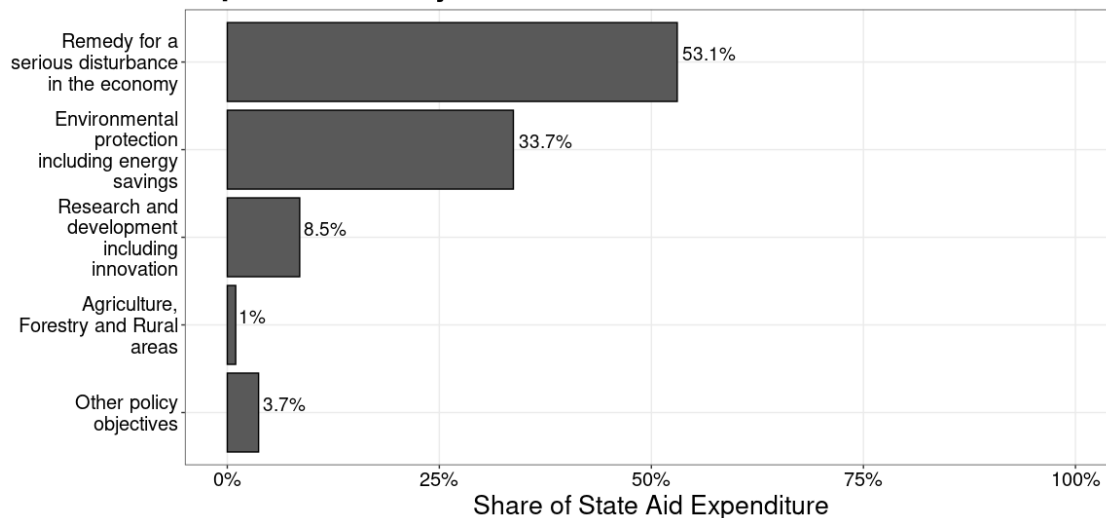
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

**Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021**



**State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments**

**Top State Aid Objectives in 2021**



Around 86.8% of State aid spending in Germany was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 53.1% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 33.7% to "Environmental protection including energy savings".

Germany devoted around 8.5% towards "Research and development including innovation" and 1% to "Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas".

## Top GBER Articles in 2021

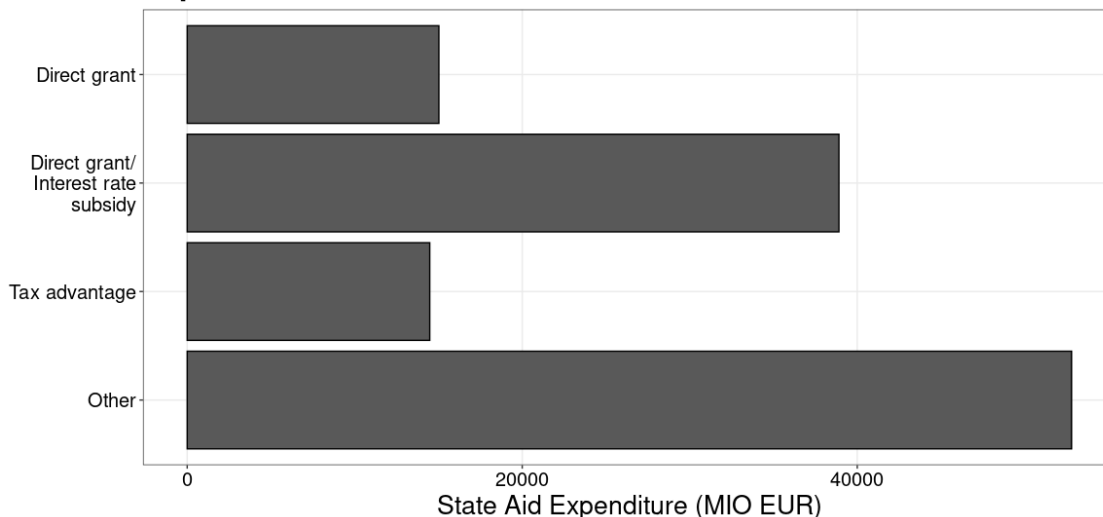


The top 4 key articles absorb about 81.1% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (47.4%), followed by "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (24.8%), "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (6%), "Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17)", (2.9%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Germany privileged the use of "Other" (around 44712 million EUR, 36.9% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (38907 million EUR, 32.1% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant" (around 15025 million EUR, 12.4% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

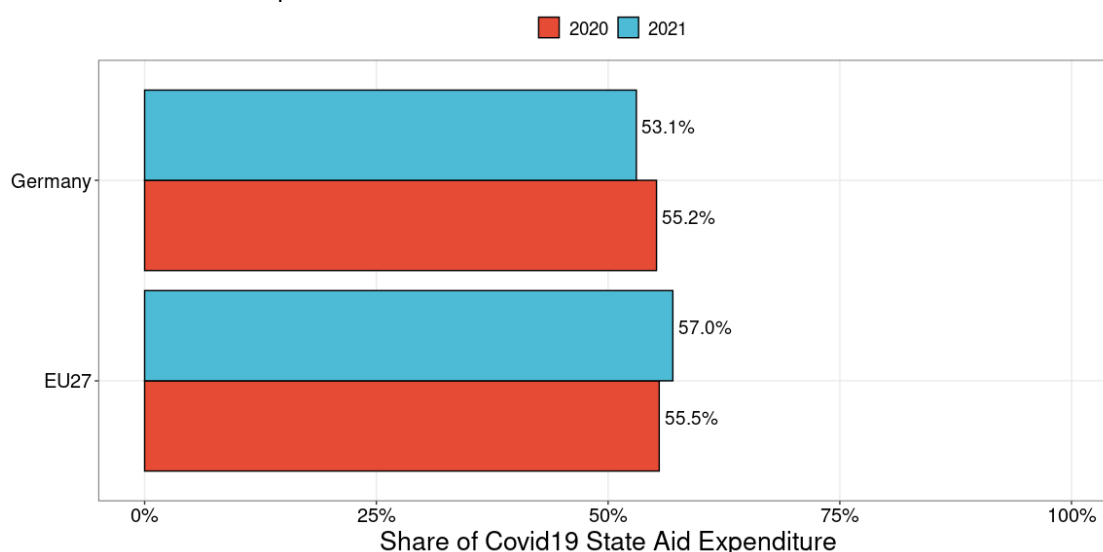
## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Germany amounted to 64303.4 million EUR i.e. 53.1% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 65550.7 million EUR,

i.e. 55.2% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Denmark

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 215 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		13	6.0%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		2	0.9%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		124	57.7%
Notified Aid			76	35.4%
Total			215	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Denmark reached 57.7% of the total number of measures, with 71.6% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending – Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Denmark spent 44.3 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

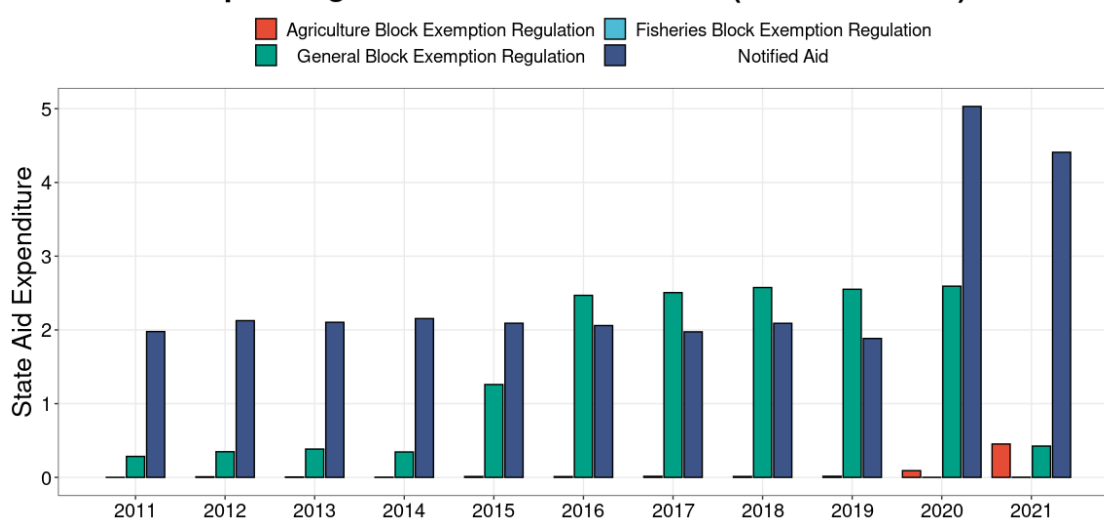
#### State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021



Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	0.6	1.3%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	15.8	35.7%
Notified Aid			27.9	63.0%
Total			44.3	100.0%

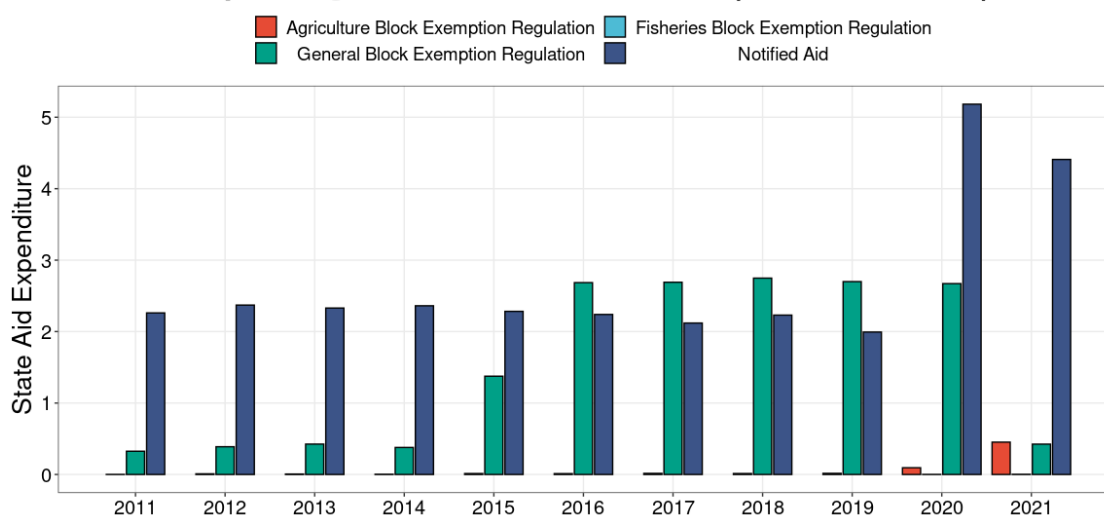
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Denmark during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

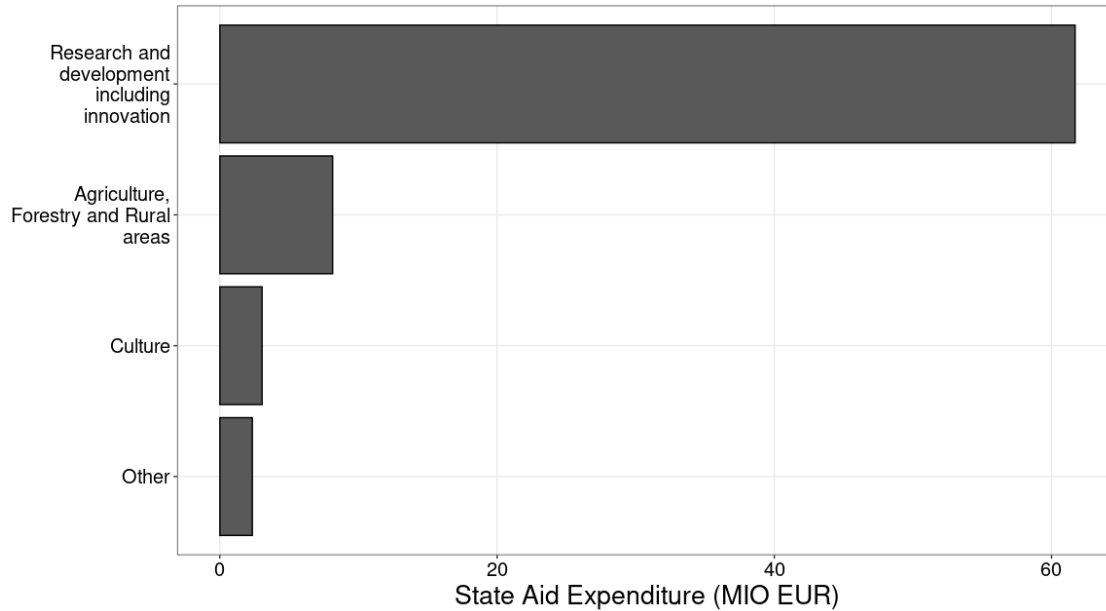
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)



In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Denmark absorbed 51.1% of the total spending (around 5.29 billion EUR).

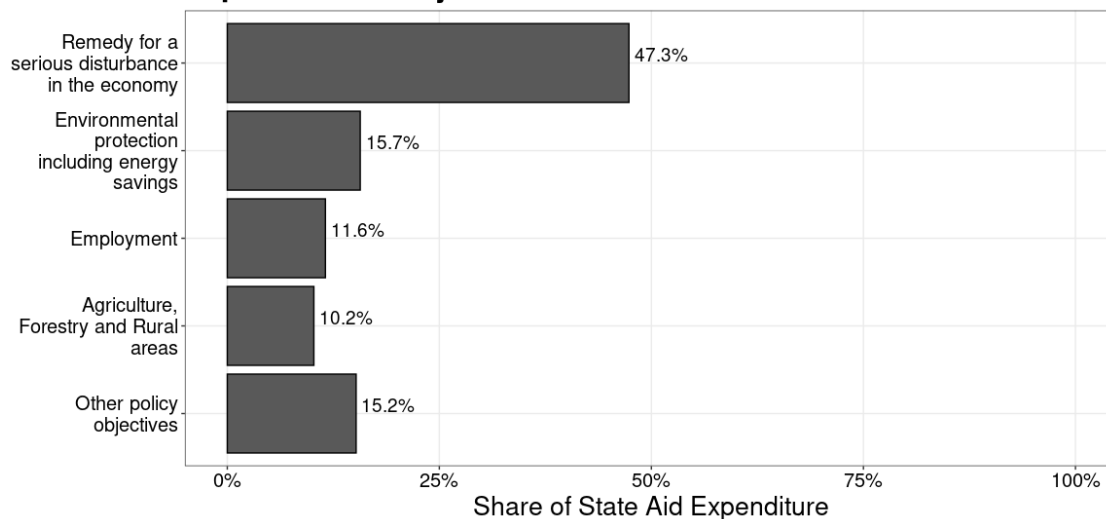
Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Denmark corresponded to 75 million EUR (around 1.4% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (82%), Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (10.8%) and Culture (4.1%). In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

**Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021**



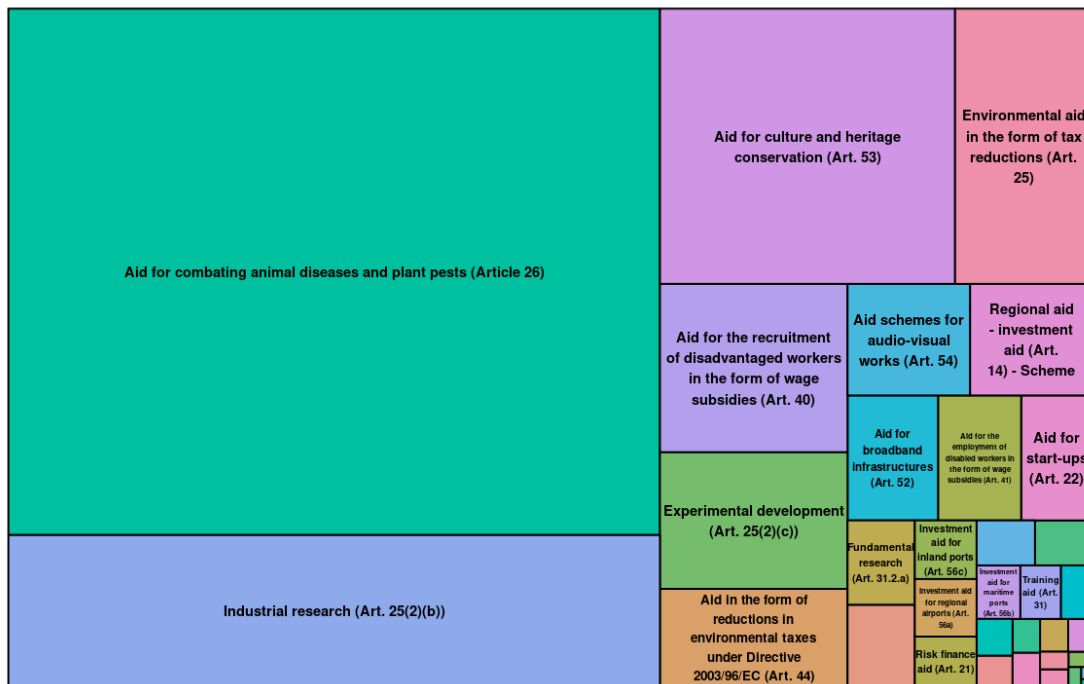
**State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments**

**Top State Aid Objectives in 2021**



Around 63% of State aid spending in Denmark was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 47.3% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 15.7% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”. Denmark devoted around 11.6% towards “Employment” and 10.2% to “Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas”.

## Top GBER Articles in 2021

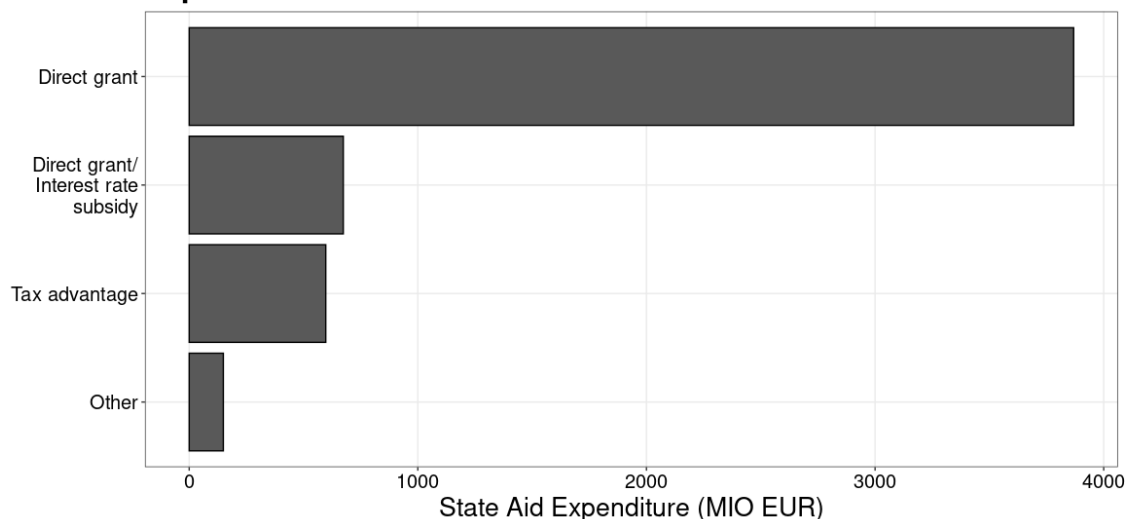


The top 4 key articles absorb about 76.2% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid for combating animal diseases and plant pests (Article 26)", (46.6%), followed by "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (13.4%), "Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)", (11.1%), "Environmental aid in the form of tax reductions (Art. 25)", (5.1%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Denmark privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 3869 million EUR, 73.1% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (674 million EUR, 12.7% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 597 million EUR, 11.3% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

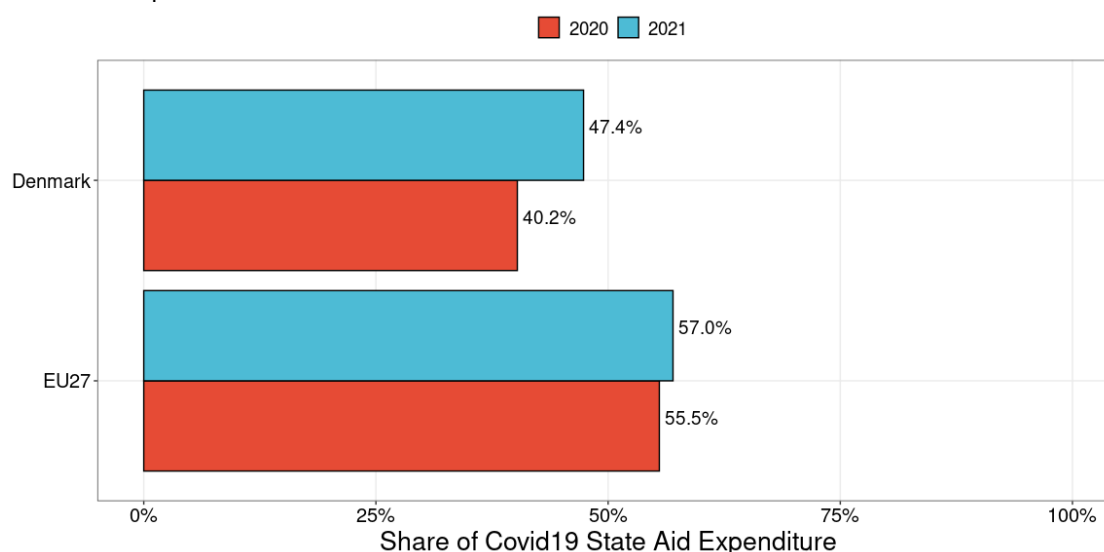
## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Denmark amounted to 2504.8 million EUR i.e. 47.4% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 3104 million EUR, i.e. 40.2% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level

(57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Spain

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 583 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	98	16.8%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	3	0.5%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	442	75.8%
Notified Aid			40	6.9%
Total			583	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Spain reached 75.8% of the total number of measures, with 84.1% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending – Overview

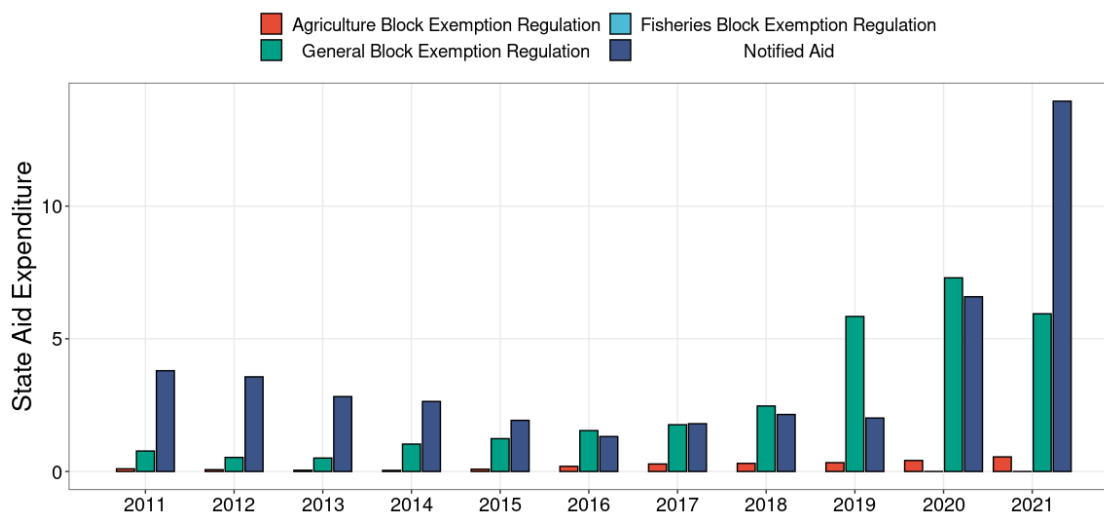
Between 2011 and 2021 Spain spent 73.9 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

#### State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021

Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		2.4	3.3%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		28.9	39.1%
Notified Aid			42.6	57.6%
Total			73.9	100.0%

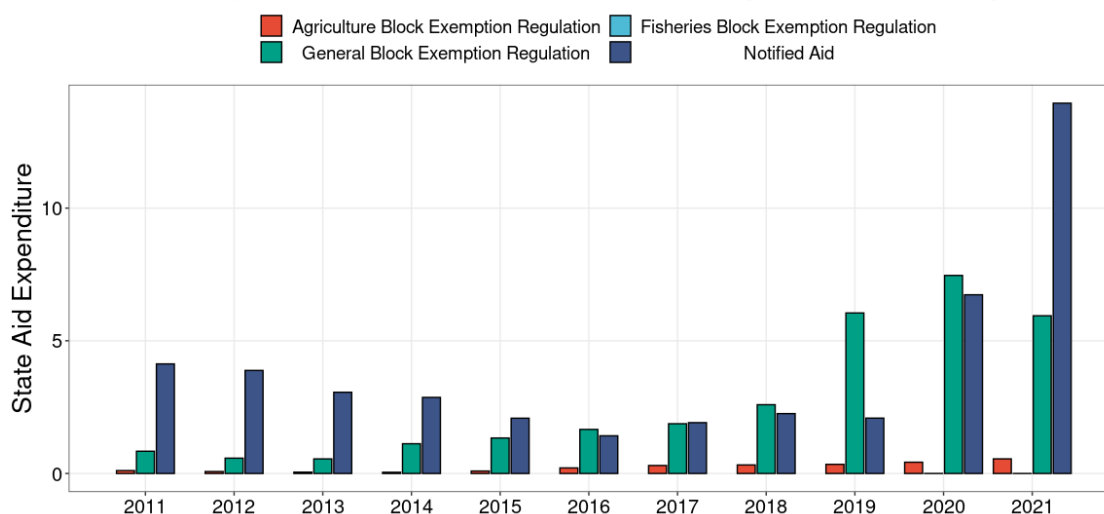
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Spain during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

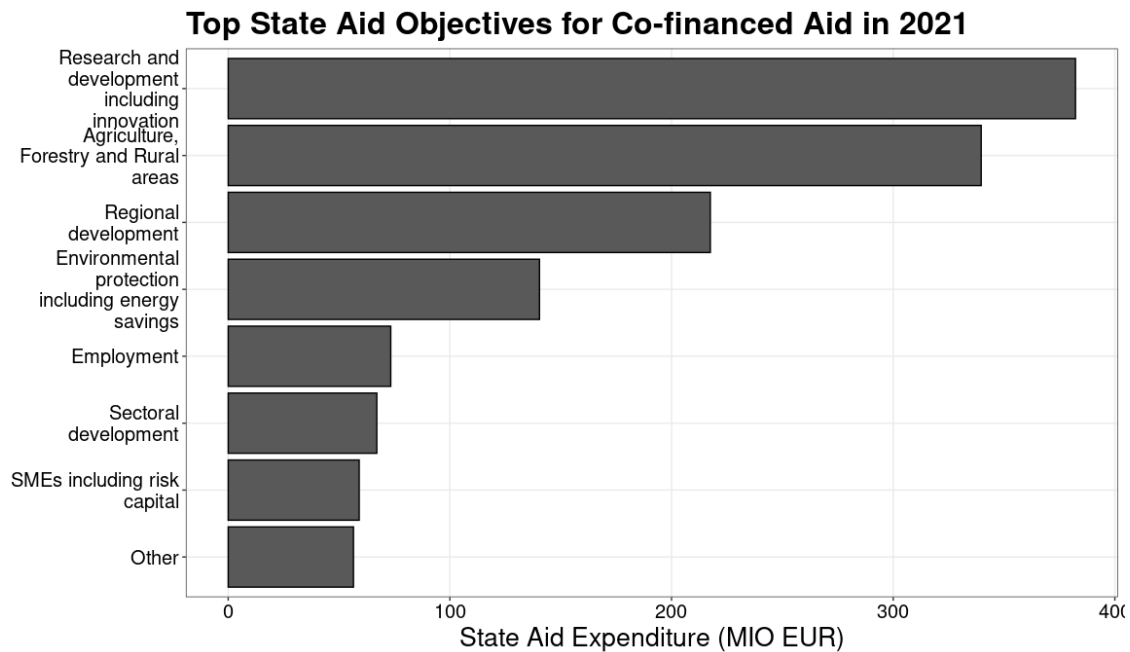
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)



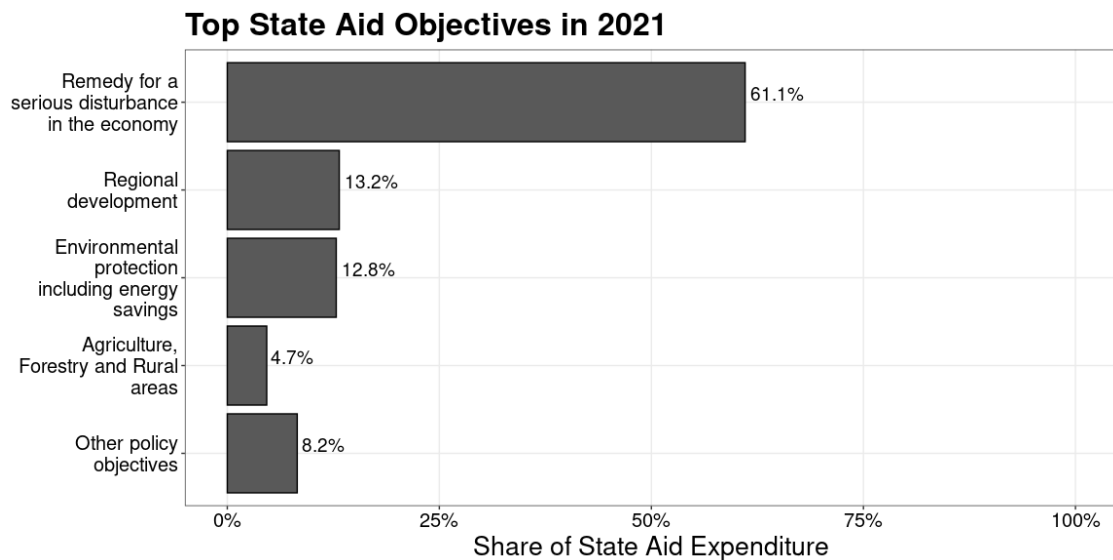
In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Spain absorbed 74.3% of the total spending (around 20.45 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Spain corresponded to 1336 million EUR (around 6.5% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (28.6%), Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (25.4%) and Regional development (16.3%).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.



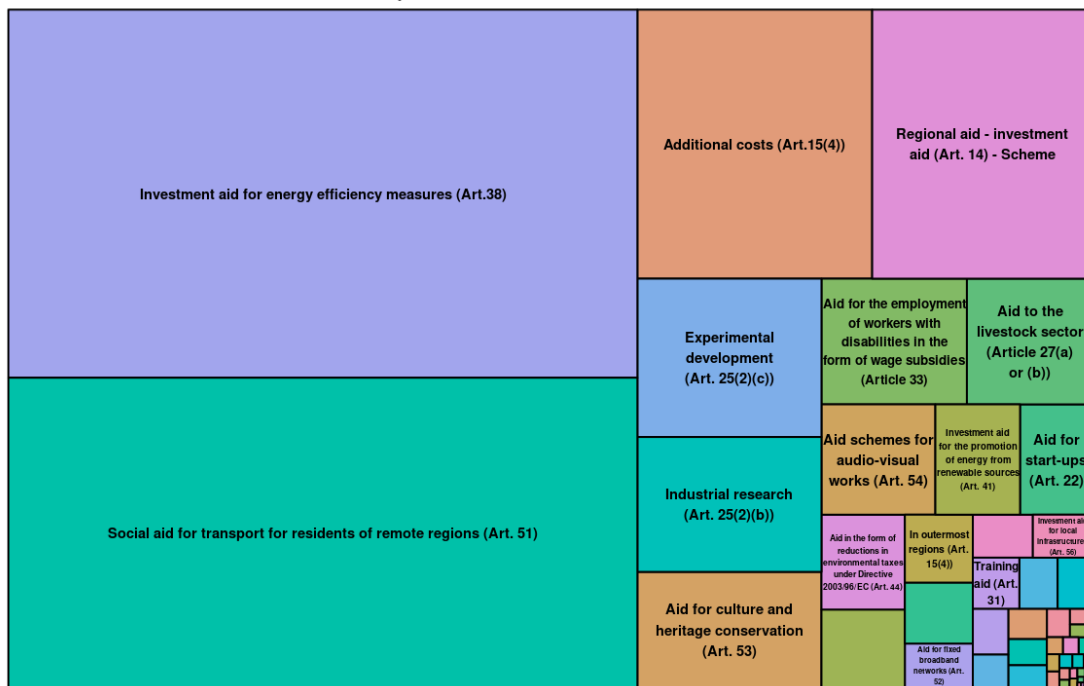
### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 74.3% of State aid spending in Spain was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 61.1% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 13.2% to "Regional development".

Spain devoted around 12.8% towards "Environmental protection including energy savings" and 4.7% to "Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas".

Top GBER Articles in 2021

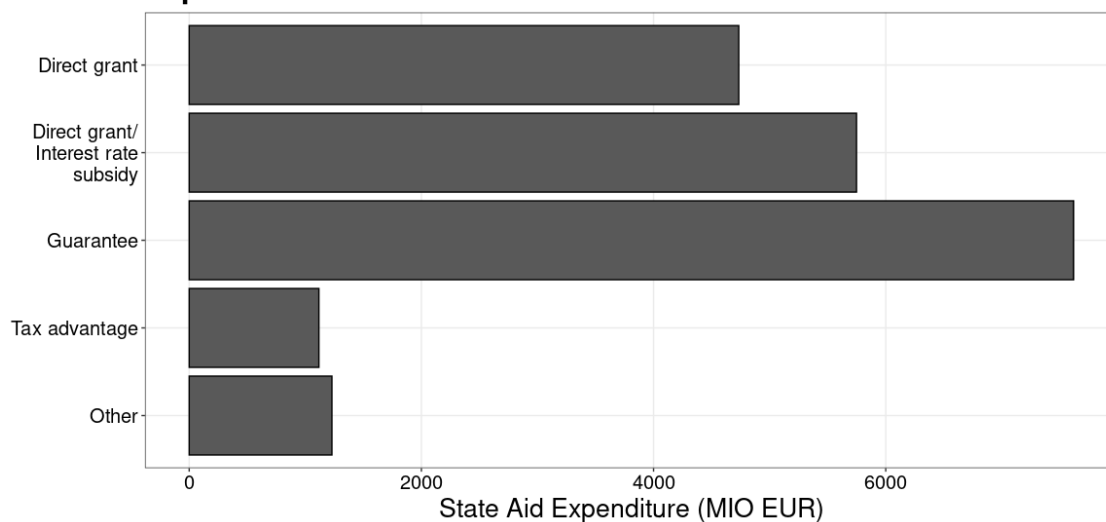


The top 4 key articles absorb about 74.7% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Investment aid for energy efficiency measures (Art.38)", (31.5%), followed by "Social aid for transport for residents of remote regions (Art. 51)", (26.5%), "Additional costs (Art.15(4))", (8.6%), "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (8.1%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Spain privileged the use of "Guarantee" (around 7619 million EUR, 37.3% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (5748 million EUR, 28.1% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant" (around 4734 million EUR, 23.1% of total State aid spending).

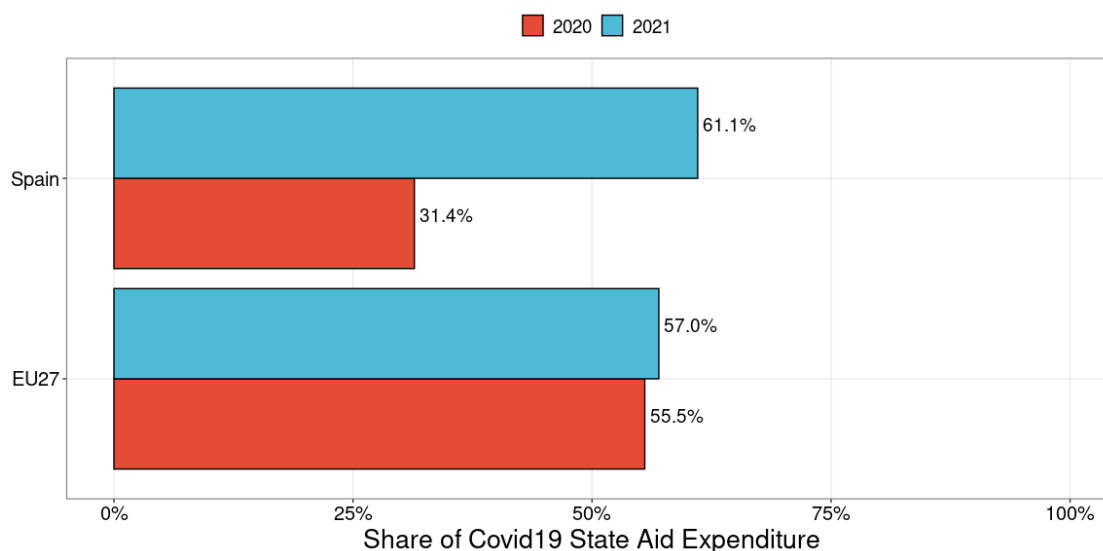
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Spain amounted to 12483.9 million EUR i.e. 61.1% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 4492.4 million EUR, i.e. 31.4% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Estonia

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 138 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		14	10.1%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		1	0.7%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		96	69.6%
Notified Aid			27	19.6%
Total			138	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Estonia reached 69.6% of the total number of measures, with 66.2% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.



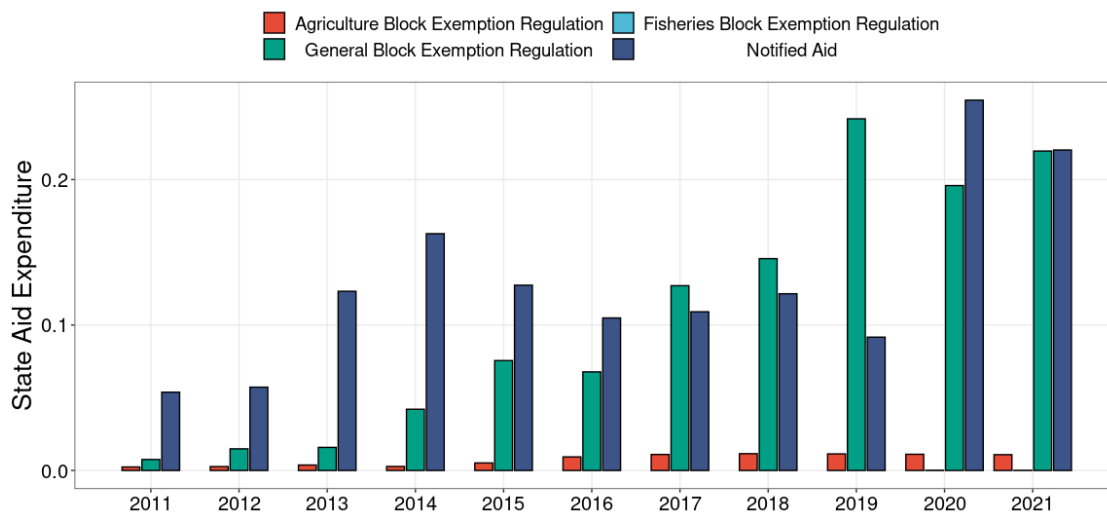
## State Aid Spending – Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Estonia spent 2.7 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption	Regulation	0.1	3.7%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption	Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block Exemption	Regulation	1.2	44.4%
Notified Aid			1.4	51.9%
Total			2.7	100.0%

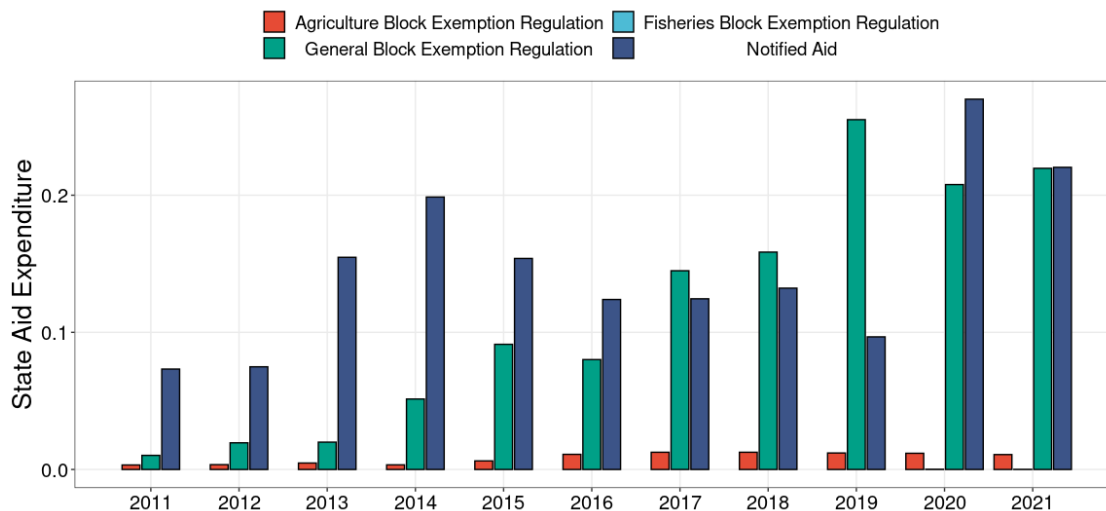
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Estonia during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

## State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

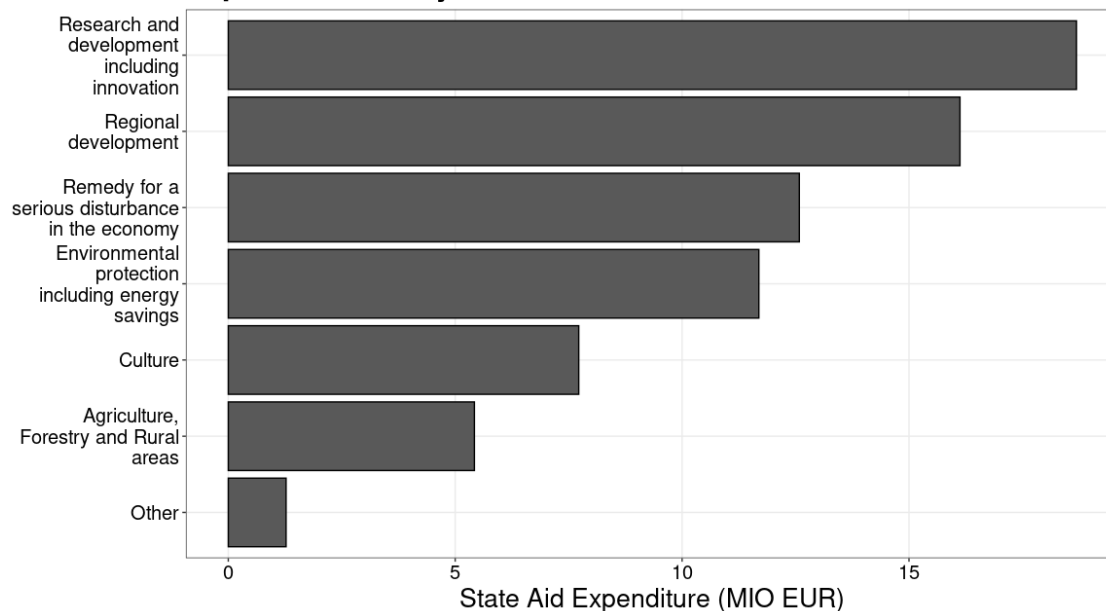


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Estonia absorbed 47.2% of the total spending (around 0.45 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Estonia corresponded to 74 million EUR (around 16.4% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (25.4%), Regional development (21.9%) and Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (17.1%).

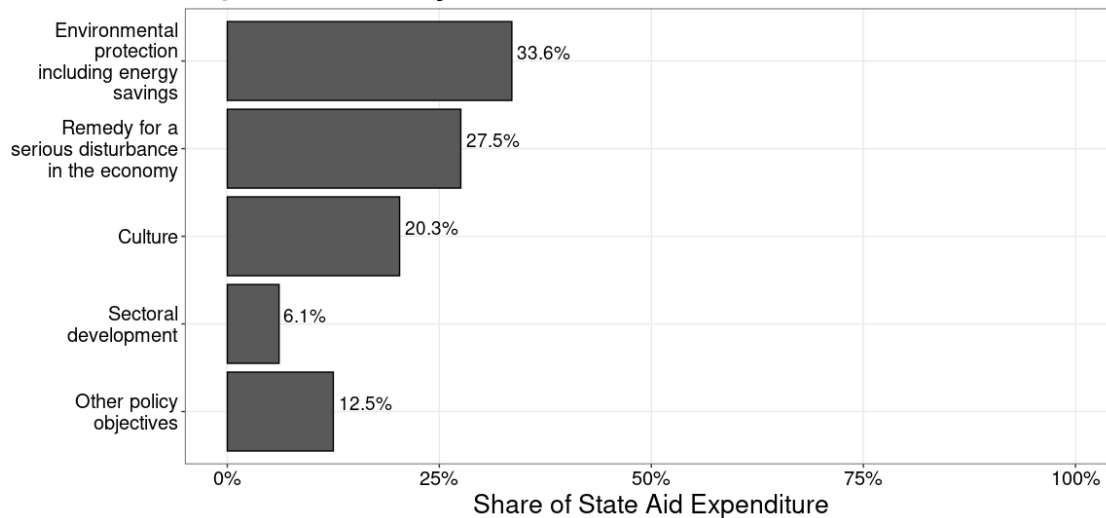
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

## Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

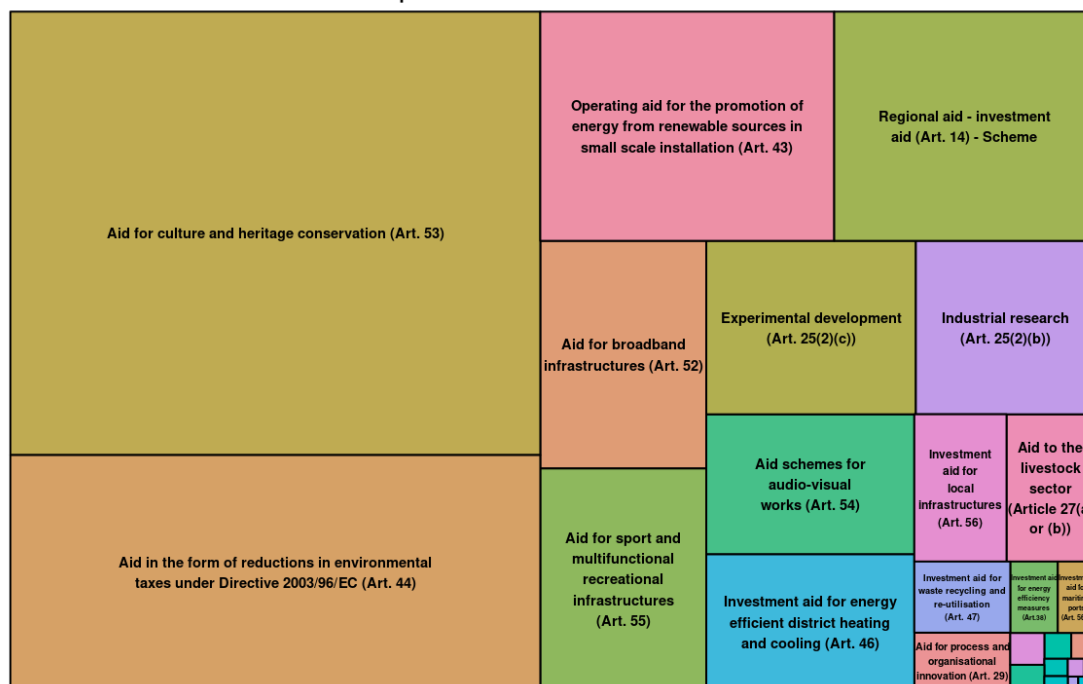
### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 61.1% of State aid spending in Estonia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 33.6% was directed towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” while 27.5% to “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy”.

Estonia devoted around 20.3% towards “Culture” and 6.1% to “Sectoral development”.

### Top GBER Articles in 2021

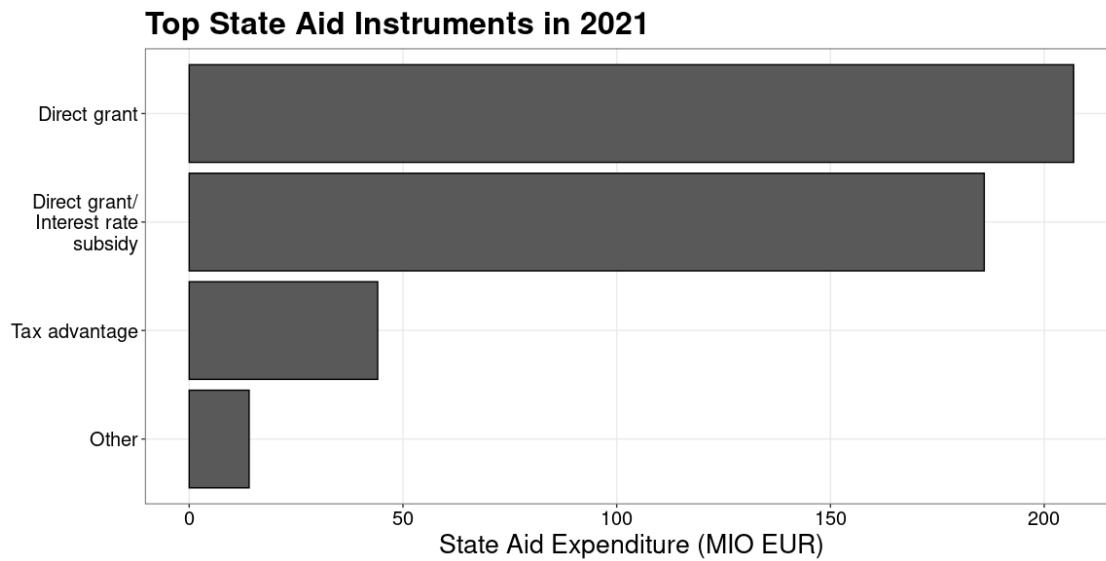


The top 4 key articles absorb about 66.2% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)”, (32%), followed by “Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)”, (16.9%), “Operating aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources in small scale installation (Art. 43)”, (9.2%), “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (8.1%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Estonia privileged the use of “Direct grant” (around 207 million EUR, 45.9% of total State aid spending), followed by “Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy” (186

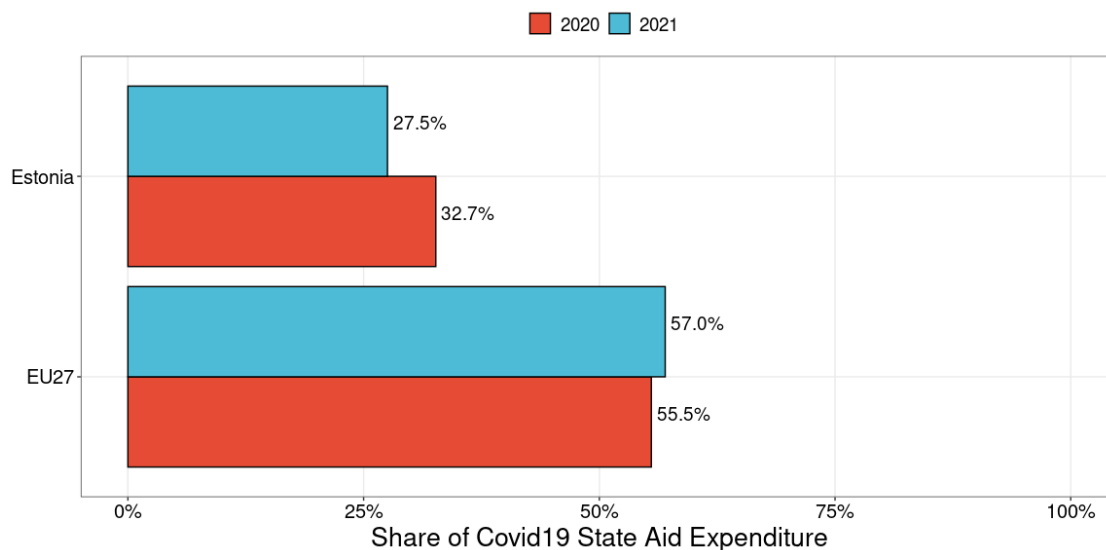
million EUR, 41.2% of total State aid spending), and “Tax advantage” (around 44 million EUR, 9.8% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Estonia amounted to 124.2 million EUR i.e. 27.5% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 150.8 million EUR, i.e. 32.7% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Finland

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 108 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	14	13.0%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	61	56.5%
Notified Aid			33	30.5%
Total			108	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Finland reached 56.5% of the total number of measures, with 76.2% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

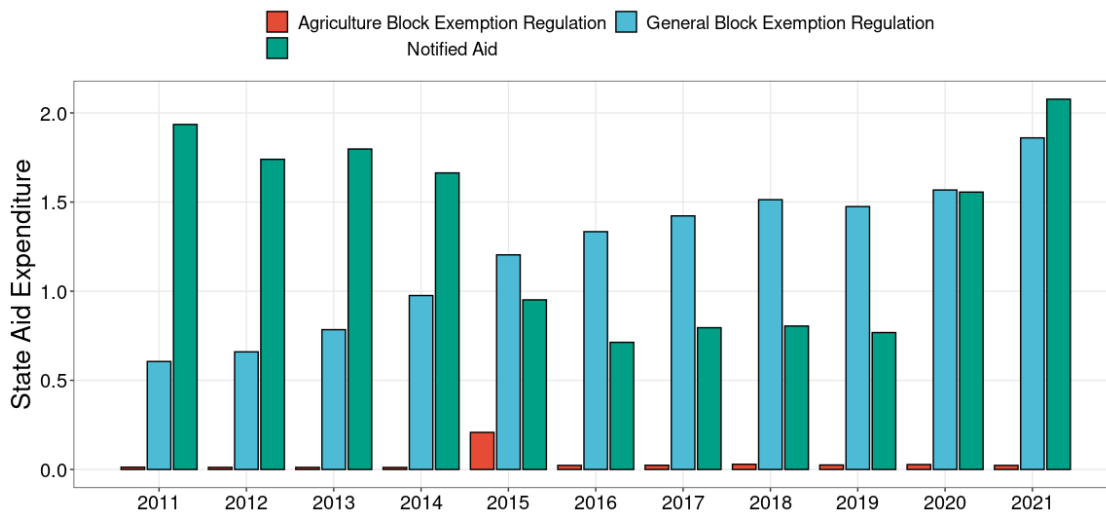
### State Aid Spending – Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Finland spent 28.6 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	0.4	1.4%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	13.4	46.9%
Notified Aid			14.8	51.7%
Total			28.6	100.0%

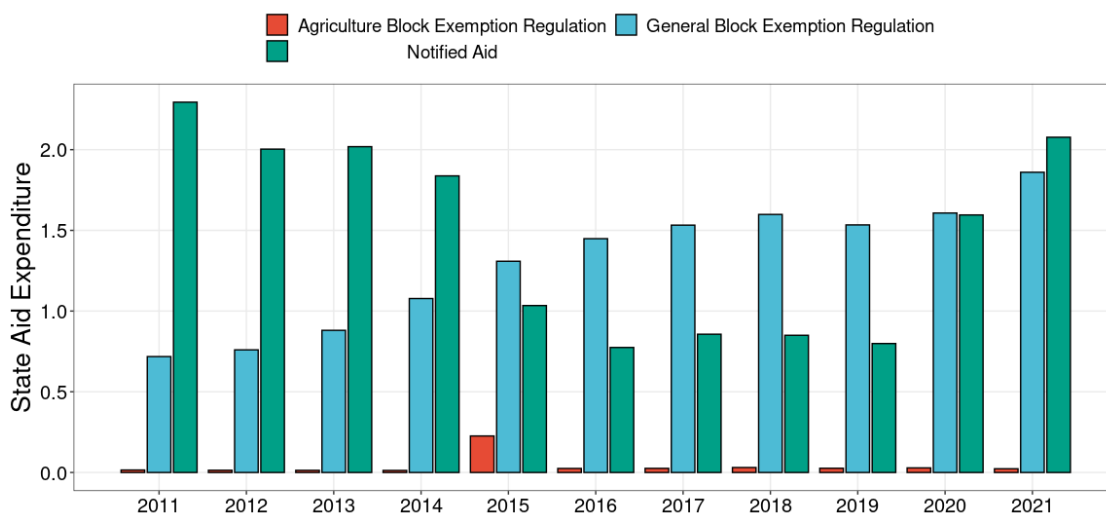
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Finland during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

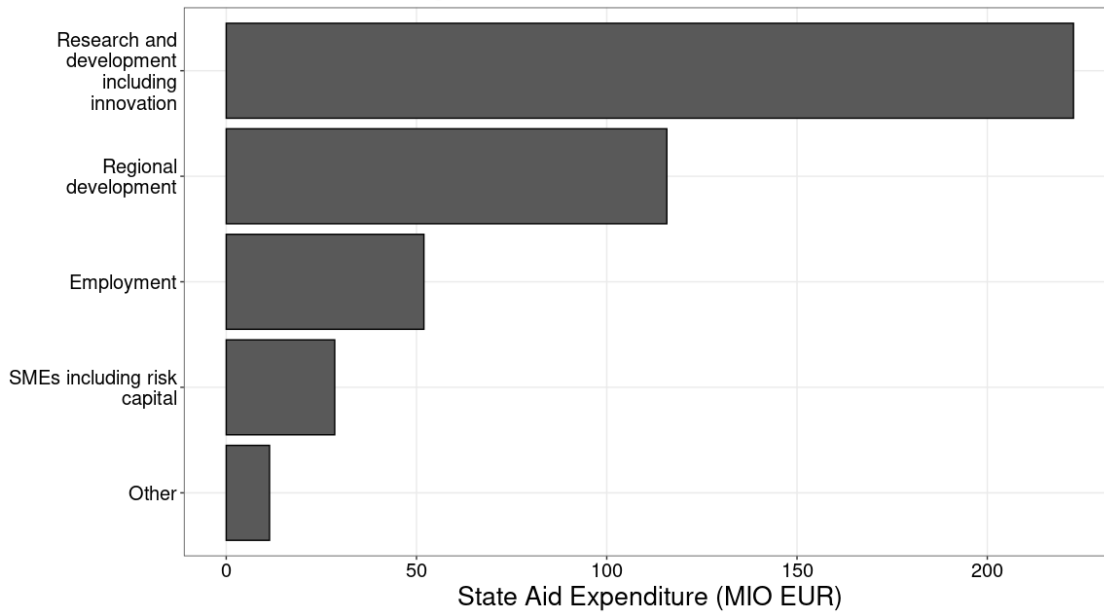


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Finland absorbed 62.1% of the total spending (around 3.96 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Finland corresponded to 430 million EUR (around 10.9% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (51.7%), Regional development (26.9%) and Employment (12.1%).

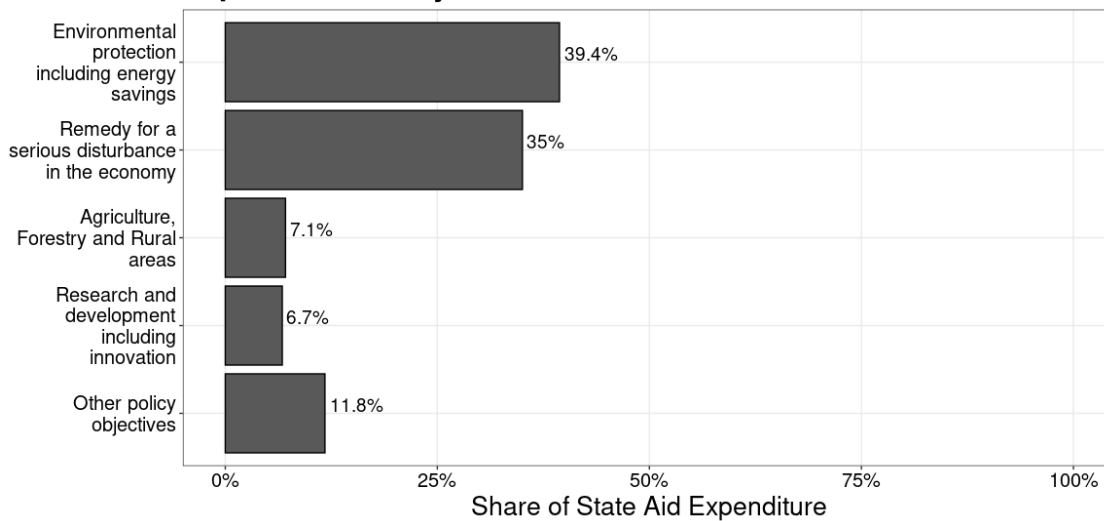
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

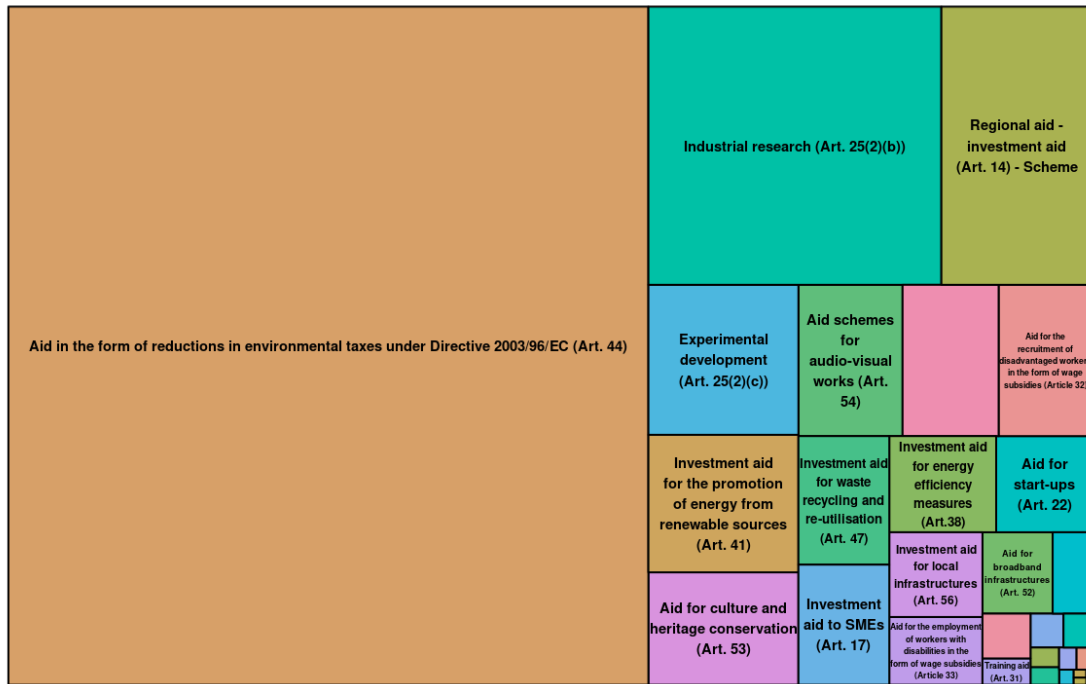
#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 74.4% of State aid spending in Finland was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 39.4% was directed towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” while 35% to “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy”.

Finland devoted around 7.1% towards “Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas” and 6.7% to “Research and development including innovation”.

### Top GBER Articles in 2021

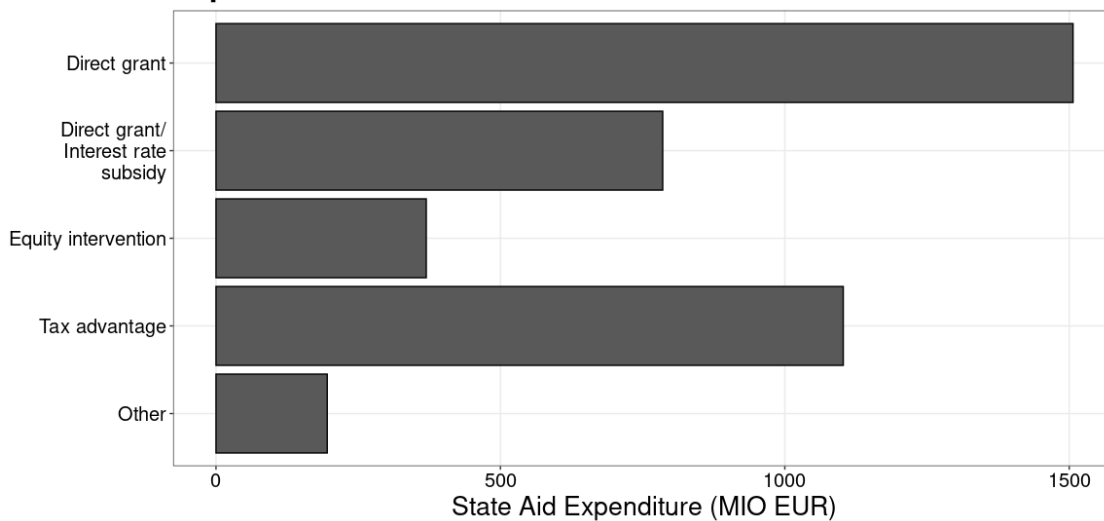


The top 4 key articles absorb about 78.9% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (59%), followed by "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (11.1%), "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (5.7%), "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (3.1%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Finland privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 1507 million EUR, 38.1% of total State aid spending), followed by "Tax advantage" (1103 million EUR, 27.9% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 785 million EUR, 19.8% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

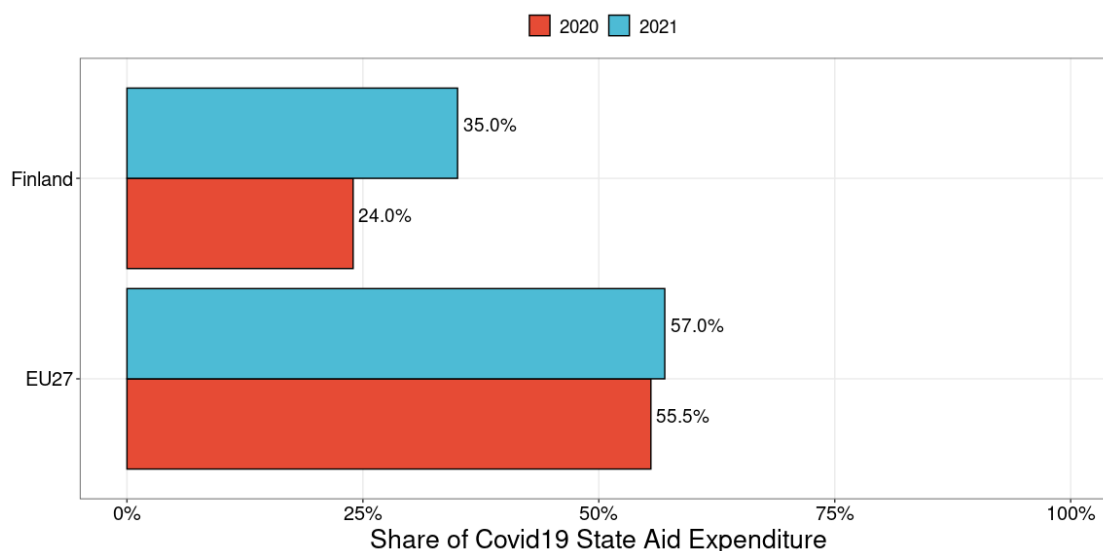
### Top State Aid Instruments in 2021





## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Finland amounted to 1387.3 million EUR i.e. 35.0% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 755.3 million EUR, i.e. 24.0% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## France

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 299 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	23	7.7%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	8	2.7%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	141	47.1%
Notified Aid			127	42.5%
Total			299	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in France reached 47.1% of the total number of measures, with 60.5% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

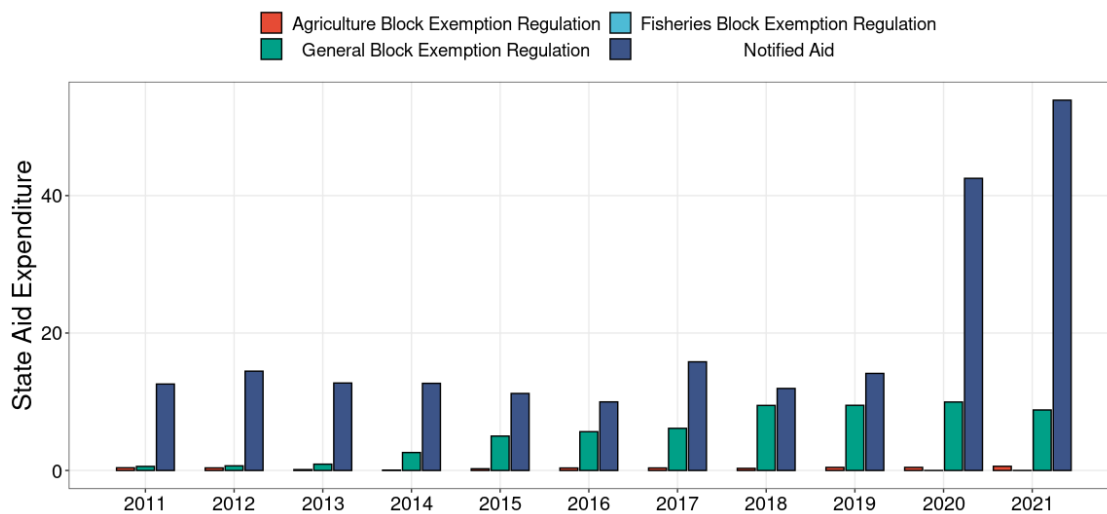
## State Aid Spending – Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 France spent 275 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		3.8	1.4%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		59.3	21.6%
Notified Aid			211.9	77.0%
Total			275.0	100.0%

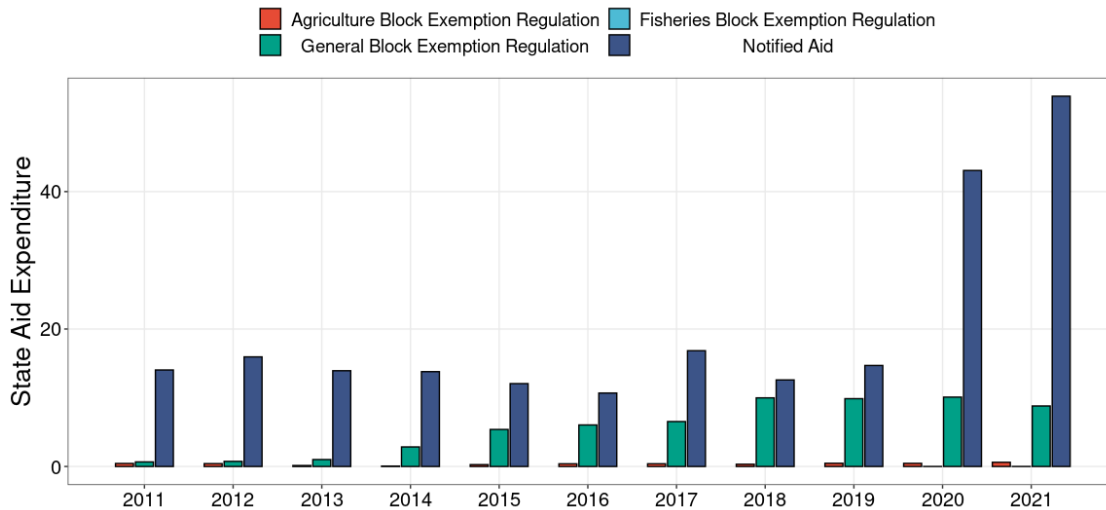
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for France during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

## State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

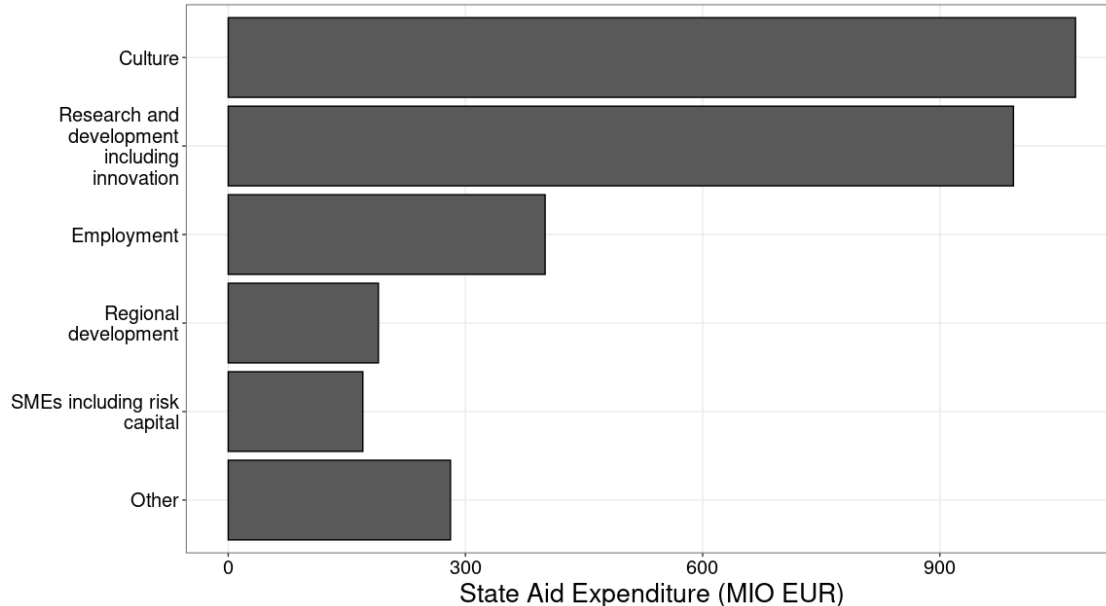


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in France absorbed 66.2% of the total spending (around 63.3 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in France corresponded to 3107 million EUR (around 4.9% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Culture (34.5%), Research and development including innovation (32%) and Employment (12.9%).

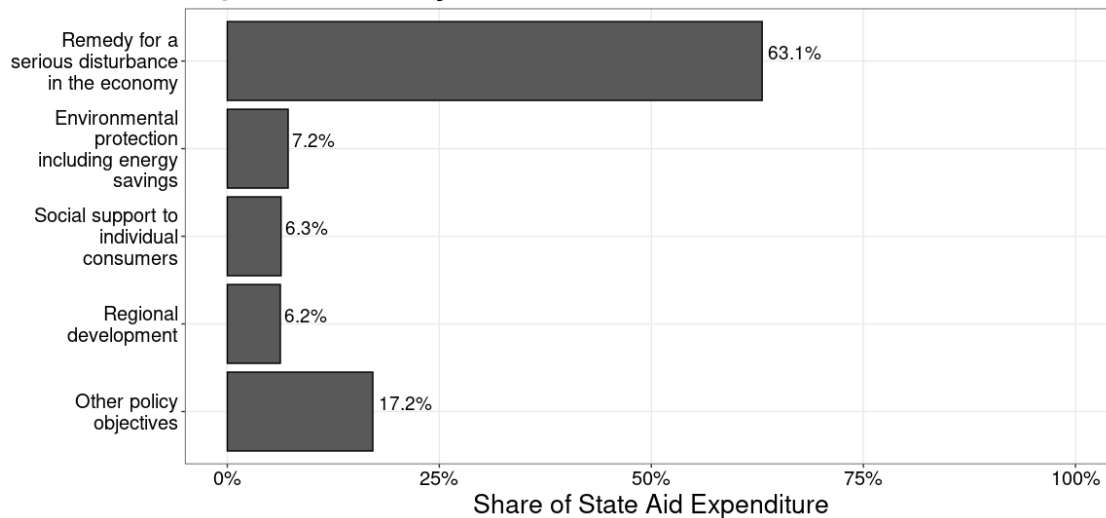
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

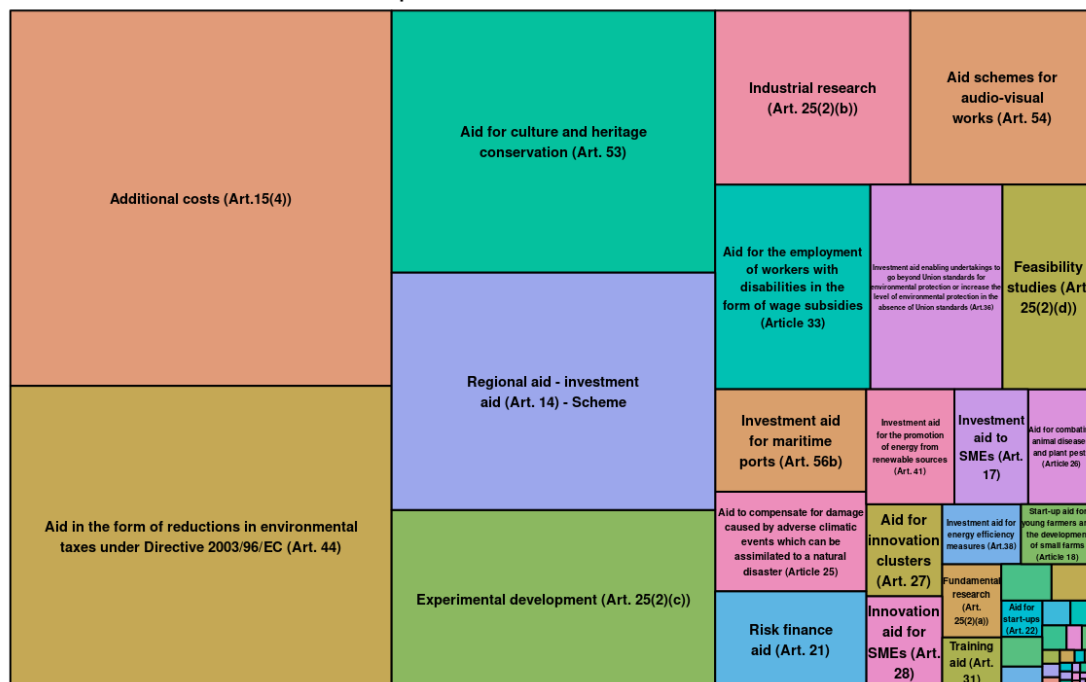
### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 70.3% of State aid spending in France was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 63.1% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 7.2% to "Environmental protection including energy savings".

France devoted around 6.3% towards "Social support to individual consumers" and 6.2% to "Regional development".

### Top GBER Articles in 2021

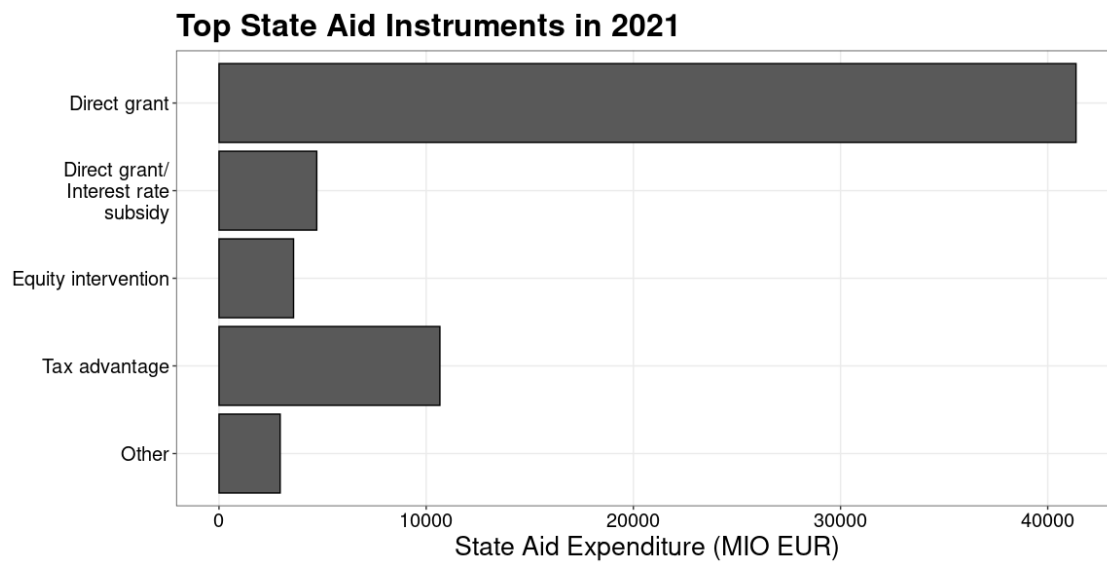


The top 4 key articles absorb about 57.3% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Additional costs (Art.15(4))", (19.5%), followed by "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (15.7%), "Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)", (11.6%), "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (10.5%).

In terms of State aid instruments, France privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 41366 million EUR, 65.4% of total State aid spending), followed by "Tax advantage" (10663 million EUR,

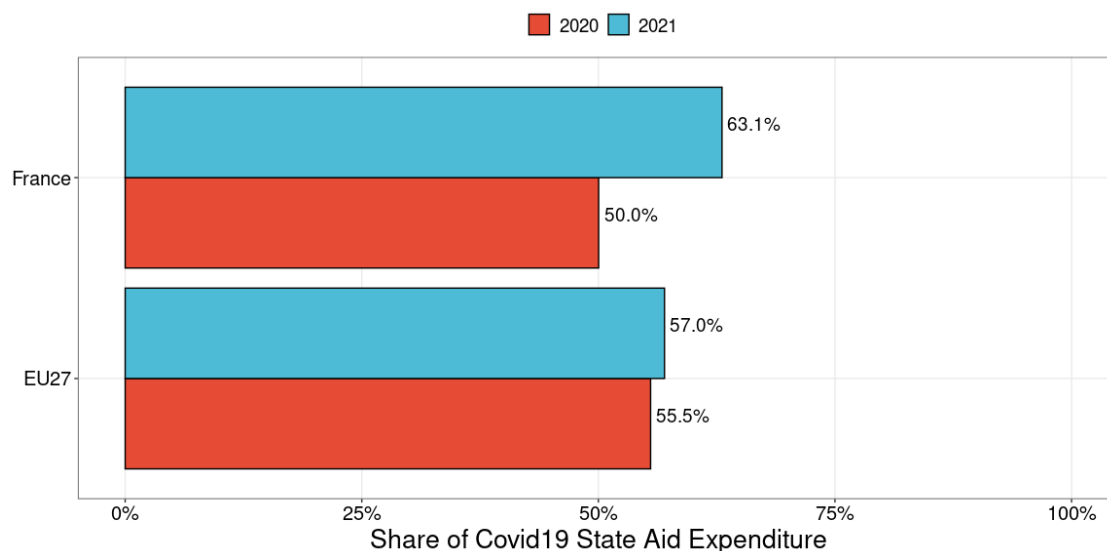
16.8% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 4719 million EUR, 7.5% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for France amounted to 39918.7 million EUR i.e. 63.1% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 26480.8 million EUR, i.e. 50.0% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Greece

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 235 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

<b>State Aid Measures in 2021</b>				
<b>Type of Procedure</b>			<b>Number of Active Measures</b>	<b>Share of Total</b>
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	27	11.5%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	10	4.2%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	156	66.4%
Notified Aid			42	17.9%
Total			235	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Greece reached 66.4% of the total number of measures, with 63.4% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

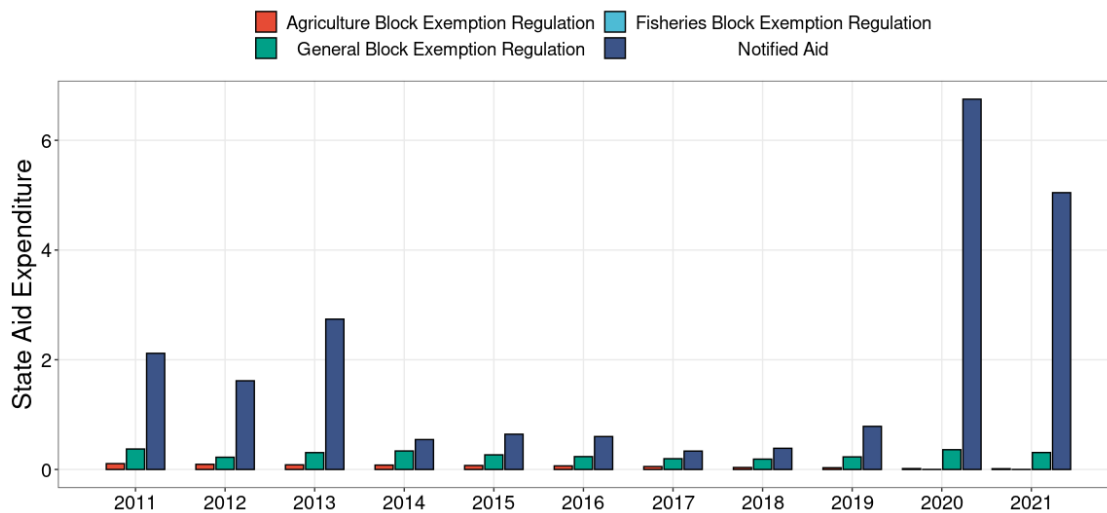
### State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Greece spent 25.3 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

<b>State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021</b>				
<b>Type of Procedure</b>			<b>Expenditure (Billion EUR)</b>	<b>Share of Total</b>
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	0.7	2.8%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	3.0	11.8%
Notified Aid			21.6	85.4%
Total			25.3	100.0%

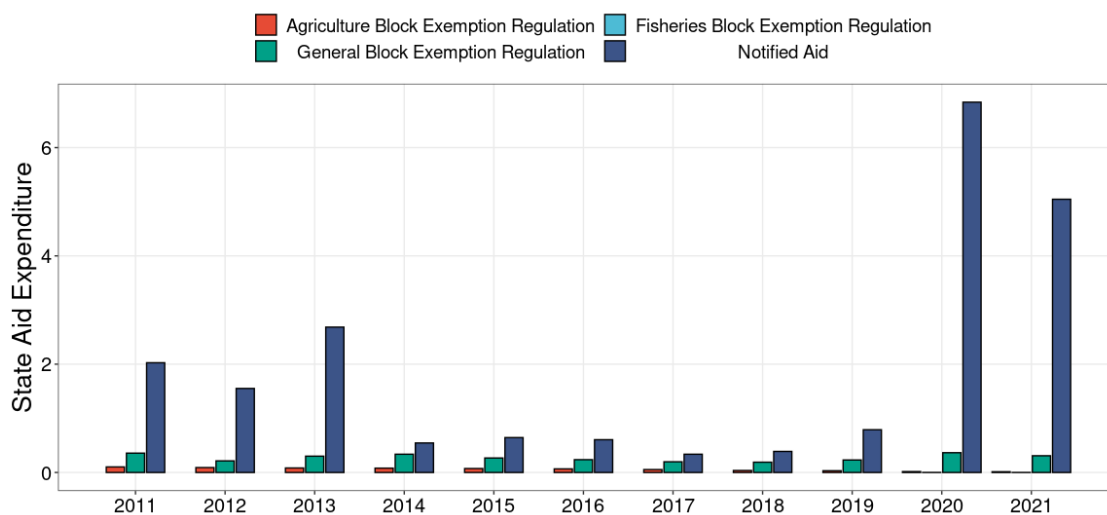
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Greece during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

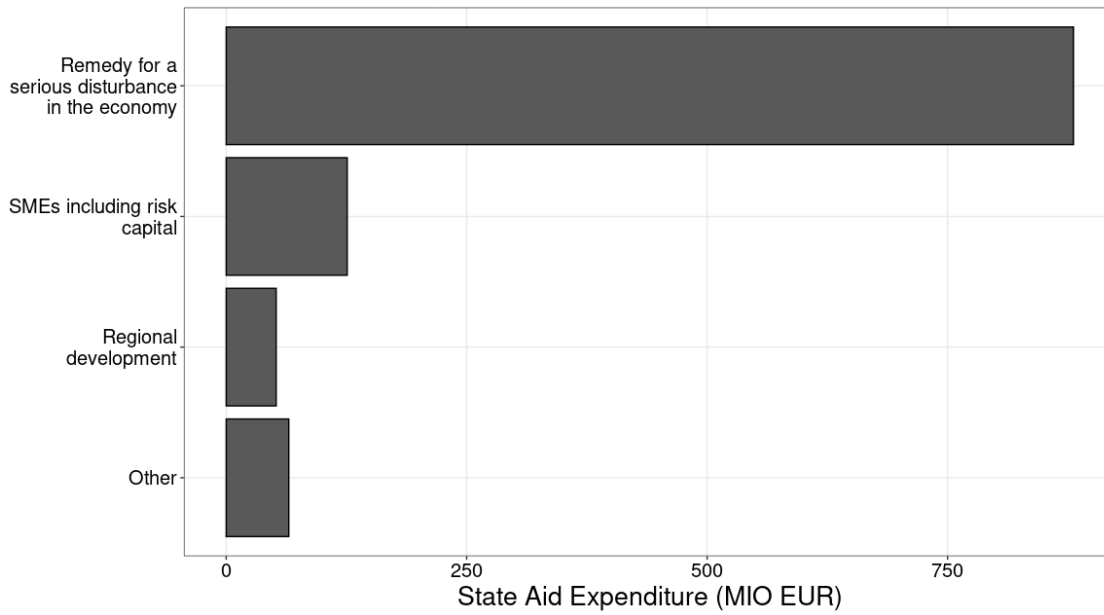


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Greece absorbed 72.8% of the total spending (around 5.37 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Greece corresponded to 1124 million EUR (around 20.9% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (78.4%), SMEs including risk capital (11.2%) and Regional development (4.6%).

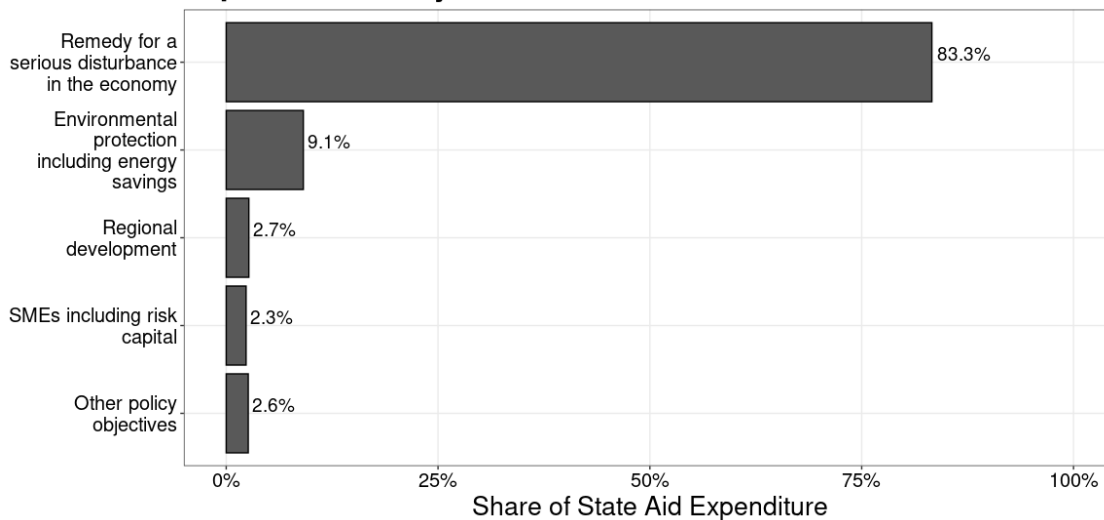
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 92.4% of State aid spending in Greece was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 83.3% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 9.1% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Greece devoted around 2.7% towards “Regional development” and 2.3% to “SMEs including risk capital”.



### Top GBER Articles in 2021

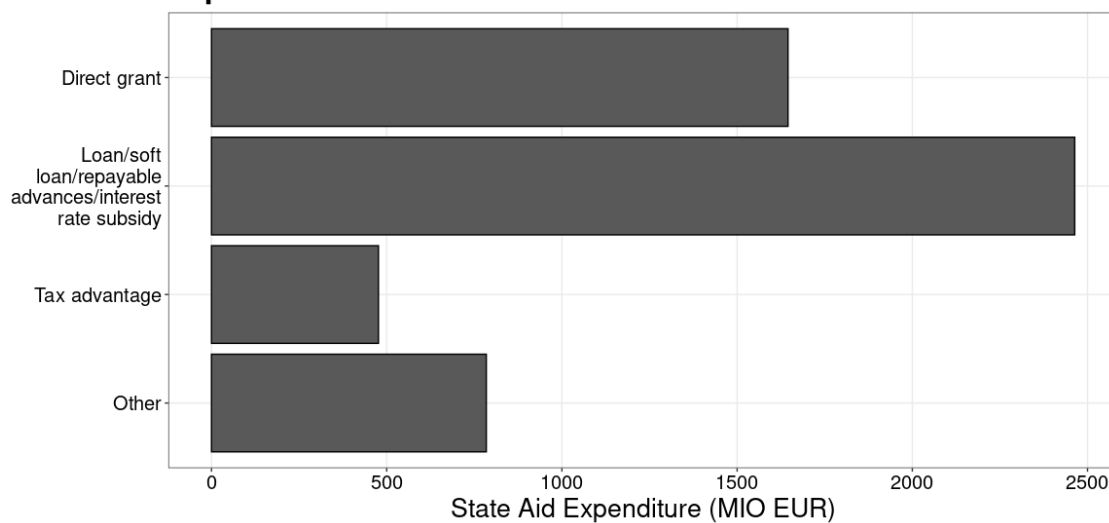


The top 4 key articles absorb about 75.6% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Risk finance aid (Art. 21)", (30.2%), followed by "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (18.9%), "Regional aid Scheme", (16.6%), "Aid for consultancy in favour of SMEs (Art. 26)", (9.9%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Greece privileged the use of "Loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy" (around 2463 million EUR, 45.9% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant" (1645 million EUR, 30.6% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 476 million EUR, 8.9% of total State aid spending).

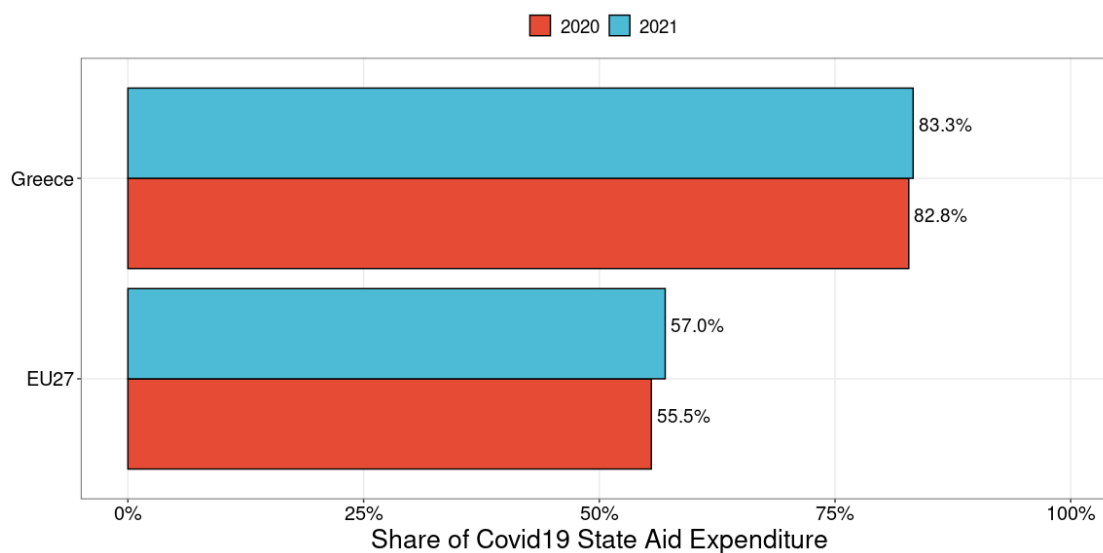
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

### Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Greece amounted to 4471.8 million EUR i.e. 83.3% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 5903.2 million EUR, i.e. 82.8% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Croatia

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 60 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		7	11.7%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		1	1.7%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		30	50.0%
Notified Aid			22	36.6%
Total			60	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Croatia reached 50.0% of the total number of measures, with 62.9% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

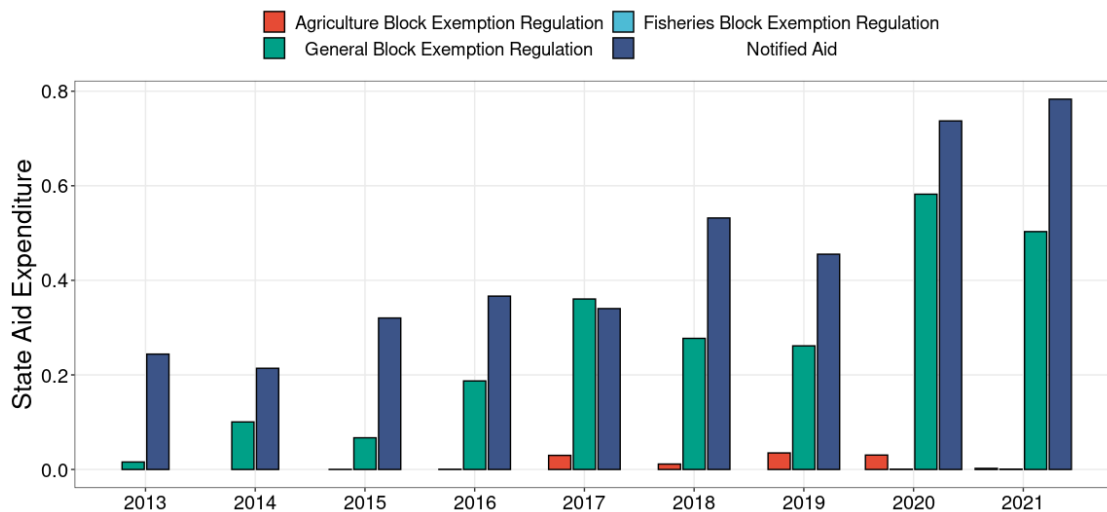
## State Aid Spending – Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Croatia spent 6.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		0.1	1.6%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		2.4	36.9%
Notified Aid			4.0	61.5%
Total			6.5	100.0%

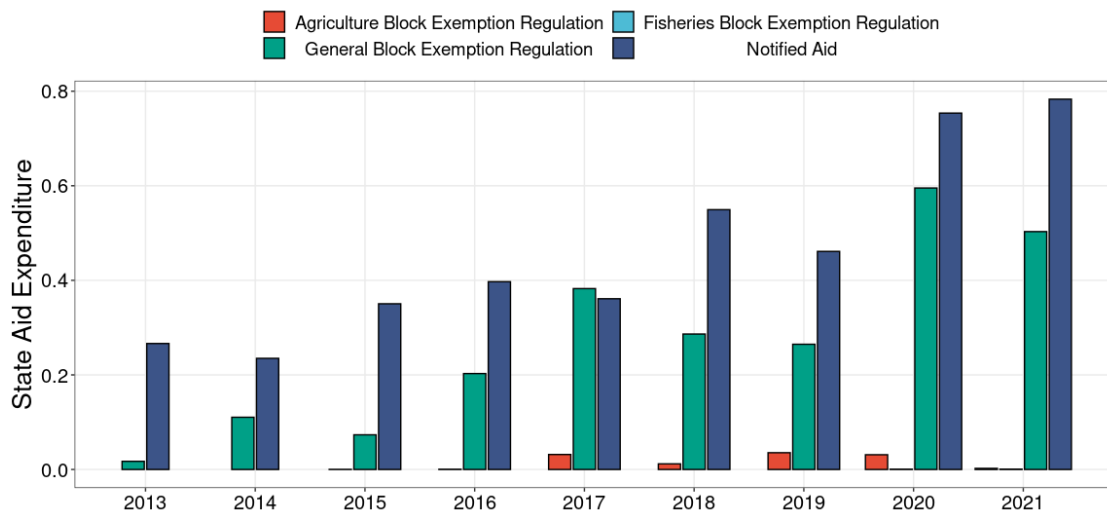
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Croatia during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

## State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

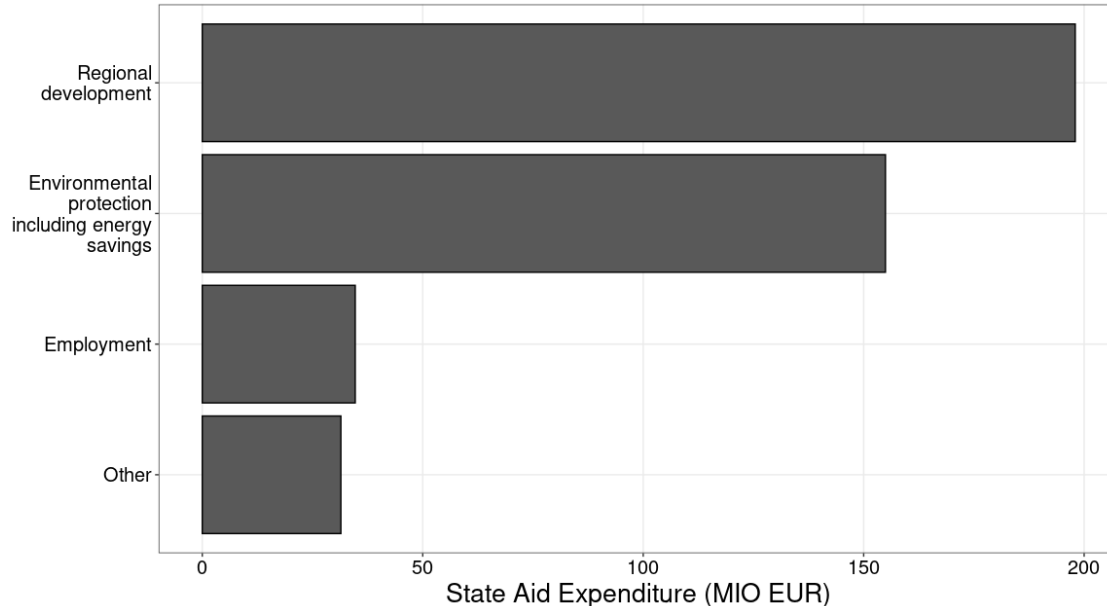


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Croatia absorbed 54.7% of the total spending (around 1.29 billion EUR).

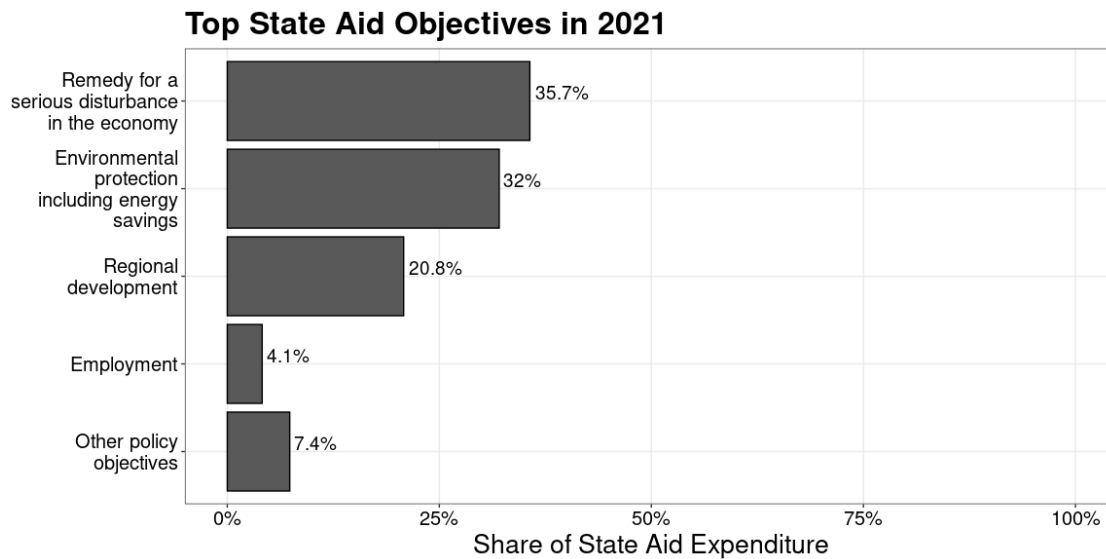
Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Croatia corresponded to 419 million EUR (around 32.5% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Regional development (47.2%), Environmental protection including energy savings (37%) and Employment (8.3%).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

## Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 67.7% of State aid spending in Croatia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 35.7% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 32% to "Environmental protection including energy savings".

Croatia devoted around 20.8% towards "Regional development" and 4.1% to "Employment".

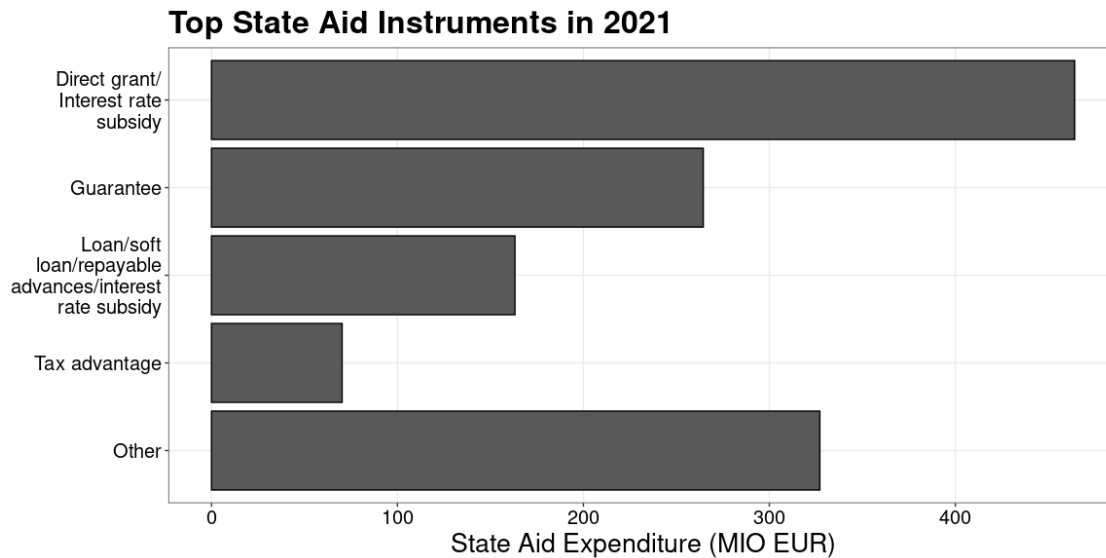
## Top GBER Articles in 2021



The top 4 key articles absorb about 80.3% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (47.9%), followed by "Investment aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources (Art. 41)", (20.1%), "Aid for the recruitment of disadvantaged workers in the form of wage subsidies (Article 32)", (6.9%), "Investment aid for energy efficient district heating and cooling (Art. 46)", (5.4%).

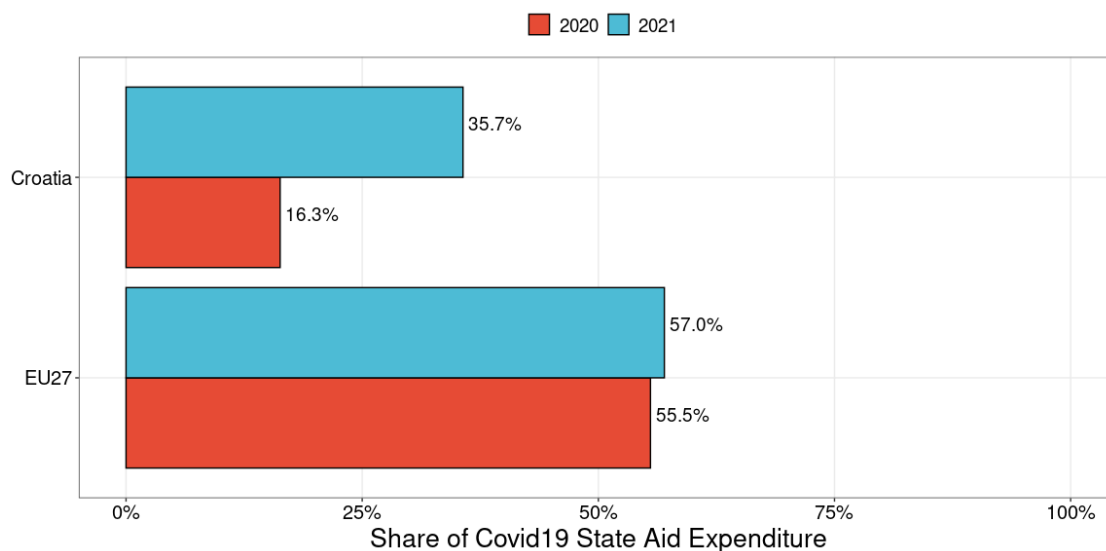
In terms of State aid instruments, Croatia privileged the use of "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 464 million EUR, 36% of total State aid spending), followed by "Other" (283 million EUR, 22% of total State aid spending), and "Guarantee" (around 264 million EUR, 20.5% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Croatia amounted to 459.9 million EUR i.e. 35.7% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 220.3 million EUR, i.e. 16.3% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Hungary

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 107 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

<b>State Aid Measures in 2021</b>				
<b>Type of Procedure</b>			<b>Number of Active Measures</b>	<b>Share of Total</b>
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	9	8.4%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	2	1.9%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	67	62.6%
Notified Aid			29	27.1%
Total			107	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Hungary reached 62.6% of the total number of measures, with 96.7% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

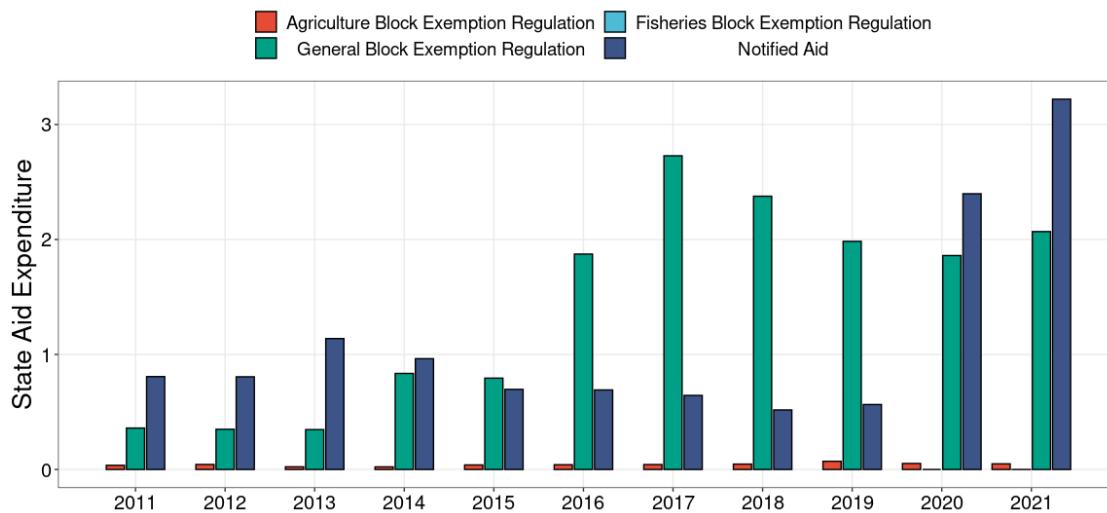
### State Aid Spending – Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Hungary spent 28.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

<b>State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021</b>				
<b>Type of Procedure</b>			<b>Expenditure (Billion EUR)</b>	<b>Share of Total</b>
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	0.5	1.8%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	15.6	54.7%
Notified Aid			12.4	43.5%
Total			28.5	100.0%

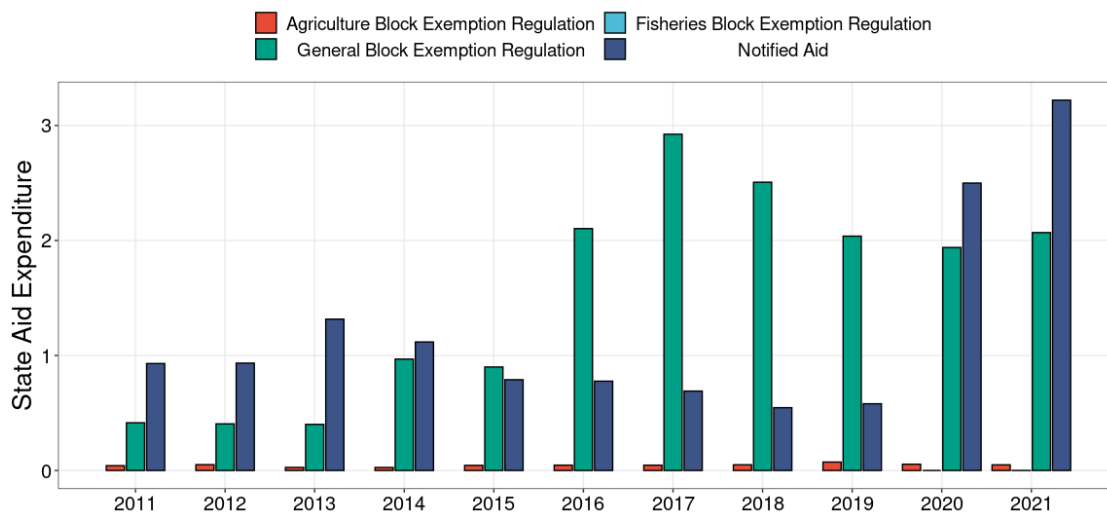
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Hungary during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)



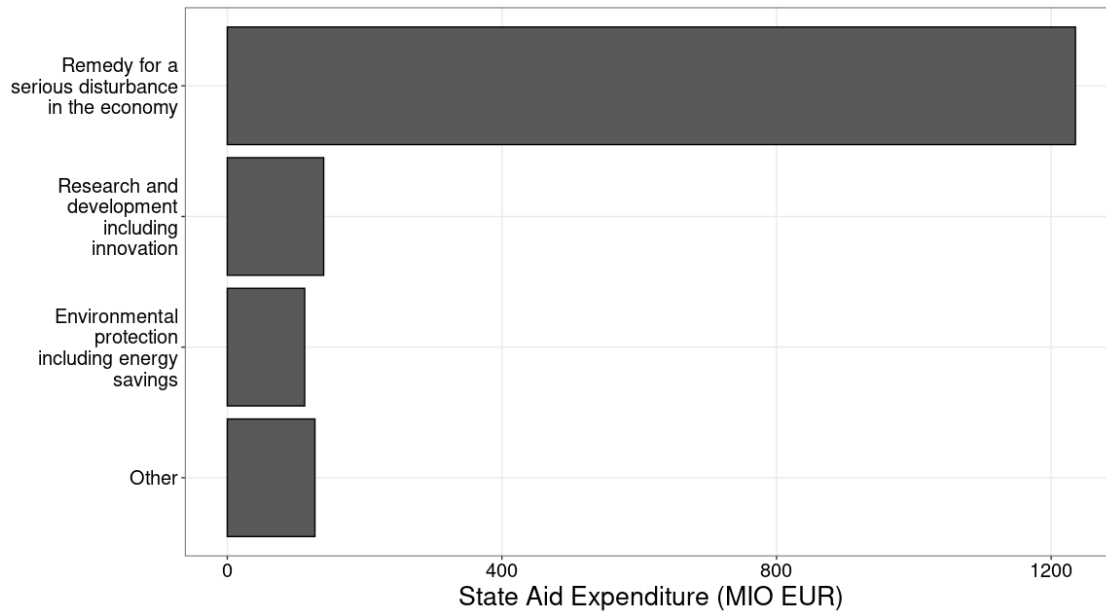
In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Hungary absorbed 44.6% of the total spending (around 5.34 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Hungary corresponded to 1616 million EUR (around 30.3% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (76.4%), Research and development including innovation (8.7%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (7%).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

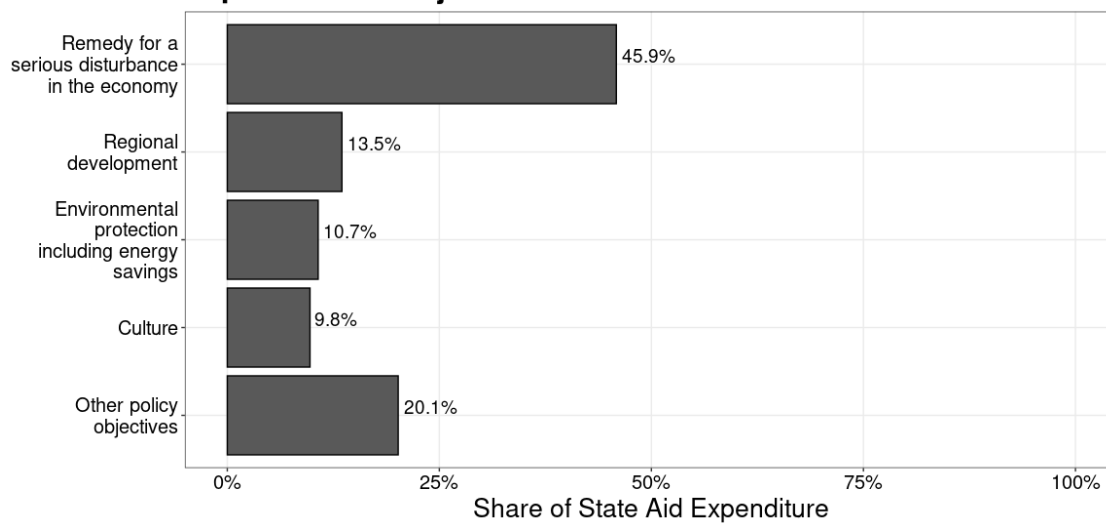


### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

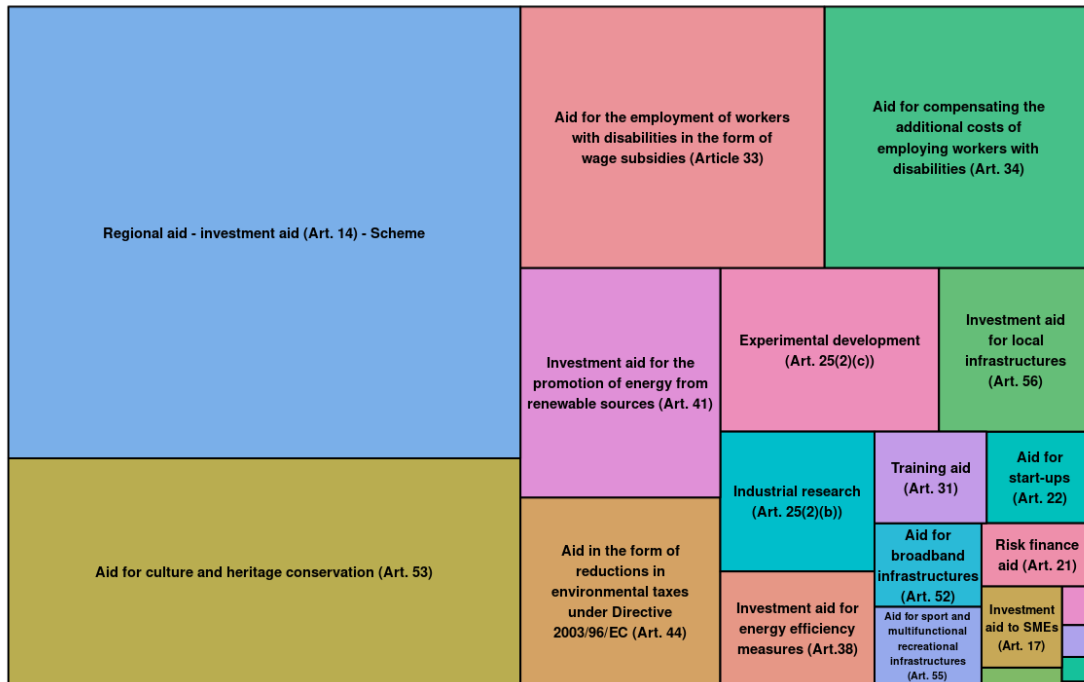
#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 59.4% of State aid spending in Hungary was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 45.9% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 13.5% to “Regional development”.

Hungary devoted around 10.7% towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” and 9.8% to “Culture”.

## Top GBER Articles in 2021

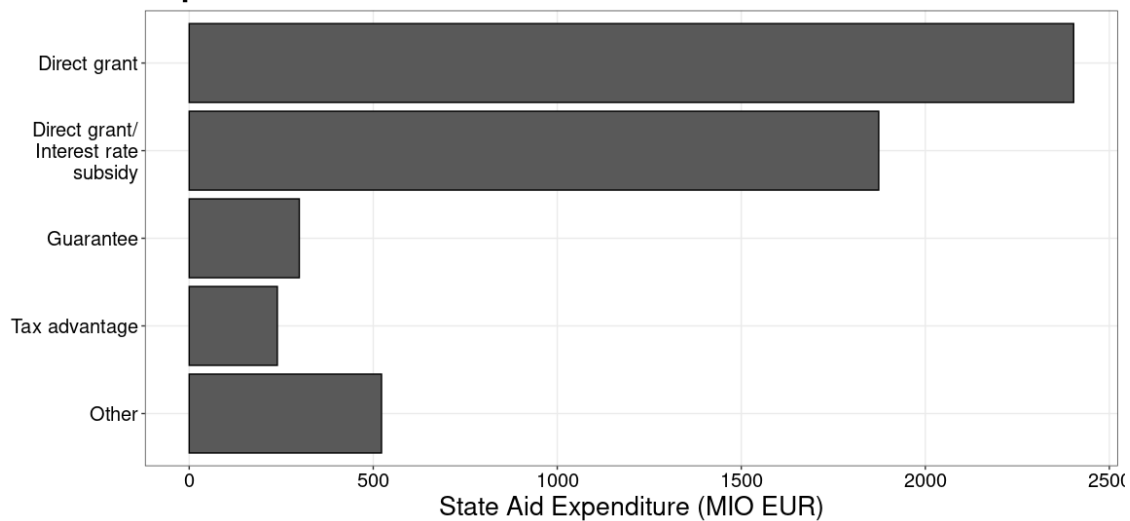


The top 4 key articles absorb about 67.6% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (31.5%), followed by "Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)", (15.8%), "Aid for the employment of workers with disabilities in the form of wage subsidies (Article 33)", (10.8%), "Aid for compensating the additional costs of employing workers with disabilities (Art. 34)", (9.5%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Hungary privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 2403 million EUR, 45% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (1873 million EUR, 35.1% of total State aid spending), and "Guarantee" (around 299 million EUR, 5.6% of total State aid spending).

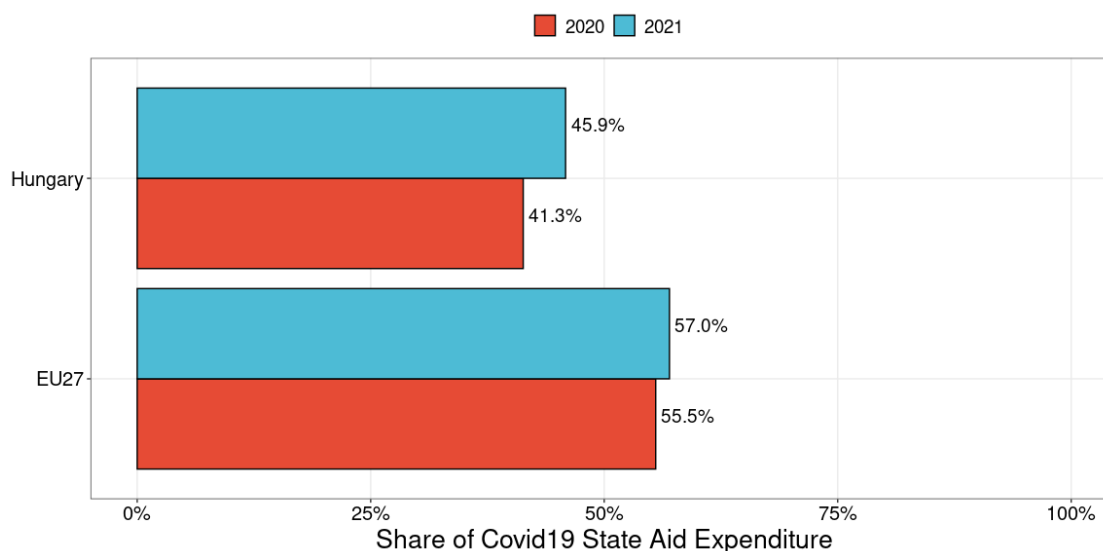
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Hungary amounted to 2448.3 million EUR i.e. 45.9% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 1781.6 million EUR, i.e. 41.3% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Ireland

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 111 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		27	24.3%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		40	36.0%
Notified Aid			44	39.7%
Total			111	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Ireland reached 36.0% of the total number of measures, with 52.8% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

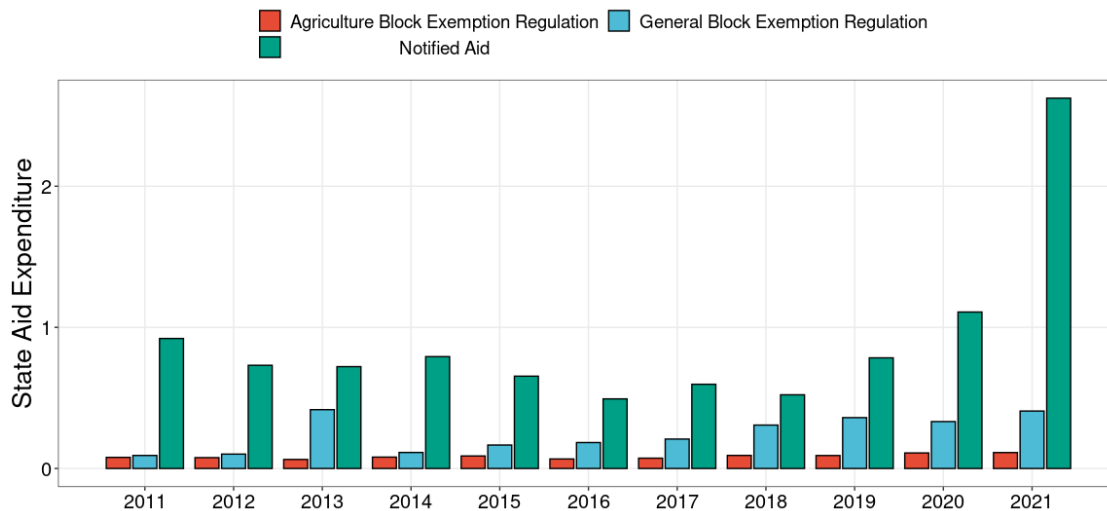
## State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Ireland spent 13.6 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.9	6.6%
General Block Exemption Regulation	2.7	19.9%
Notified Aid	10.0	73.5%
Total	13.6	100.0%

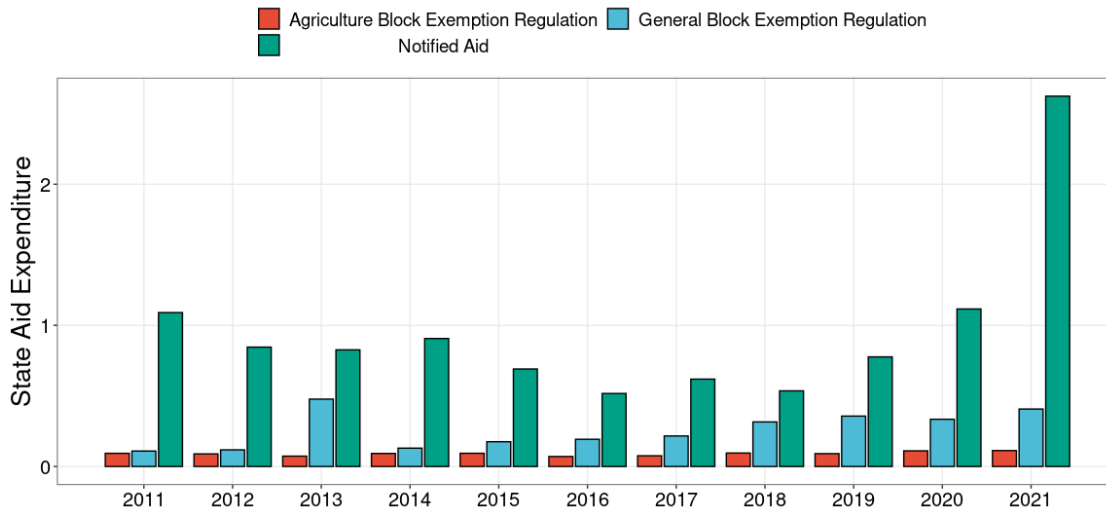
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Ireland during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

## State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

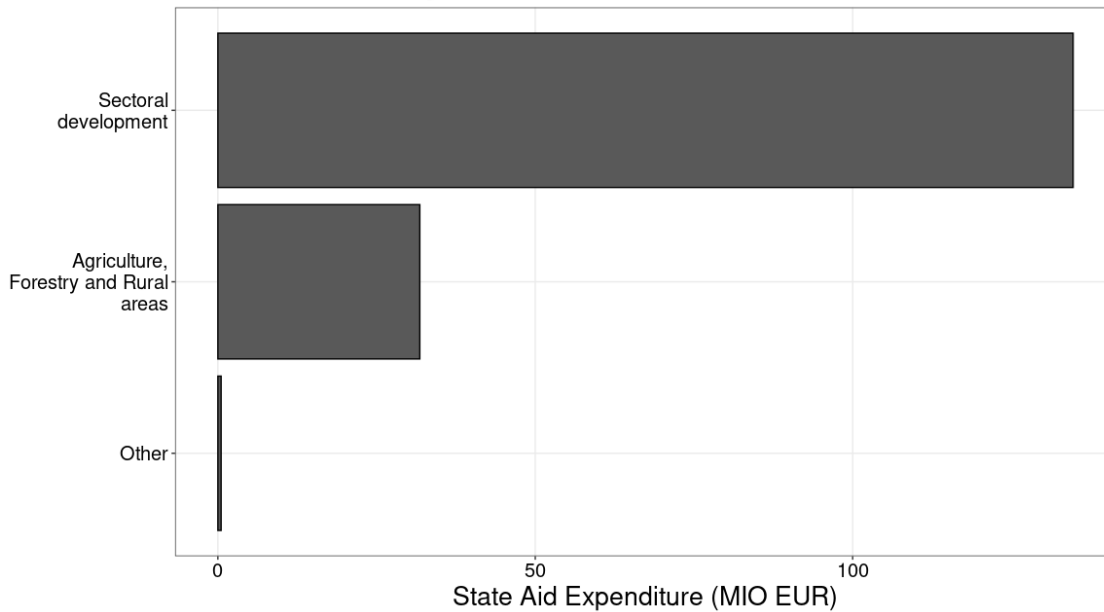


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Ireland absorbed 62.9% of the total spending (around 3.14 billion EUR).

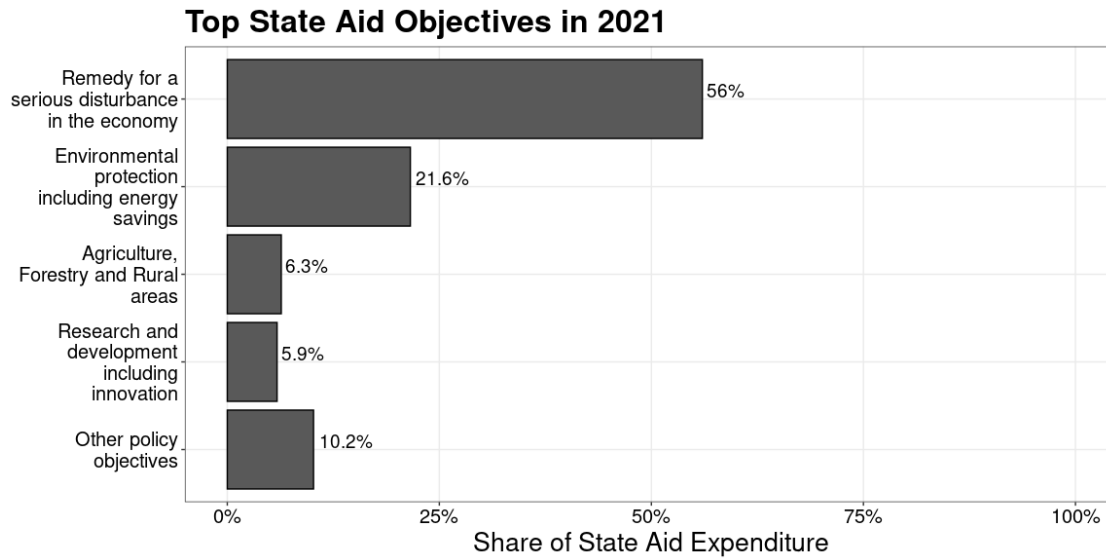
Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Ireland corresponded to 167 million EUR (around 5.3% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Sectoral development (80.7%), Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (19%) and Research and development including innovation (0.3%).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



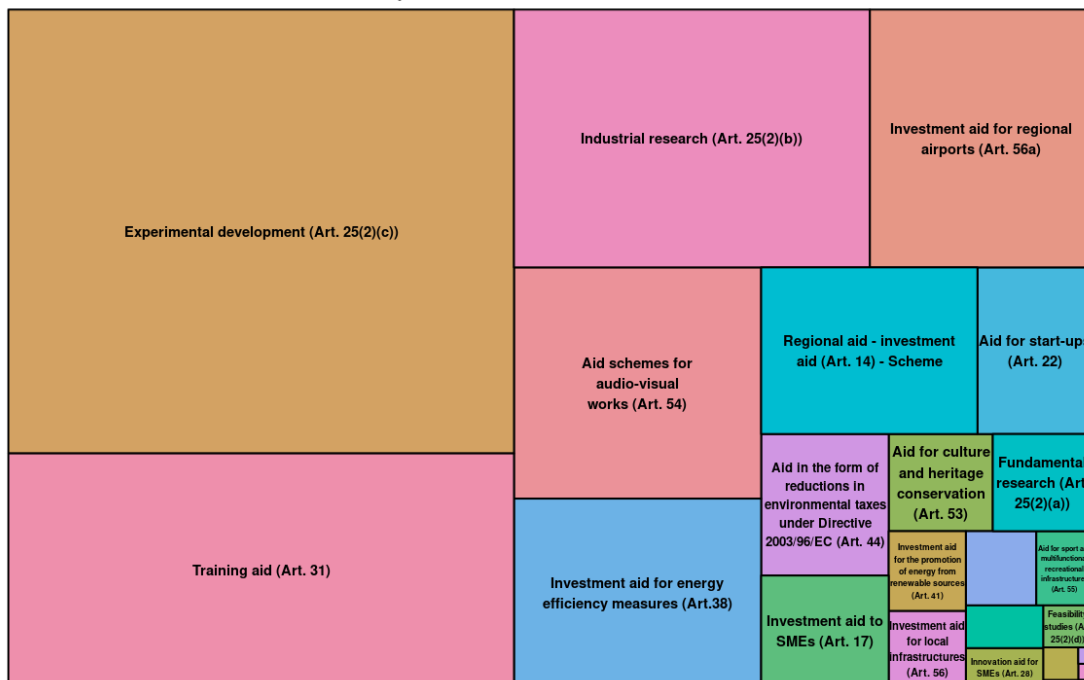
## State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 77.6% of State aid spending in Ireland was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 56% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 21.6% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Ireland devoted around 6.3% towards “Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas” and 5.9% to “Research and development including innovation”.

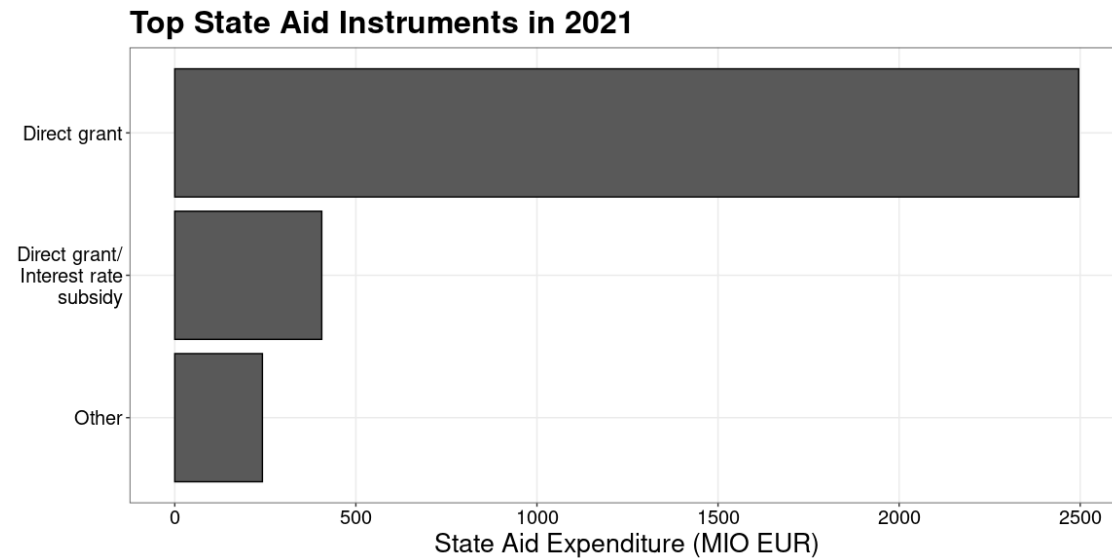
## Top GBER Articles in 2021



The top 4 key articles absorb about 67% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (30.6%), followed by “Training aid (Art. 31)”, (16.1%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (12.5%), “Investment aid for regional airports (Art. 56a)”, (7.8%).

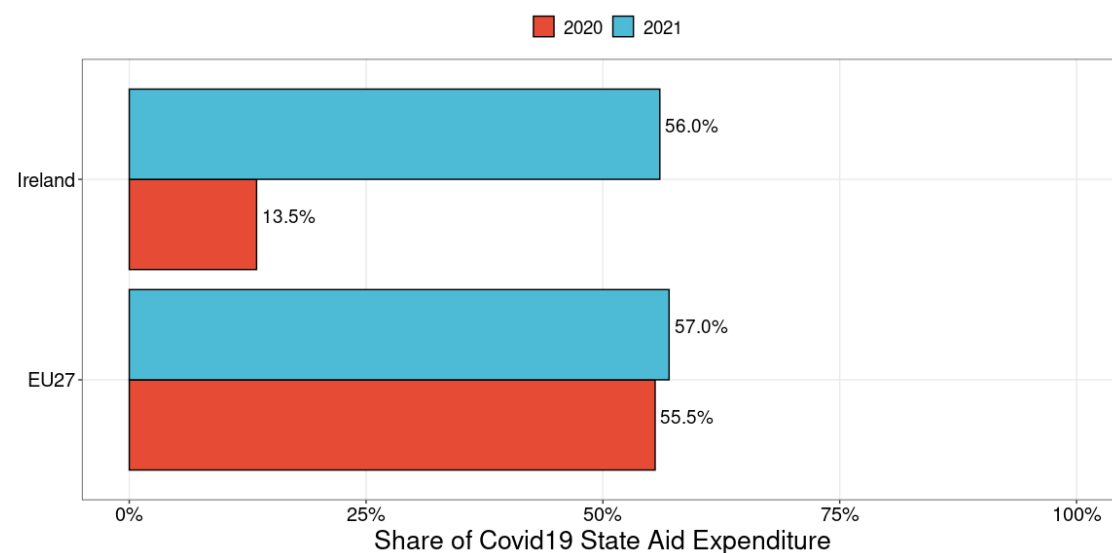
In terms of State aid instruments, Ireland privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 2496 million EUR, 79.4% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (406 million EUR, 12.9% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 64 million EUR, 2% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Ireland amounted to 1760.8 million EUR i.e. 56.0% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 208.5 million EUR, i.e. 13.5% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Italy

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 925 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

<b>State Aid Measures in 2021</b>				
<b>Type of Procedure</b>			<b>Number of Active Measures</b>	<b>Share of Total</b>
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	170	18.4%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	9	1.0%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	578	62.5%
Notified Aid			168	18.1%
Total			925	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Italy reached 62.5% of the total number of measures, with 69.6% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending - Overview

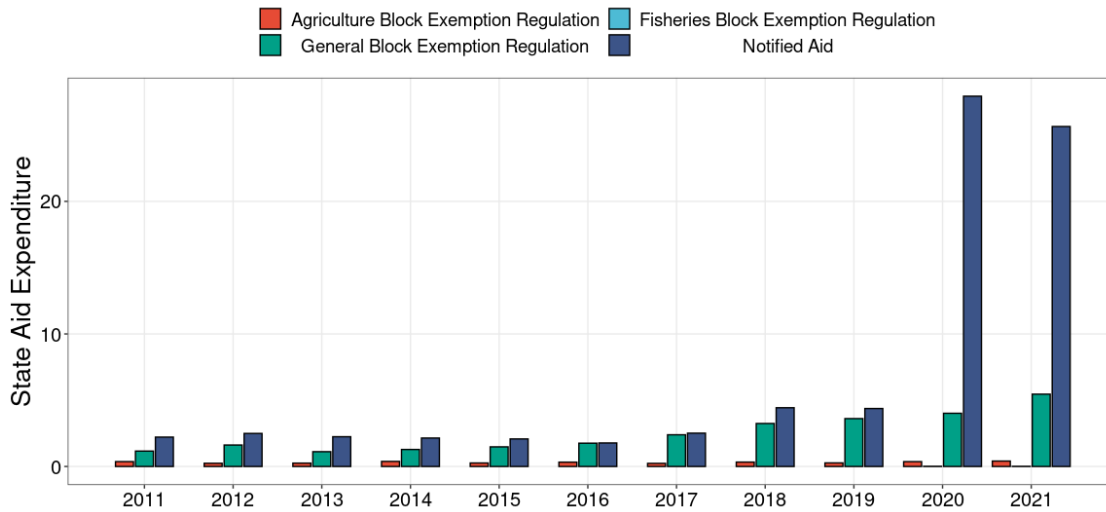
Between 2011 and 2021 Italy spent 108.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

<b>State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021</b>				
<b>Type of Procedure</b>			<b>Expenditure (Billion EUR)</b>	<b>Share of Total</b>
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	3.5	3.2%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	27.1	25.0%
Notified Aid			77.9	71.8%
Total			108.5	100.0%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Italy during the period 2011-2021.

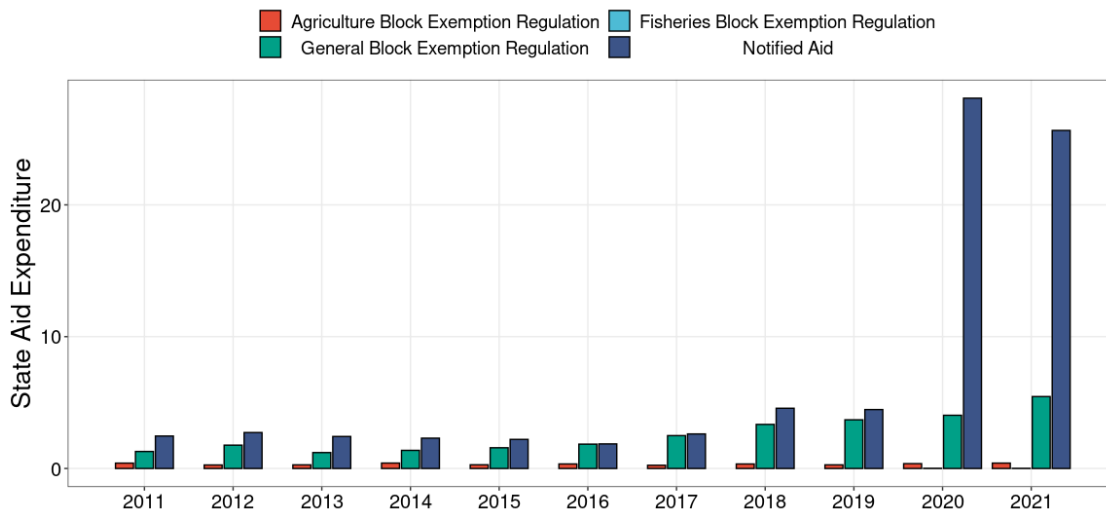


### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

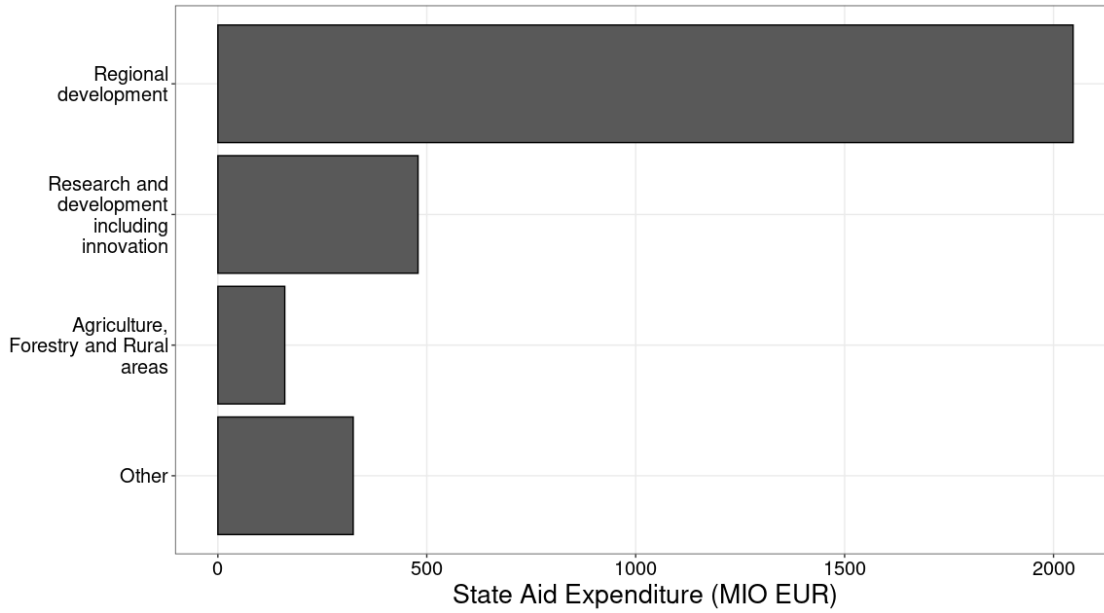


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Italy absorbed 45.5% of the total spending (around 31.53 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Italy corresponded to 3010 million EUR (around 9.5% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Regional development (68%), Research and development including innovation (15.9%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (5.3%).

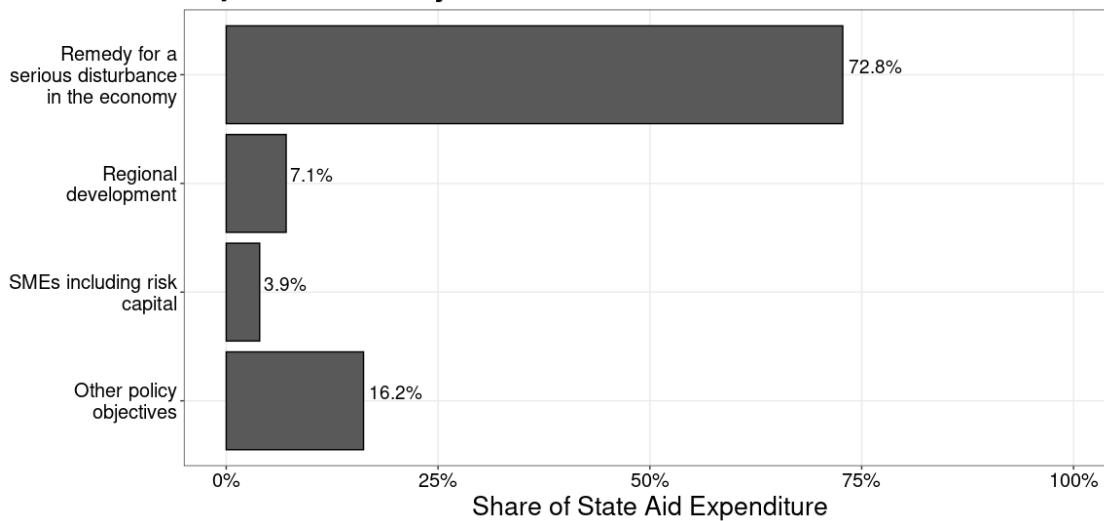
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

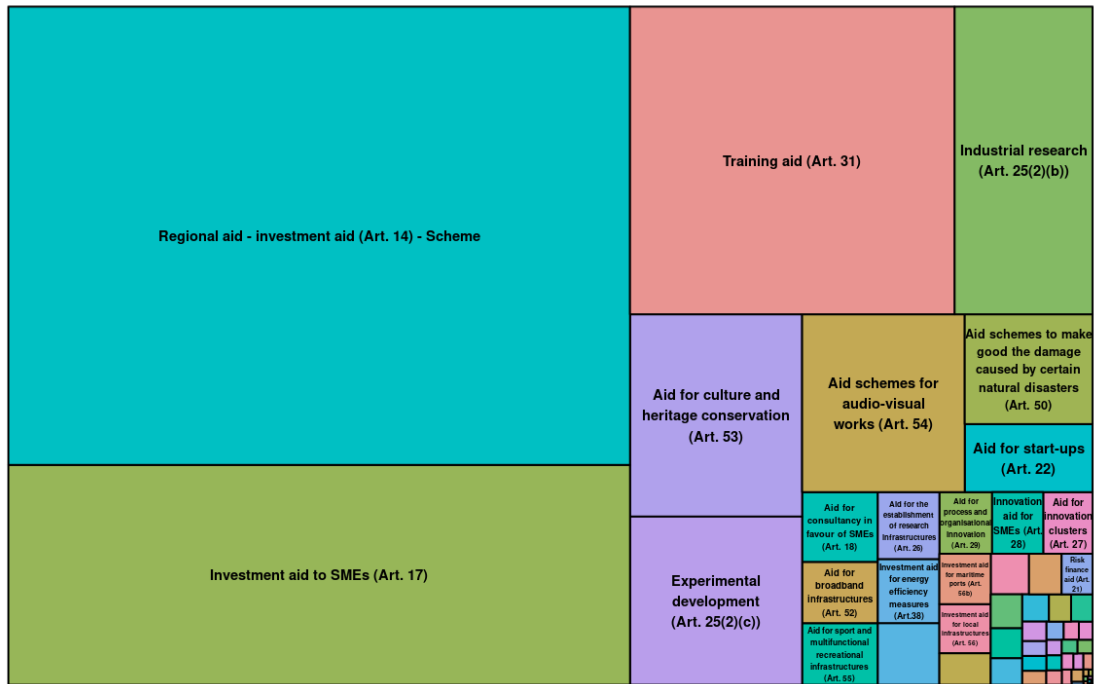
#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 79.9% of State aid spending in Italy was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 72.8% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 7.1% to “Regional development”.

Italy devoted around 3.9% towards “SMEs including risk capital” and 16.2% to “Other policy objectives”.

## Top GBER Articles in 2021

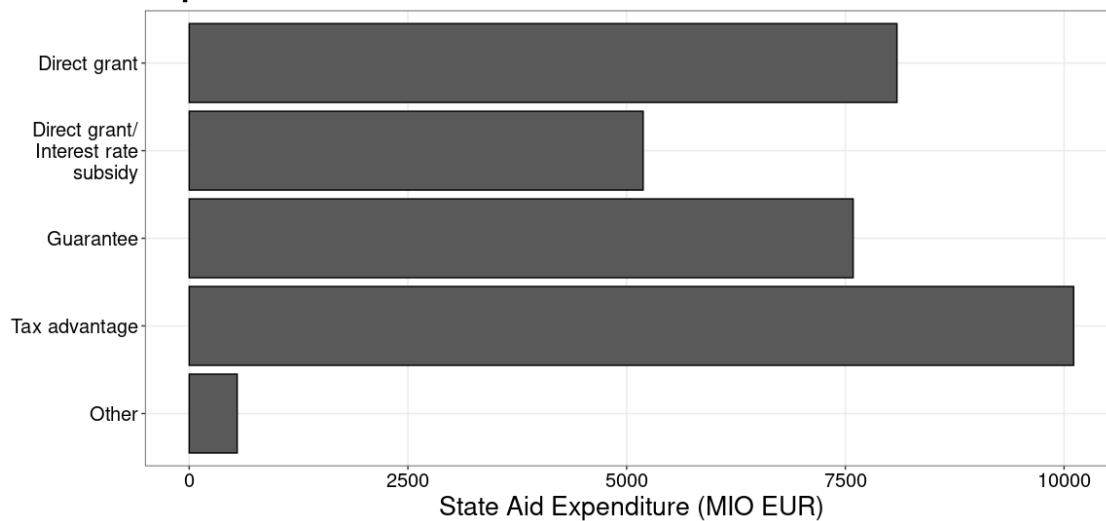


The top 4 key articles absorb about 76.8% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (38.8%), followed by "Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17)", (18.6%), "Training aid (Art. 31)", (13.6%), "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (5.8%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Italy privileged the use of "Tax advantage" (around 10110 million EUR, 32.1% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant" (8090 million EUR, 25.7% of total State aid spending), and "Guarantee" (around 7589 million EUR, 24.1% of total State aid spending).

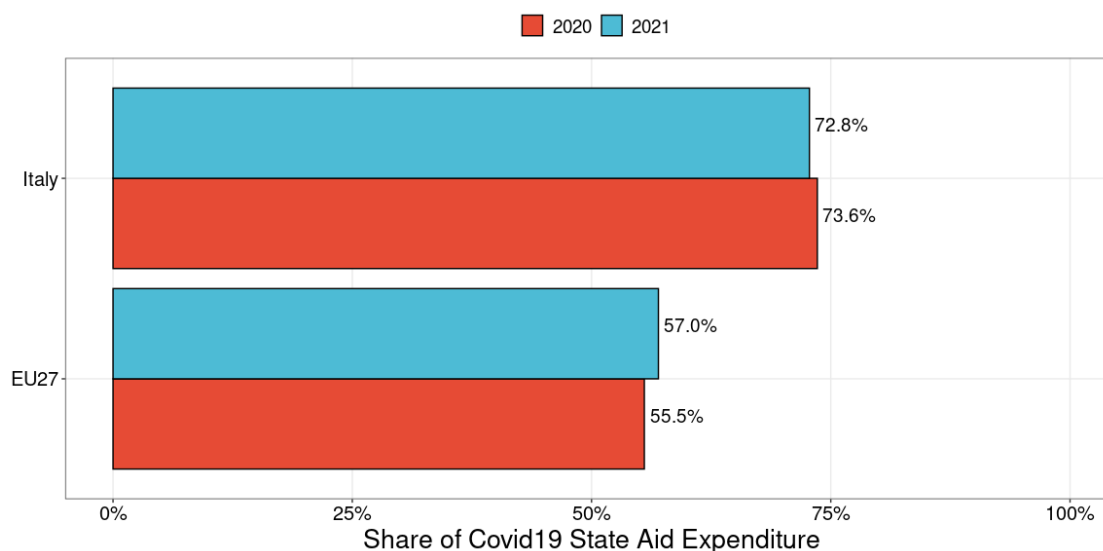
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Italy amounted to 22940.7 million EUR i.e. 72.8% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 23792 million EUR, i.e. 73.6% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Lithuania

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 159 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	19	11.9%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	2	1.3%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	98	61.6%
Notified Aid			40	25.2%
Total			159	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Lithuania reached 61.6% of the total number of measures, with 61.4% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

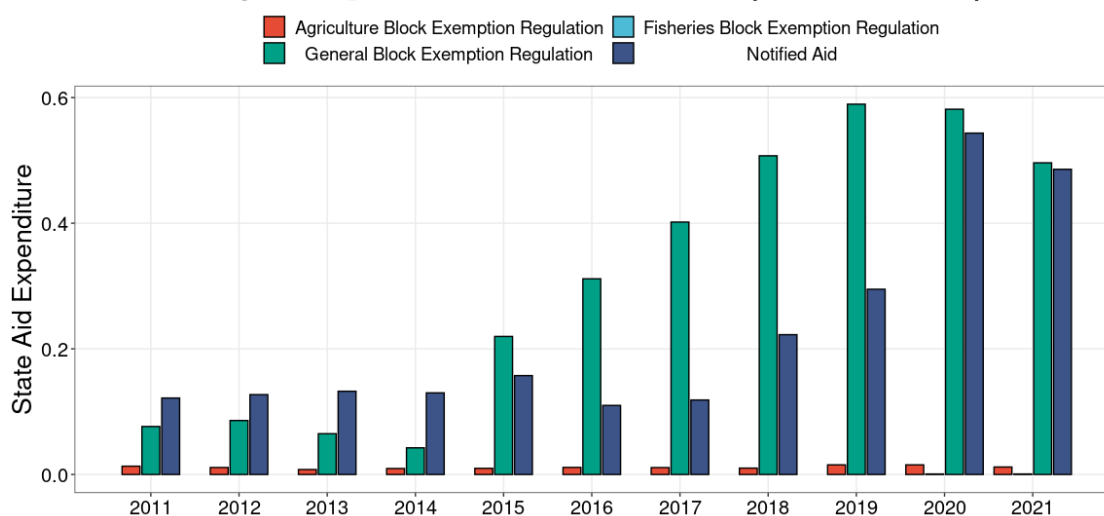
## State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Lithuania spent 5.9 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		0.1	1.7%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		3.4	57.6%
Notified Aid			2.4	40.7%
Total			5.9	100.0%

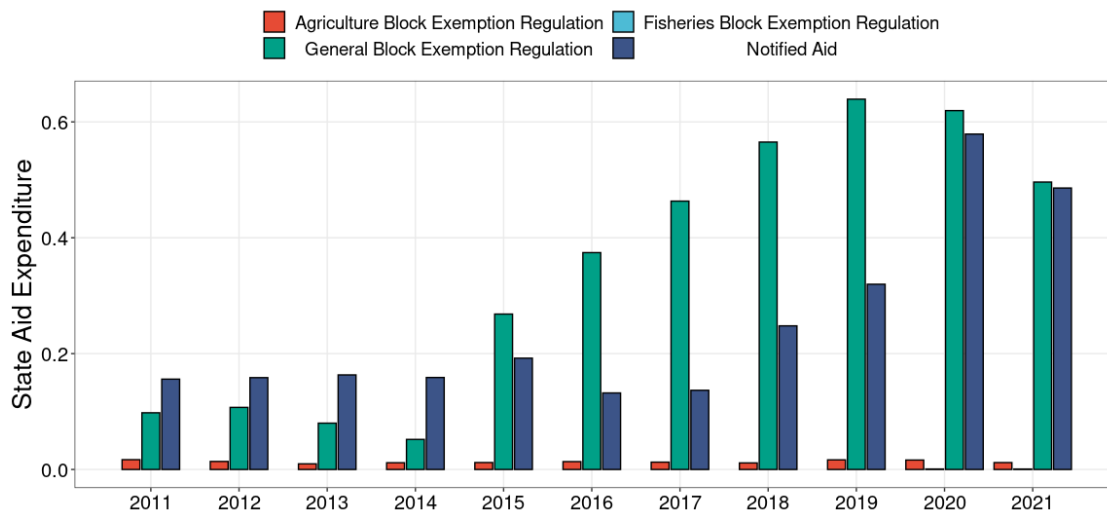
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Lithuania during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

## State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

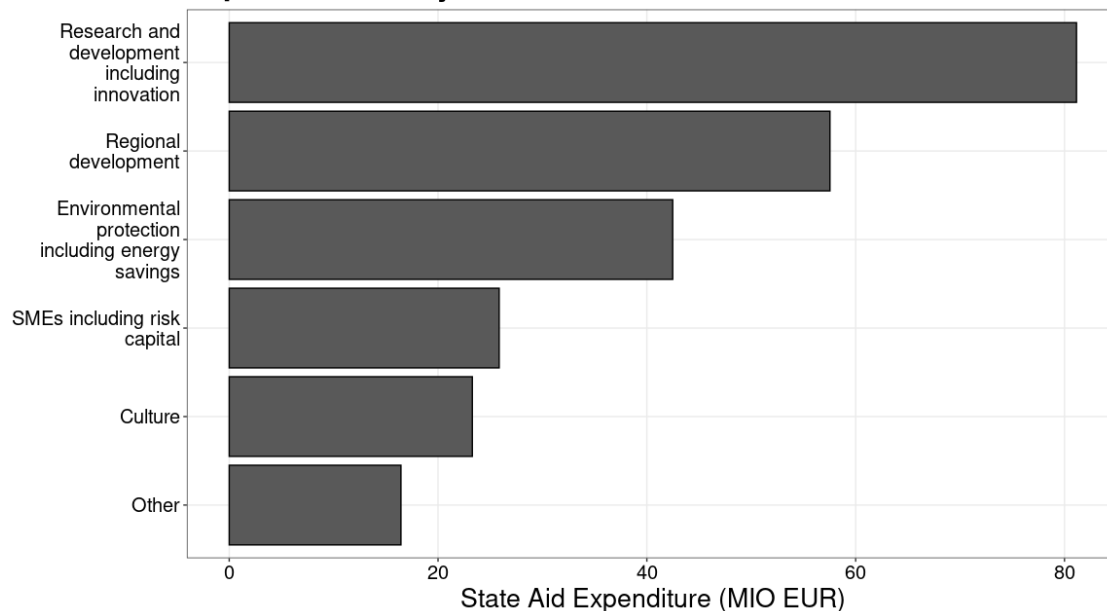


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Lithuania absorbed 43.6% of the total spending (around 0.99 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Lithuania corresponded to 247 million EUR (around 24.9% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (32.9%), Regional development (23.3%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (17.2%).

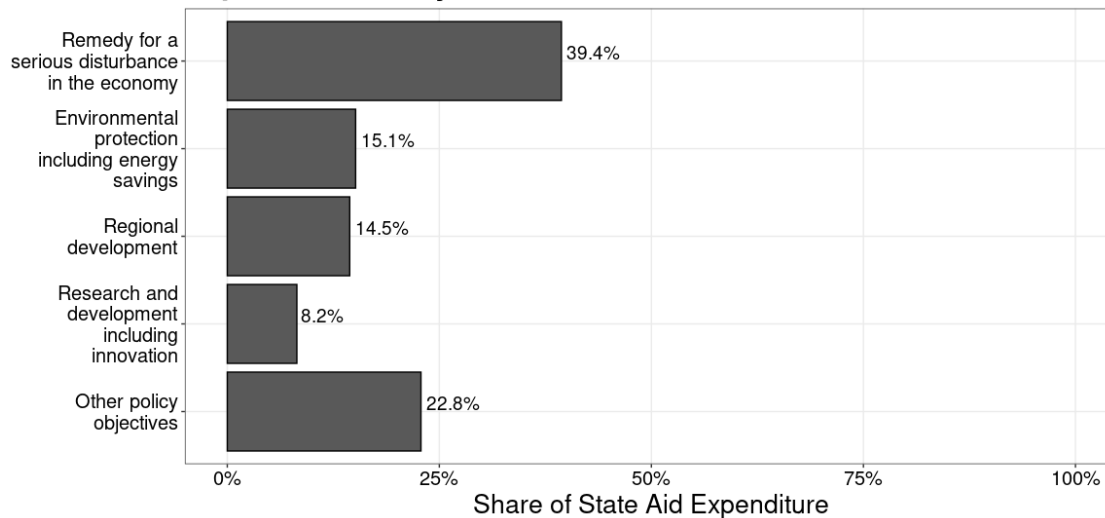
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

## Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

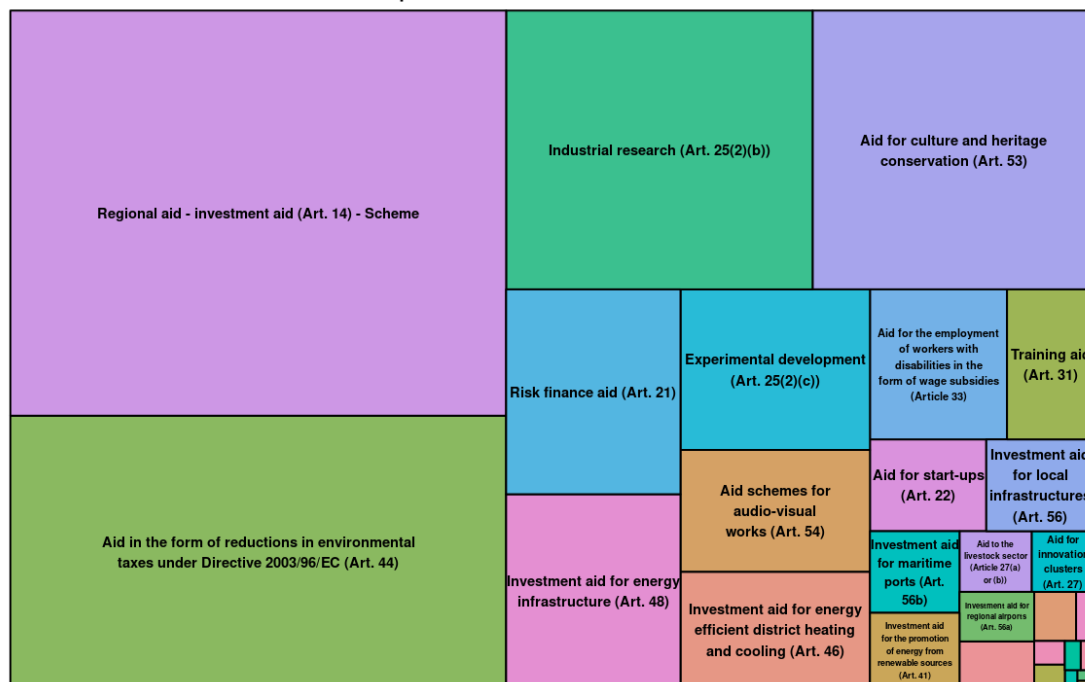
### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 54.5% of State aid spending in Lithuania was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 39.4% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 15.1% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Lithuania devoted around 14.5% towards “Regional development” and 8.2% to “Research and development including innovation”.

### Top GBER Articles in 2021

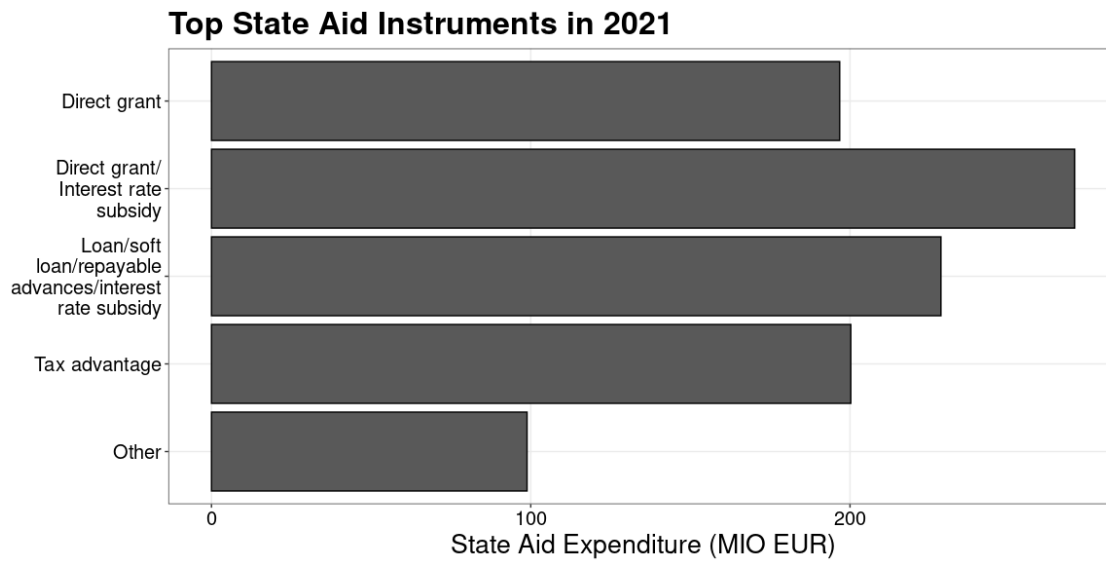


The top 4 key articles absorb about 68% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (27.3%), followed by “Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)”, (18.4%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (11.6%), “Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)”, (10.7%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Lithuania privileged the use of “Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy” (around 270 million EUR, 27.2% of total State aid spending), followed by “Loan/soft

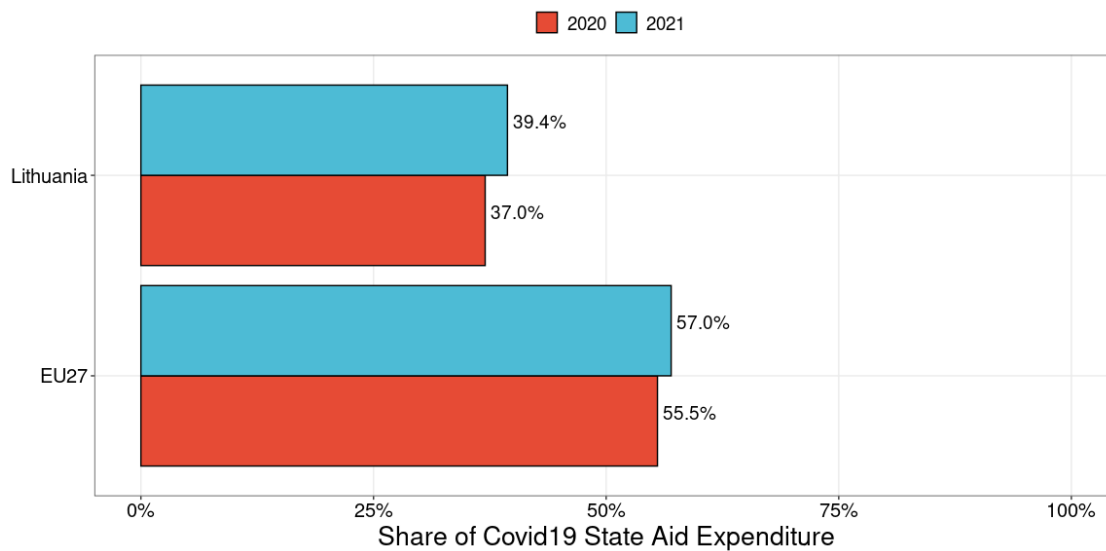
loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy" (228 million EUR, 23% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 200 million EUR, 20.1% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Lithuania amounted to 391.9 million EUR i.e. 39.4% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 422.2 million EUR, i.e. 37.0% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.





## Luxembourg

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 36 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	15	41.7%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	3	8.3%
Notified Aid			18	50.0%
Total			36	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Luxembourg reached 8.3% of the total number of measures, with % of all newly implemented measured falling under GBER.

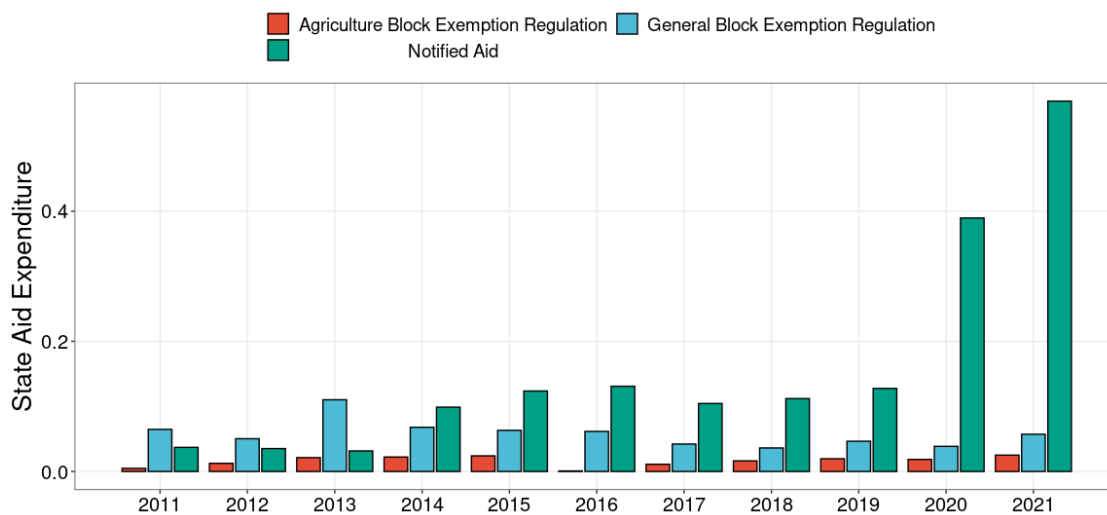
### State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Luxembourg spent 2.6 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	0.2	7.7%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	0.6	23.1%
Notified Aid			1.8	69.2%
Total			2.6	100.0%

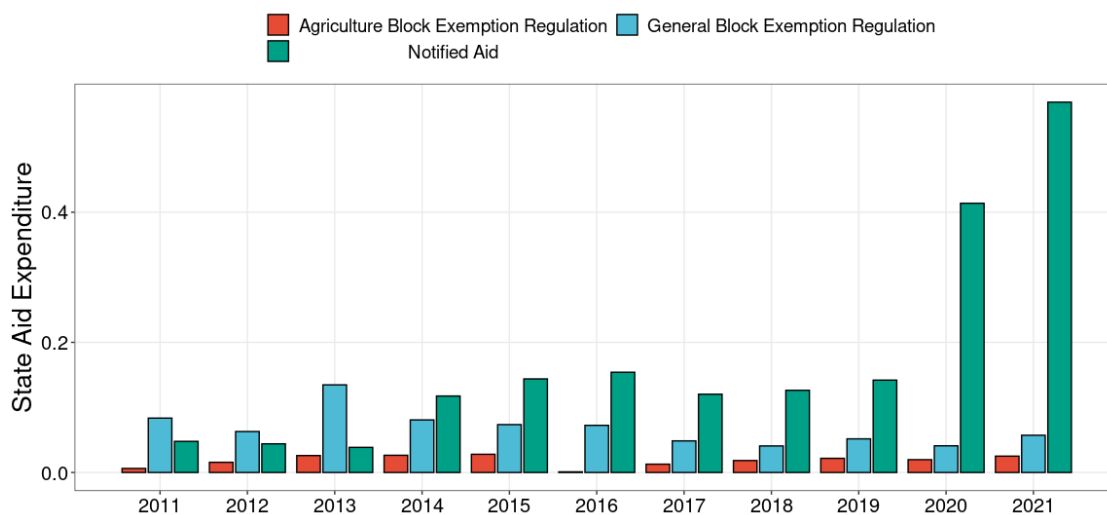
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Luxembourg during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

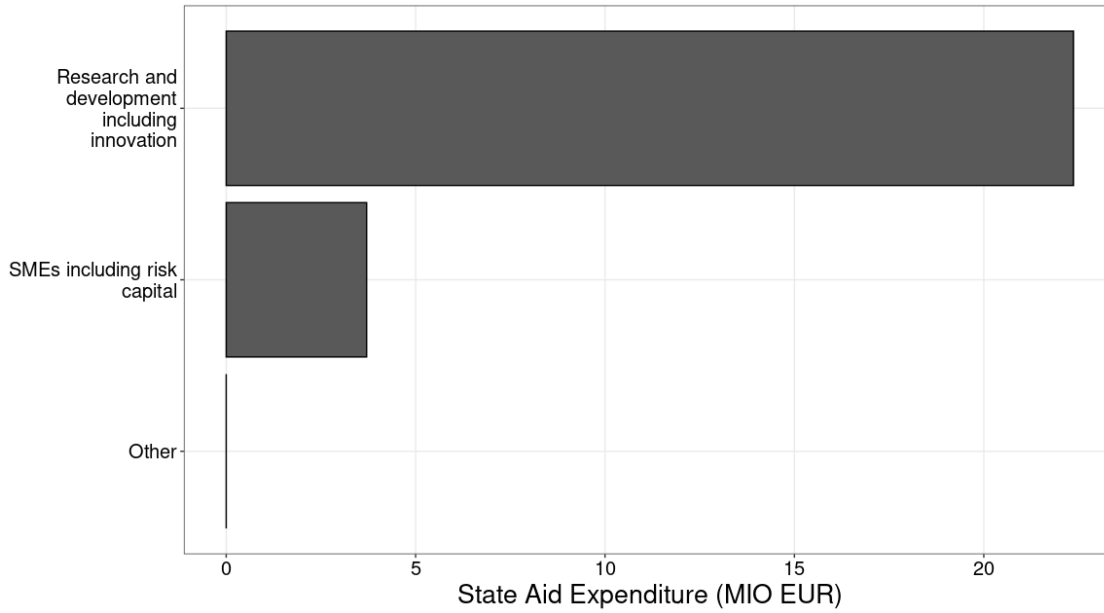


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Luxembourg absorbed 76.7% of the total spending (around 0.65 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Luxembourg corresponded to 26 million EUR (around 4% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (85.8%), SMEs including risk capital (14.2%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (0%).

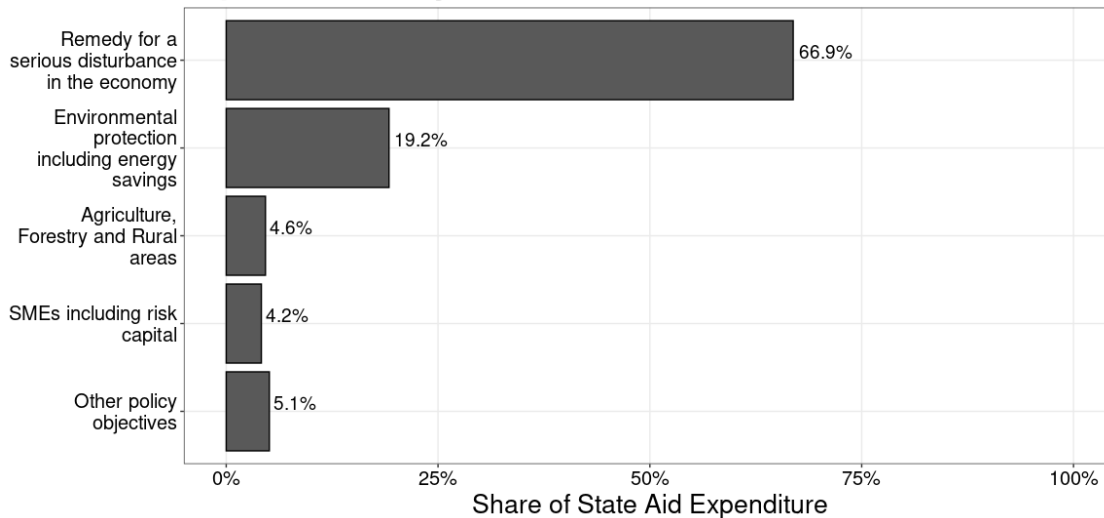
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

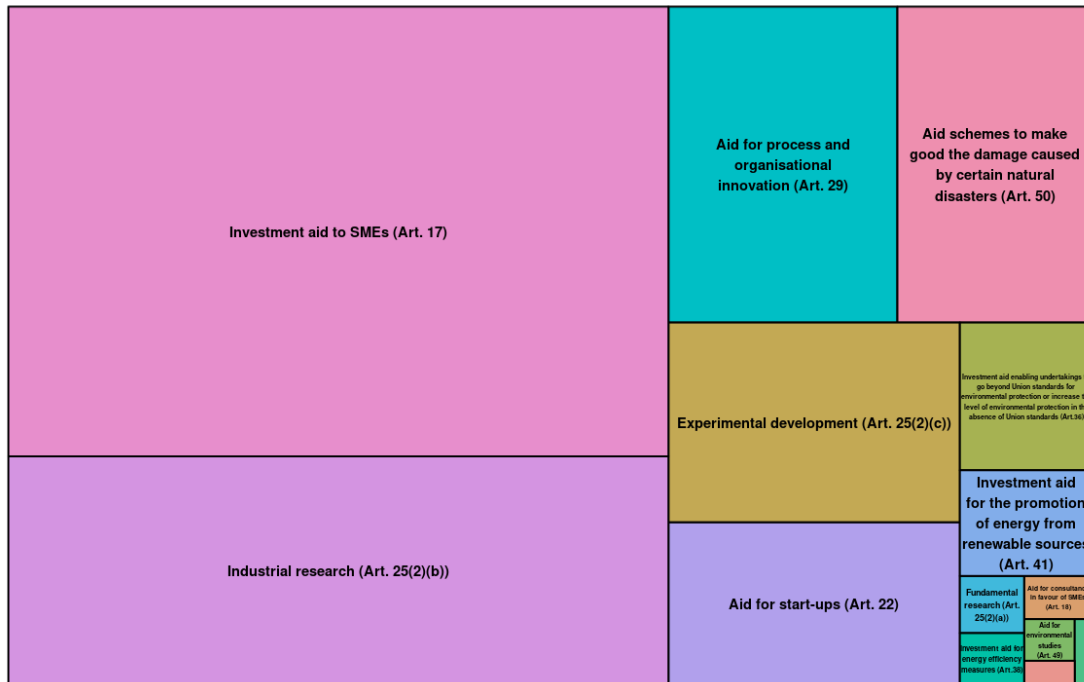
#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 86.1% of State aid spending in Luxembourg was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 66.9% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 19.2% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Luxembourg devoted around 4.6% towards “Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas” and 4.2% to “SMEs including risk capital”.

## Top GBER Articles in 2021

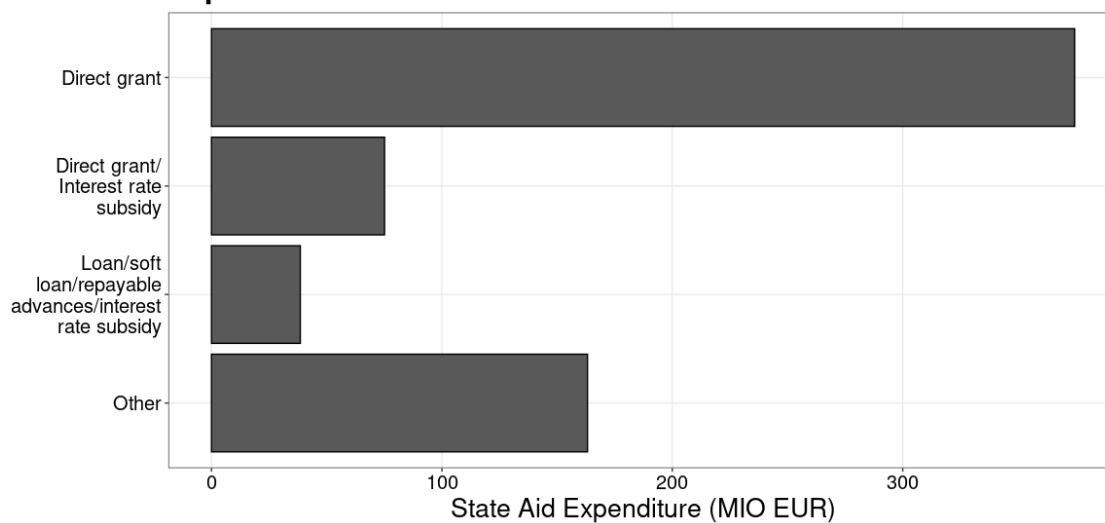


The top 4 key articles absorb about 79.1% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17)", (40.4%), followed by "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (20.5%), "Aid for process and organisational innovation (Art. 29)", (9.8%), "Aid schemes to make good the damage caused by certain natural disasters (Art. 50)", (8.4%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Luxembourg privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 375 million EUR, 57.5% of total State aid spending), followed by "Other" (145 million EUR, 22.3% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 75 million EUR, 11.5% of total State aid spending).

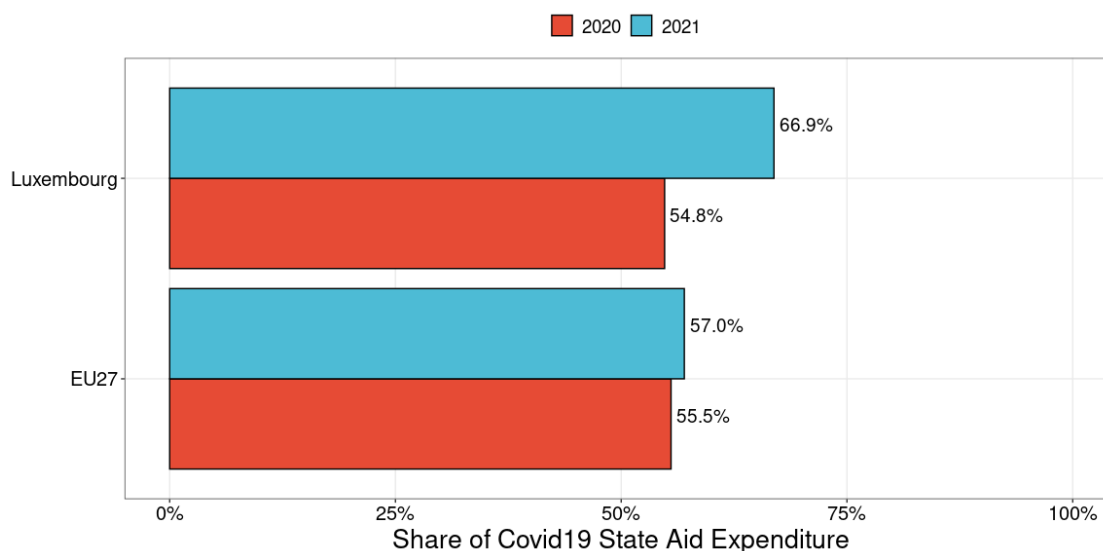
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Luxembourg amounted to 435.9 million EUR i.e. 66.9% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 244.9 million EUR, i.e. 54.8% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Latvia

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 92 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	21	22.8%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	2	2.2%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	34	37.0%
Notified Aid			35	38.0%
Total			92	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Latvia reached 37.0% of the total number of measures, with 21.4% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

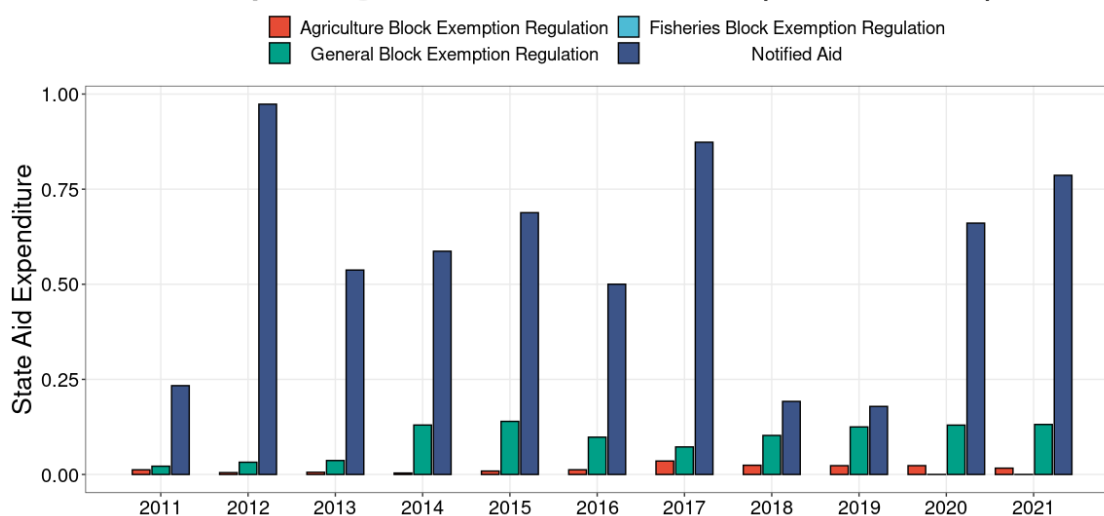
## State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Latvia spent 7.4 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		0.2	2.7%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		1.0	13.5%
Notified Aid			6.2	83.8%
Total			7.4	100.0%

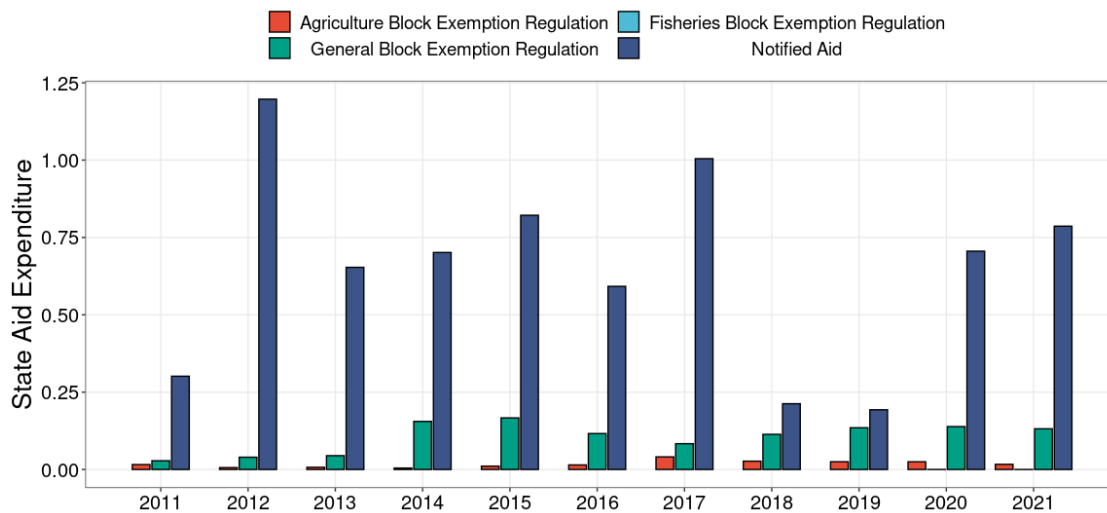
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Latvia during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

## State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

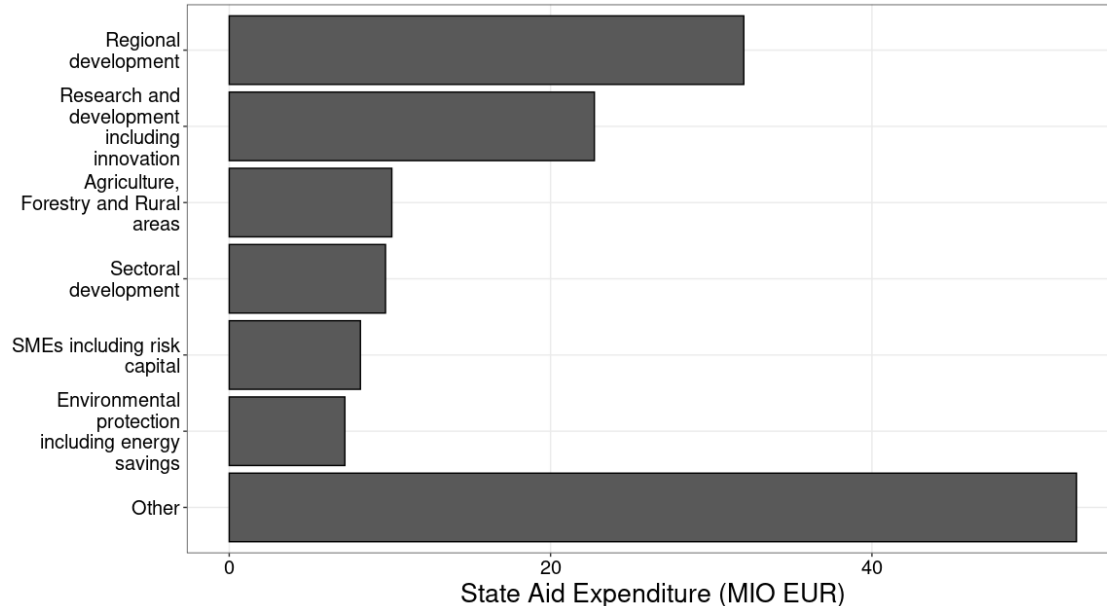


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Latvia absorbed 73.5% of the total spending (around 0.93 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Latvia corresponded to 143 million EUR (around 15.4% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Other (35.8%), Regional development (22.4%) and Research and development including innovation (15.9%).

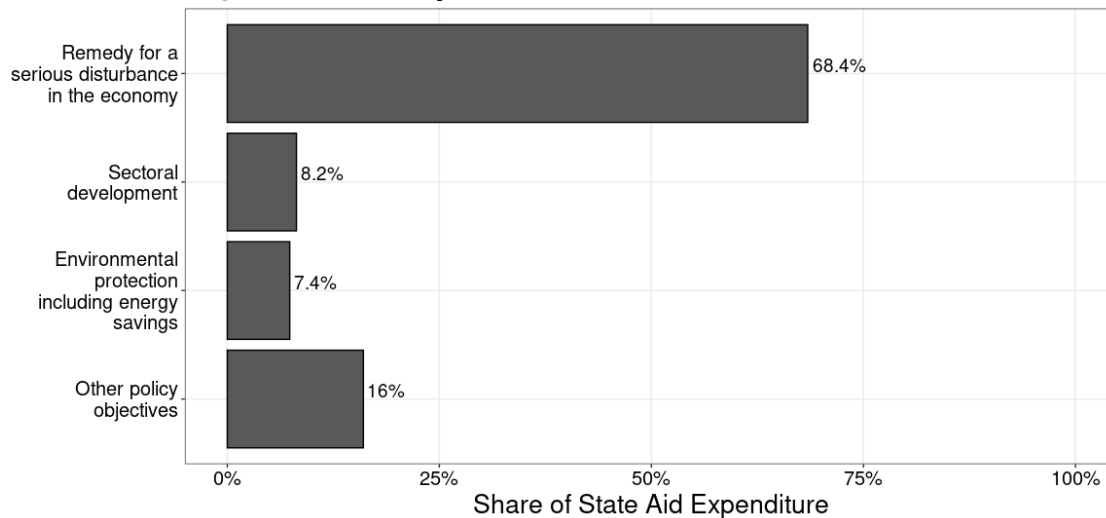
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

## Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 76.6% of State aid spending in Latvia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 68.4% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 8.2% to "Sectoral development".

Latvia devoted around 7.4% towards "Environmental protection including energy savings" and 16% to "Other policy objectives".

### Top GBER Articles in 2021

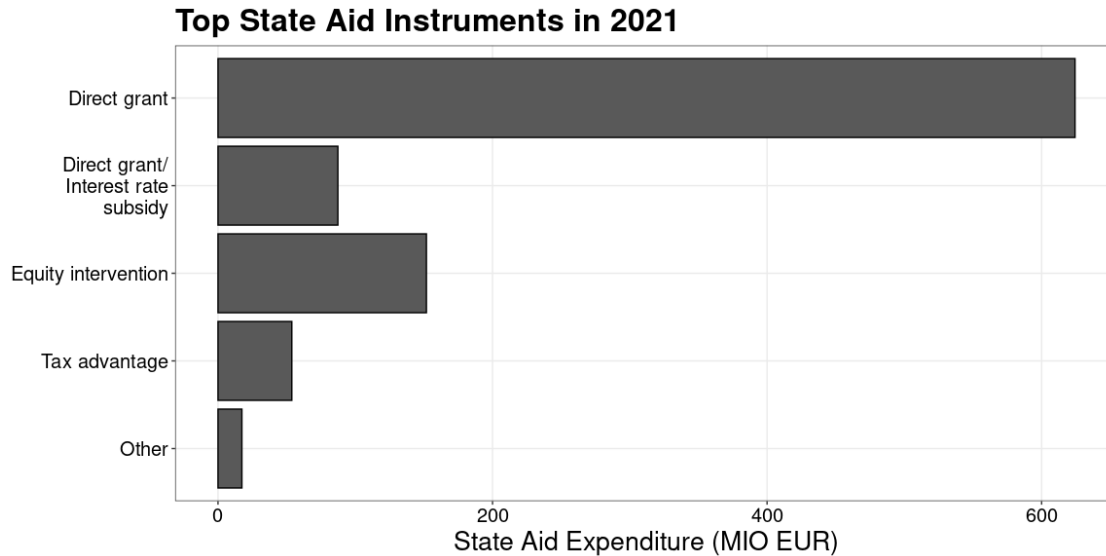


The top 4 key articles absorb about 67.8% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (32.6%), followed by "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (14.9%), "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (11.7%), "Investment aid for local infrastructures (Art. 56)", (8.6%).



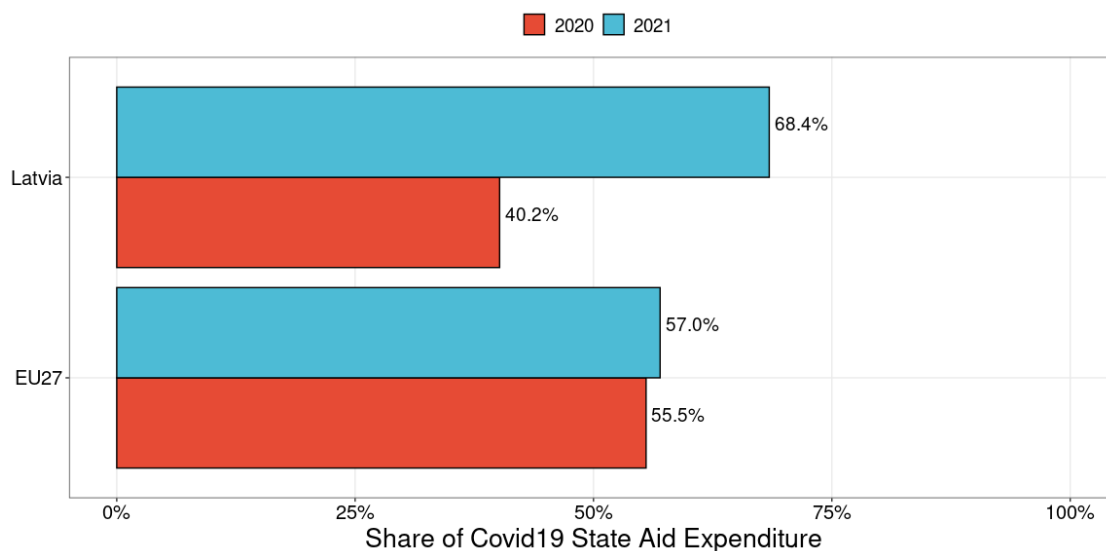
In terms of State aid instruments, Latvia privileged the use of “Direct grant” (around 624 million EUR, 66.8% of total State aid spending), followed by “Equity intervention” (152 million EUR, 16.2% of total State aid spending), and “Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy” (around 87 million EUR, 9.3% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Latvia amounted to 639.6 million EUR i.e. 68.4% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 326.8 million EUR, i.e. 40.2% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Malta

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 38 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	1	2.6%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	23	60.5%
Notified Aid			14	36.9%
Total			38	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Malta reached 60.5% of the total number of measures, with 76.2% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

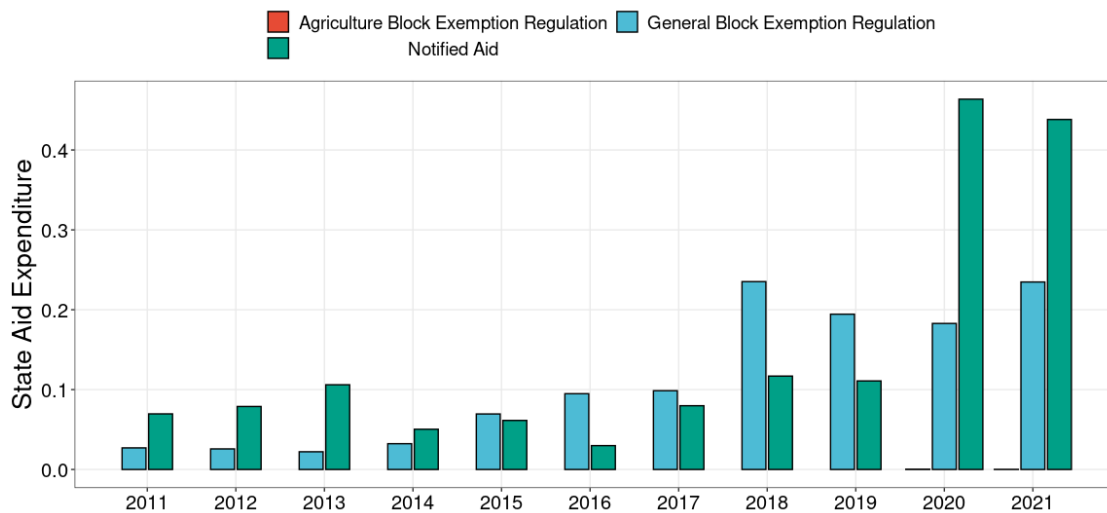
### State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2011 and 2021 Malta spent 2.8 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	1.2	42.9%
Notified Aid			1.6	57.1%
Total			2.8	100.0%

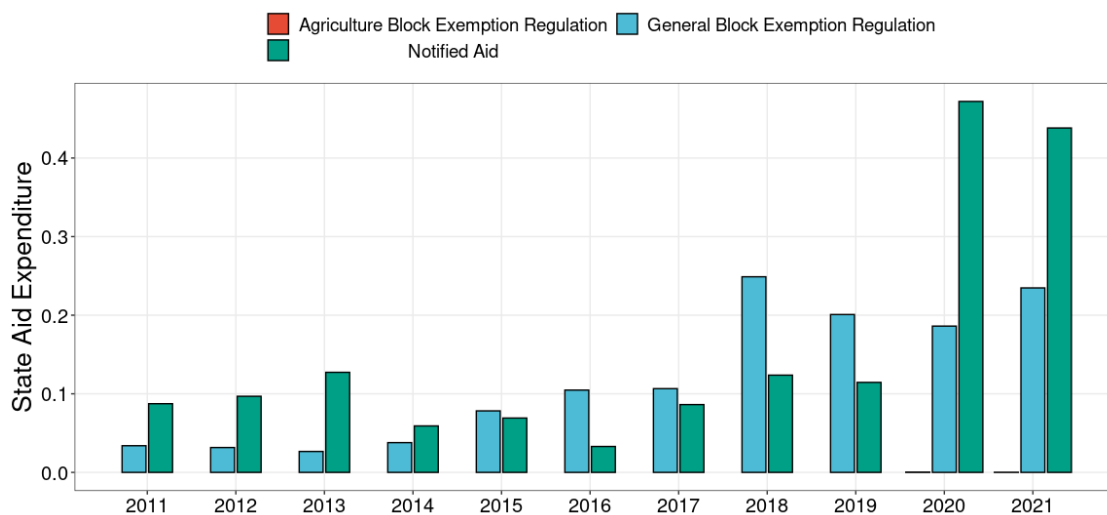
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Malta during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

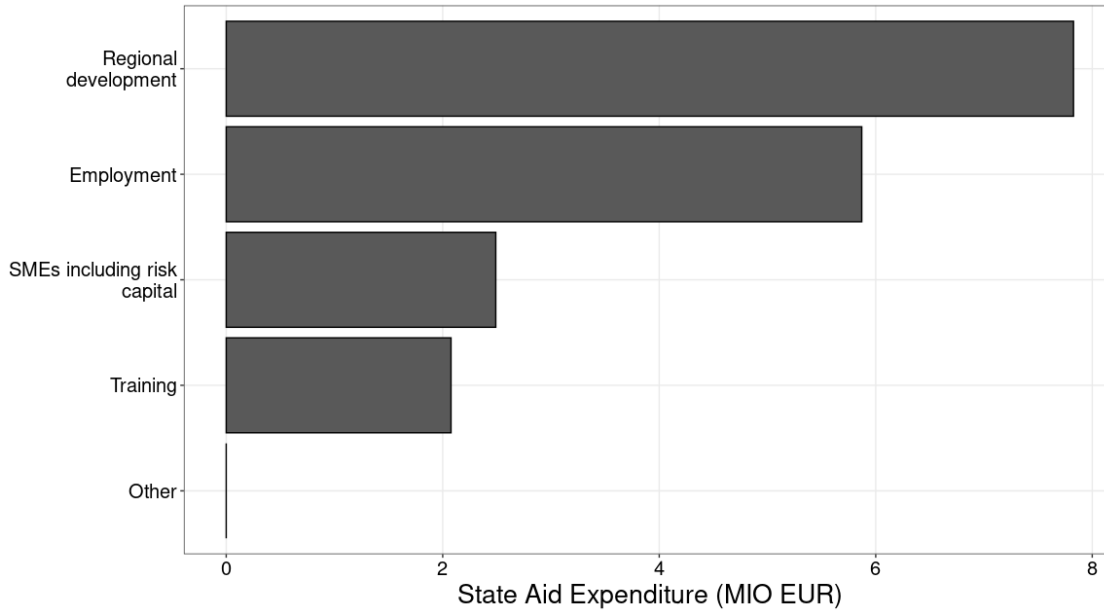


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Malta absorbed 82.7% of the total spending (around 0.67 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Malta corresponded to 18 million EUR (around 2.7% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Regional development (42.9%), Employment (32.1%) and SMEs including risk capital (13.6%).

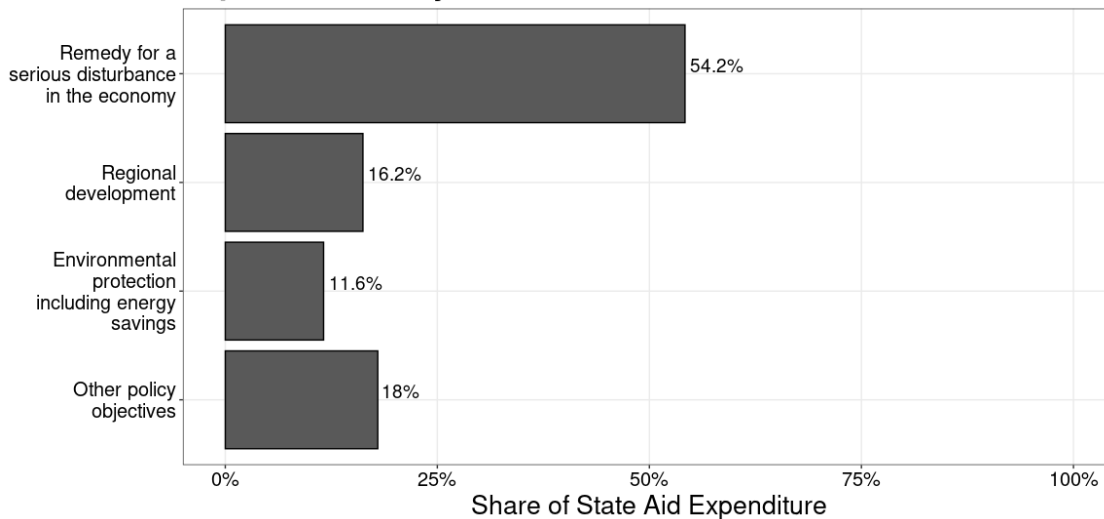
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



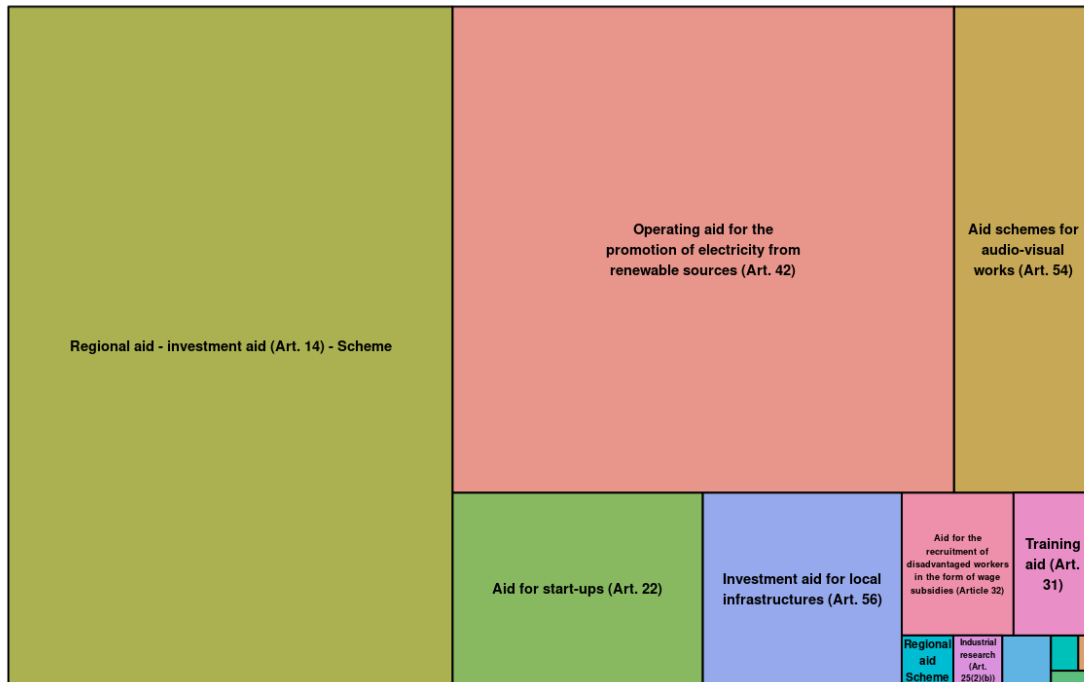
### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 70.4% of State aid spending in Malta was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 54.2% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 16.2% to “Regional development”. Malta devoted around 11.6% towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” and 18% to “Other policy objectives”.

### Top GBER Articles in 2021

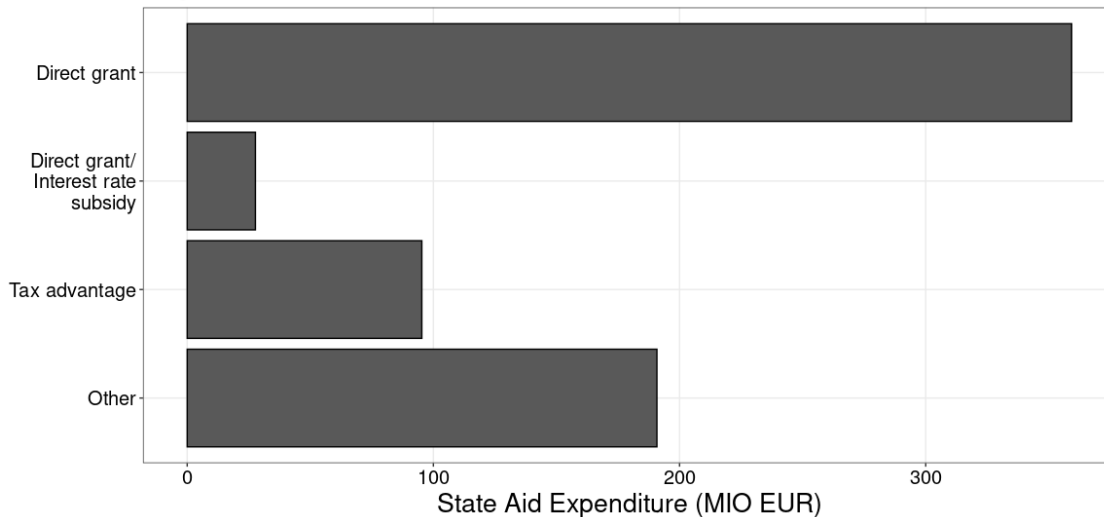


The top 4 key articles absorb about 89.8% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (41%), followed by “Operating aid for the promotion of electricity from renewable sources (Art. 42)”, (33.1%), “Aid schemes for audio-visual works (Art. 54)”, (9.2%), “Aid for start-ups (Art. 22)”, (6.5%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Malta privileged the use of “Direct grant” (around 359 million EUR, 53.4% of total State aid spending), followed by “Other” (185 million EUR, 27.5% of total State aid spending), and “Tax advantage” (around 95 million EUR, 14.1% of total State aid spending).

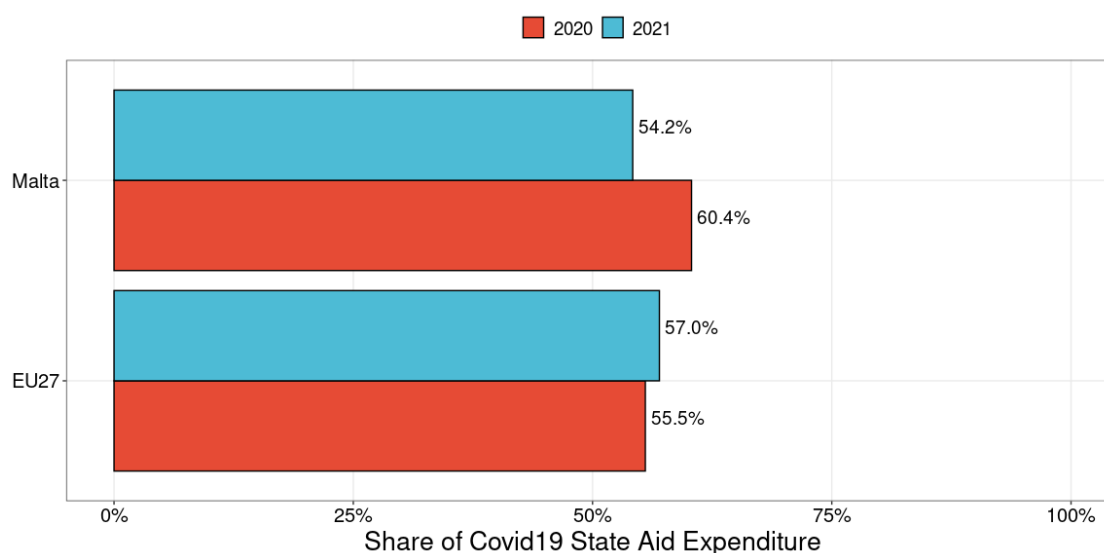
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

### Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Malta amounted to 364.8 million EUR i.e. 54.2% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 390.3 million EUR, i.e. 60.4% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Netherlands

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 1043 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	102	9.8%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	887	85.0%
Notified Aid			54	5.2%
Total			1,043	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Netherlands reached 85.0% of the total number of measures, with 88.5% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending - Overview

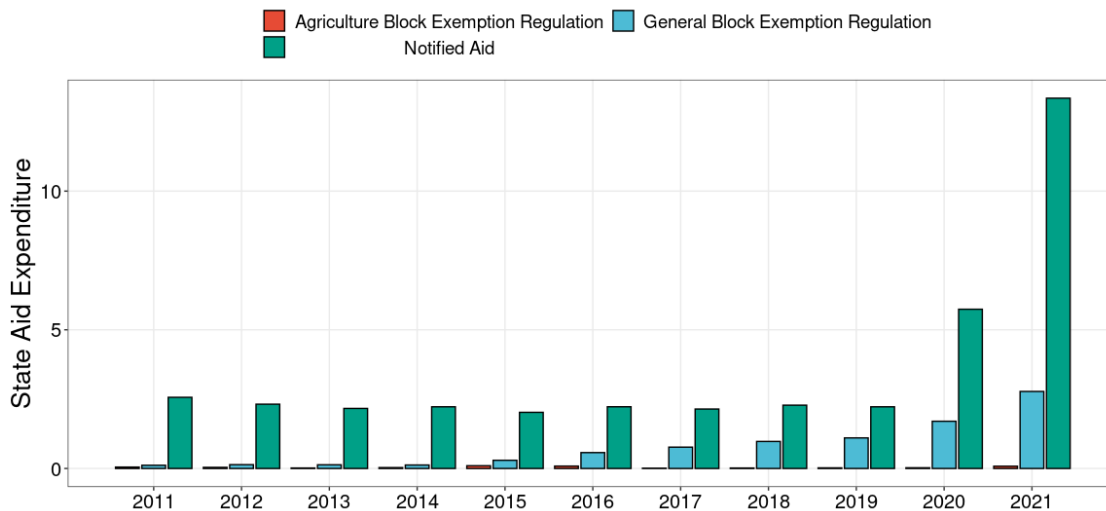
Between 2011 and 2021 Netherlands spent 48.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021				
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	0.5	1.0%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	8.7	18.0%

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Notified Aid	39.3	81.0%
Total	48.5	100.0%

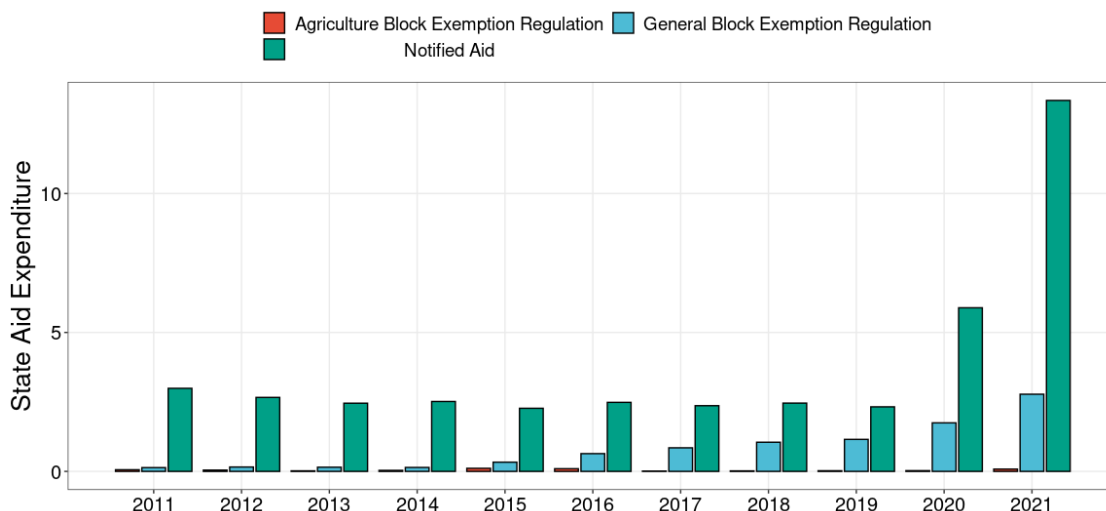
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Netherlands during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

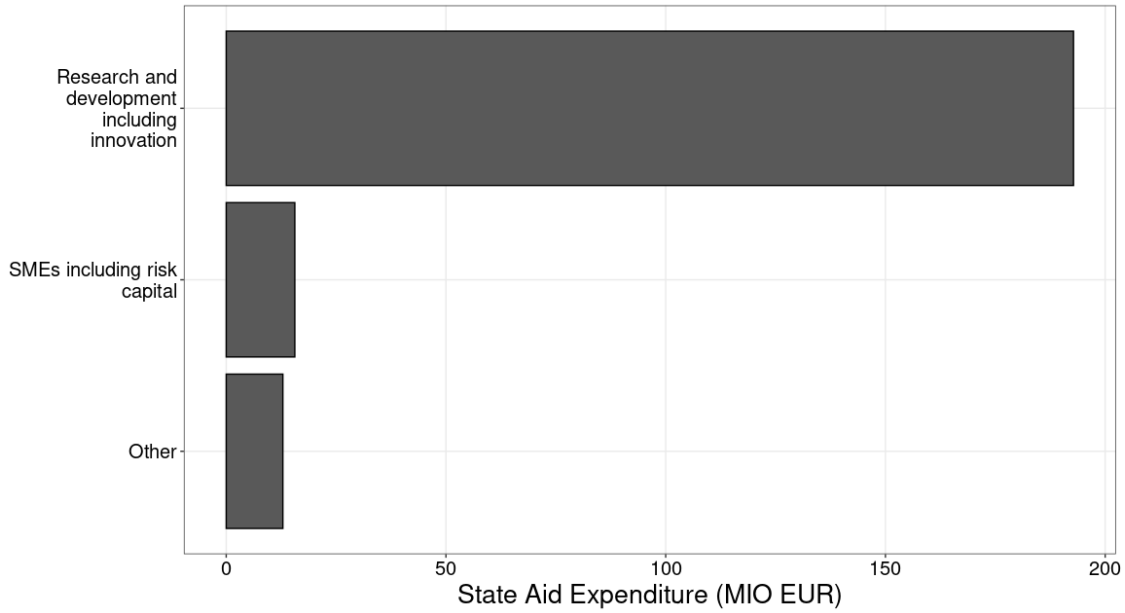


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Netherlands absorbed 61.9% of the total spending (around 16.21 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Netherlands corresponded to 221 million EUR (around 1.4% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (87.1%), SMEs including risk capital (7.1%) and Regional development (3.9%).

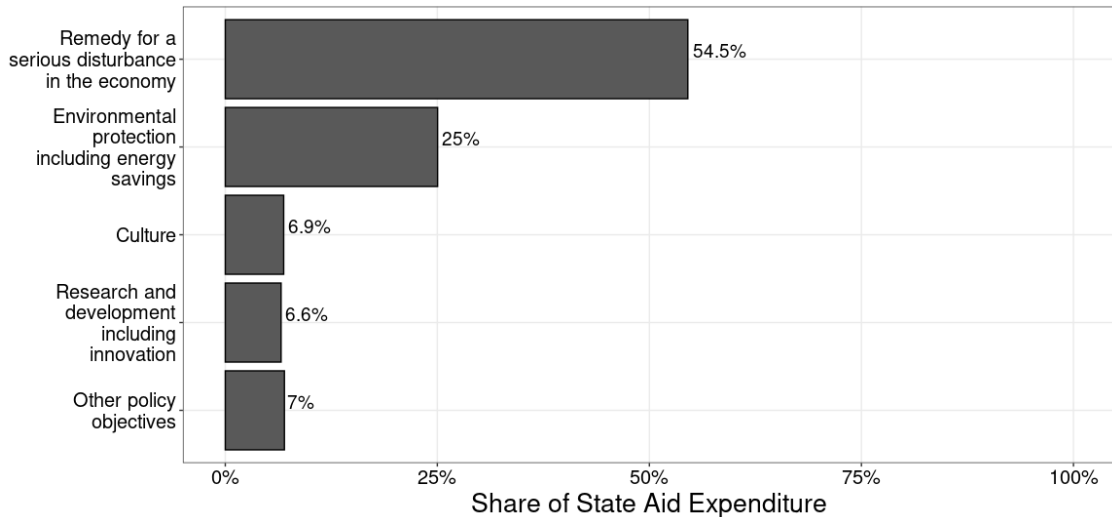
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

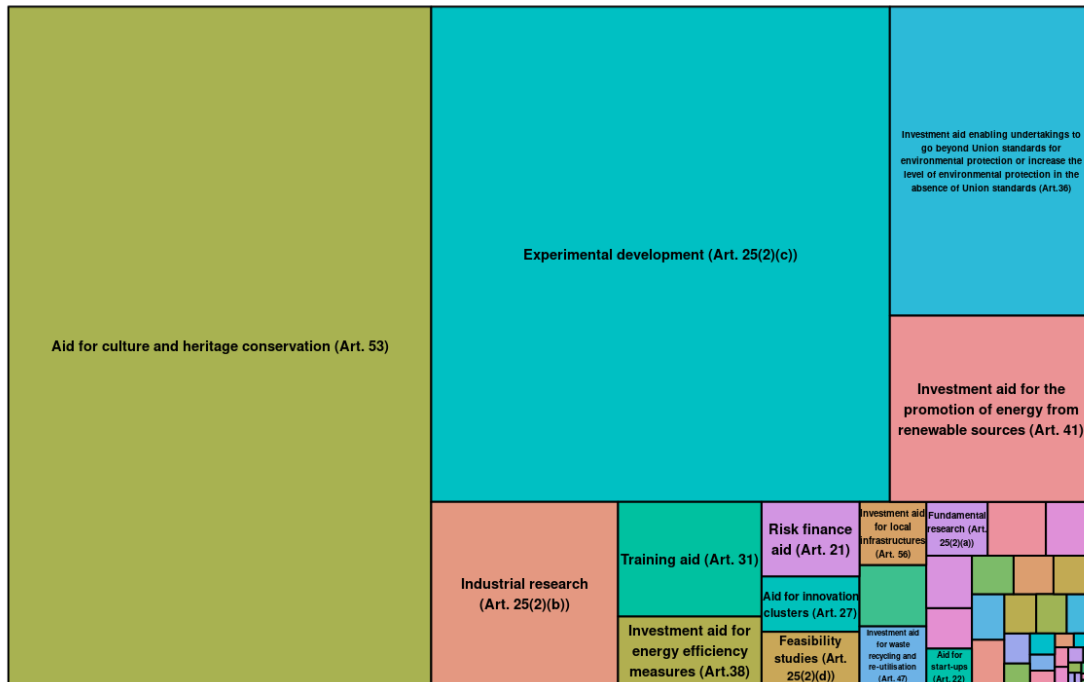
#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 79.5% of State aid spending in Netherlands was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 54.5% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 25% to "Environmental protection including energy savings". Netherlands devoted around 6.9% towards "Culture" and 6.6% to "Research and development including innovation".



## Top GBER Articles in 2021

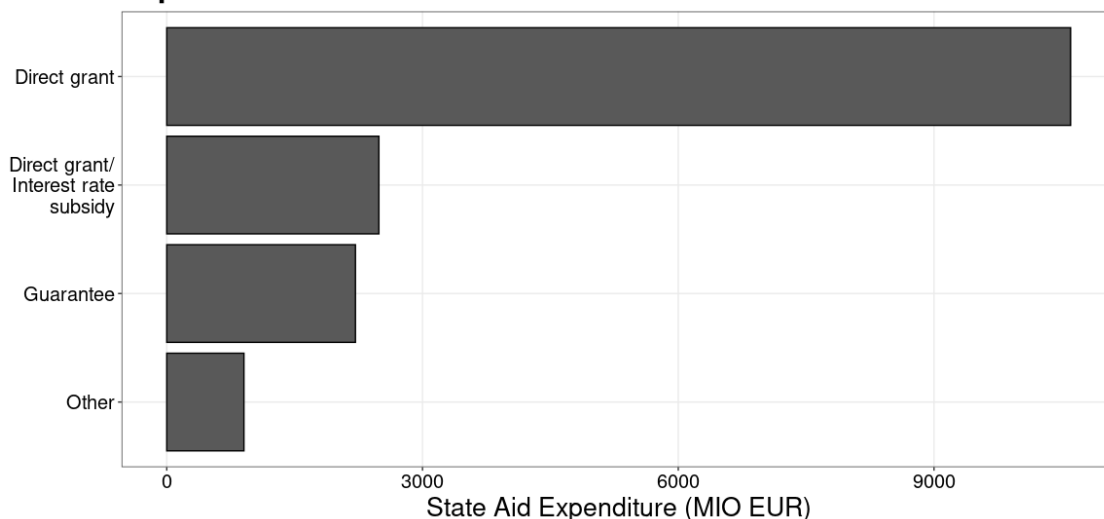


The top 4 key articles absorb about 83.5% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)", (39%), followed by "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (30.9%), "Investment aid enabling undertakings to go beyond Union standards for environmental protection or increase the level of environmental protection in the absence of Union standards (Art. 36)", (8.5%), "Investment aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources (Art. 41)", (5.1%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Netherlands privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 10603 million EUR, 65.4% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (2488 million EUR, 15.3% of total State aid spending), and "Guarantee" (around 2213 million EUR, 13.7% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

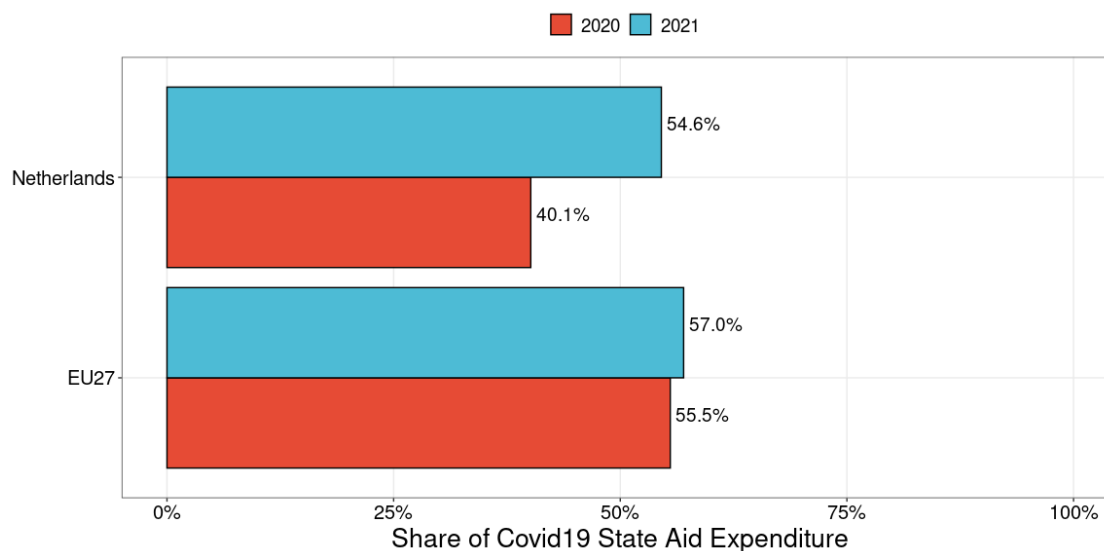
## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Netherlands amounted to 8839.9 million EUR i.e. 54.5% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 2997.9 million EUR, i.e. 40.1%

of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Poland

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 226 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021				
Type of Procedure			Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block Exemption		15	6.6%
Fisheries Regulation	Block Exemption		1	0.5%
General Regulation	Block Exemption		146	64.6%
Notified Aid			64	28.3%
Total			226	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Poland reached 64.6% of the total number of measures, with 80.5% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending - Overview

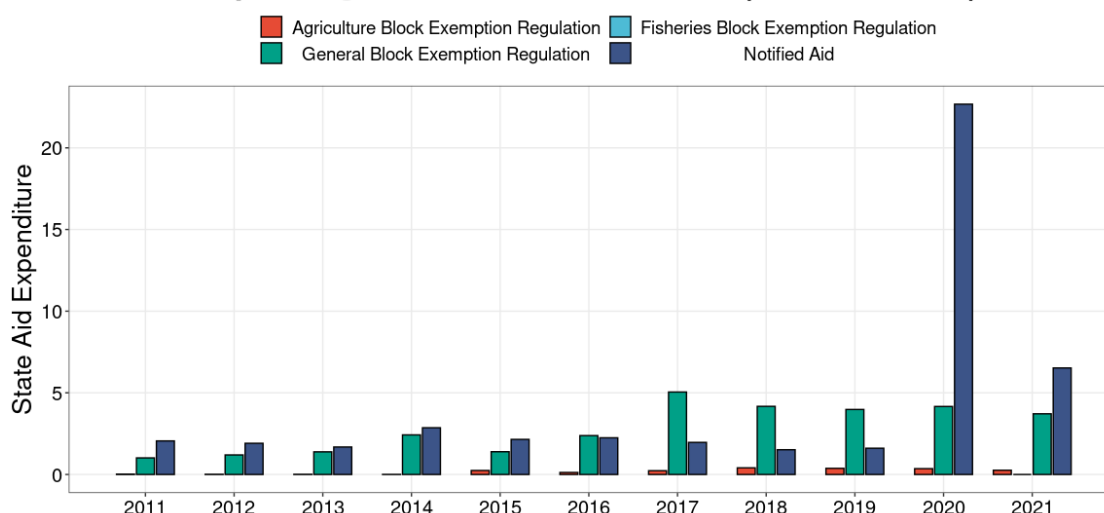
Between 2011 and 2021 Poland spent 80.1 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Type of Procedure			Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Regulation	Block	Exemption	2.0	2.5%
Fisheries Regulation	Block	Exemption	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Regulation	Block	Exemption	30.9	38.6%
Notified Aid			47.2	58.9%
Total			80.1	100.0%

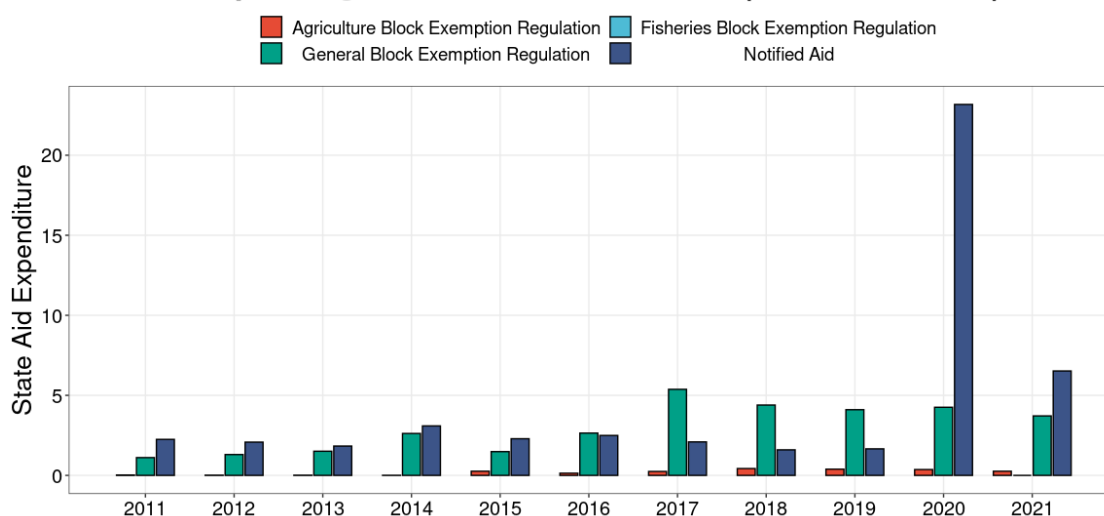
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Poland during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

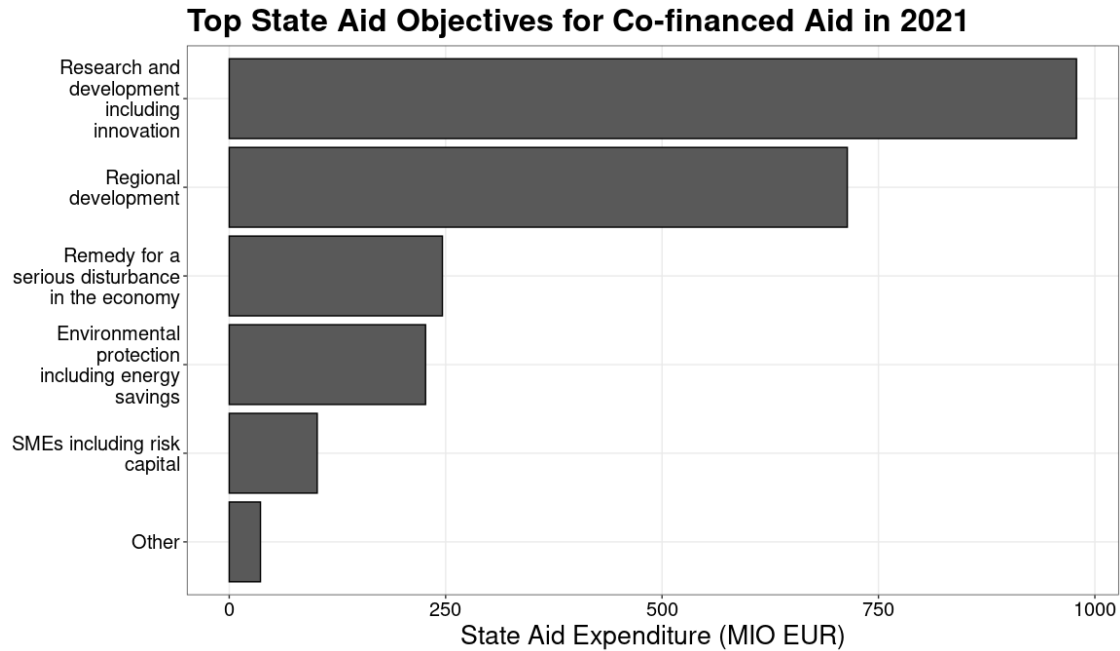
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)



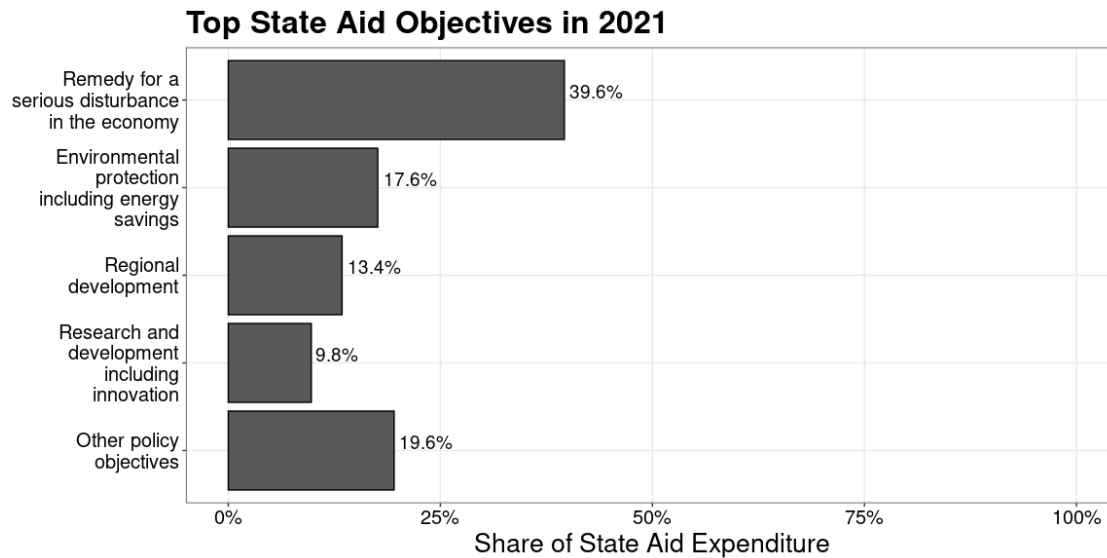
In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Poland absorbed 47% of the total spending (around 10.5 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Poland corresponded to 2304 million EUR (around 21.9% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (42.5%), Regional development (31%) and Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (10.7%).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

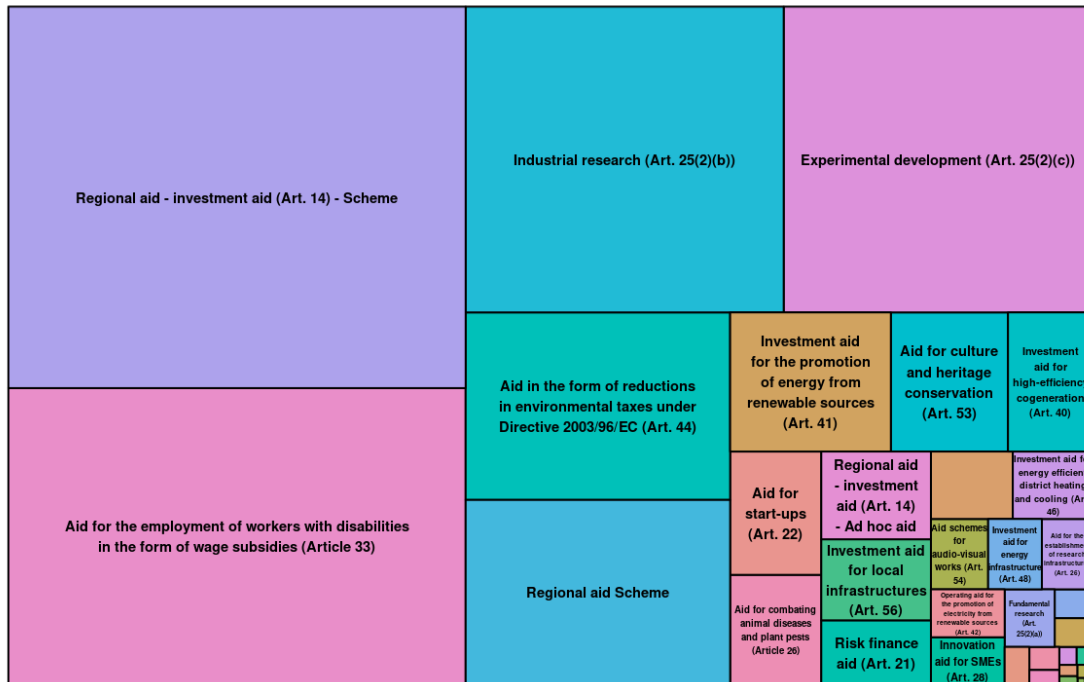


### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 57.2% of State aid spending in Poland was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 39.6% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 17.6% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”. Poland devoted around 13.4% towards “Regional development” and 9.8% to “Research and development including innovation”.

## Top GBER Articles in 2021

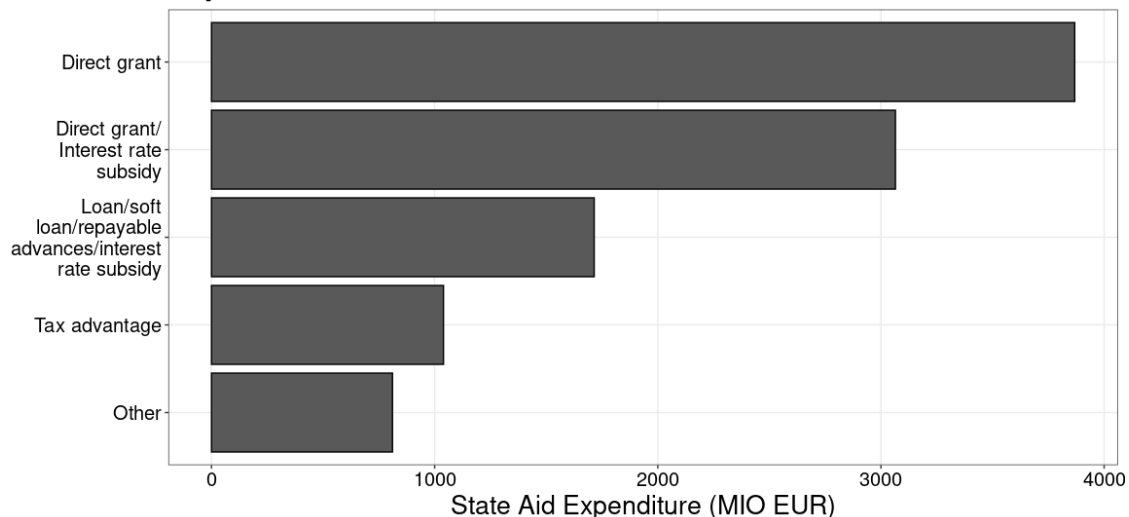


The top 4 key articles absorb about 68.2% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (23.7%), followed by "Aid for the employment of workers with disabilities in the form of wage subsidies (Article 33)", (18.5%), "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (13.2%), "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (12.8%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Poland privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 3868 million EUR, 36.9% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (3065 million EUR, 29.2% of total State aid spending), and "Loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy" (around 1715 million EUR, 16.3% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

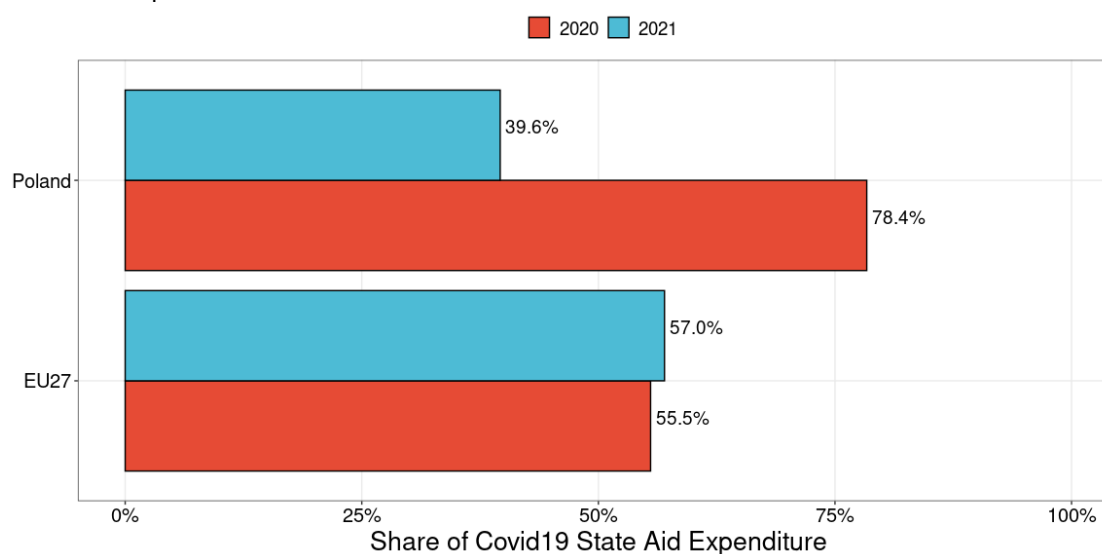
## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Poland amounted to 4160.4 million EUR i.e. 39.6% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 21308 million EUR, i.e. 78.4% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level

(57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Portugal

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 113 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	23	20.4%
General Block Exemption Regulation	52	46.0%
Notified Aid	38	33.6%
Total	113	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Portugal reached 46.0% of the total number of measures, with 36.8% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending - Overview

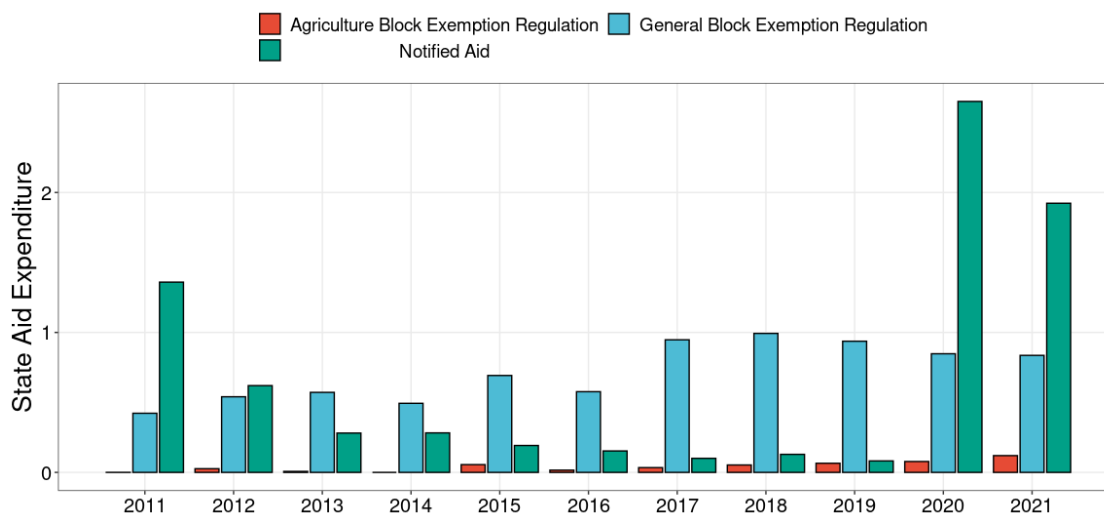
Between 2011 and 2021 Portugal spent 16.1 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.4	2.5%
General Block Exemption	7.9	49.1%

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Regulation		
Notified Aid	7.8	48.4%
Total	16.1	100.0%

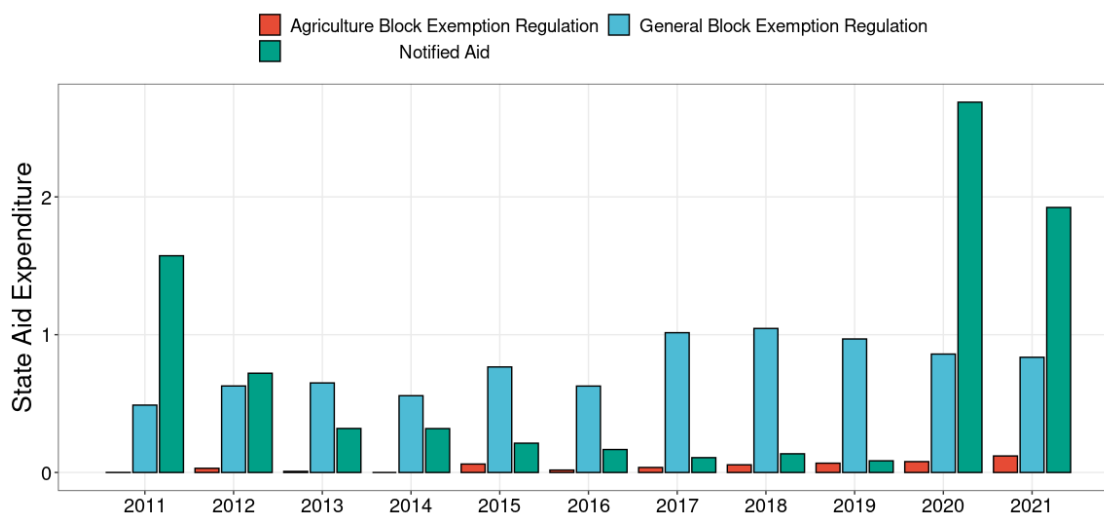
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Portugal during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

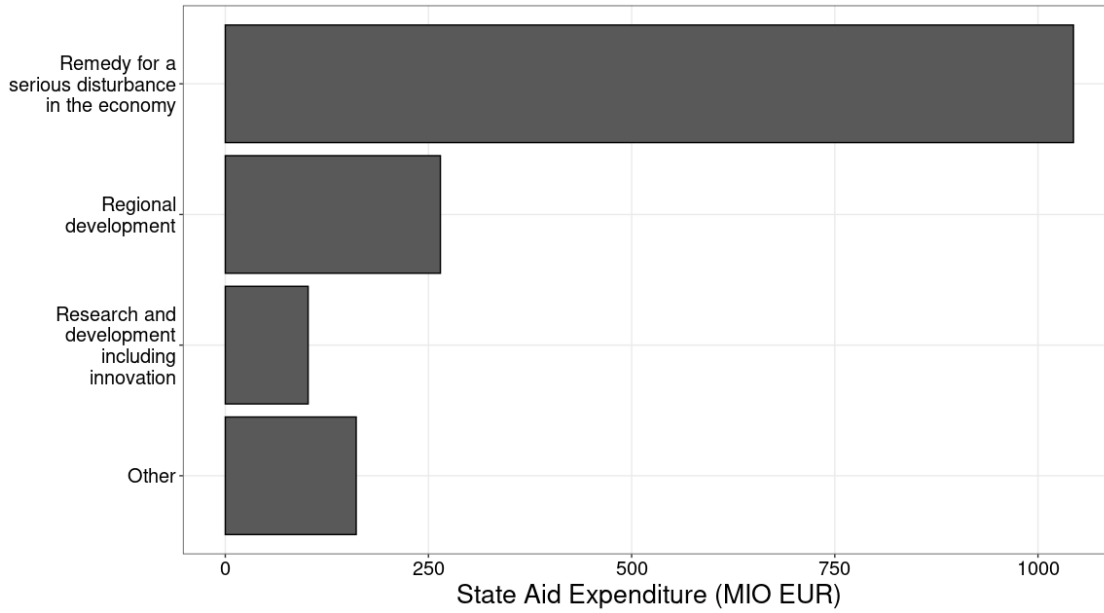


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Portugal absorbed 66.3% of the total spending (around 2.88 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Portugal corresponded to 1571 million EUR (around 54.5% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (66.4%), Regional development (16.8%) and Research and development including innovation (6.5%).

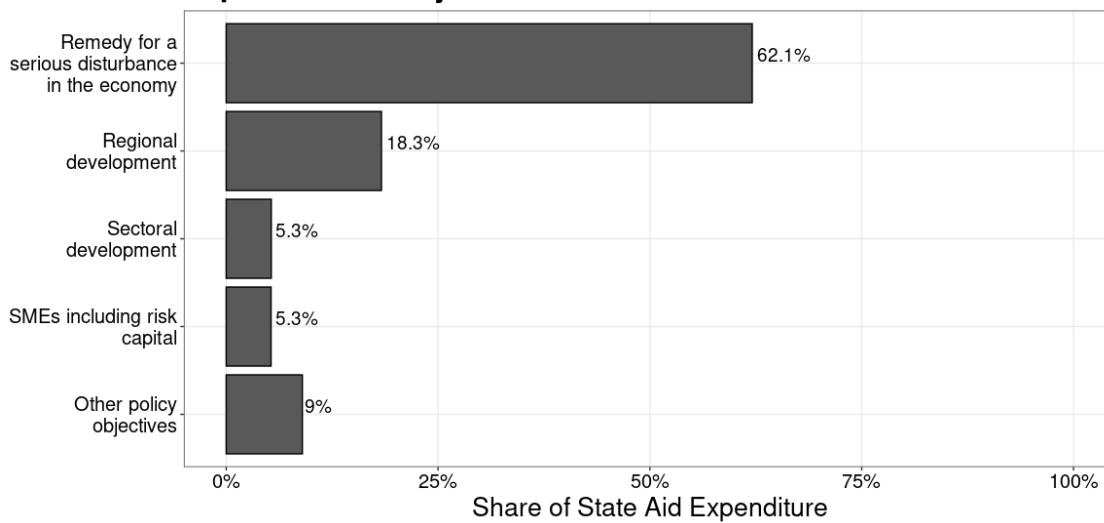
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

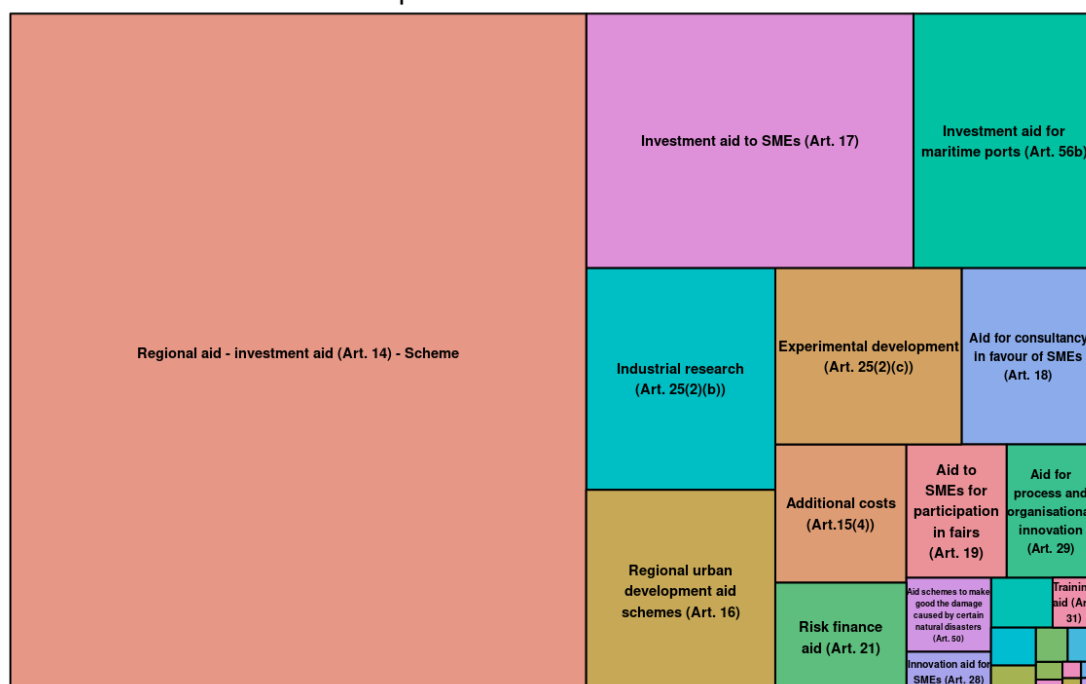
#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 80.4% of State aid spending in Portugal was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 62.1% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 18.3% to “Regional development”. Portugal devoted around 5.3% towards “Sectoral development” and 5.3% to “SMEs including risk capital”.



## Top GBER Articles in 2021

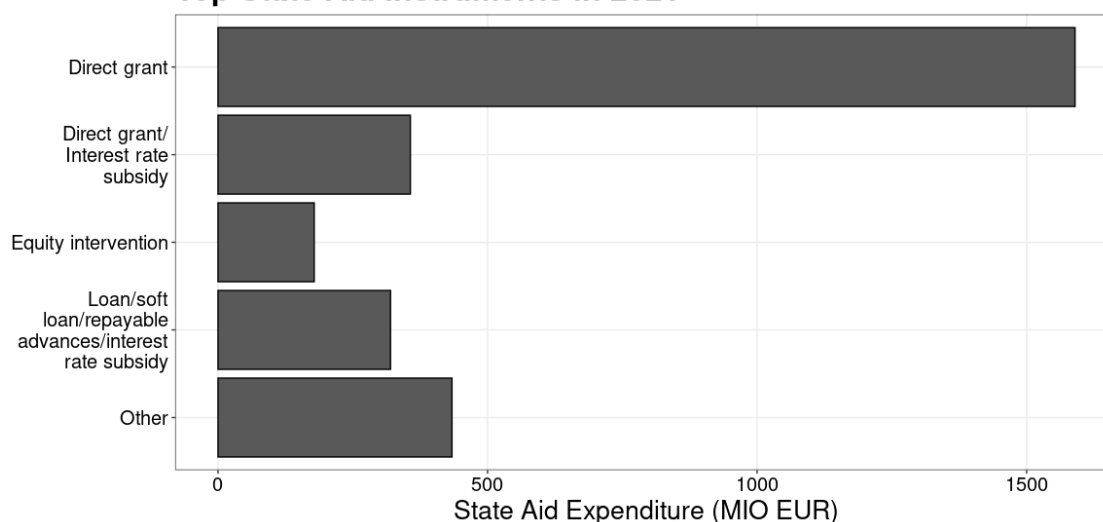


The top 4 key articles absorb about 76.4% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (53.1%), followed by "Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17)", (11.3%), "Investment aid for maritime ports (Art. 56b)", (6.3%), "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (5.7%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Portugal privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 1590 million EUR, 55.2% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (357 million EUR, 12.4% of total State aid spending), and "Loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy" (around 320 million EUR, 11.1% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

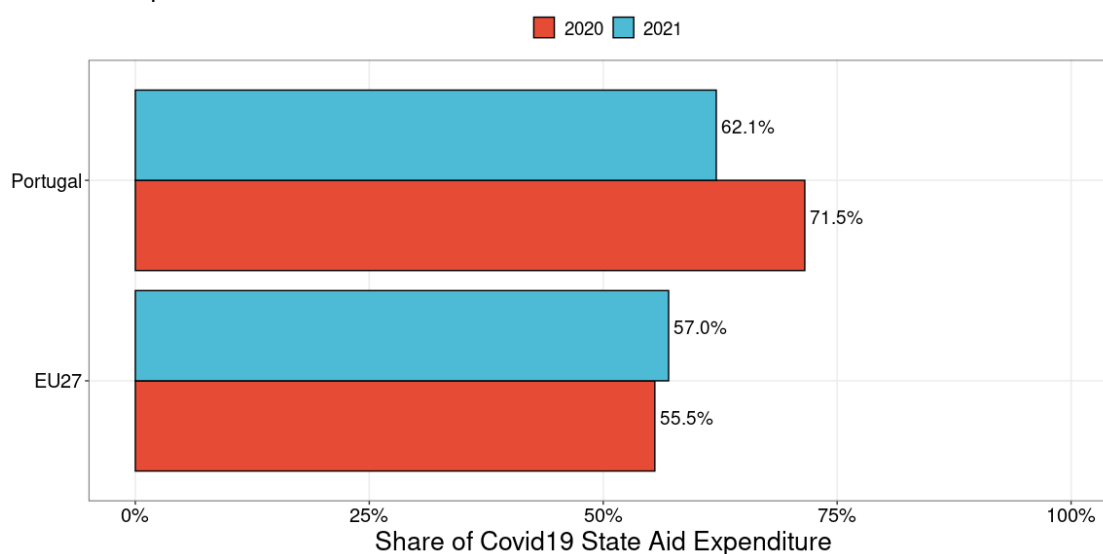
## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Portugal amounted to 1787.5 million EUR i.e. 62.1% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 2558.5 million EUR, i.e. 71.5% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level

(57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Romania

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 66 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	4	6.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	36	54.5%
Notified Aid	26	39.4%
Total	66	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Romania reached 54.5% of the total number of measures, with 30.8% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending - Overview

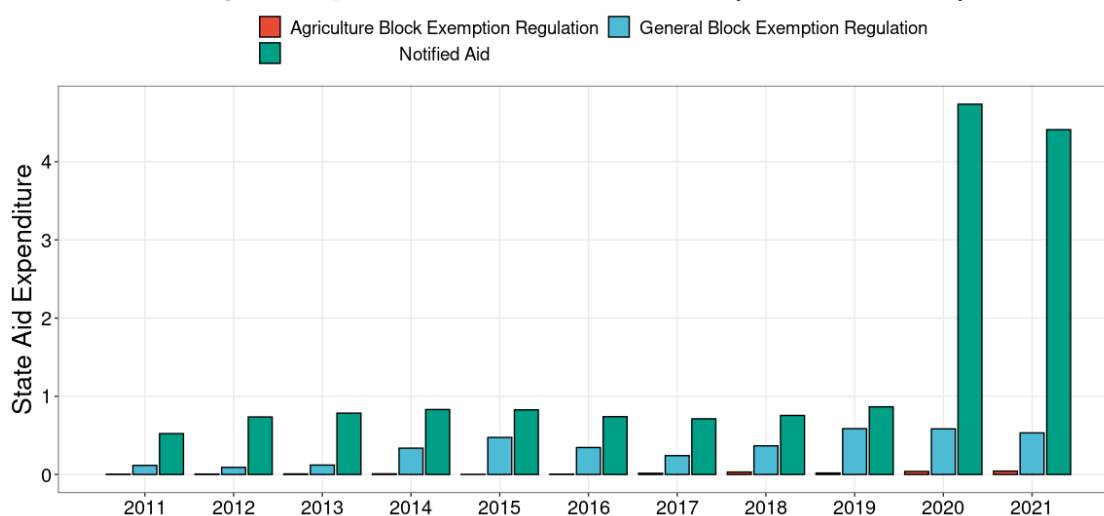
Between 2011 and 2021 Romania spent 19.9 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.2	1.0%

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
General Block Exemption Regulation	3.8	19.1%
Notified Aid	15.9	79.9%
Total	19.9	100.0%

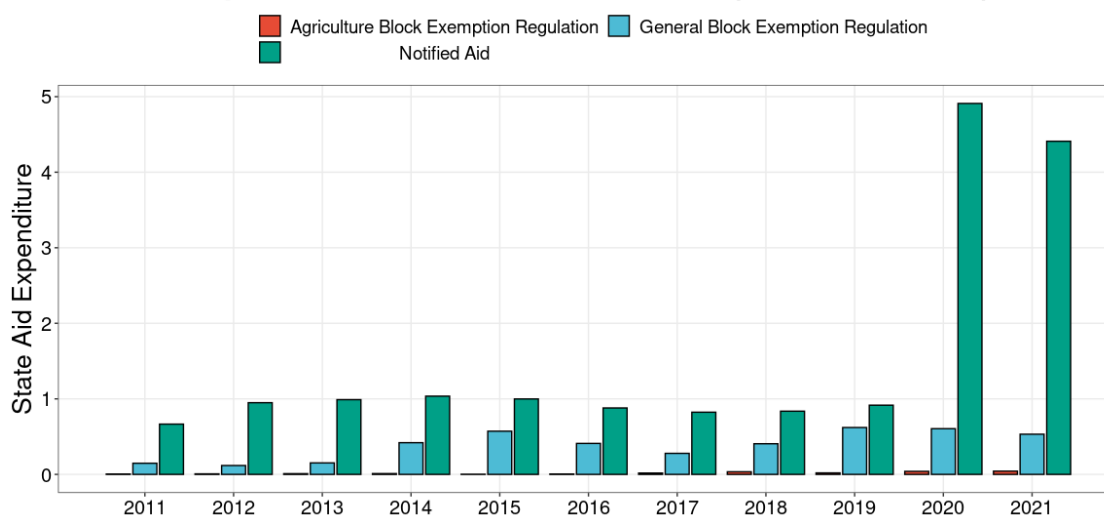
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Romania during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

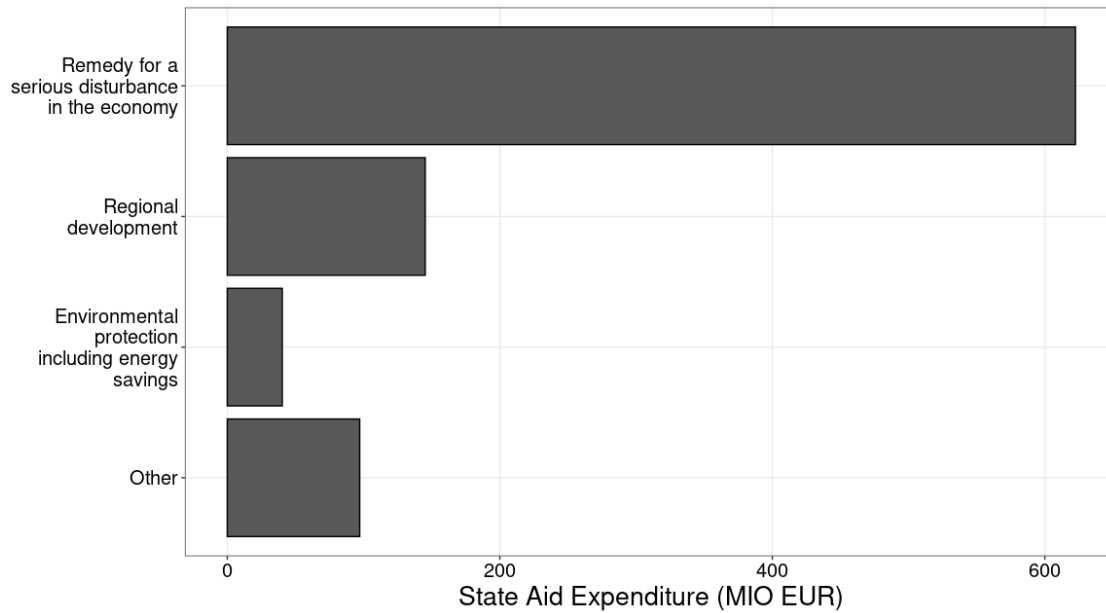


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Romania absorbed 75.3% of the total spending (around 4.98 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Romania corresponded to 905 million EUR (around 18.2% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (68.8%), Regional development (16%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (4.5%).

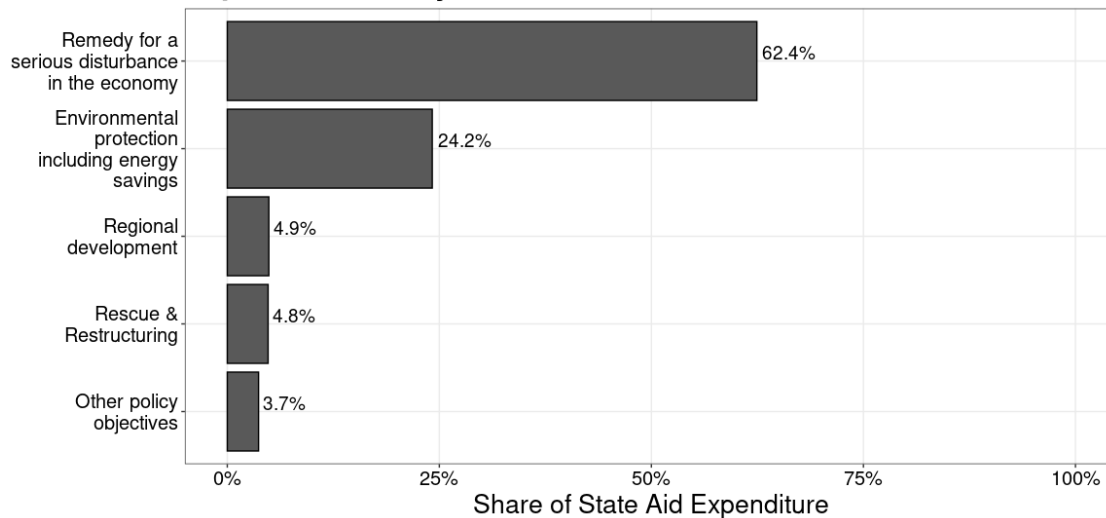
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



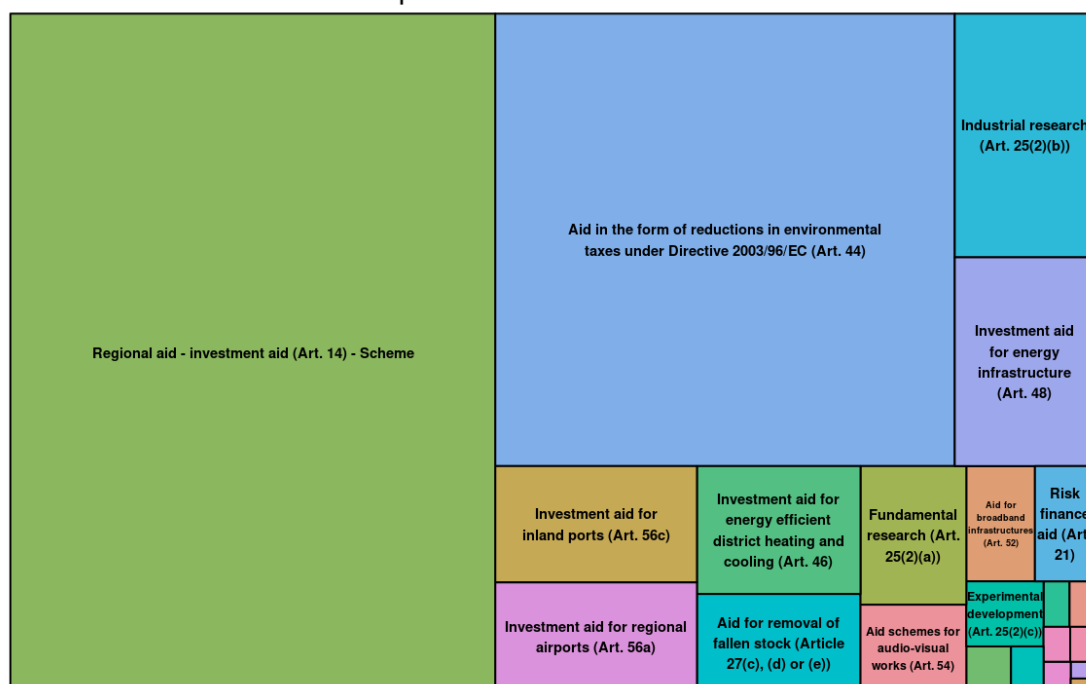
### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 86.6% of State aid spending in Romania was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 62.4% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 24.2% to "Environmental protection including energy savings". Romania devoted around 4.9% towards "Regional development" and 4.8% to "Rescue & Restructuring".

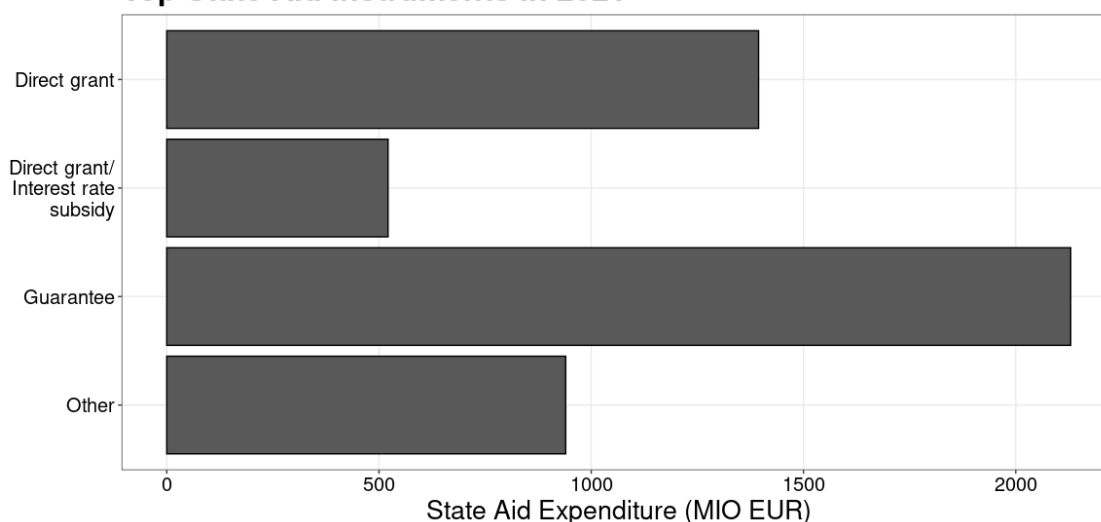
## Top GBER Articles in 2021



The top 4 key articles absorb about 81.6% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (44.7%), followed by "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (28.3%), "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (4.6%), "Investment aid for energy infrastructure (Art. 48)", (4%). In terms of State aid instruments, Romania privileged the use of "Guarantee" (around 2129 million EUR, 42.7% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant" (1394 million EUR, 28% of total State aid spending), and "Other" (around 793 million EUR, 15.9% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

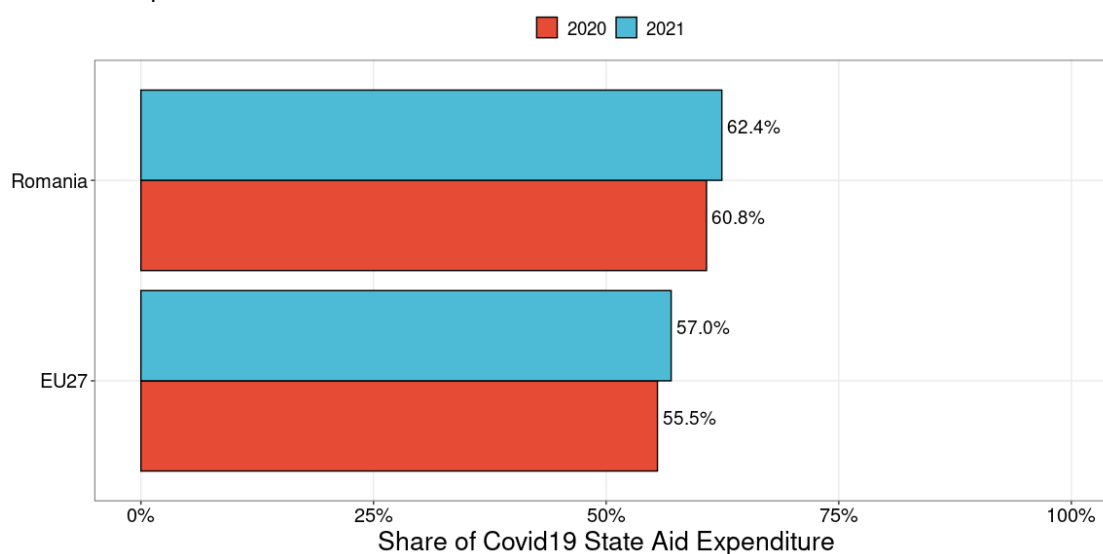
## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Romania amounted to 3112.1 million EUR i.e. 62.4% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 3256.8 million EUR, i.e. 60.8% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level

(57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Slovakia

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 93 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	12	12.9%
General Block Exemption Regulation	51	54.8%
Notified Aid	30	32.3%
Total	93	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Slovakia reached 54.8% of the total number of measures, with 47.6% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending - Overview

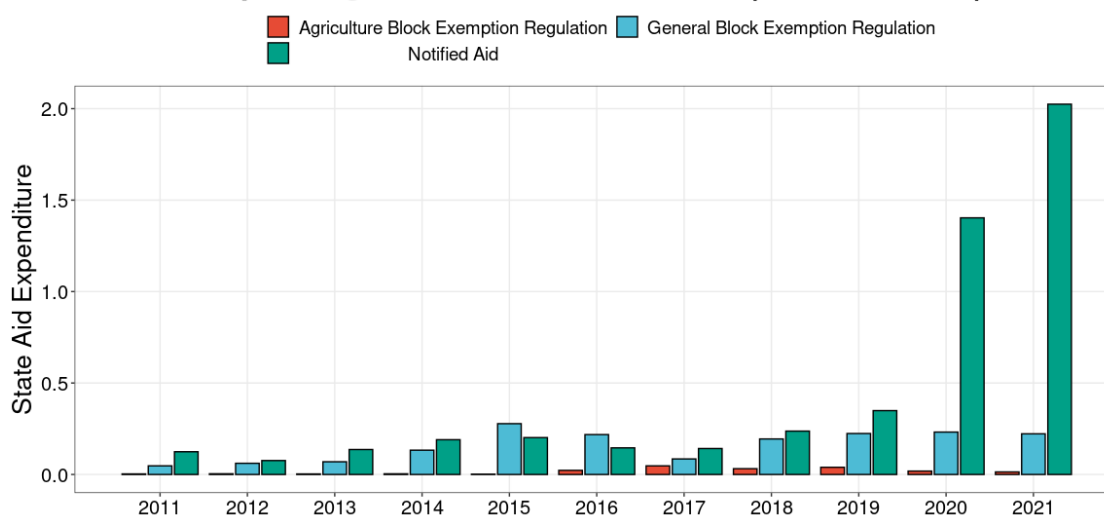
Between 2011 and 2021 Slovakia spent 7 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.2	2.9%

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
General Block Exemption Regulation	1.8	25.7%
Notified Aid	5.0	71.4%
Total	7.0	100.0%

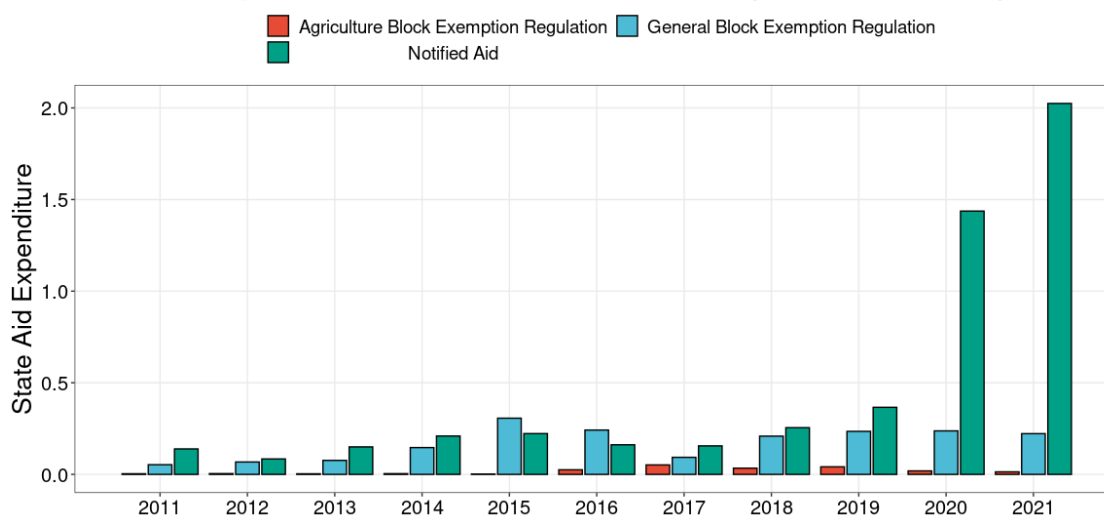
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Slovakia during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

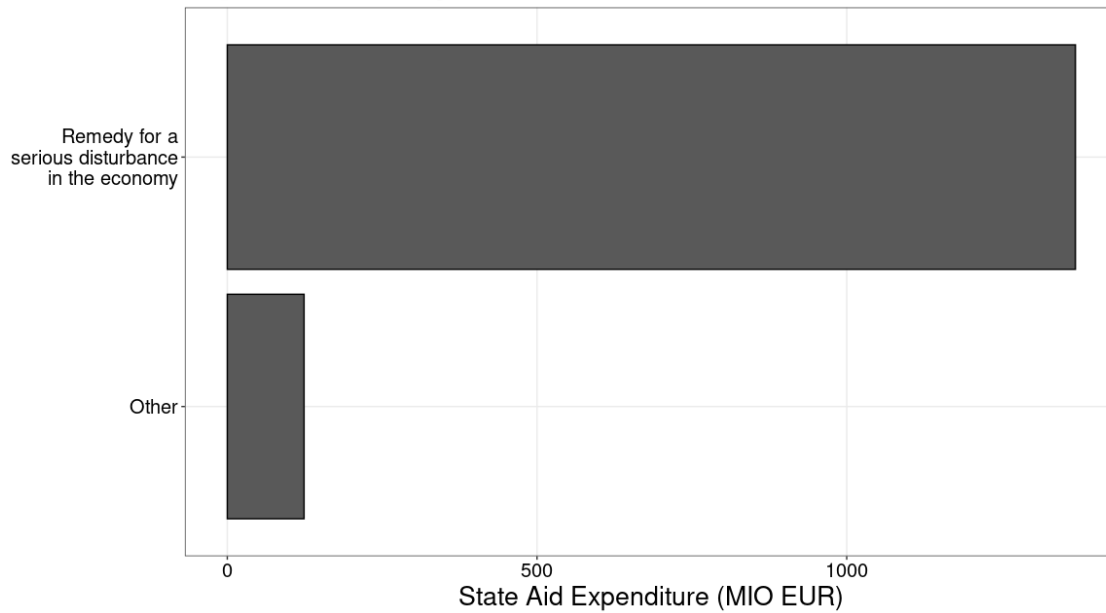


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Slovakia absorbed 78.9% of the total spending (around 2.26 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Slovakia corresponded to 1493 million EUR (around 66.1% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (91.7%), Regional development (3.5%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (1.7%).

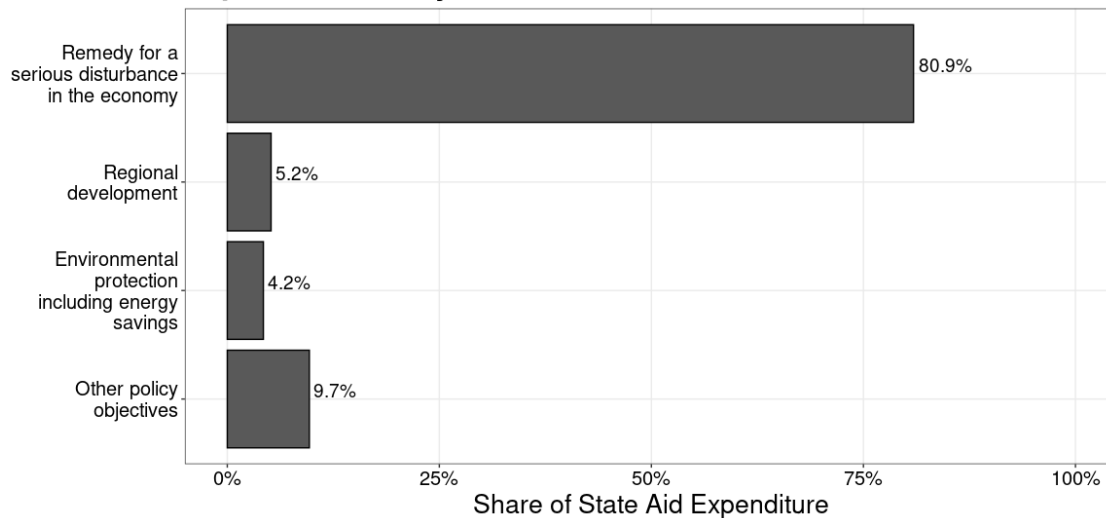
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

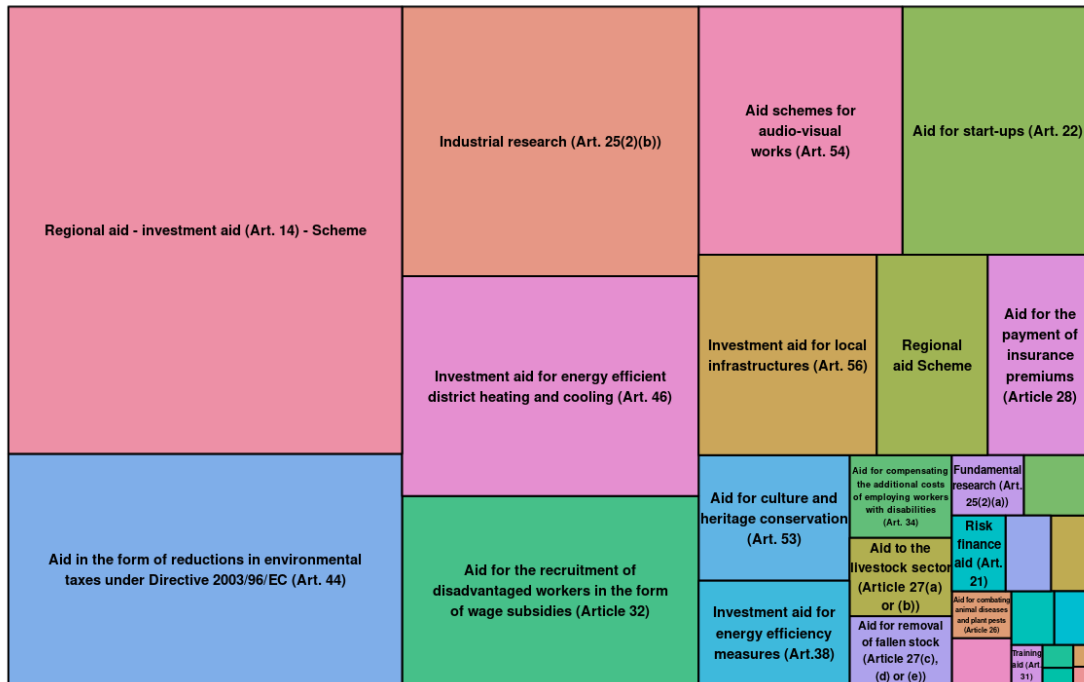
#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 86.1% of State aid spending in Slovakia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 80.9% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 5.2% to "Regional development". Slovakia devoted around 4.2% towards "Environmental protection including energy savings" and 9.7% to "Other policy objectives".



## Top GBER Articles in 2021

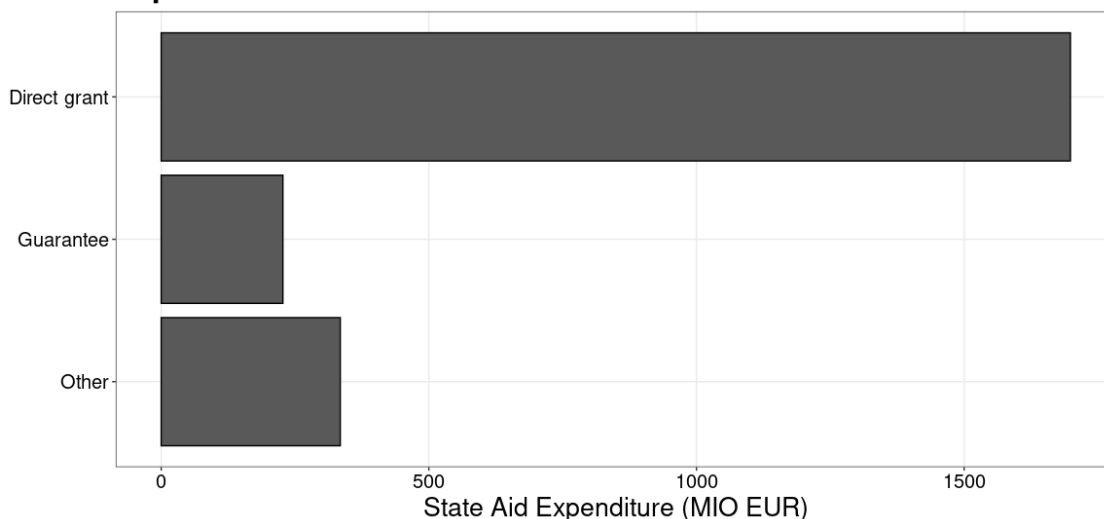


The top 4 key articles absorb about 56.1% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (23.9%), followed by "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (12.4%), "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (10.9%), "Investment aid for energy efficient district heating and cooling (Art. 46)", (8.9%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Slovakia privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 1699 million EUR, 75.1% of total State aid spending), followed by "Guarantee" (227 million EUR, 10.1% of total State aid spending), and "Other" (around 134 million EUR, 5.9% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

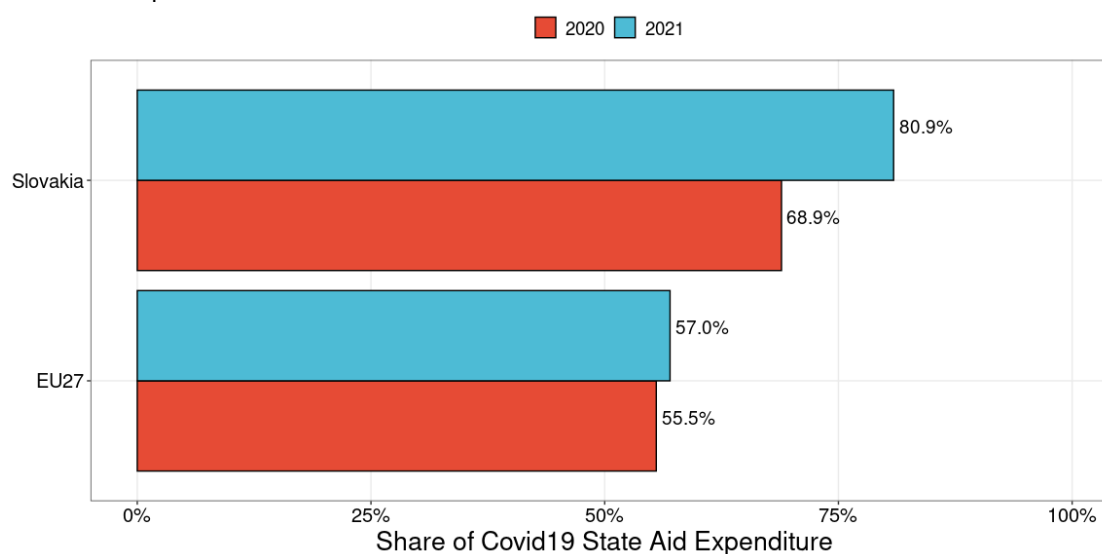
## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Slovakia amounted to 1828.9 million EUR i.e. 80.9% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 1139.5 million EUR, i.e. 68.9% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level

(57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Slovenia

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 247 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	172	69.6%
General Block Exemption Regulation	35	14.2%
Notified Aid	40	16.2%
Total	247	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Slovenia reached 14.2% of the total number of measures, with 40% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending - Overview

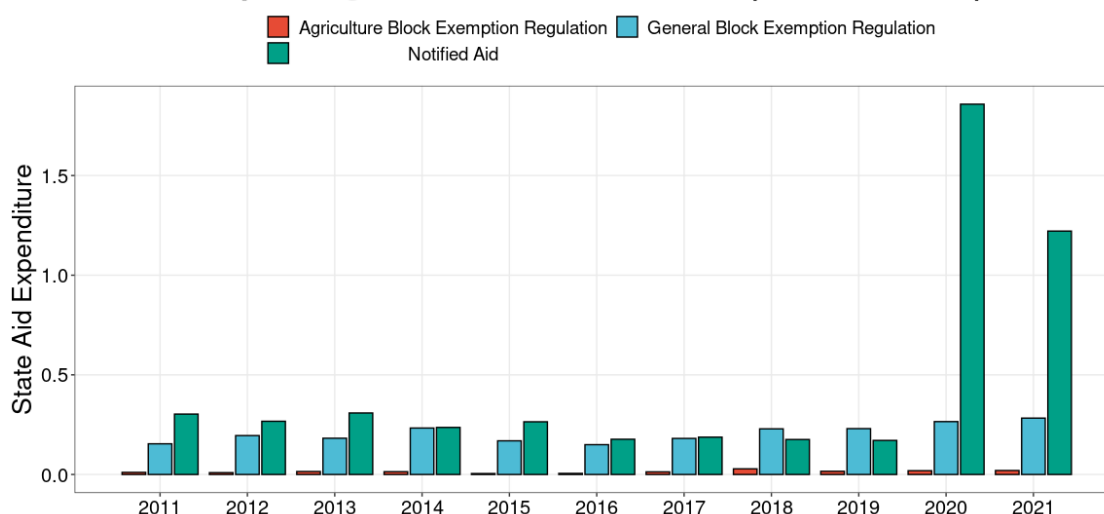
Between 2011 and 2021 Slovenia spent 7.6 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.1	1.3%

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
General Block Exemption Regulation	2.3	30.3%
Notified Aid	5.2	68.4%
Total	7.6	100.0%

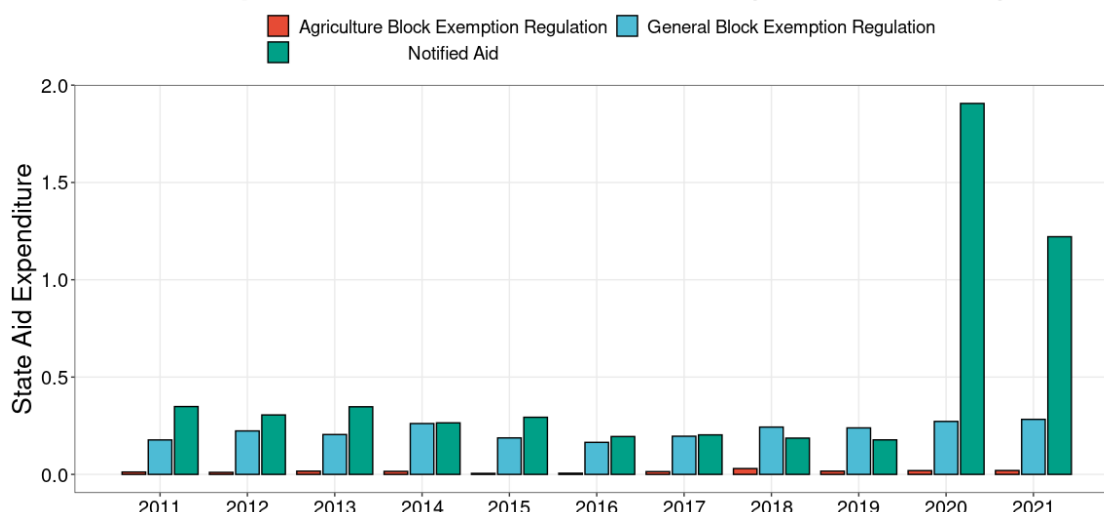
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Slovenia during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

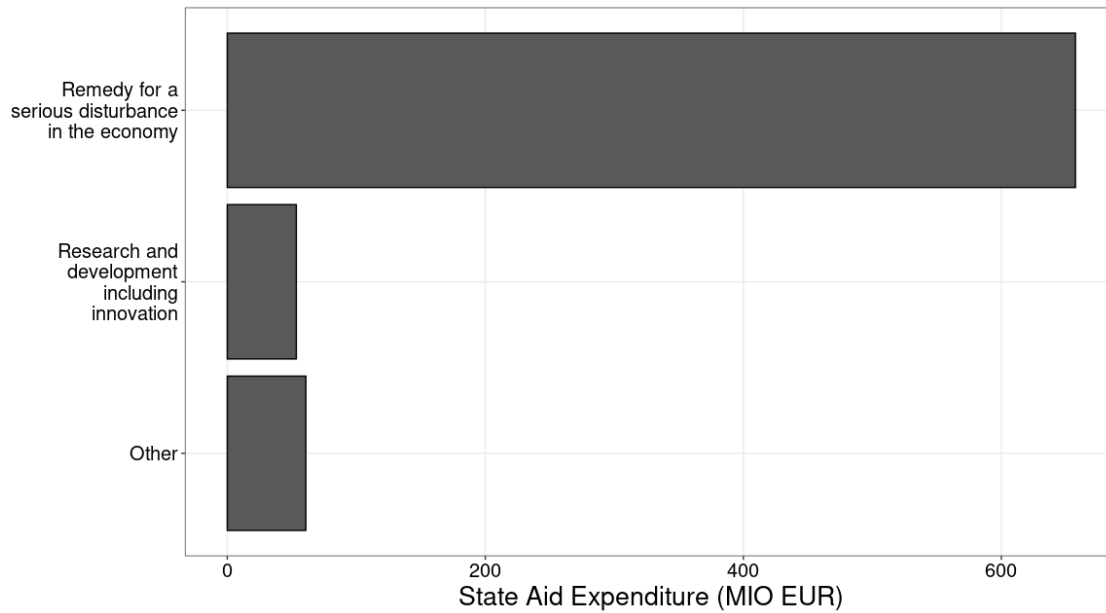


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Slovenia absorbed 76% of the total spending (around 1.52 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Slovenia corresponded to 772 million EUR (around 50.8% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (85.2%), Research and development including innovation (6.9%) and Regional development (3.1%).

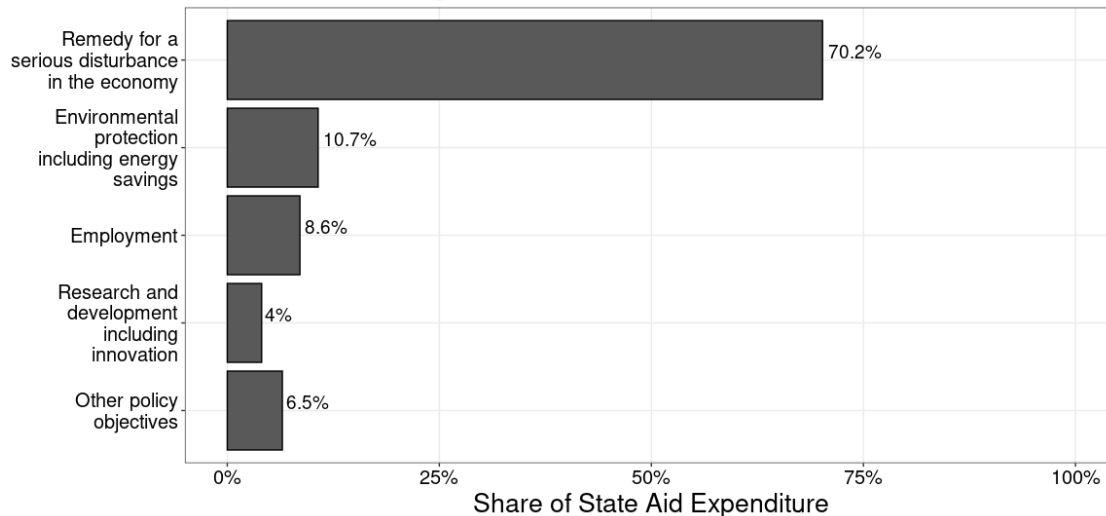
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

### Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021



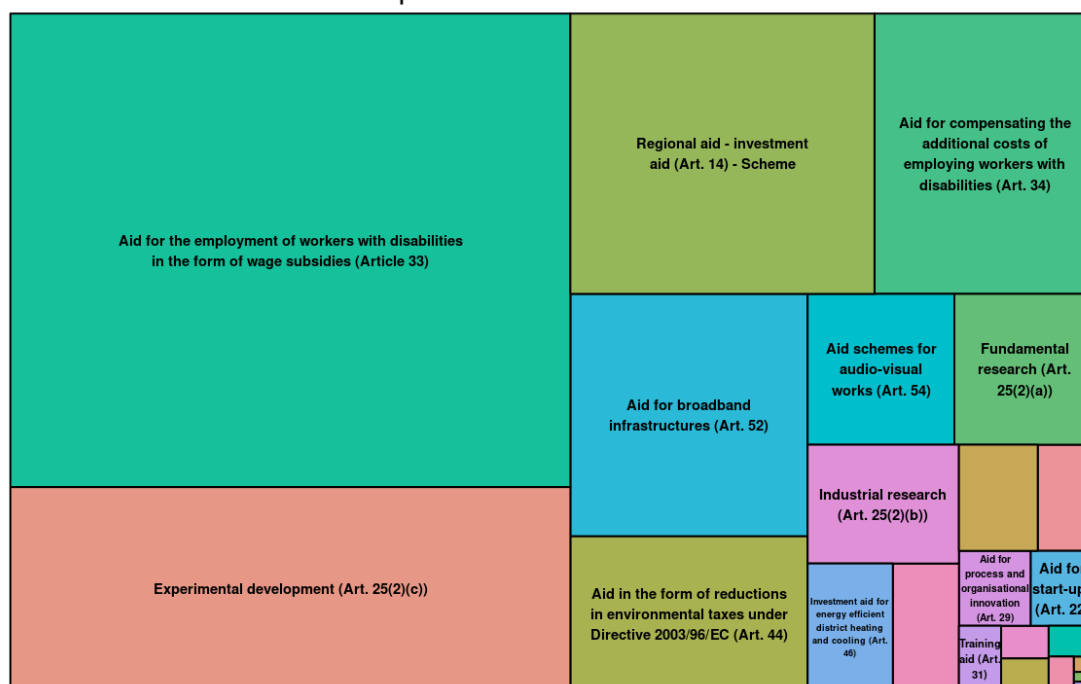
### State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

#### Top State Aid Objectives in 2021



Around 80.9% of State aid spending in Slovenia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 70.2% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 10.7% to "Environmental protection including energy savings". Slovenia devoted around 8.6% towards "Employment" and 4% to "Research and development including innovation".

## Top GBER Articles in 2021

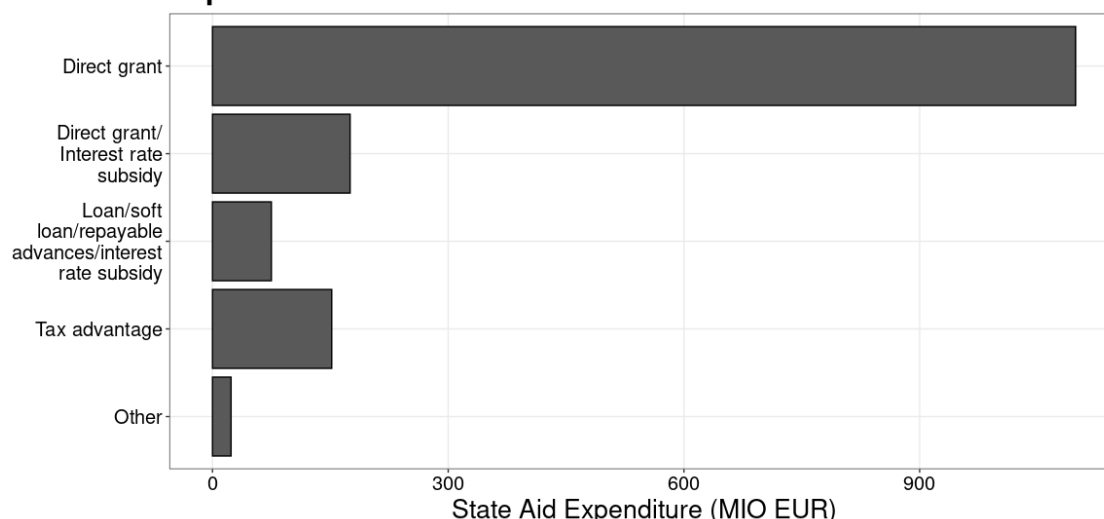


The top 4 key articles absorb about 71.6% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid for the employment of workers with disabilities in the form of wage subsidies (Article 33)", (36.1%), followed by "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (15.5%), "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (11.6%), "Aid for compensating the additional costs of employing workers with disabilities (Art. 34)", (8.4%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Slovenia privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 1099 million EUR, 72.1% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (175 million EUR, 11.5% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 152 million EUR, 9.9% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

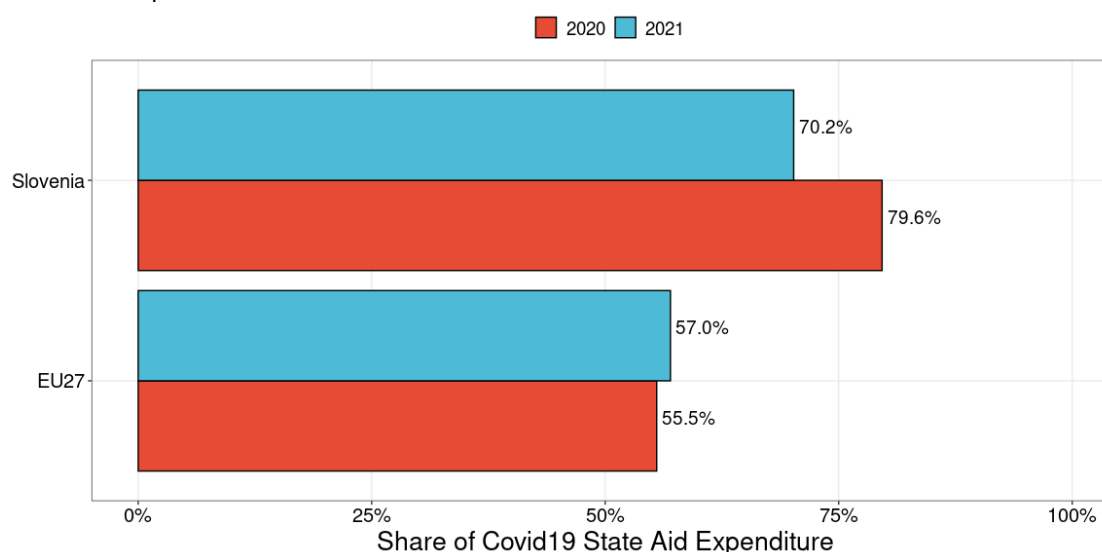
## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Slovenia amounted to 1069.6 million EUR i.e. 70.2% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 1706.3 million EUR, i.e. 79.6% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level

(57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.



## Sweden

### Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 179 in 2021 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2021		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	13	7.3%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	4	2.2%
General Block Exemption Regulation	126	70.4%
Notified Aid	36	20.1%
Total	179	100.0%

In 2021, the number of GBER measures in Sweden reached 70.4% of the total number of measures, with 75% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

### State Aid Spending - Overview

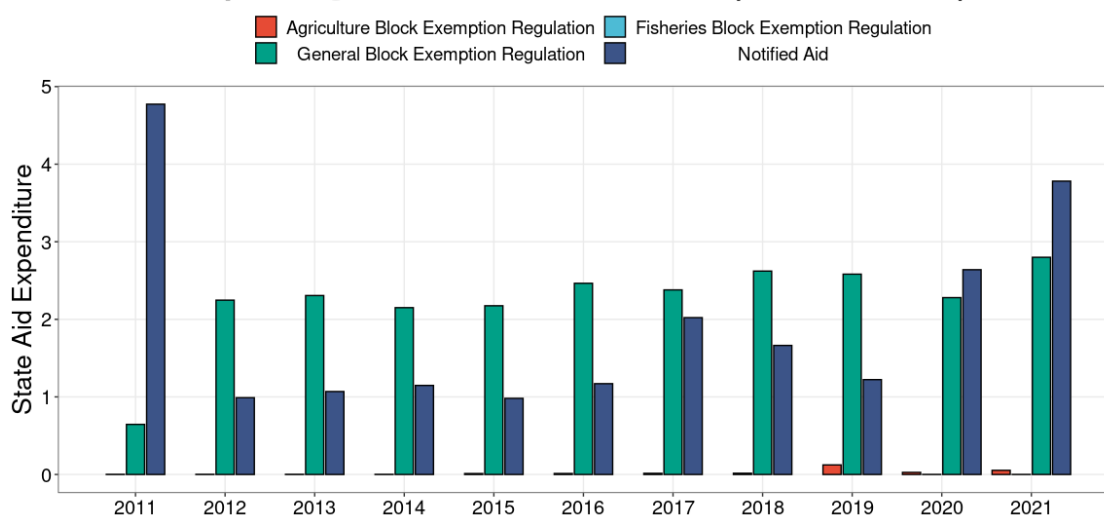
Between 2011 and 2021 Sweden spent 46.4 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total

State Aid Expenditure in Current Prices during 2011-2021		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.3	0.7%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	24.6	53.0%
Notified Aid	21.5	46.3%
Total	46.4	100.0%

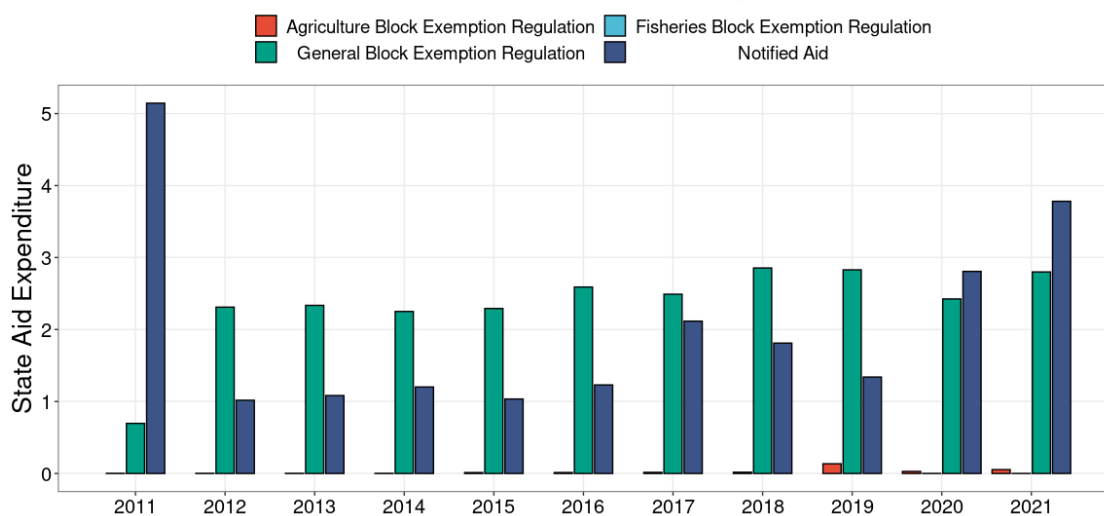
The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Sweden during the period 2011-2021.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Current Prices)



And we also give the same historical series of the State Aid expenditure in constant prices adjusted by the yearly value of GDP.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2011-2021 (Constant Prices)

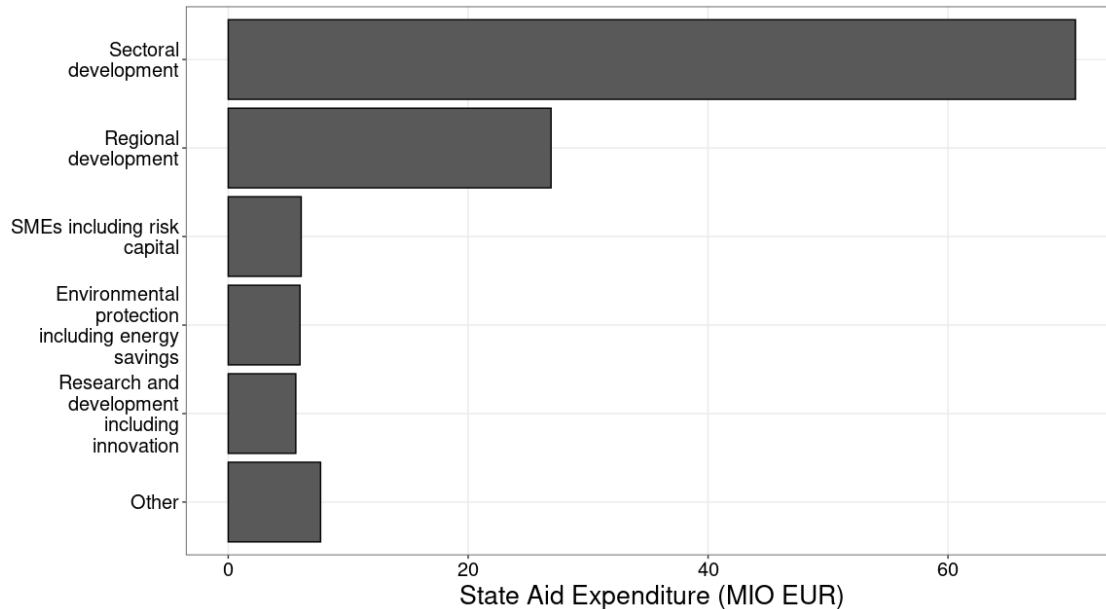


In 2021, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Sweden absorbed 65.1% of the total spending (around 6.64 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of aid co-financed with EU funds in Sweden corresponded to 123 million EUR (around 1.9% of the total spending) and was mostly concentrated in Sectoral development (57.4%), Regional development (21.9%) and SMEs including risk capital (4.9%).

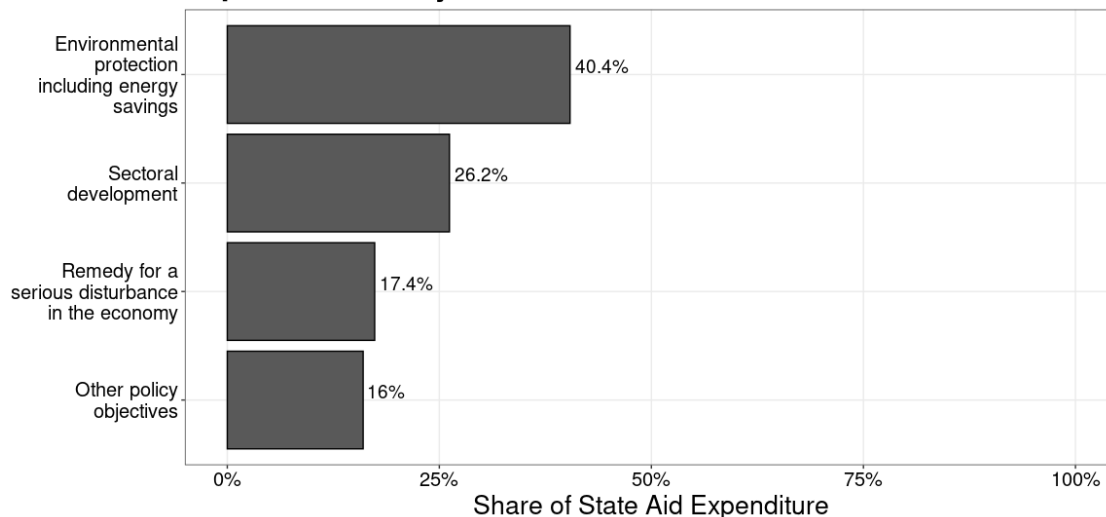
In the Figure below we illustrate the actual amount of the co-financed aid for the most important co-financed objectives.

**Top State Aid Objectives for Co-financed Aid in 2021**



**State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments**

**Top State Aid Objectives in 2021**



Around 66.6% of State aid spending in Sweden was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 40.4% was directed towards "Environmental protection including energy savings" while 26.2% to "Sectoral development".

Sweden devoted around 17.4% towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" and 16% to "Other policy objectives".



## Top GBER Articles in 2021

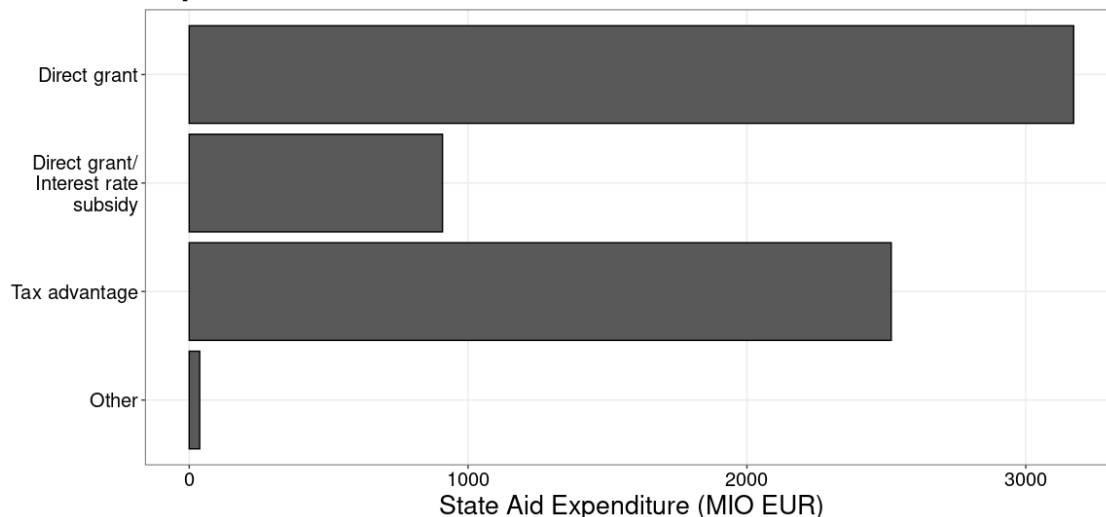


The top 4 key articles absorb about 84.6% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (68.8%), followed by "Aid for broadband infrastructures (Art. 52)", (7.8%), "Investment aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources (Art. 41)", (4.7%), "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (3.3%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Sweden privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 3172 million EUR, 47.8% of total State aid spending), followed by "Tax advantage" (2518 million EUR, 37.9% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 908 million EUR, 13.7% of total State aid spending).

In the Figure below we illustrate the actual spending for the top instruments in 2021.

## Top State Aid Instruments in 2021



## State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2021 the Covid19-related expenditure for Sweden amounted to 1153.1 million EUR i.e. 17.4% of the total State aid expenditure. In 2020 this amounted to 1177.8 million EUR, i.e. 23.8% of the total. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level

(57.0% in 2021 and 55.5%) in 2020. In the Figure below, where we also plot these values for ease of comparison.

