



# State aid Scoreboard 2021

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

## Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	10
1. INTRODUCTION .....	12
1.1. What is the State aid Scoreboard? .....	13
1.2. Methodology .....	14
2. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE AID POLICY.....	15
3. OVERALL TRENDS OF STATE AID EXPENDITURE.....	22
3.1. Total State aid expenditure.....	22
3.2. Total State aid expenditure by instrument.....	29
3.3. Total State aid expenditure by policy objective .....	32
4. STATE AID EXPENDITURE FOR COVID-19 RELATED MEASURES.....	34
4.1. Overview .....	34
4.2. COVID-19 State aid expenditure by aid instrument .....	37
4.3. Relation between COVID-19 State aid and economic damage to GDP.....	39
4.4. COVID-19 State aid expenditure on co-financed projects.....	41
5. TOTAL STATE AID EXPENDITURE FOR NON COVID-19 MEASURES .....	42
5.1. Non-COVID-19 State aid expenditure by policy objectives: environmental aid remains the main policy focus of Member States .....	42
5.2. Non-COVID-19 State aid expenditure by instrument: different practices across Member States .....	48
5.3. State aid expenditure on co-financed projects.....	50
5.4. State aid schemes are highly heterogeneous: focus on the largest State aid schemes for non-crisis objectives in 2020.....	51
5.5. Compensation and aid granted to the rail sector.....	52
5.6. Aid in the context of the 2008 financial and economic crisis.....	54
5.7. State aid expenditure to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture .....	55
6. A CLOSER LOOK AT BLOCK-EXEMPTED MEASURES.....	60
6.1. GBER uptake is steady, but has not reached its full potential in terms of State aid expenditure.....	60
6.2. State aid control: “Big on big, small on small” .....	66
7. DIGITAL EUROPE: STATE AID TO DEPLOY BROADBAND NETWORKS .....	66
7.1. Policy context.....	66
7.2. A closer look at broadband aid.....	68
8. TOWARDS THE GREEN TRANSITION: FOCUS POINT ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RENEWABLES AND ENERGY SAVINGS .....	71
8.1. Policy context.....	71
8.2. How much aid has been given for environmental protection, renewables and energy savings.....	72
ANNEX I.            METHODODOLOGICAL REMARKS .....	75
ANNEX II.           LARGEST STATE AID SCHEMES BY POLICY OBJECTIVES .....	77

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND RURAL AREAS.....	77
CLOSURE AID.....	79
COMPENSATION OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY NATURAL DISASTER.....	79
CULTURE.....	82
EMPLOYMENT.....	84
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ENERGY SAVINGS.....	86
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE.....	88
HERITAGE CONSERVATION.....	89
OTHER.....	90
PROMOTION OF EXPORT AND INTERNATIONALISATION.....	91
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.....	92
REMEDY FOR A SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN THE ECONOMY.....	94
RESCUE & RESTRUCTURING.....	96
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING INNOVATION.....	97
SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT.....	99
SMES INCLUDING RISK CAPITAL.....	101
SOCIAL SUPPORT TO INDIVIDUAL CONSUMERS.....	103
TRAINING.....	104
ANNEX III. FOCUS ON STATE AID EXPENDITURE IN MEMBER STATES.....	105
1. AUSTRIA.....	105
1.1. Case and Procedural Information.....	105
1.2. State Aid Spending - Overview.....	106
1.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	107
1.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	108
2. BELGIUM.....	108
2.1. Case and Procedural Information.....	108
2.2. State Aid Spending - Overview.....	109
2.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	110
2.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	111
3. BULGARIA.....	111
3.1. Case and Procedural Information.....	111
3.2. State Aid Spending - Overview.....	112
3.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	113
3.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	114
4. CYPRUS.....	114
4.1. Case and Procedural Information.....	114
4.2. State Aid Spending - Overview.....	115
4.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	116
4.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	117
5. CZECHIA.....	117

5.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	117
5.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	118
5.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	119
5.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	120
6.	GERMANY .....	120
6.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	120
6.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	121
6.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	122
6.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	123
7.	DENMARK .....	123
7.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	123
7.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	124
7.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	125
7.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	126
8.	SPAIN.....	126
8.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	126
8.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	127
8.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	128
8.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	129
9.	ESTONIA .....	129
9.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	129
9.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	130
9.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	131
9.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	132
10.	FINLAND.....	132
10.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	132
10.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	132
10.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	134
10.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	135
11.	FRANCE.....	135
11.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	135
11.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	136
11.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	137
11.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	138
12.	GREECE.....	138
12.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	138
12.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	139
12.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	140
12.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	141
13.	CROATIA.....	141

13.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	141
13.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	142
13.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	143
13.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	144
14.	HUNGARY.....	144
14.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	144
14.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	145
14.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	146
14.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	147
15.	IRELAND .....	147
15.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	147
15.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	148
15.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	149
15.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	150
16.	ITALY .....	150
16.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	150
16.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	151
16.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	152
16.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	153
17.	LITHUANIA.....	153
17.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	153
17.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	154
17.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	155
17.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	156
18.	LUXEMBOURG .....	156
18.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	156
18.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	156
18.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	158
18.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	159
19.	LATVIA.....	159
19.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	159
19.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	160
19.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	161
19.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	162
20.	MALTA .....	162
20.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	162
20.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview.....	163
20.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	164
20.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	165
21.	NETHERLANDS .....	165

21.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	165
21.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	166
21.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	167
21.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	168
22.	POLAND .....	168
22.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	168
22.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	169
22.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	170
22.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	171
23.	PORTUGAL .....	171
23.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	171
23.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	172
23.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	173
23.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	174
24.	ROMANIA .....	174
24.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	174
24.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	175
24.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	176
24.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	177
25.	SLOVAKIA .....	177
25.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	177
25.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	178
25.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	179
25.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	180
26.	SLOVENIA.....	180
26.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	180
26.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	181
26.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	182
26.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	183
27.	SWEDEN .....	183
27.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	183
27.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	184
27.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	185
27.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	186
28.	UNITED KINGDOM .....	186
28.1.	Case and Procedural Information .....	186
28.2.	State Aid Spending - Overview .....	187
28.3.	State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments.....	188
28.4.	State Aid Spending - Covid19.....	189

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: Total State Aid expenditure by Member States, as % of national 2020 GDP .....	23
Figure 2: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, as % of 2020 national GDP, breakdown between COVID-19 and other State aid measures .....	24
Figure 3: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, in EUR billion breakdown between COVID-19 and other State aid measures.....	24
Figure 4: Evolution of State Aid expenditure from 2010 to 2020, by Member State, in EUR billion in current prices .....	25
Figure 5: Evolution of total State Aid expenditure from 2010 to 2020 in the EU 27 plus the United Kingdom, in EUR billion, in current prices .....	26
Figure 6 : Evolution of total State Aid expenditure from 2010 to 2020 in the EU 27 plus the United Kingdom, as % of EU 27 plus the United Kingdom GDP .....	26
Figure 7: Evolution of total State Aid expenditure between 2019 and 2020, as % of GDP, by Member State (upper chart); Evolution of State Aid expenditure between 2019 and 2020 excluding COVID-19 expenditure, as % of GDP, by Member State (bottom chart).....	28
Figure 8: Evolution of total State Aid expenditure from 2010 to 2020 by type of aid instrument, in EUR billion, in current prices.....	31
Figure 9: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, by aid instrument, in percentage of the total .....	32
Figure 10: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, by policy objective, in percentage of the total .....	33
Figure 11: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State (nominal amounts, in EUR billion).....	35
Figure 12: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State (nominal amounts, as a percentage of 2020 GDP).....	35
Figure 13: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State (aid elements, in EUR billion) .....	36
Figure 14: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State (aid elements, as a percentage of 2020 GDP).....	36
Figure 15: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures, aid element, as a percentage of total State aid, by Member State .....	37
Figure 16: Total State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures, by instruments (aid elements in % of the total, by Member State .....	38
Figure 17: Total State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures, by instruments (aid elements in % of the total, by Member State).....	39
Figure 18: Relation between COVID-19 State aid expenditure (nominal amounts) and economic damage to GDP .....	40
Figure 19: Relation between COVID-19 State aid expenditure (aid element) and economic damage to GDP ....	41
Figure 20: State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures on co-financed projects (aid elements), in percentage of GDP, by Member State.....	42
Figure 21: Total State Aid expenditure, excluding aid to railways, by policy objective in 2020 .....	43
Figure 22: State aid expenditure in Environmental protection and energy savings by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2019.....	44
Figure 23: State aid expenditure in Environmental protection and energy savings by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020.....	44
Figure 24: State aid expenditure in Regional development by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020 ....	45
Figure 25: State aid expenditure in Regional development by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020 ....	45
Figure 26: State aid expenditure in R&D&I by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020 .....	46
Figure 27: State aid expenditure in R&D&I by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020 .....	46
Figure 28: Share of State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, excluding aid railways, by Member State in 2020 (in % of total).....	47
Figure 29: Share of total State Aid for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, excluding aid to railways, by aid instrument, from 2010 to 2020 (in % of total) .....	48
Figure 30: Share of total State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, excluding aid railways, by aid instruments in 2020 (in % of total).....	49
Figure 31: Share of total State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, excluding aid to railways, by main policy objectives and by type of instrument, in 2020 (in % of total) .....	50
Figure 32: State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid co-financed projects in 2020, in percentage of GDP .....	51



Figure 33: State aid expenditure on co-financed projects from 2010 to 2020, in EUR billion.....	51
Figure 34: State aid schemes for non-COVID-19 objectives, by Member State and policy objective, excluding aid railways (in EUR million) .....	52
Figure 35: Total subsidies to the railway sector, 2012 – 2020, in EUR billion .....	53
Figure 36: Total subsidies to the railway sector by Member State, 2012 – 2020, as % of national GDP.....	54
Figure 37: State aid expenditure in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020 .....	56
Figure 38: State aid expenditure in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020 .....	56
Figure 39: Total subsidies to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture by aid instrument (in EUR million), 2010 - 2020 .....	57
Figure 40: Total subsidies to agriculture for EU 27 Member States plus the United Kingdom (in EUR million), 2010 - 2020 .....	58
Figure 41: Total subsidies to fisheries and aquaculture by year for EU 27 Member States plus the United Kingdom (in EUR million) .....	59
Figure 42: Total subsidies to fisheries and aquaculture by year for EU 27 Member States plus the United Kingdom (in EUR million) .....	60
Figure 43: Number of cases for which expenditure has been reported by Member States, breakdown by type of procedure (excluding fisheries block-exempted aid and aid to railways) .....	61
Figure 44: Breakdown of State aid spending by type of procedure (excluding fisheries block-exempted aid and aid to railways), in EUR billion, 2010-2020 .....	62
Figure 45: Largest State aid schemes in term of expenditure in 2020, breakdown by type of procedure and policy objective (in EUR million).....	63
Figure 46: GBER State aid expenditure by policy objective in the EU, 2015-2020.....	64
Figure 47: GBER schemes by expenditure in 2019, breakdown by Member State and policy objective (in EUR million).....	65
Figure 48: Median expenditures of active State aid schemes from 2010 to 2020 in EUR million .....	66
Figure 49: Total State aid expenditures on Broadband measures, 2010-2020, EU27 Member States plus the United Kingdom, EUR billion .....	68
Figure 50: Number of broadband measures for which expenditure was reported, 2010-2020, EU27 Member States plus the United Kingdom.....	69
Figure 51: State aid expenditure for broadband, 2014-2020, EU27 Member States plus the United Kingdom ...	70
Figure 52: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings, in EUR billion, by year.....	72
Figure 53: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings in 2020, as % of national 2020 GDP, by Member State .....	73
Figure 54: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings in 2020, in EUR billion, by aid instrument .....	74
Figure 55: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings under the General Block-Exemption Regulation (GBER) in 2020, in EUR billion, by GBER article.....	74

## Executive Summary

**COVID-19 State aid temporary measures enabled Member States to put in place unprecedented levels of support...** – EU 27 Member States and the United Kingdom spent EUR 384.33 billion, corresponding to 2.43% of their 2020 GDP, on State aid for both COVID-19 and other measures, excluding aid to railways. Total expenditure for COVID-19 measures amounts to EUR 227.97 billion, covering around 59% of the total spending. Although COVID-19 measures represent a minority of all active measures in 2020, they mobilised unprecedented levels of support 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 State aid measures actually implemented by Member States are by and large correlated to 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.

**State aid finances objectives of common European interest** – Unsurprisingly, 'Remedy a serious disturbance in the economy' accounts for 59% of overall expenditure in 2020 (EUR 227.97 billion). EU 27 Member States and the United Kingdom spent EUR 156.36 billion on State aid for non-COVID-19 measures, excluding aid to railways. Therefore, State aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives does not show any abrupt divergent trend in the year of the pandemic. Environmental protection and energy savings is by far the policy objective for which Member States have spent the most (EUR 77 billion), followed by regional development (EUR 18.30 billion) and research and development including innovation (EUR 16.40 billion in 2020).

**Direct grants are still the preferred State aid instrument** - Direct grants are still by far the most popular aid instrument in 2020, representing 46% of total expenditure in 2020, albeit with decreasing relative usage (compared to 54% in 2010 or 59% in 2019), due to the wide use of alternative aid instruments to support businesses in the COVID-19 crisis.

**Co-financed projects** - Compared to 2019, total spending on non-crisis co-financed projects increased from about EUR 14.85 billion to about EUR 17.83 billion in 2020, thus registering a EUR 2.98 billion (+20%) increase, much larger than the annual increase observed in the two years before (+3% in 2019 and +9% in 2018). This comes on top of the unprecedented amounts spent for co-financed COVID-19 measures (EUR 12.95 billion), which brings the total co-financed spending to the record level of EUR 30.78 billion in 2020.

**Railways** - The trend of subsidies to the rail sector show a slight increase since 2016, with a steep increase in 2020 of +32% in nominal values. The total compensation and aid granted to the rail sector reached EUR 67.64 billion in 2020. In 2020 we observe a larger increase of the public passenger rail transport services (PSO) and pensions, with this category accounting for 53% of the total rail subsidies.

**Aid in the context of the financial and economic crisis** – 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 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 2020.

**Aid to agriculture and fisheries** – In 2020, EU27 Member States and the United Kingdom have provided a total EUR 6.28 billion for State aid to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, corresponding to 0.04% of total GDP. Member States' State Aid expenditure in the fishery and aquaculture sector amounted EUR 33.58 million in 2020, a nominal decrease of 32% compared to 2019 expenditure.

**Wrapping-up the State Aid Modernisation (SAM)**– In light of the ongoing review of the State aid rules, the 2020 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). 1760 new GBER, 290 ABER and 41 FIBER measures were implemented in 2020, corresponding altogether to 79% of the new State aid measures. While the absolute number of new block-exempted measures has kept increasing in 2020, it represents a lower share of total new measures as compared to what observed in the previous years (new block-exempted measures represented +98.8% of total new measures in 2019) because of the massive increase in notified COVID-19 measures in 2020. Expenditure under GBER measures increased in 2020 with respect to the previous year (+9%), although at a slower pace than the one realised in the two years before (+13% in 2018 and +12% in 2019).
- **Does DG COMP case practice focus on the potentially most distortive aid measures?** – As a result of SAM, the notified cases' median expenditure has increased from around EUR 1.9 million to more than EUR 3.2 million in 2019, with a jump to EUR 5.1 million in 2020. Median spending for active State Aid schemes under GBER measures are more stable, at a median annual value of EUR 1.0 million in 2020. 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. Only two years later and while the COVID-19 pandemic is still not completely defeated, the EU economy experienced another serious crisis caused by the aggression against Ukraine by Russia and the subsequent EU sanctions. 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 disruptions in supply chains, blockage in the supply of energy and raw materials and the surge of energy prices. On 20 July 2022, the Commission amended the Temporary Crisis Framework by providing for

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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).

additional types of aid measures aimed at accelerating the rollout of renewable energy as well as the decarbonisation of industries, in line with the REPowerEU<sup>4</sup> objectives.

The improving economic situation in view of the relaxation of restrictions is the main reason why 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 2022 and 31 December 2023 respectively, as already provided for in the current rules. These two tools are indeed very important to kick-start the economy and crowd-in private investment for a faster, greener and more digital recovery and should therefore remain at the disposal of the Member States for longer than the other measures.

**The present State Aid Scoreboard is based on State aid expenditure made by Member States in 2020** and provides updates of State aid expenditure since 2010. Therefore, **it covers the first year of the COVID-19 crisis**, thus providing important insights on the implementation of COVID-19 State aid measures across Member States in the first year of the crisis, 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 is 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>5</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 2021 edition<sup>6</sup> includes four special focus points on:

- 1) State aid expenditure provided in the context of the COVID-19 crisis;
- 2) State aid to deploy broadband networks;
- 3) State aid for energy and environmental protection;
- 4) Block-exempted State aid expenditure.

**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 2021

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<sup>4</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 REPowerEU Plan [EUR-Lex - 52022DC0230 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

<sup>5</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>6</sup> Based on State aid expenditure made by Member States in 2020.

Scoreboard results. **State aid expenditure data gathered by DG Competition is also available on its data repository webpage hosted by EUROSTAT<sup>7</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>8</sup> or sectoral block exemptions (ABER<sup>9</sup> and FIBER<sup>10</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>11</sup>. Therefore, the data presented in the Scoreboard do not include funding granted under the *de minimis* rules<sup>12</sup>.

Furthermore, State aid expenditure data presented in the Scoreboard exclude most of the aid to railways<sup>13</sup>, services of general economic interest and schemes approved under the Temporary Union Framework<sup>14</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 5.5 and 5.6.

**Data and methodology** – The State Aid Scoreboard comprises aid expenditure made by Member States from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020 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 31.12.2020. 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.**

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<sup>7</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>8</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>9</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>10</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>11</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>12</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>13</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>14</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).

Until 31 January 2020 and the entry into force of the withdrawal agreement<sup>15</sup>, the United Kingdom was a Member State of the European Union. It is therefore included in the scope of the present State aid Scoreboard. Aggregate statistics are disclosed at the EU27 level plus the United Kingdom.

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.

**State aid expenditures are presented in current prices.** 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 Annex I.

## 2. Recent developments in State aid policy

**The State Aid Modernisation** – Since May 2012, the Commission has implemented a major reform package, the State aid Modernisation (SAM). One of the cornerstones of this reform is 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, 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. Therefore, a **complete toolbox for smart and targeted State aid control** striking the right balance between flexibility and responsibility is at the disposal of the European Commission:

- **Transparency**<sup>16</sup>: since July 1<sup>st</sup> 2016, individual aid awards exceeding EUR 500,000 need to be published by Member States on the Transparency Award Module (TAM)<sup>17</sup> or a national or regional register. This aims to ensure discipline, public control and greater accountability;
- **Monitoring**: the European Commission has strengthened its ex-post controls of Member States' compliance with the GBER conditions;
- **Ex post evaluation of large schemes**<sup>18</sup>: the ex-post evaluation of certain large aid schemes is now required both under the General Block Exemption Regulation and different State aid guidelines, when the scheme's annual aid budget exceeds EUR 150 million.

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<sup>15</sup> Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (2019/C 384 I/01, OJ C 384I , 12.11.2019, p. 1–177)

<sup>16</sup> Article 9 and Annex III of GBER, the corresponding provisions of FIBER and ABER, and similar provisions in the related guidelines.

<sup>17</sup> <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/competition/transparency/public/search/home?lang=en>.

<sup>18</sup> Defined in Article 1(2) GBER and corresponding provisions in the State aid guidelines and Commission staff working document, Common methodology for State aid evaluation (SWD(2014) 179)

**The Fitness check** – On 7 January 2019, the Commission launched an evaluation of the State aid Modernisation rules as required by the Commission's Better Regulation requirements. This evaluation took the form of a "fitness check"<sup>19</sup>. Its aim was to assess whether State aid rules are 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 fitness check covered the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER), *de minimis* Regulation, the Regional aid Guidelines, the Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Framework, the Communication on State aid for important projects of common European interest (IPCEI), Risk finance, the Airport and aviation Guidelines, the Energy and Environmental Aid Guidelines (EEAG), the Rescue and restructuring Guidelines, but also the Railways Guidelines<sup>20</sup> and the Short-term export-credit Communication<sup>21</sup> (the latter two not part of the 2012 SAM package).

The Fitness Check is an "umbrella exercise", its scope comprises a group of interventions and is not a mere sum of individual evaluations of the individual rules. The Fitness Check aimed at assessing SAM as a whole as well as cross cutting, common features of the individual rules, while also focusing on selected issues which are deemed of importance based on the Commission's case practice. In addition to the results of a stakeholder consultation, the "fitness check" took account of evidence gathered via studies, monitoring results, evaluation reports, the Commission's extensive case practice and internal statistics.

The analysis suggested that the SAM as a whole has resulted in an effective State aid architecture. SAM seems to have largely achieved its objectives, and in particular, through the objective of "good aid", State resources are channelled to where it really matters.

However, some individual rules need revision and/or update, including clarifications, further streamlining and simplification, as well as adjustments to reflect recent legislative developments, current priorities, market and technology developments. Based on the outcome of the Fitness Check, rules have also been aligned to future challenges and Commission priorities, most notably to the **Green Deal**, as well as the **Digital** and **Industrial Strategies**.

**The revision of the State aid rules** – 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, to be adopted between end 2021 and mid-2022. The revised rules adopted in 2021 and the first months of 2022 include the following:

- **Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy (CEEAG)**<sup>22</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) 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>23</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

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<sup>19</sup> All the steps of the fitness check can be consulted on the Better Regulation Portal: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/initiatives/ares-2018-6623981\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/initiatives/ares-2018-6623981_en).

<sup>20</sup> Community guidelines on State aid for railway undertakings (2008/C 184/07).

<sup>21</sup> Communication from the Commission to the Member State on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to short-term export-credit insurance (2012/C 392/01).

<sup>22</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

<sup>23</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



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>24</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>25</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>26</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.

The revised rules expected to be adopted in the course of 2022 or 2023 include the following:

- **Communication on the Framework for state aid for research, development and innovation (R&D&I Framework)**: the main proposed revisions consist in (i) improving and updating the existing definitions of research and innovation activities eligible for support under the RDI Framework, (ii) introducing new provisions to enable public support for technology infrastructures, (iii) simplifying certain rules (e.g. introduction of a simplified indirect cost calculation methodology for determining the eligible costs).
- **Guidelines on State aid for broadband networks (Broadband Guidelines)**: the proposed targeted revision of the Guidelines consists of, *inter alia*: (a) Introducing new speed thresholds for public support to Gigabit fixed networks and new guidance on support for the deployment of mobile networks, (b) Introducing a new category of possible aid in the form of demand-side measures supporting the take-up of fixed and mobile networks (vouchers).
- In addition to the above-mentioned guidelines, parts of the **General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER)**, 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

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<sup>24</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>25</sup> Adopted on 6 December 2021

<sup>26</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

amended. The revision adopted on 23 July 2021<sup>27</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") is currently ongoing. The purpose of the proposed revision is to reflect the changes to various sets of State aid Guidelines, which are or have recently been reviewed (the Regional Aid Guidelines, the Climate, Energy and Environmental State aid Guidelines, the Risk Finance Guidelines and the Research, Development and Innovation Framework, the Broadband Guidelines), and to further facilitate public support for the EU's green and digital transition.

In addition to first package of rules, a range of further guidelines and regulations are currently being revised, such as, among others:

- **Agricultural Block Exemption Regulation (ABER)**<sup>28</sup>: the Commission has proposed to align the aid intensities for a measure to fall under the ABER with those provided by the CAP Strategic Plans under the reformed Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). It has also proposed to introduce new categories of aid measures to be block exempted, e.g. aid to make good the damages caused by protected species of animals and aid to compensate for the additional costs incurred when agricultural land is situated in Natura 2000 areas.
- **EU Guidelines for State aid in the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas**<sup>29</sup>: the Commission has proposed to consider Member States' actions under the reformed CAP carried out as part of their CAP Strategic Plans to be in line with EU State aid rules, so that the necessary State aid approval procedure can be carried out swiftly. The proposal has also introduced new categories of aid to be assessed and approved under the Guidelines, e.g. aid for the prevention, control and eradication of infestation by invasive alien species and emerging diseases to protect plant, animal and public health. Moreover, the proposed revised Guidelines provide more incentives for forest-management measures which are favourable for the environment and the climate (so-called forest-environment and climate services), by increasing the maximum aid intensity to 120% of the eligible costs for biodiversity, climate, water or soil related services, and carbon farming schemes.
- **Guidelines for the examination of State aid to the fishery and aquaculture sector**<sup>30</sup>: The Commission has proposed to introduce new aid categories to be assessed by the Commission under the Guidelines, notably aid for the prevention, control and eradication of infestation by invasive alien species and emerging diseases and aid to compensate for damages caused by protected species of animals (unless they are block exempted). The proposed draft Guidelines also clarify and streamline the rules in a number of areas, such as those relating to aid for the renewal of the fishing fleet in outermost regions.
- **Fishery Block Exemption Regulation (FIBER)**<sup>31</sup>: the Commission has proposed to exempt new categories of aid measures from the obligation to notification to and approval

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<sup>27</sup> Entered into force on 1.8.2021

<sup>28</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>29</sup> European Union Guidelines for State aid in the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas 2014 to 2020 OJ C 204, 1.7.2014, p. 1–97

<sup>30</sup> Communication from the Commission — Guidelines for the examination of State aid to the fishery and aquaculture sector OJ C 217, 2.7.2015, p. 1–15

<sup>31</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

by the Commission, in particular aid to compensate for damages caused by protected species of animals and aid to compensate damages caused by certain adverse weather conditions.

- **Fishery *de minimis* Regulation<sup>32</sup>**: the Commission has proposed an update of the maximum cumulative amounts of *de minimis* aid that can be granted per Member State on the basis of more recent sectoral data.

Other rules will be reviewed in the medium term: *de minimis* Regulation<sup>33</sup>, the Banking Communication 2013<sup>34</sup> (and related communications), the Airports and airlines Guidelines<sup>35</sup>, the Railway Guidelines<sup>36</sup>, general review of the GBER and the Rescue and Restructuring Guidelines<sup>37</sup>. The revised rules will be adopted after 2022.

**Foreign Subsidies Regulation (FSR)** - On 5 May 2021, the Commission proposed a new Regulation to address distortive effects of foreign subsidies on the internal market<sup>38</sup>. Under the new instrument, the Commission will be able to investigate and redress, if needed, distortive subsidies granted by third countries to companies active in the EU.

On 30 June 2022, a political agreement was reached between the co-legislators on the text of the Regulation. The Regulation will enter into force once formally adopted by the Council and the Parliament and published in the Official Journal. The Regulation will become directly applicable across the EU 6 months after entry into force. The notification obligations will start to apply 9 months after entry into force.

The Regulation consists of three tools:

- (i) a notification-based tool to investigate concentrations involving a financial contribution by a third country, where the acquired company, one of the merging parties or the joint venture generates an EU turnover of at least €500 million and the transaction involves a foreign financial contribution of at least €50 million;
- (ii) a notification-based tool to investigate bids in public procurement procedures involving a financial contribution by a third country, where the estimated value of the contract is at least €250 million and the bid involves a foreign financial contribution of at least €4 million per third country; and
- (iii) a tool to investigate all other market situations, including smaller concentrations and public procurement procedures, where the Commission can start an investigation on its own initiative (*ex-officio*) or request an ad-hoc notification.

To gather the information necessary for its investigation, the Commission may send out information requests to undertakings, conduct fact-finding missions and inspections, or launch market investigations into specific sectors, particular types of economic activity or the use of particular types of foreign subsidy instruments. The Commission may also rely on information submitted by Member States, any natural or legal person or association.

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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>32</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 190, 28.6.2014, p. 45-54

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

<sup>34</sup> OJ C 216, 30.7.2013, p. 1-15

<sup>35</sup> OJ C 99, 4.4.2014, p. 3

<sup>36</sup> OJ C184 of 22/07/2008, p. 13

<sup>37</sup> OJ C 249, 31.7.2014, p. 1-28

<sup>38</sup> Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market, COM(2021) 223 final, 5.5.2021.

If the Commission finds that a foreign subsidy exists and is distortive, it may impose structural or non-structural redressive measures or accept commitments offered by the undertaking (e.g. divestment of certain assets or the prohibition of a certain market behaviour) to remedy the distortion. The Commission can also prohibit a subsidised concentration or the award of a public procurement contract to the subsidised bidder.

**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>39</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 Temporary Framework has been amended six times in the period between April 2020 and June 2022<sup>40</sup> as the crisis and the measures to address its economic impact have evolved. In particular, on 19 March 2020, the Commission adopted the first TF which was almost exclusively focused on addressing the liquidity needs of companies affected by the outbreak (e.g., guarantees and loans). On 3 April 2020, the Commission adopted a first amendment<sup>41</sup> to enable aid to accelerate research, testing and production of COVID-19 relevant products, to protect jobs and to further support the economy during the current crisis. On 8 May 2020, it adopted a second amendment<sup>42</sup> to further ease the access to capital and liquidity for undertakings affected by the crisis. On 29 June 2020, it adopted a third amendment<sup>43</sup> to further support micro, small and start-up companies and incentivise private investments.

On 13 October 2020, the Commission adopted a fourth amendment<sup>44</sup> of the TF providing for the prolongation of the measures set out in the TF until 30 June 2021 and for the prolongation of recapitalisation measures until 30 September 2021. The amendment also introduced a new measure to enable Member States to support companies facing a decline in turnover during the eligible period (March 2020 to June 2021) of at least 30% compared to the same period of 2019 due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The support contributes to a part of the beneficiaries' fixed costs that are not covered by their revenues.

The fifth amendment<sup>45</sup>, effective as of 28 January 2021, prolonged the Temporary Framework for additional six months until December 2021 and increased the ceilings for certain support measures and enabled Member States to convert repayable instruments granted under the Temporary Framework into other forms of aid.

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<sup>39</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

<sup>40</sup> Only aid granted under the amendments adopted in 2020, including the fourth amendment, are included in the present Scoreboard. Aid awarded on the basis of the fifth and sixth amendment are excluded from the scope of this Scoreboard.

<sup>41</sup> First Amendment to the Temporary Framework to support the economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak (OJ C 112I, 4.4.2020, p. 1–9)

<sup>42</sup> Second amendment to the Temporary Framework to support the economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak (OJ C 164, 13.5.2020, p. 3–15)

<sup>43</sup> Third amendment to the Temporary Framework to support the economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak (OJ C 218, 2.7.2020, p. 3–8)

<sup>44</sup> Fourth amendment to and prolongation of the Temporary Framework to support the economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak (OJ C 340I, 13.10.2020, p. 1–10)

<sup>45</sup> Fifth amendment to and prolongation of the Temporary Framework to support the economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak (OJ C 34, 1.2.2021, p. 6–15)

The latest, sixth amendment<sup>46</sup> adopted on 18 November 2021 prolonged the Temporary Framework for six months until June 2022, and introduced a number of targeted adjustments, extending the possibility for Member States to convert repayable instruments granted under the Temporary Framework into other forms of aid. In addition, the Commission has introduced a number of targeted adjustments, including two new tools to support the ongoing recovery of the European economy in a sustainable way: (i) investment support measures, to help Member States address the investment gap left behind by the crisis; and (ii) solvency support measures to leverage private funds and make them available for investments in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), including start-ups, and small midcaps. Investment support will be in place until December 2022 and solvency support until 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.

**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 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. This State aid Scoreboard relates to data up to 2020, and therefore does not include expenditure related to the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

**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>47</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 TCF provides for different types of aid that can be awarded to EU companies impacted by the economic consequences of the Russian aggression against Ukraine, such as restrictive measures

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<sup>46</sup> Sixth amendment to and prolongation of the Temporary Framework to support the economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak (OJ C 473, 24.11.2021, p. 1–15)

<sup>47</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

taken against Russian and subsequent counter-measures, disrupted trade flows and supply chains, exceptionally large and unexpected price increases, especially in natural gas and electricity, but also in numerous other input and raw materials and primary goods, including in the agri-food sector. Aid can also be awarded to compensate companies for high energy prices due to exceptional gas and electricity price increases. Moreover, Member States may also grant further aid to intensive energy users in order to ensure the continuation of their economic activity. Currently, these companies are facing particularly higher production costs that may jeopardize the continued activity of undertakings which otherwise would be profitable, with a likely impact on employment.

Under this framework, Member States can (i) grant limited amounts of aid to companies affected by the current crisis or by the related sanctions and countersanctions; (ii) ensure that sufficient liquidity remains available to businesses; and (iii) compensate companies for the additional costs incurred due to exceptionally high gas and electricity prices.

The Temporary Crisis Framework will be in place until 31 December 2022, with the possibility of granting aid under the new sections introduced in the amendment (measures accelerating the rollout of renewable energy and measures facilitating the decarbonisation of industrial processes) until 30 June 2023. With a view to ensuring legal certainty, the Commission will assess before 31 December 2022 if the TCF needs to be extended. State aid expenditure made by Member States under the TCF in 2022 will be disclosed in the 2023 edition of the State aid Scoreboard.

### 3. 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 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.

Differently from the past editions of the Scoreboard, all the figures reported hereinafter refer to all types of aid, including aid for agriculture and fisheries. Aid to railways is excluded, as well as aid to the financial sector, which are presented separately in Section 5.5 and Section 5.6 respectively. According to the national expenditure reports for 2020<sup>48</sup>, spending was reported for **6 919 active measures**<sup>49</sup>, of which a large majority were schemes (78%). Among them, 384 (6% of total active measures) are new measures related to the COVID-19 crisis. **EU 27 Member States and the United Kingdom spent EUR 384.33 billion, corresponding to 2.43% of their 2020 GDP, on State aid for both COVID-19 and other measures, excluding aid to railways. Total expenditure for COVID-19 measures amounts to EUR 227.97 billion, covering around 59% of the total spending.** Although COVID-19 measures represent a minority of all active measures in 2020, they mobilised unprecedented levels of support to ensure that otherwise viable businesses hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic crisis could keep afloat.

**EU 27 Member States spent EUR 320.22 billion, i.e. 2.39% of EU 27 2020 GDP. This amount represents almost two-and-a-half times the expenditure in 2019** (EUR +185.13 billion as compared to the EUR 135.09 billion in 2019, corresponding to a nominal increase of about 137%) and an increase of 1.58 percentage points (pp) of GDP in relative terms. The UK spent EUR 64.10 billion in 2020, representing 2.65% of national 2020 GDP. The corresponding figures in 2019 were EUR 12.15 billion (0.47% of nominal UK GDP in 2019).

<sup>48</sup> Submitted in conformity with Article 6(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004.

<sup>49</sup> This figure includes measures for agriculture and fisheries.

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 4.2-4.8 percent of their national GDP (Malta, Poland and Greece), while the Member State spending the least, spends around 0.6 percent of GDP (Ireland), followed by Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Cyprus, with around 0.6-1.2 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 (orange bar). Poland and Greece are the Member States with the largest share of COVID-19 State aid expenditure relative to 2020 national GDP (3.8% and 3.6% respectively), followed by Malta, Slovenia, Hungary and Germany. Ireland and Sweden are the Member States that spent least in relative terms, followed by Finland, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Looking at proportion between COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 aid in each Member State, in Greece and Italy the share of COVID-19 State aid expenditure accounts for more than 80% of the total State aid expenditure in relative terms (83% and 81% respectively), followed by Poland, Slovenia and Portugal. On the contrary, in Sweden and Croatia the expenditure for COVID-19 measures count for less than 25% of the total. Other Member States such as Germany, France and Hungary show a more balanced distribution between COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 State aid spending.

*Figure 1: Total State Aid expenditure by Member States, as % of national 2020 GDP*

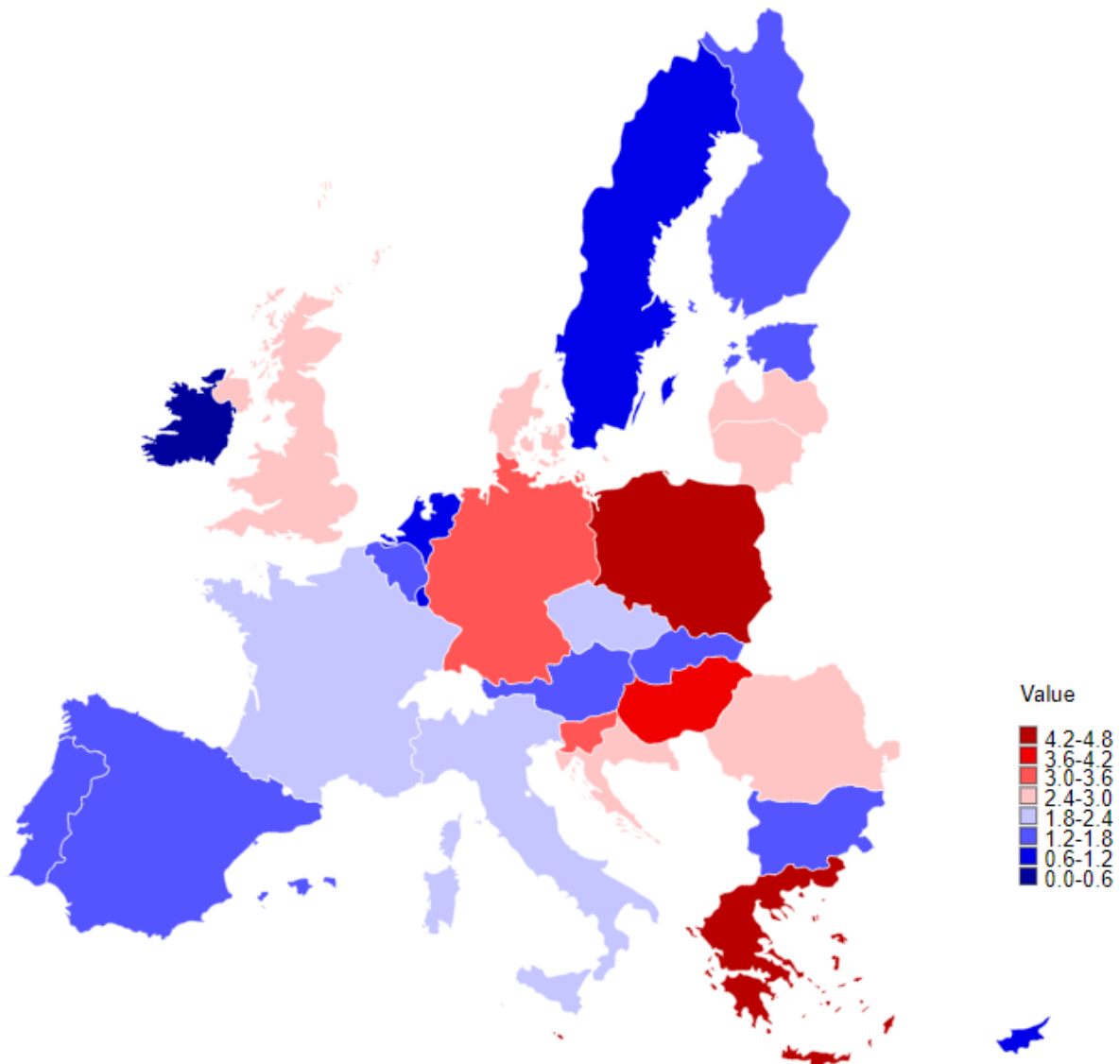
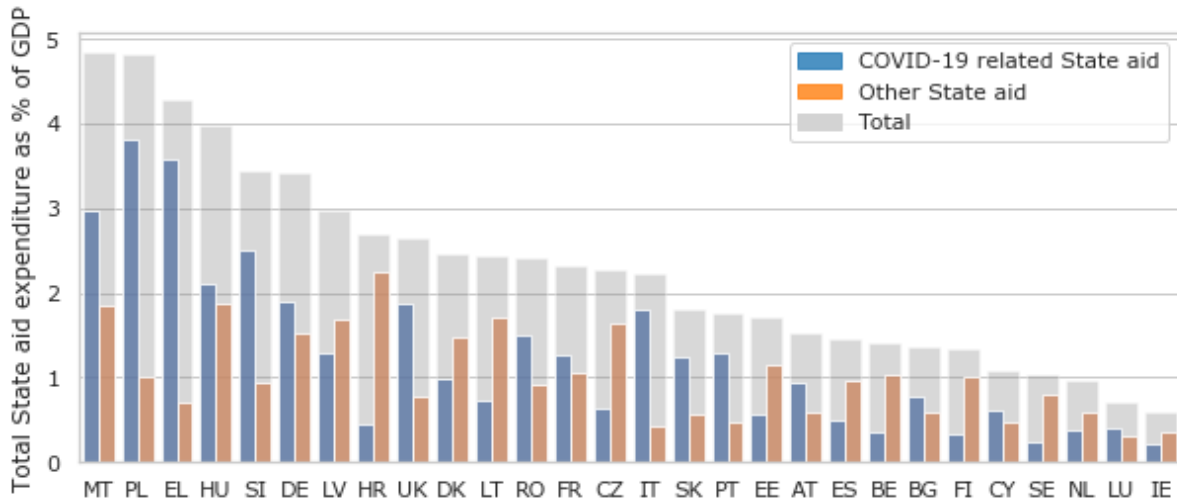


Figure 2: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, as % of 2020 national GDP, breakdown between COVID-19 and other State aid measures



**In nominal terms**, as represented in Figure 4, **the Member State spending the most in 2020 is Germany with EUR 114.94 billion, representing around 30% of the total State Aid expenditure in the EU27 plus the United Kingdom.** The United Kingdom is the second largest spender with EUR 64.10 billion (17%), followed by France with EUR 53.54 billion (14%), Italy with EUR 36.80 billion (10%), Poland with EUR 25.18 billion (7%) and Spain with EUR 16.37 billion (4%). The Member State spending the least in 2020 is Cyprus with EUR 233 million. Concerning the COVID-19 State aid measures (blue bar), again Germany is the Member State that has granted the most with 28% of the total aid paid out under COVID-19 measures (EUR 63.66 billion), followed by the United Kingdom with EUR 45.33 billion (20%), Italy (EUR 29.64 billion, 13%), France (EUR 28.96 billion, 13%) and Poland (EUR 19.90 billion, 9%).

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

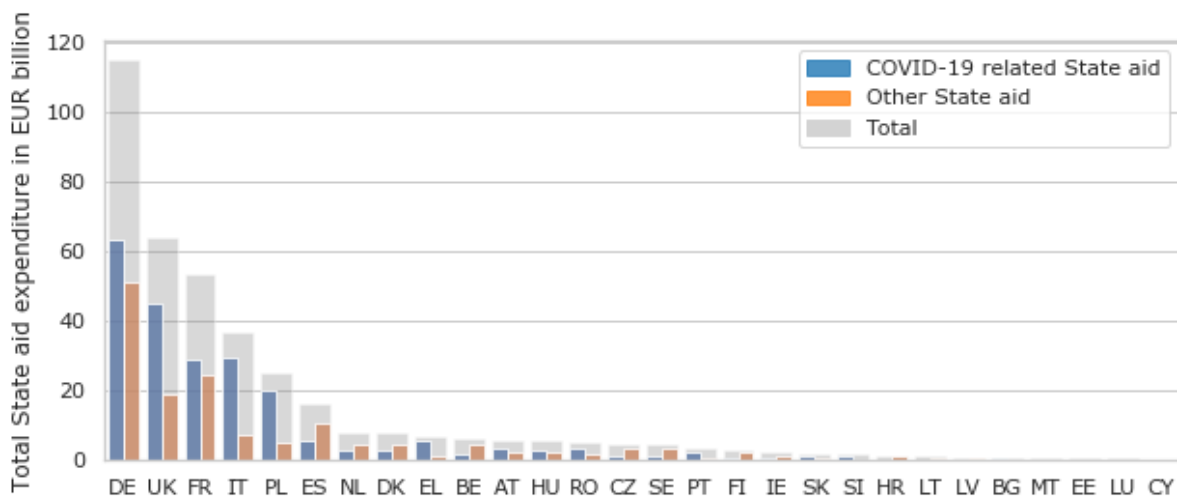




Figure 4 shows the evolution of the State aid expenditure in the EU-27 Member States and the United Kingdom over the last decade in nominal terms. **The overall trend in the last decade shows a stable increase in State aid expenditure, with a huge spike in 2020 due to the COVID-19 crisis. Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Denmark and Finland), the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Belgium and the Netherlands are exceptions to this trend, with a less pronounced increase in 2020.**

Not considering 2020, **from 2010 to 2019 the State aid expenditure of EU-27 Member States and the United Kingdom has almost doubled in size** (EUR 75.11 billion in 2010 versus EUR 147.28 billion in 2019 in the EU 27 plus the United Kingdom). Significant State Aid expenditure increase from 2010 to 2019 can be observed for: **Bulgaria** (ten-fold increase), **Estonia** (eight-fold increase), **Romania** (five-fold increase) and **Lithuania** (five-fold increase). A positive trend is observable for most of EU-27 Member States in State Aid spending, with the exception of: **Greece, Ireland, Portugal, and Cyprus**, where the expenditure in State aid measures was lower in 2019 than in 2010 in nominal terms.

Concerning 2020 and **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 1.9% in the last year (from EUR 135.09 billion in 2019 to EUR 137.59 billion in 2020) in nominal terms. The United Kingdom shows a remarkable increase of 54.5% (from EUR 12.15 billion in 2019 to EUR 18.77 billion in 2020). Despite this aggregate positive trend, **twelve Member States registered a reduction in the spending for non-crisis objectives**: Malta (-20.7%), Italy (-16.6%), Slovakia (-16.1%), Poland (-11.8%), Portugal (-11.5%), Bulgaria (-9.6%), Estonia (-9.3%), Cyprus (-6.4%), Lithuania (-5.3%), Hungary (-4.3%), Sweden (-4.3%) and Germany (-2%).

Figure 4: Evolution of State Aid expenditure from 2010 to 2020, by Member State, in EUR billion in current prices



In **nominal terms** (Figure 5), State aid spending in the EU 27 PLUS THE UNITED KINGDOM has been increasing since 2014, the year when the GBER entered into force, with a spike in 2020 due to the massive COVID-19 support. 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 **relative terms**, as shown in Figure 6, the increase in **State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 measures as a share of EU 27 plus the United Kingdom GDP** (blue bar) is more pronounced than the same increase in nominal terms, as a consequence of both the overall increase in the State aid spending for normal objectives and the drastic reduction of the GDP from 2019 to 2020.

Figure 5: Evolution of total State Aid expenditure from 2010 to 2020 in the EU 27 plus the United Kingdom, in EUR billion, in current prices

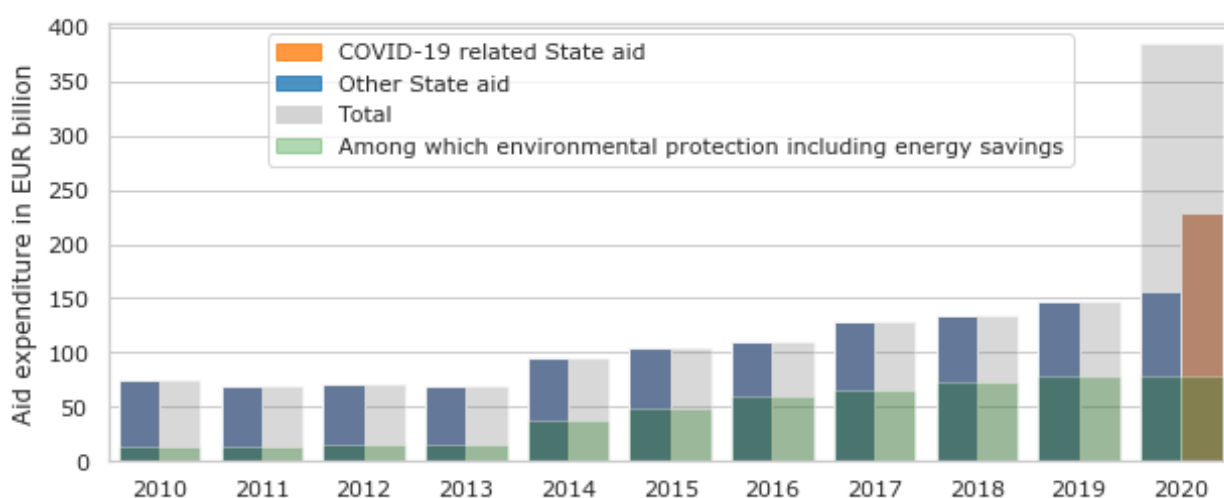
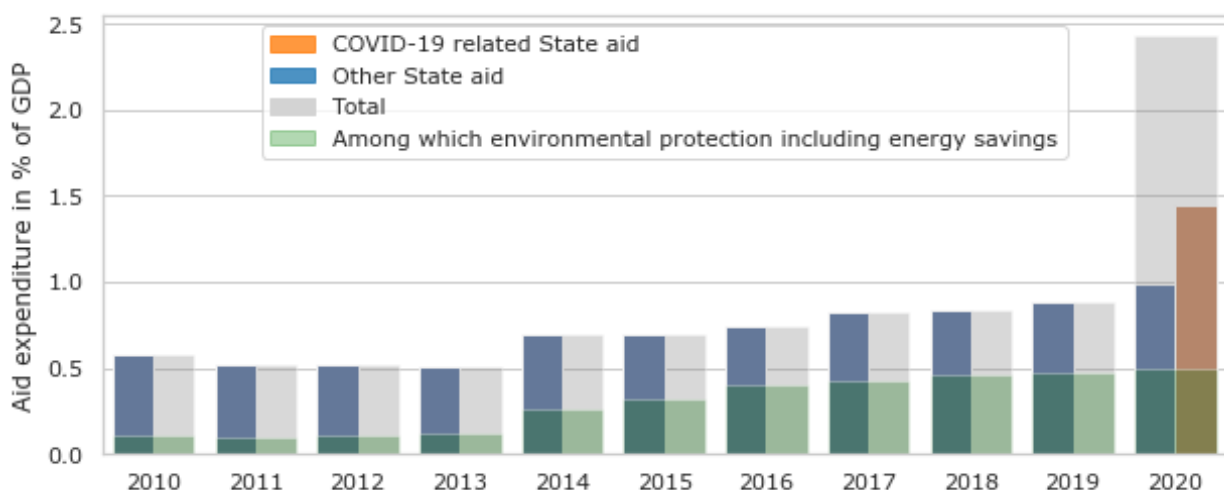


Figure 6 : Evolution of total State Aid expenditure from 2010 to 2020 in the EU 27 plus the United Kingdom, as % of EU 27 plus the United Kingdom GDP

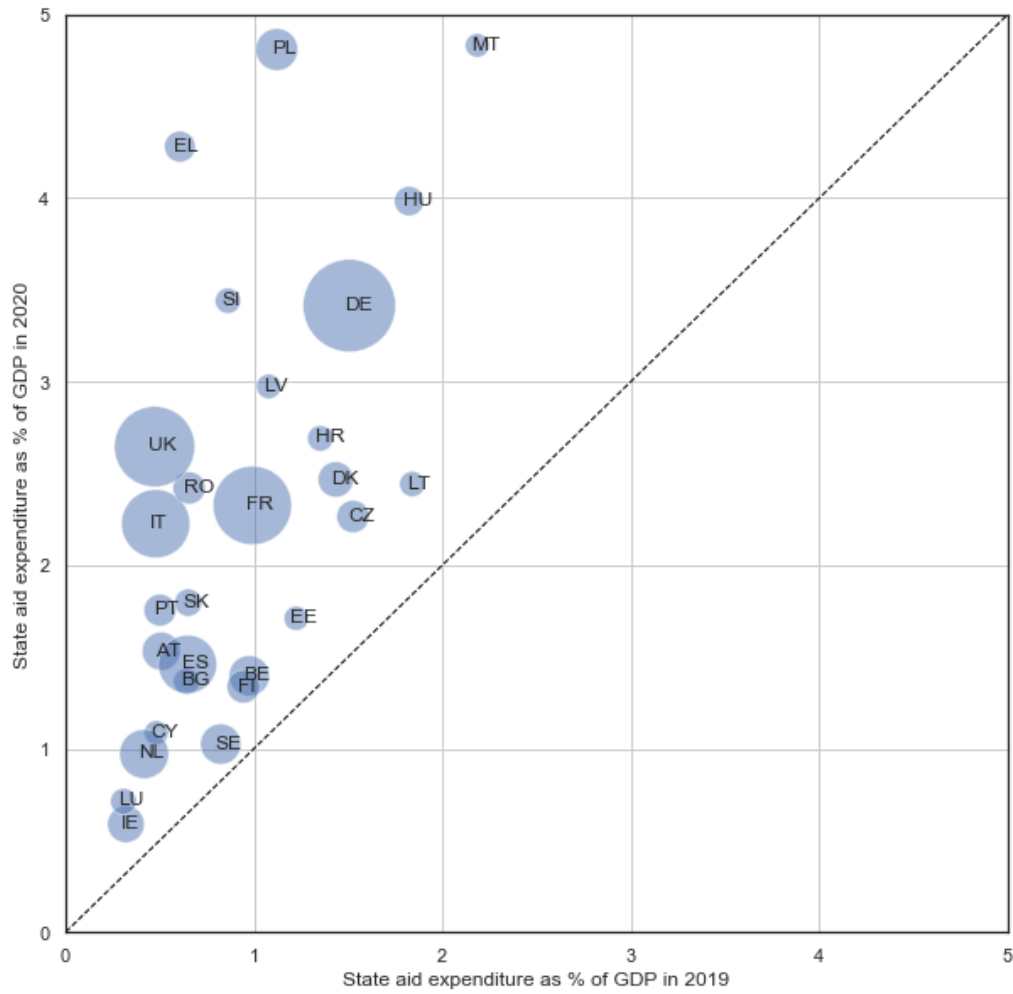


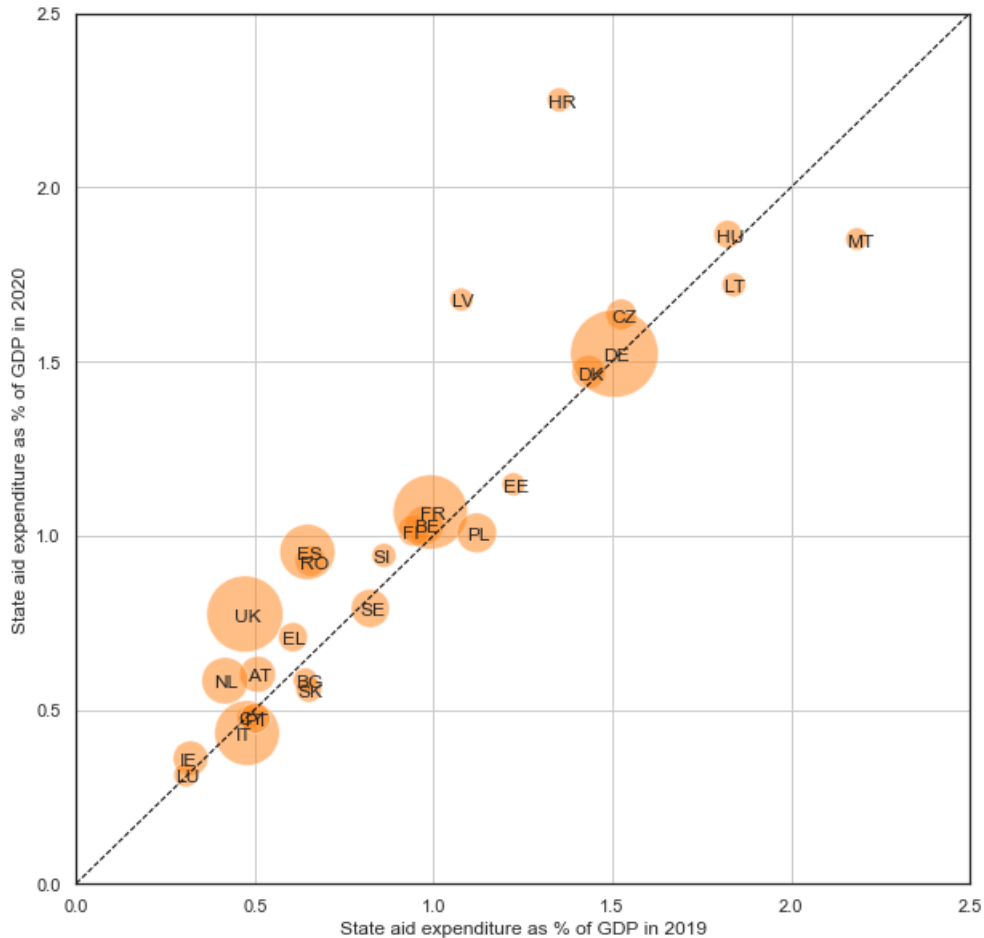
As regards both the levels and changes in total expenditure from 2019 to 2020, there are **large differences between Member States**. Figure 7 reports expenditures in 2019 (x axis) and in 2020 (y axis) as a percentage of yearly national GDP. Member States above the 45 degrees line reported an increase in total State aid expenditure in proportion to its GDP in 2020 as compared to 2019, those below a decrease. The upper chart includes all types of aid, while the bottom chart excludes COVID-19 expenditure. All Member States show an increase in the overall aid spending as share of GDP in 2020. This is a mechanical effect driven by the drastic GDP contraction in 2020

and the sharp increase in State aid expenditure to address the COVID-19 crisis, leading to an increase of the ratio of State aid expenditure as percentage of GDP.

However, despite the general decrease in the denominator of the ratio, *i.e.* in the yearly GDP, some Member States show a decrease in State aid spending for normal objectives in 2020 as compared to 2019 (bottom chart). The largest decrease in State aid expenditure for normal objectives relative to the GDP was recorded in Malta (-0.33 p.p. of GDP). A substantial reduction has been observed in other Member States that also joined the EU after 2004, such as Lithuania (-1.12 p.p. of GDP), in Poland (-0.10 p.p. of GDP), Slovakia (-0.09 p.p. of GDP), Estonia (-0.08 p.p. of GDP) and Bulgaria (-0.06 p.p. of GDP). To a lesser extent, also some Southern Europe Member States show a decrease: Italy (-0.05 p.p. of GDP), Portugal (-0.03 p.p. of GDP) and Cyprus (-0.004 p.p. of GDP). Also Sweden shows a decrease of -0.03 p.p. of GDP.

Figure 7: Evolution of total State Aid expenditure between 2019 and 2020, as % of GDP, by Member State (upper chart); Evolution of State Aid expenditure between 2019 and 2020 excluding COVID-19 expenditure, as % of GDP, by Member State (bottom chart)





*N.B. The size of the dots is proportional to the 2020 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, 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 2010 to 2020 (see Figure 8), **direct grants** and direct grants/interest rate subsidies<sup>50</sup> together are by far the aid instruments for which Member States have spent the most over the whole period, representing 46% of total expenditure in 2020, albeit with decreasing relative usage (compared to 54% in 2010 or 59% in 2019), due to the wide use of alternative aid instruments to support businesses in the COVID-19 crisis. Before 2020, **tax advantage** was the second most used aid instruments (33% 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

<sup>50</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.

more nuanced: after direct grants, **other**<sup>51</sup> is the second most used instrument (16%), followed by **guarantees** (14%), **tax advantage** (14%) and **Loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy** (7%). However, the lower amounts of spending reported for repayable instruments (such as guarantees and loans) can be imputed to the lower aid element associated to these instruments as compared to their nominal amounts and not to an actual less frequent application of these forms of aid. **Equity interventions** measures represent 3% of the total expenditure in 2020.

**The majority of Member States provided most of their support to undertakings via non-repayable instruments in 2020** (Figure 9). Direct grants and Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy together account for more than 50% in 19 Member States (Ireland, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Austria, Estonia, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, The United Kingdom, Slovakia, Czechia, Malta, Belgium, Croatia, Finland, Spain, Denmark and Lithuania). The Member States that have spent the least in direct grants are Greece (13%), Romania (21%) and Poland (24%), where governments preferred to channel aid through instruments that do not constitute an immediate budget loss. Specifically, Greece and Poland heavily relied on loans (59% and 57% respectively), and Romania on guarantees (56%).

Guarantees on loans represent 42% of total granting in Italy, where direct grants instruments account for only 35% of total spending, 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 Spain (32%) and France (28%).

The Northern Europe Member States implemented many tax advantage measures (Sweden, 46%, Denmark, 34% and Finland 28%), while Latvia and Portugal made large use of equity interventions (46% and 34% respectively). Germany provided 38% of its total spending in the form of direct grants while 37% was recorded under 'other'<sup>52</sup>.

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<sup>51</sup> This is driven by a single German COVID-19 State aid scheme (SA.56790 - *Federal Framework "Small amounts of aid 2020" - COVID-19*), whose spending, corresponding to EUR 41.91 billion, was reported by the German authorities as "other".

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

Figure 8: Evolution of total State Aid expenditure from 2010 to 2020 by type of aid instrument, in EUR billion, in current prices

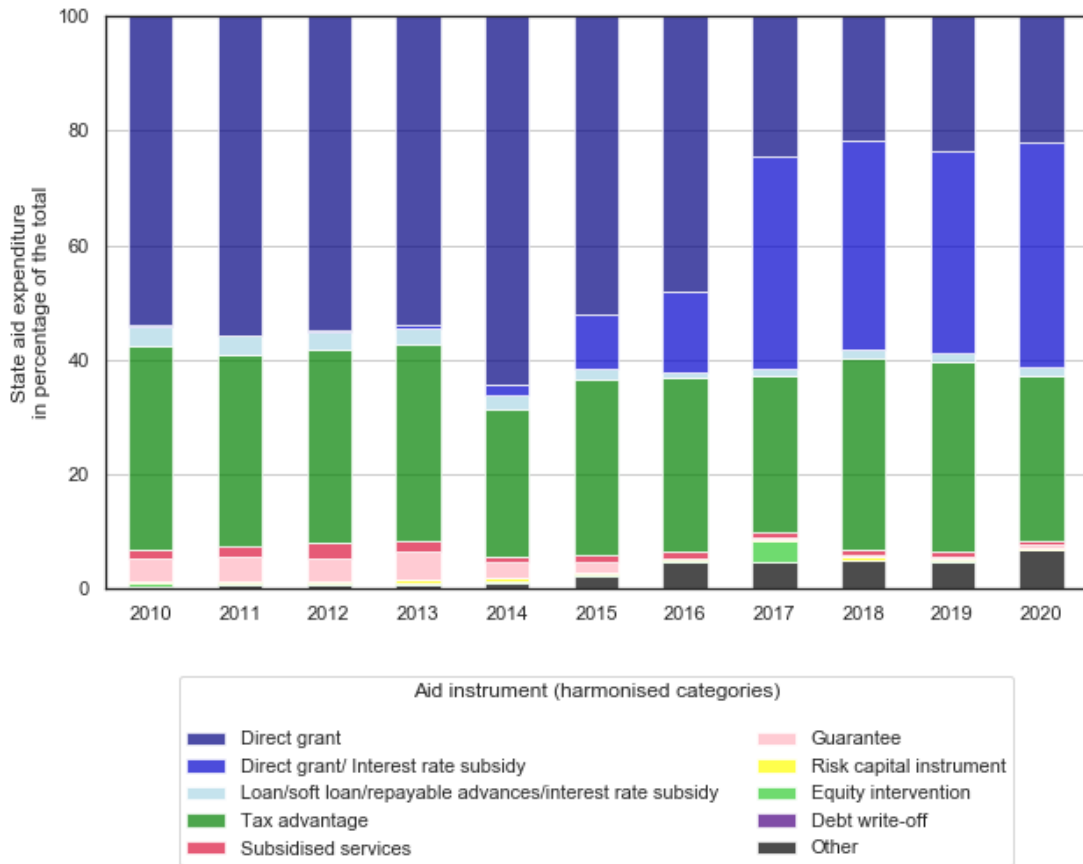
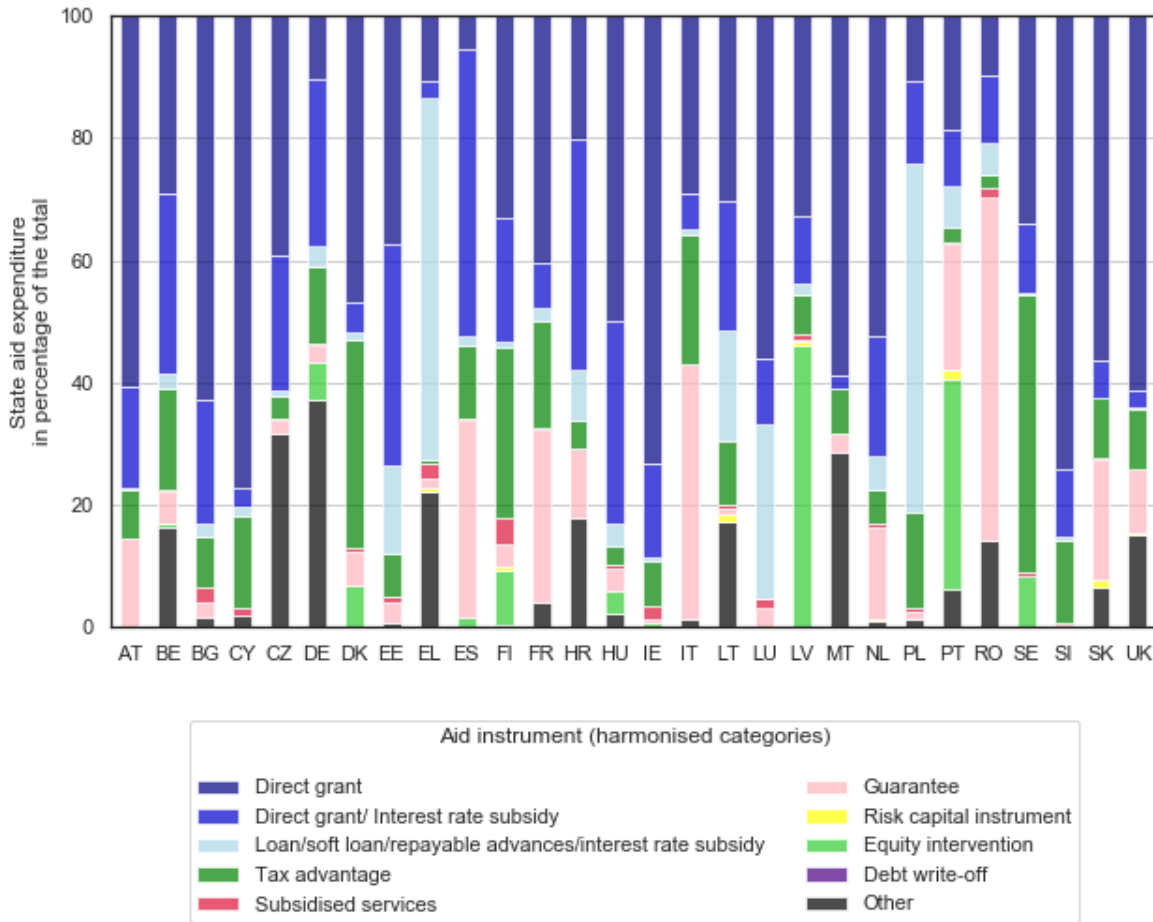


Figure 9: Total State Aid expenditure by Member State, by aid instrument, in percentage of the total



### 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>53</sup>.

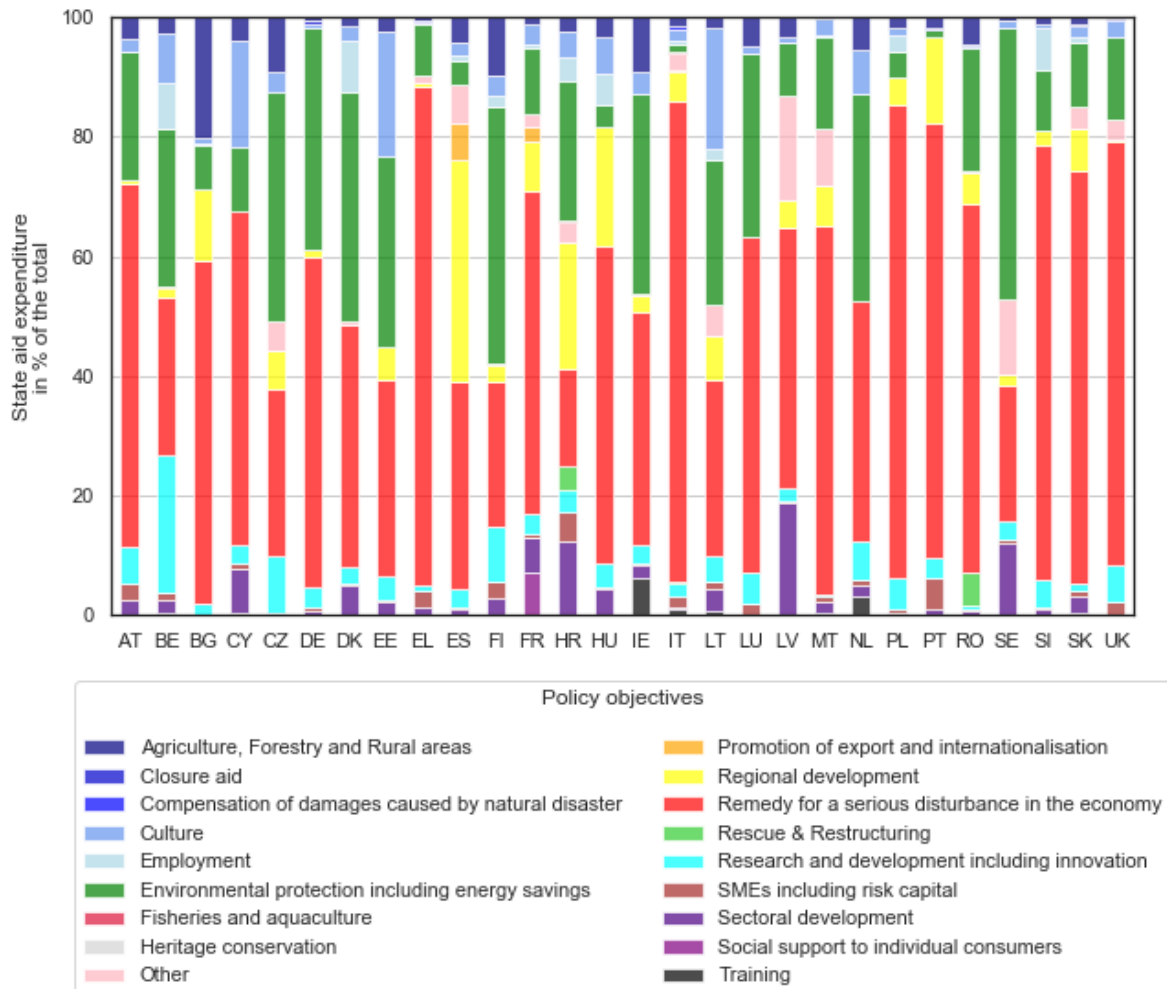
The TFEU also explicitly provides that aid to **remedy a serious disturbance in the economy** of a Member State may be compatible with the internal market. This provision can only be invoked where the disturbance affects the whole or an important part of the economy of the Member State concerned, and not merely 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.

Member States have granted State aid for rather diverse objectives. Figure 10 shows the 2020 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.

<sup>53</sup> For example, a regional aid scheme might be targeted at the sole benefit of SMEs located in an assisted region.



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



As regards the three prime objectives at EU level in 2020:

- **Remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State** is the prime objective in 23 Member States.<sup>54</sup> It represents more than 50% of total spending in 16 Member States: Greece (83%), Italy (81%), Poland (79%), Portugal (73%), Slovenia (73%), United Kingdom (71%), Slovakia (69%), Romania (62%), Malta (62%), Austria (61%), Bulgaria (57%), Luxembourg (56%), Cyprus (56%), Germany (55%), France (54%) and Hungary (53%); It **accounts for 59% of overall expenditure at EU level.**
- **Environmental protection and energy savings** is the prime objective in 5 Member States: Belgium (26%), Czechia (38%), Finland (43%), Croatia (23%) and Sweden (45%). It is the second most used policy objective in 15 Member States: Austria, Germany (where it accounts for 37% of all spending in 2020, *i.e.* EUR 42.68 billion), Denmark, Estonia, France, United Kingdom, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia; It **accounts for 20% of overall expenditure at EU level.**

<sup>54</sup> All excluding Belgium, Czechia, Finland, Croatia and Sweden, where the prime objective is Environmental protection including energy savings.

- **Regional development** is the second objective in Spain (37%)<sup>55</sup>, Croatia (21%), Hungary (20%) and Portugal (14. %). It accounts for 12% of overall expenditure in Bulgaria. It **accounts for 5% of overall expenditure at EU level**.

## 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).

In absolute terms, looking at the nominal amounts of the COVID-19 State aid measures provided to undertakings as of 31 December 2020 (Figure 11), EU27 Member States and the United Kingdom granted EUR 636.46 billion. France granted a fourth of the total aid provided (EUR 158.03 billion), followed by Germany with 18% (EUR 111.46 billion) and Italy with 17% (EUR 111.04 billion). The United Kingdom granted 16% of the total COVID-19 State aid (EUR 101.30 billion) and Spain 8% (EUR 53.17 billion).

In relative terms and considering the nominal values of the aid (Figure 12), France is the country that has provided to the economy the most as compared to its own GDP in 2020 (6.9%), followed by Italy (6.7%), Poland (6.0%), Spain (4.39%), Portugal (3.9%), Greece (3.7%), Malta (3.6%), The United Kingdom (3.6%) and Hungary (3.5%). Germany provided a lower relative amount of COVID-19 nominal aid, corresponding to 3.3% of its national 2020 GDP.

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<sup>55</sup> In Spain a large share of State aid expenditure is channelled to Promotion of export and internationalisation.

Figure 11: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State (nominal amounts, in EUR billion)

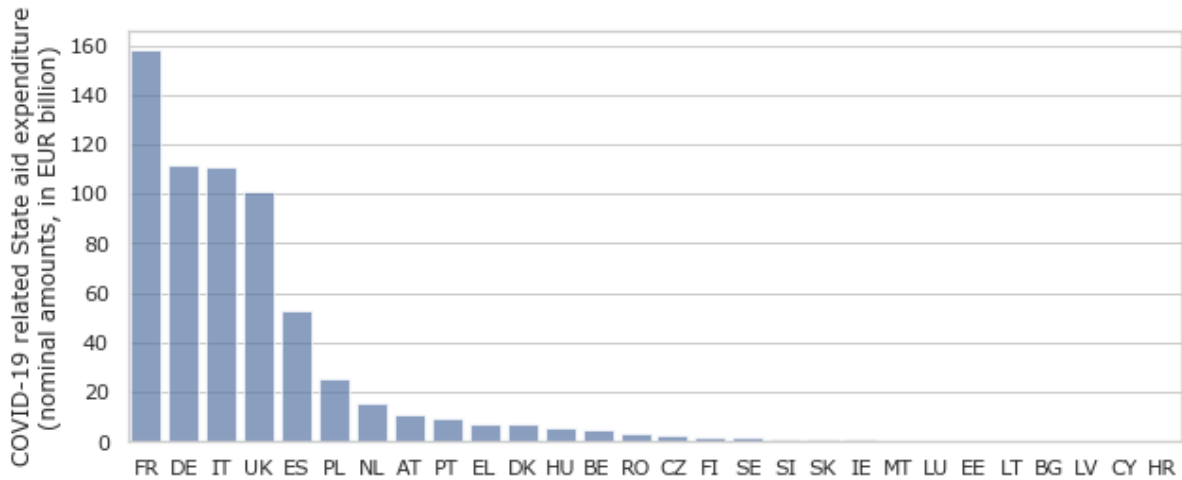
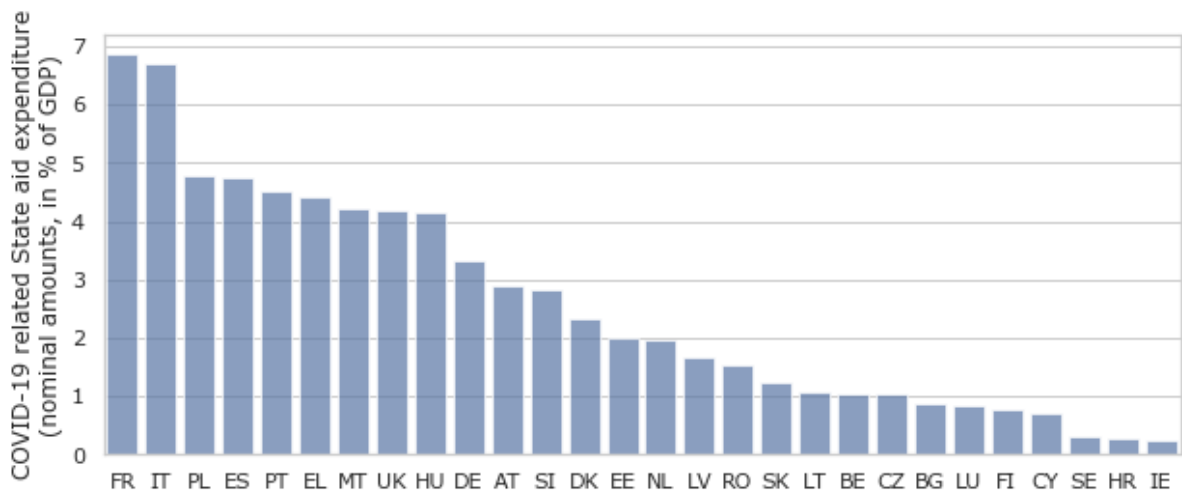


Figure 12: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State (nominal amounts, as a percentage of 2020 GDP)



However, the picture changes when looking at the aid element of the COVID-19 measures granted to companies across the EU, which amounts to EUR 227.97 billion in total. In absolute values, Germany is the country that has provided the most, with an amount of EUR 63.66 billion, significantly higher than the ones granted in the other Member States. The United Kingdom follows with EUR 45.33 billion. Italy and France, which chose to channel a large share of COVID-19 aid through repayable instruments, show much lower amounts as aid elements, EUR 29.64 billion and EUR 28.96 billion respectively. The same can be observed for Spain, with EUR 5.68 billion of COVID-19 aid elements disbursed at the end of 2020.

Likewise, the ranking in relative terms significantly changes when looking at the aid elements (Figure 14). Poland and Greece are the Member States with the largest share of COVID-19 State aid expenditure relative to 2020 national GDP (3.8% and 3.6% respectively), followed by Malta (3%), Slovenia (2.5%), Hungary (2.1%) and Germany (1.9%). Ireland (0.2%) and Sweden (0.2%) are the Member States that spent least in relative terms, followed by Finland (0.3%), Belgium (0.4%) and the Netherlands (0.58%).

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

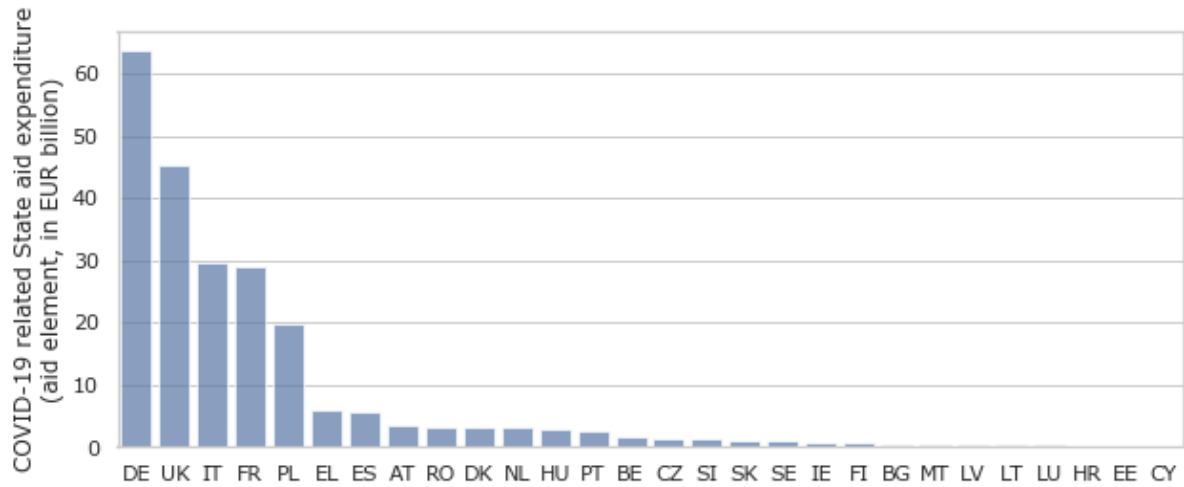
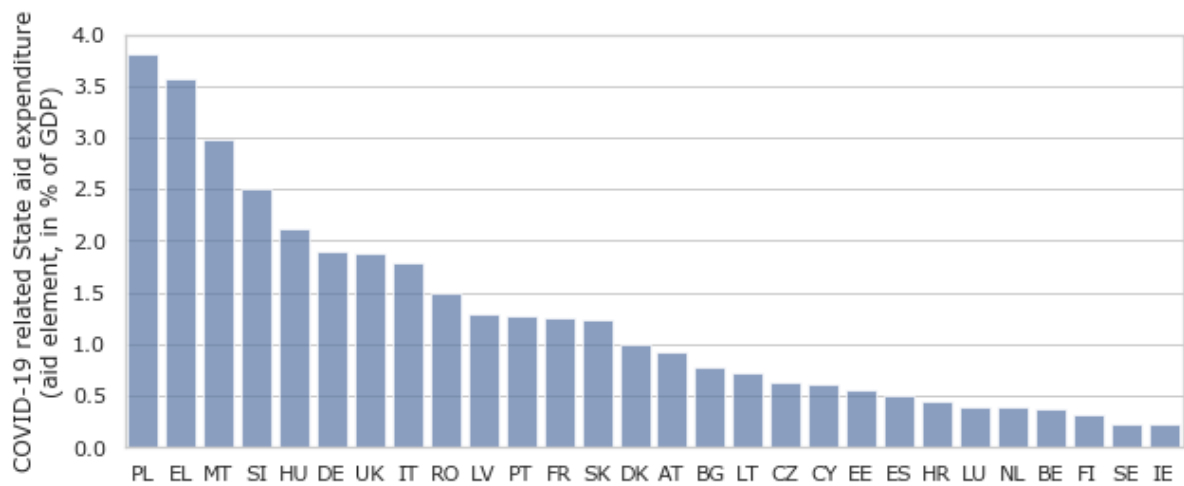
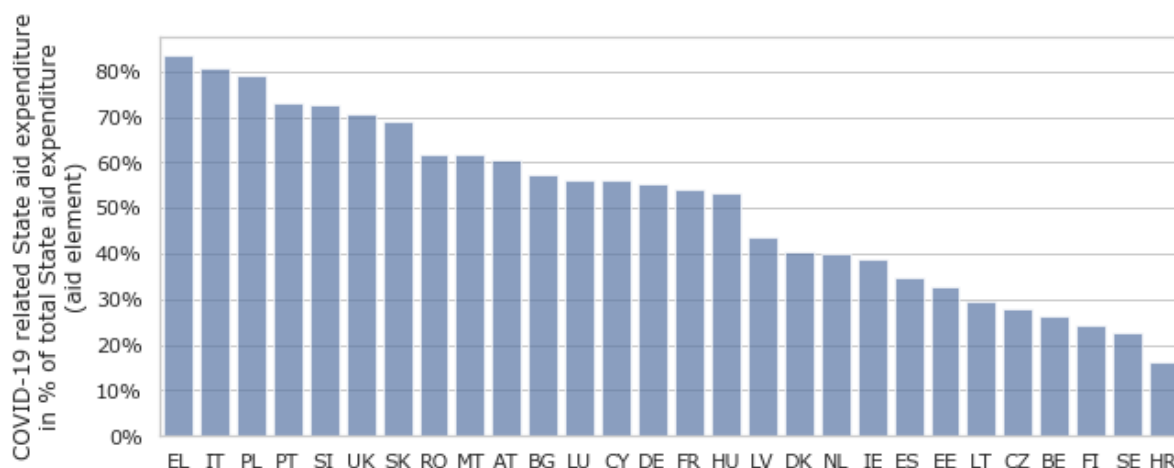


Figure 14: Total State Aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures by Member State (aid elements, as a percentage of 2020 GDP)



Looking at proportion of COVID-19 aid out of total aid granted in 2020 in each Member State (Figure 15), Greece and Italy provided more than 80% of the total State aid expenditure under COVID-19 measures (83% and 81% respectively), followed by Poland, Slovenia and Portugal. On the contrary, in Sweden and Croatia the expenditure for COVID-19 measures count for less than 25% of the total. Other Member States such as Germany, France and Hungary show a more balanced distribution between COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 State aid spending.

Figure 15: 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 16 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 41.91 billion, corresponding to 66% of its total spending under COVID-19 measures, in the form of 'other' instruments<sup>56</sup>. The United Kingdom provided 70% of its total COVID-19 spending, corresponding to EUR 31.94 billion, in the form of direct grants. Italy spent EUR 15.05 billion, corresponding to more than half of its total COVID-19 spending in guarantees, while direct grants (EUR 9.36 billion) account for around one third. France shows a balanced distribution of COVID-19 aid between guarantees and direct grants (EUR 14.99 billion in guarantees and EUR 13.35 billion in direct grants). Poland provided EUR 14.35 billion on loans (70% of its total COVID-19 spending).

**The majority of Member States provided most of their support for the COVID-19 crisis via non-repayable instruments** (Figure 17). Direct grants account for more than 50% in 13 Member States (Bulgaria, Ireland, Malta, Slovenia, Czechia, Hungary, Cyprus, Austria, Slovakia, The United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and The Netherlands). The Member States that have spent the least in direct grants for COVID-19 measures are Spain (2%), Croatia (7%), Greece (8%), Romania (9%) and Poland (11%), where governments preferred to channel aid through repayable instruments. Specifically, Spain and Romania heavily relied on guarantees (93% and 91% respectively), Greece and Poland on loans (70% and 72% respectively), while Croatia show a more balanced distribution between loans (49%) and guarantees (44%).

Guarantees on loans represent 52% of total expenditure for COVID-19 measures in France and 51% in Italy, where direct grants instruments account for 35% of total spending. This signals a heavy reliance on this type of credit-based instrument, being the aid element is a small fraction of the underlying contracts.

**Tax advantage measures represent a much lower share of the total COVID-19 support**, with 17% of total COVID-19 spending in Italy, 16% in Poland and 15% in Cyprus. Equity interventions represent 65% of total COVID-19 spending in Latvia, 47% in Portugal and 37% in Sweden and Finland each.

<sup>56</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 41.91 billion, was reported by the German authorities as "other".

Figure 16: Total State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures, by instruments (aid elements in % of the total, by Member State)

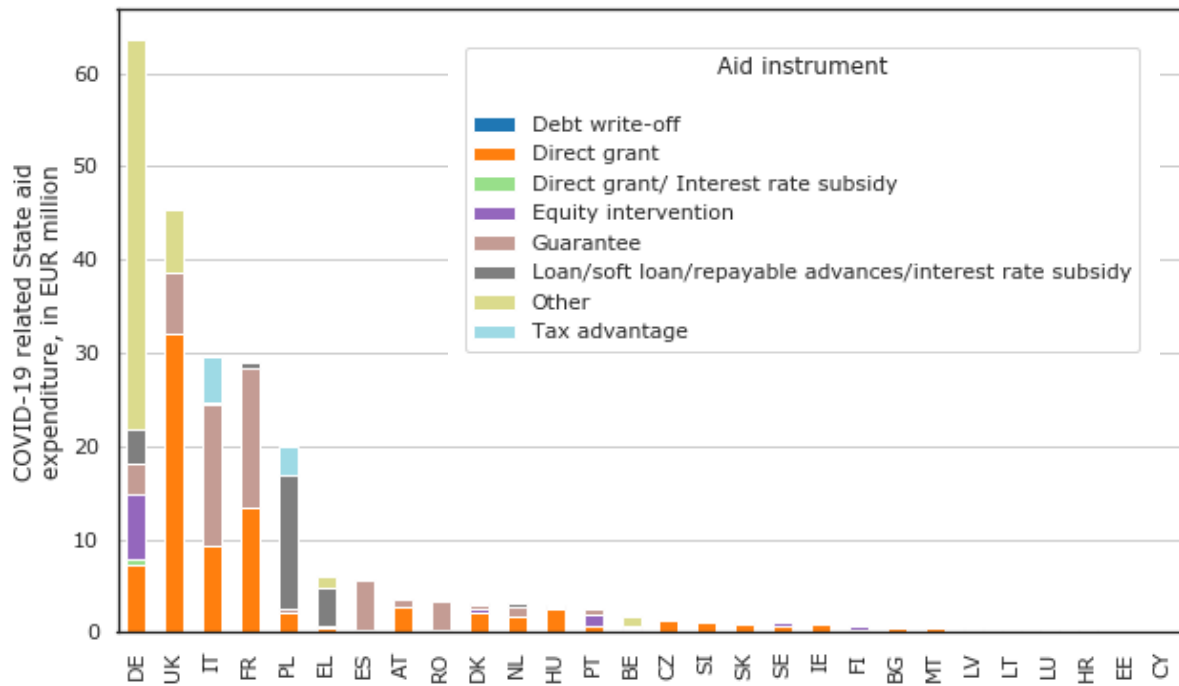
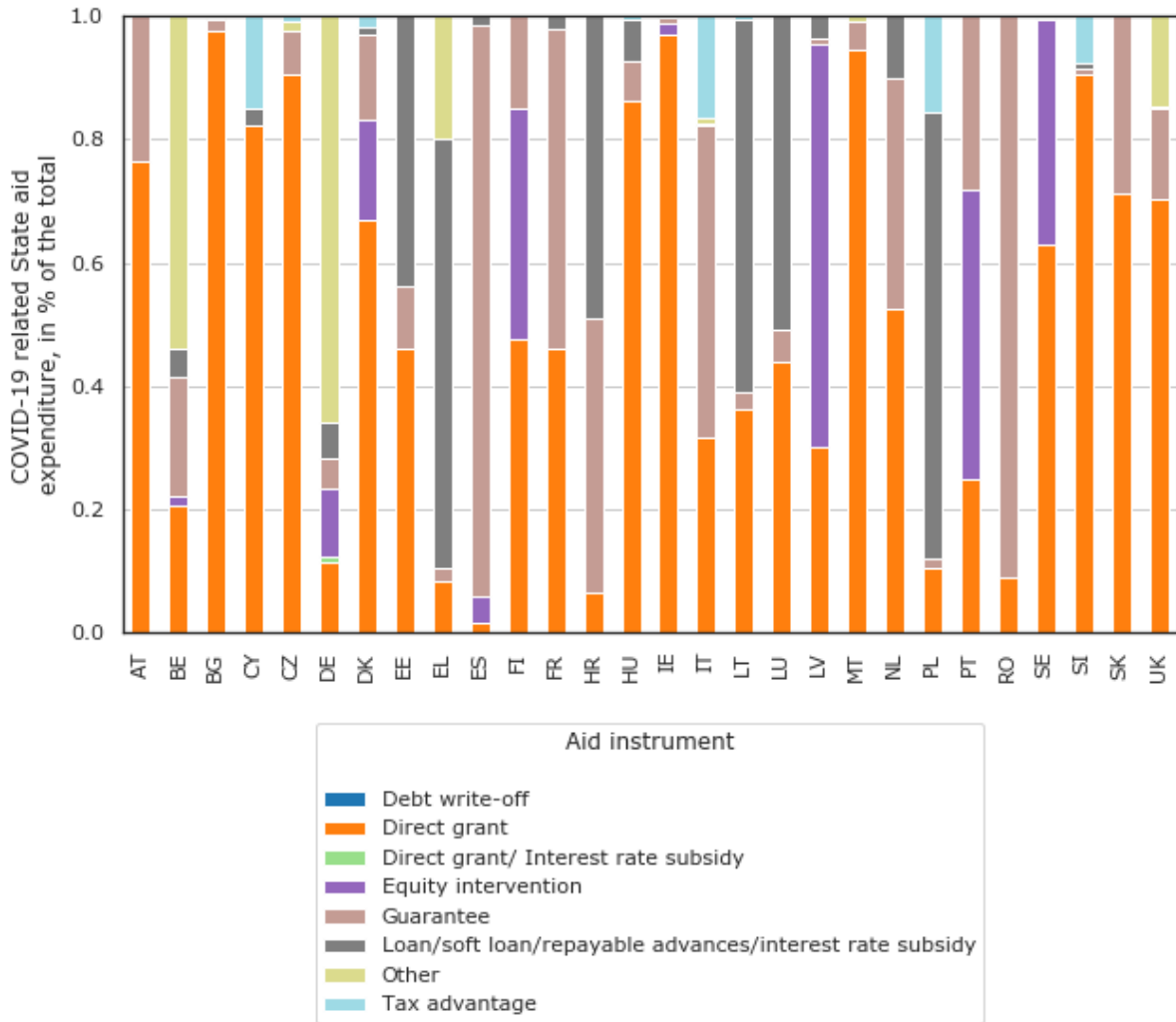


Figure 17: Total State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures, by instruments (aid elements in % of the total, by Member State)



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

This section compares each Member State’s State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures in 2020 (in percentage of 2020 GDP) against the corresponding GDP loss to examine how proportionate the State aid responses implemented by Member States were with respect to the suffered economic shock.

Figure 18 takes into account the nominal amounts of the COVID-19 measures implemented in 2020. Most of the Member States granted more than 50% of the 2020 GDP loss. In particular, 11 Member States (in red) spent between 50% and 100% of the 2020 GDP loss (Italy, Portugal, Malta, Hungary, the United Kingdom, Austria, Slovenia, Estonia, Romania, Slovakia and Sweden). Member States in green are those where the nominal amount of total State aid granted under COVID-19 measures is larger than the GDP loss: France, Poland, Germany, the Netherlands and Bulgaria, as well as Denmark, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Ireland, which are exceptional cases as they experienced a growth of the GDP in 2020.

The Member States that appear to have spent less as compared to the scale of the economic shock are Spain, Greece, Latvia and Finland (between 25% and 50% of the GDP loss) and Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia and Belgium (less than 25% of the GDP loss).

Figure 19 shows the relation between COVID-19 State aid expenditure in aid elements and the economic damage to GDP. In terms of aid element, among the larger spenders, France, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands appear to have spent less than 25% of their own GDP loss, having

awarded a large share of their aid in the form of guarantees. Also Germany appears to have awarded relatively less as compared to the nominal amount.

The picture that emerges shows that State aid measures actually implemented by Member States are by and large correlated to 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.

Figure 18: Relation between COVID-19 State aid expenditure (nominal amounts) and economic damage to GDP

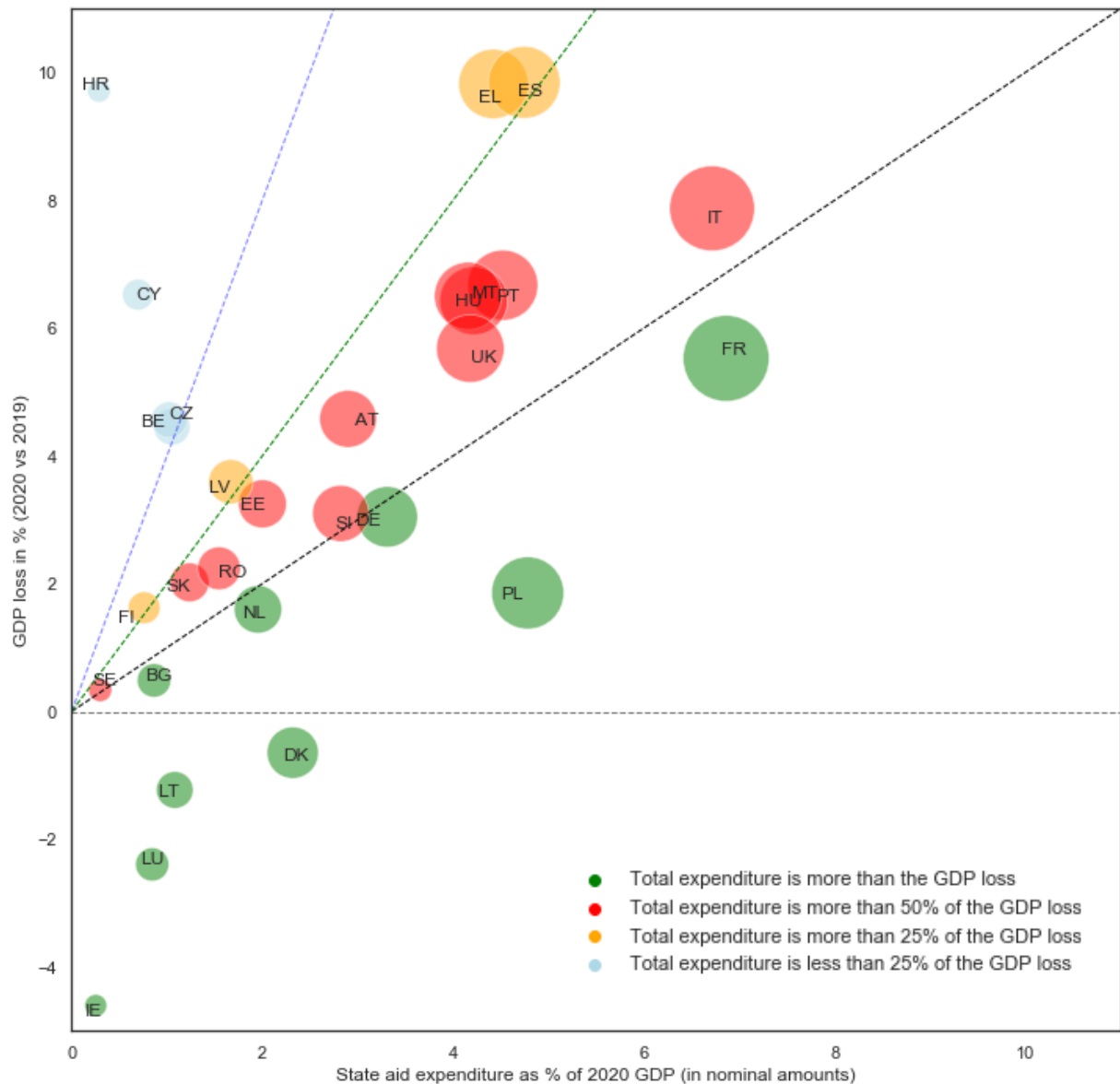
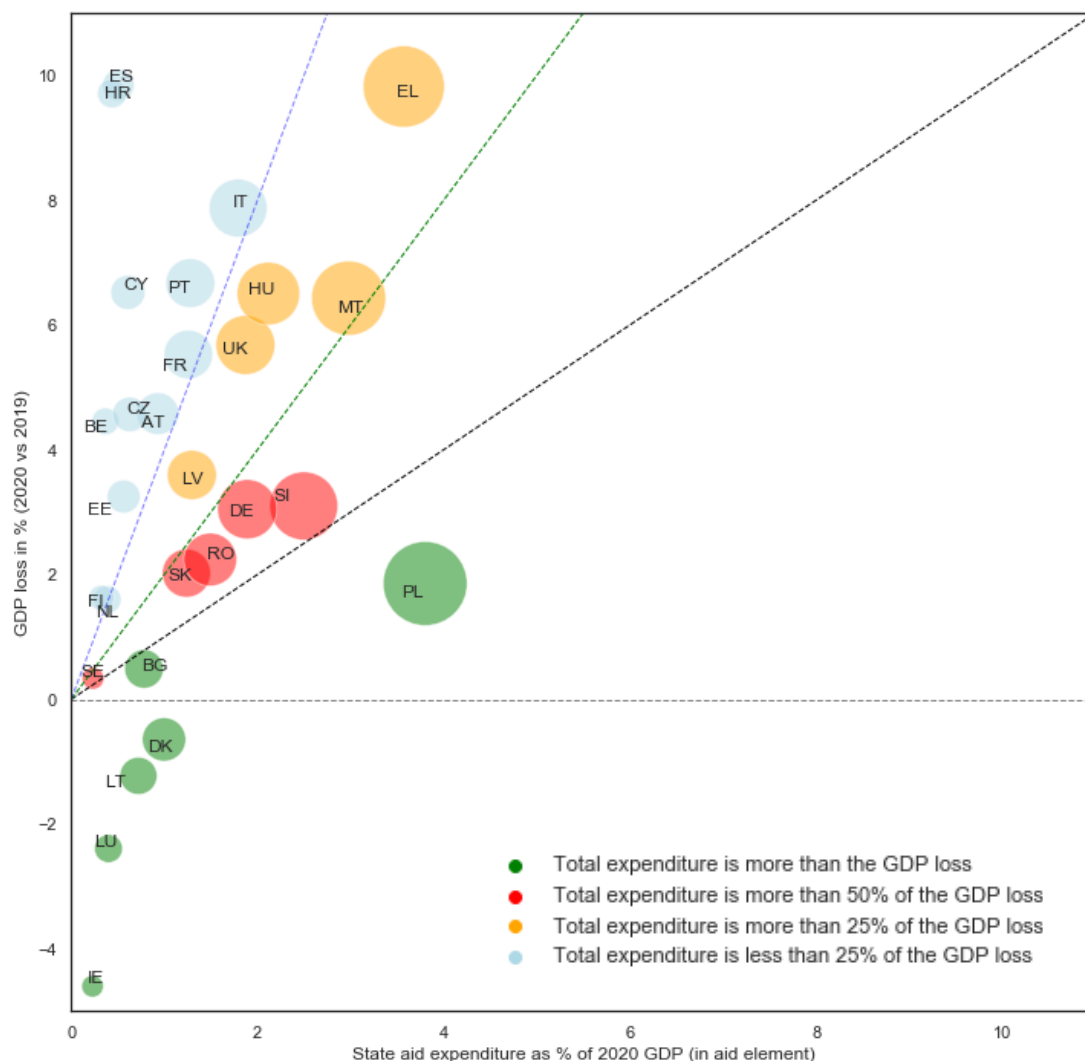




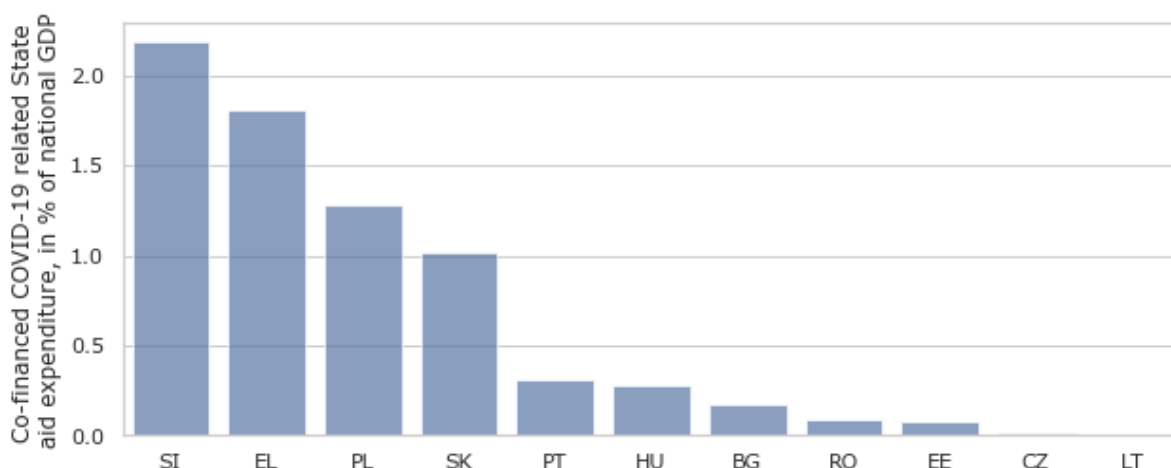
Figure 19: Relation between COVID-19 State aid expenditure (aid element) and economic damage to GDP



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

EU Structural Funds have been directed to finance the implementation of several COVID-19 State aid measures in different Member States. **Figure 20** shows the total amount of expenditure in co-financed COVID-19 State aid measures in 2020. **Total spending on co-financed COVID-19 subsidies represent more than 1% of national GDP in Slovenia, Greece, Poland and Slovakia.** Other Member States that implemented co-financed measures are Portugal, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Estonia, Czechia and Lithuania, although to a lesser extent (State aid expenditure represent less than 0.5% of national GDP in these Member States).

Figure 20: State aid expenditure for COVID-19 measures on co-financed projects (aid elements), in percentage of GDP, by Member State



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

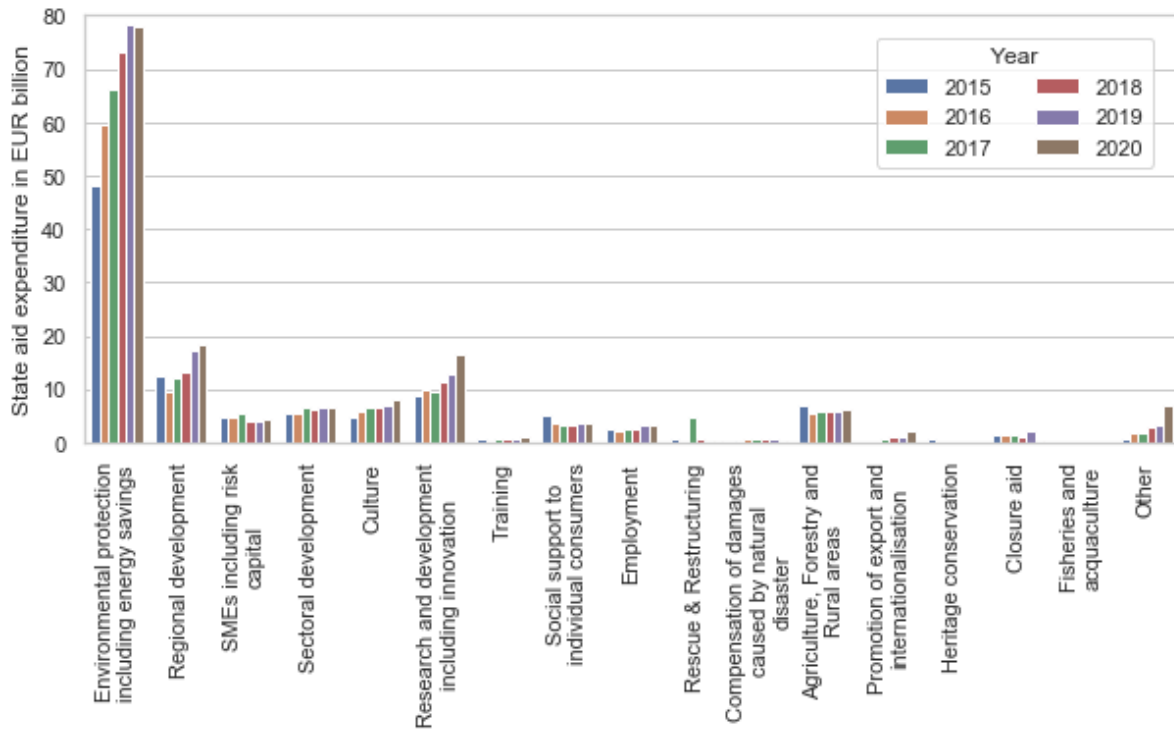
### 5.1. Non-COVID-19 State aid expenditure by policy objectives: environmental aid remains the main policy focus of Member States

In 2020, EU 27 Member States and the United Kingdom spent EUR 156.36 billion on State aid for non-COVID-19 measures, excluding aid to railways. This corresponds to 0.99% of total 2020 GDP, covering around 41% of the total spending. State aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives have been increasing since 2019, with EUR +9.12 billion. Although this annual increase is lower than the one observed in 2019 (+EUR 13.44 billion in 2019 with respect to 2018), it is in line with the average annual increase recorded in the period 2015 – 2019, which is EUR +9.80 billion. Therefore, **State aid expenditure for non-crisis objectives does not show any abrupt breakup in the year of the pandemic.** It seems to indicate that DG Competition successfully channelled crisis aid through the Temporary Framework (and measures under the Treaty by analogy). To mitigate the economic effect of the pandemic, Member States did not resort significantly to existing measures, sectorial guidelines or the GBER.

In the last six years, as depicted in Figure 21, in absolute values **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 403.62 billion and with an increasing trend (from EUR 48.16 billion in 2015 to EUR 77 billion in 2020). This is around five times larger than the cumulative total expenditure under the second most used objective, **regional development** (EUR 82.80 billion from 2015 to 2020, of which EUR 18.30 billion in 2020). A total of EUR 68.87 billion have been spent under **research and development including innovation** from 2015 to 2020 (of which EUR 16.40 billion in 2020). These three prime non-crisis objectives at EU level account for 71% of overall expenditure at EU level for non-crisis objectives in the period 2015-2020 and 72% in 2020. Environmental protection and energy savings alone accounts for 52% of the total over the last six years, and 50% in 2020. This reaffirms that 2020 figures for non-crisis State aid measures appear in line with the post-SAM trend.

Moreover, EUR 38.80 billion has been granted for **culture objectives** over the 2015-2020 period (of which EUR 8.20 billion in 2020), EUR 36.96 billion under **sectoral development** (of which EUR 6.65 billion in 2020) and EUR 35.87 billion under **agriculture, forestry and rural areas** (of which EUR 6.64 billion in 2020).

Figure 21: Total State Aid expenditure, excluding aid to railways, by policy objective in 2020



In relative terms, in 2020 Germany and Denmark are the Member States that have spent the most on **environmental protection and energy savings** measures, namely 1.27%, and 0.95% of national GDP respectively. They are followed by Czechia, Malta, Croatia, Lithuania, Finland, Estonia and Romania, which are all above the EU 27 plus the United Kingdom average (0.49% of GDP). The map and graph below (Figure 22 and Figure 23) display the State aid expenditure dispersion in Environmental protection and energy savings by Member State.

Figure 22: State aid expenditure in Environmental protection and energy savings by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2019

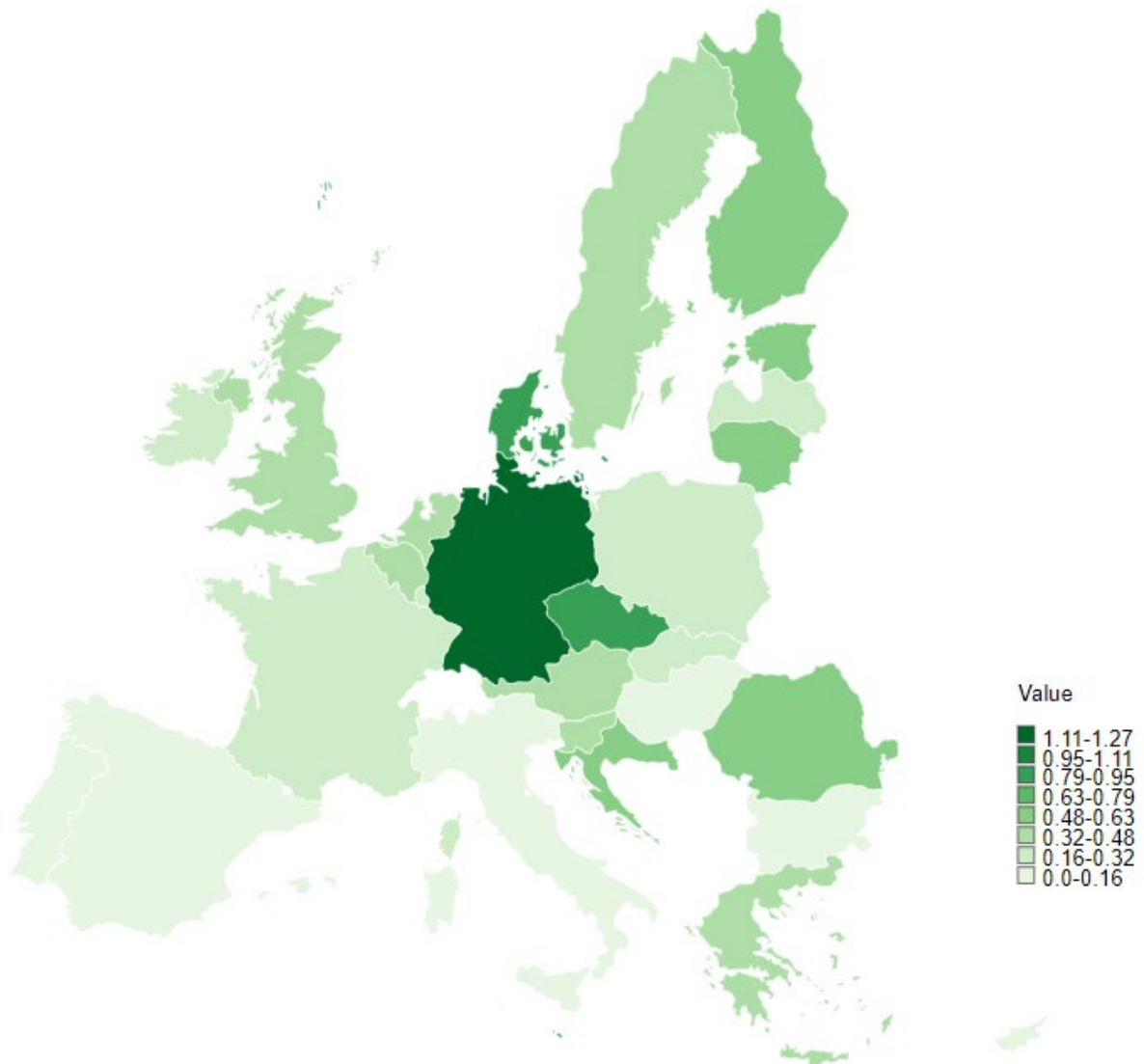
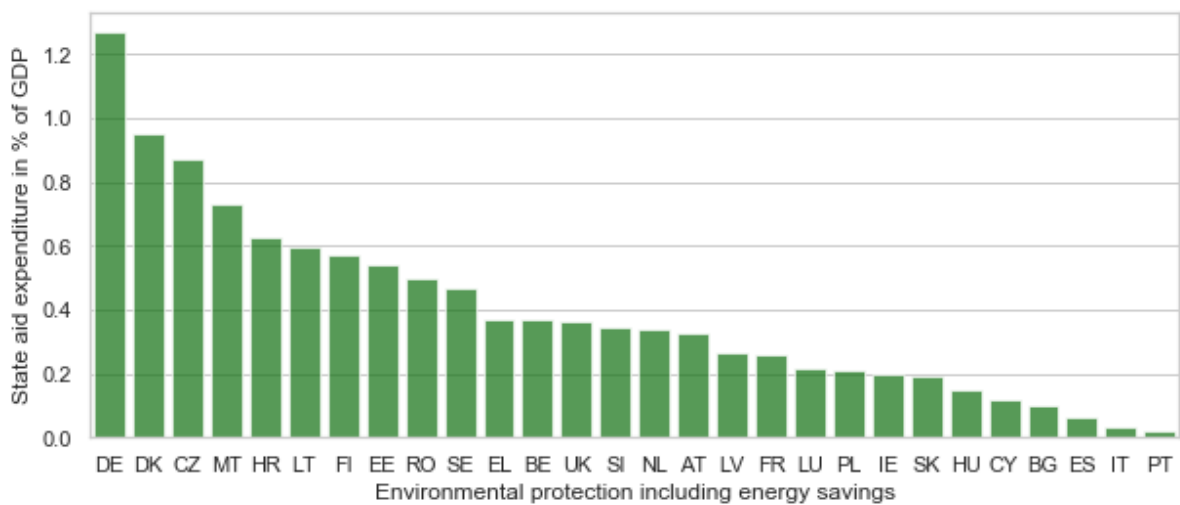


Figure 23: State aid expenditure in Environmental protection and energy savings by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020



**Regional development** represents a significant share of State aid expenditure in Hungary (0.79% of national GDP), as displayed in Figure 24 and Figure 25. The next ranked Member States – Croatia and Spain – account for a significant share of GDP as well, respectively 0.57% and 0.54%.

Figure 24: State aid expenditure in Regional development by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020

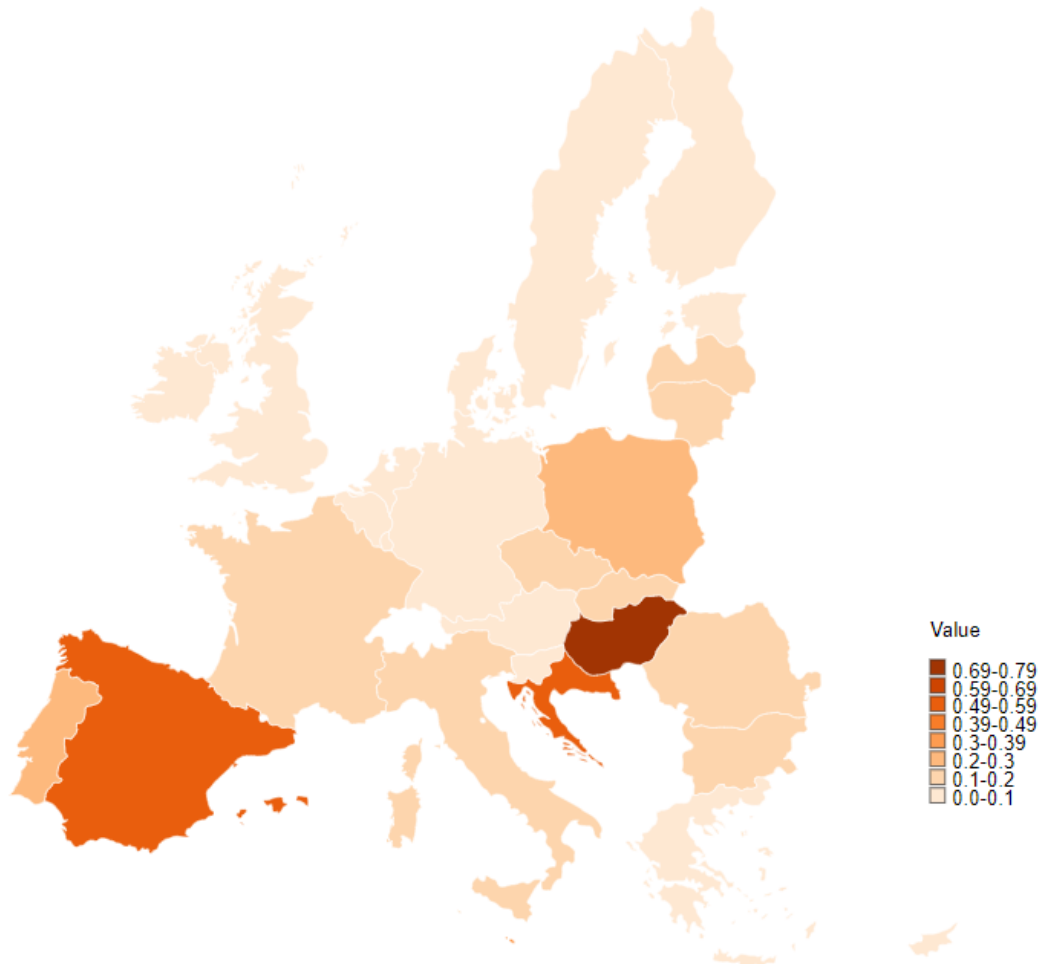
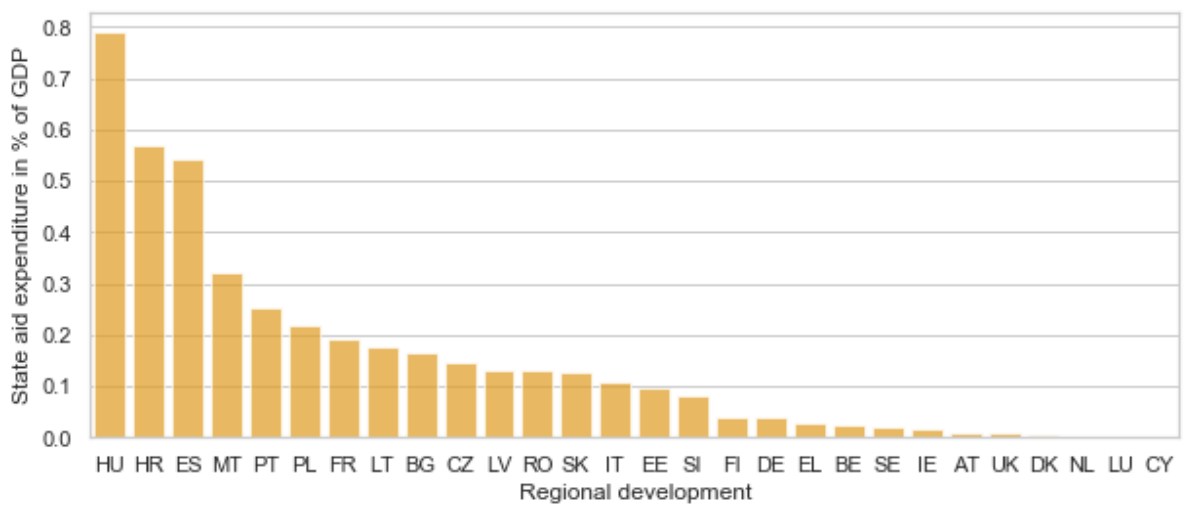


Figure 25: State aid expenditure in Regional development by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020



Belgium spent around 0.32% of its GDP on **research, development and innovation** measures, followed by Poland with 0.25%. Czechia comes next, followed by Slovenia, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Finland, Germany and Croatia, all above the EU average, which is around 0.1% of GDPs (Figure 26 and Figure 27).

Figure 26: State aid expenditure in R&D&I by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020

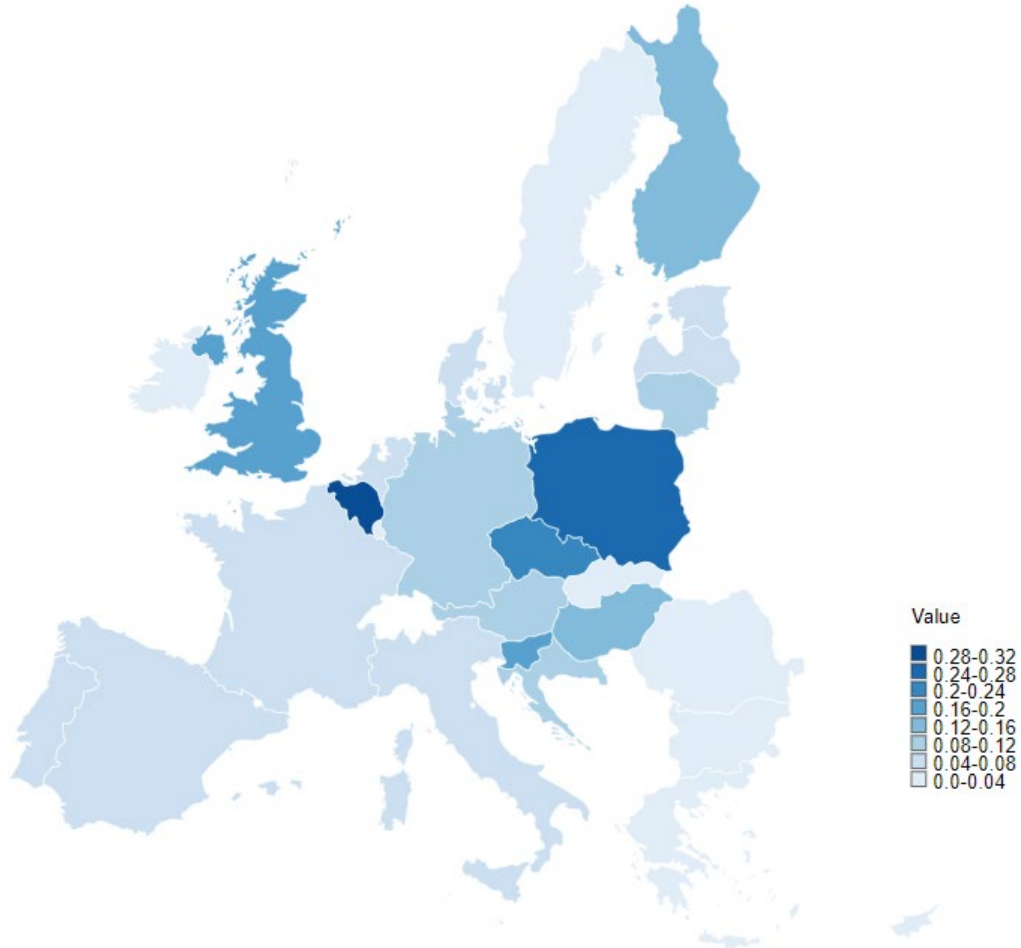
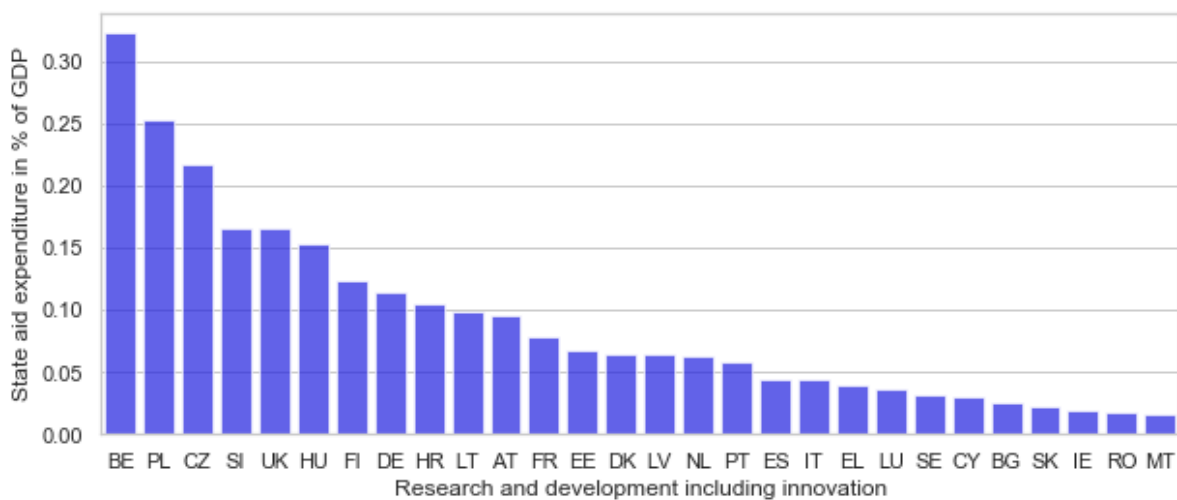


Figure 27: State aid expenditure in R&D&I by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020

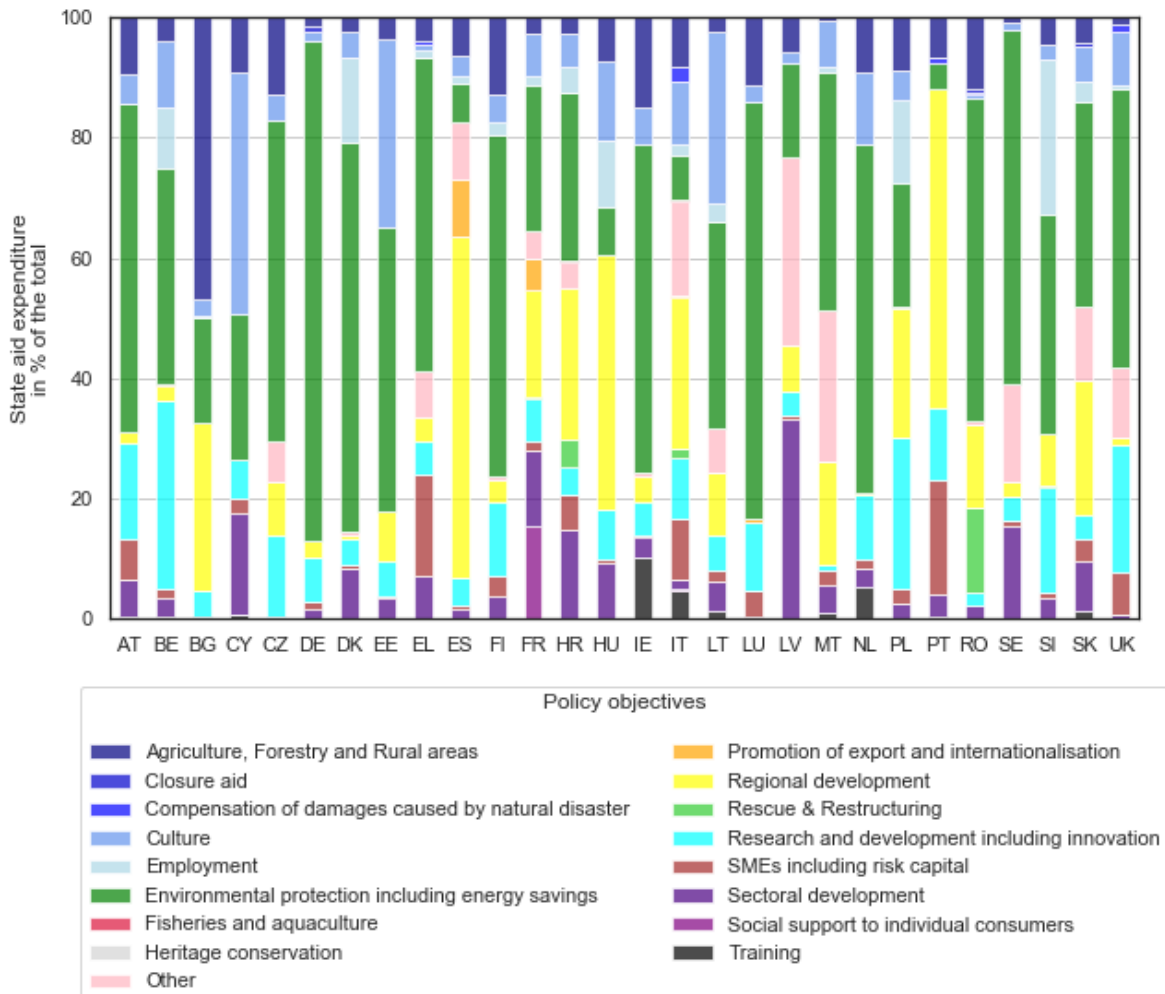


As regards the three prime non-crisis objectives at EU level in 2020, which account for 72% of overall expenditure at EU level in 2020:

- **Environmental protection and energy savings** is the prime objective, excluding aid for COVID-19 crisis, in 20 Member States. It represents more than 50% of total spending in 11 Member States: Austria, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Romania and Sweden;
- **Regional development** is the prime objective in Spain (57% of total spending excluding aid for COVID-19 crisis), Portugal (53%), Hungary (42%) and Italy (25%);
- **R&D&I** is the prime non-crisis objective in Poland (25%) and second most important objective in Belgium (31%), The United Kingdom (21%), Austria (16%), Czechia (13%), Germany (7%) and Luxembourg (12%);

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 31% of total spending, while culture is the prime objective. Moreover, in Latvia a large share of national resources targets sectoral development objectives (33% of spending). Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas is the prime objective in Bulgaria (47%).

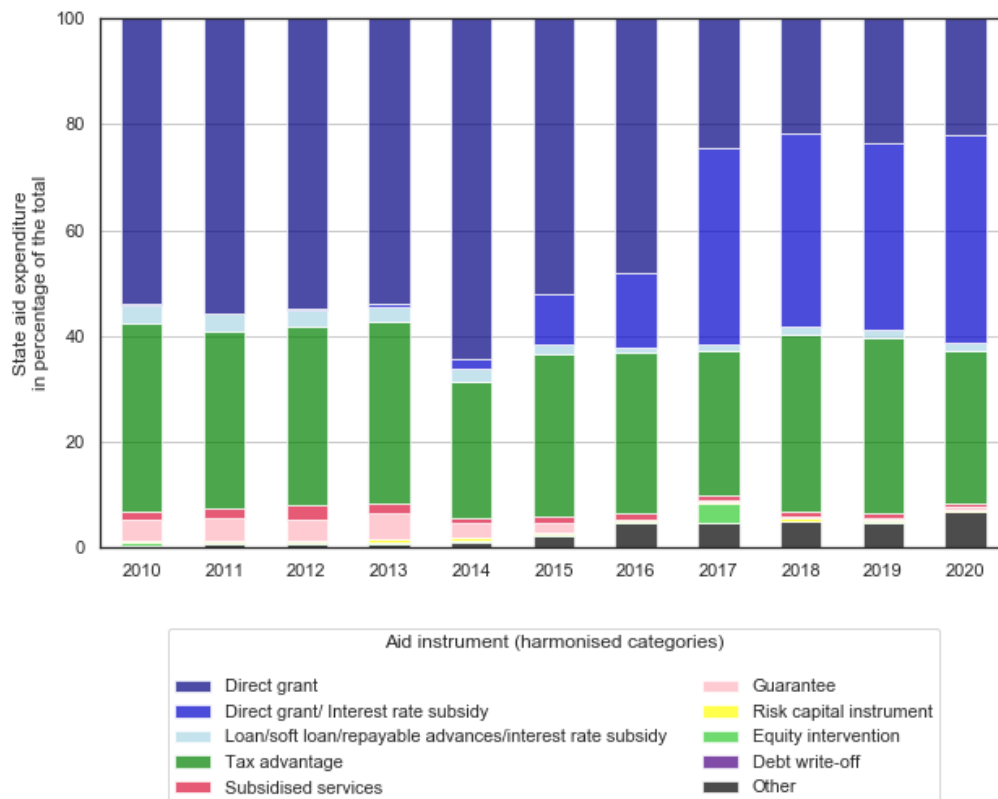
Figure 28: Share of State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, excluding aid railways, by Member State in 2020 (in % of total)



## 5.2. Non-COVID-19 State aid expenditure by instrument: different practices across Member States

Comparing the evolution of expenditure for non-crisis objectives by type of aid instrument from 2010 to 2020 (see Figure 29), **direct grants**<sup>57</sup> are by far the most popular aid instrument both over the last decade and in 2020, representing 60% of total expenditure in the period 2010-2020, and even grew increasingly popular over time (from 54% in 2010 to 61% in 2020). In 2020, **tax advantage measures** is the second most used instrument, with a share (29%) in line with the share observed in the previous three years (27% in 2017, 34% in 2018 and 33% of total expenditure in 2019). Since 2010, the share of spending in the form of **guarantees** has decreased (from 4% of the total in 2010 to 0.4% in 2020), while the use of **other State aid** instruments has increased (the residual category 'other' represents 7% of total spending in 2020). **Equity interventions** have been used for large amounts in 2017 only.

Figure 29: Share of total State Aid for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, excluding aid to railways, by aid instrument, from 2010 to 2020 (in % of total)



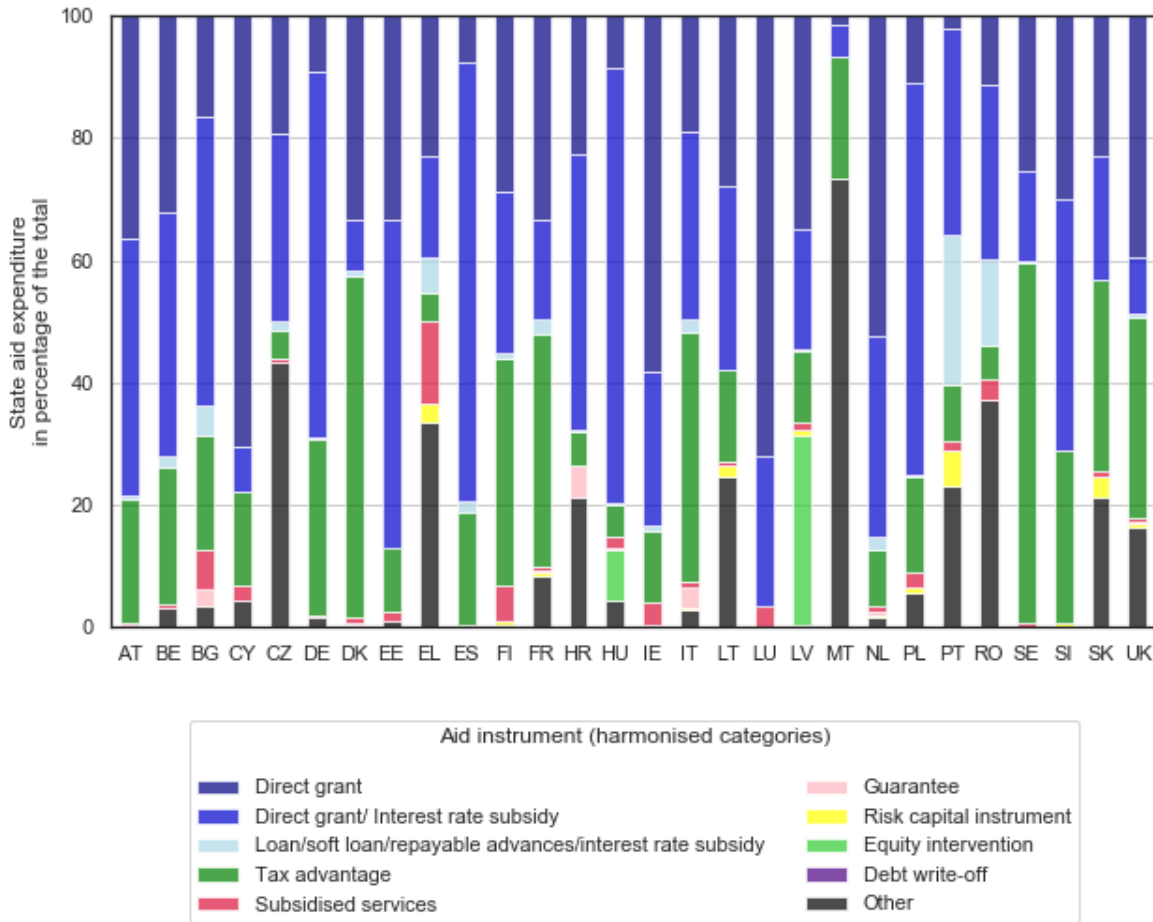
Looking at the level of the Member States: direct grants<sup>58</sup> cover less than 50% of State aid expenditure in 11 Member States (Malta, Portugal, Greece, Sweden, Romania, Denmark, The United Kingdom, Czechia, France and Italy), see Figure 30. Tax advantage measures accounted for 59% and 56% of Sweden's and Denmark's 2020 State aid expenditure respectively.

<sup>57</sup> Including interest subsidies.

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

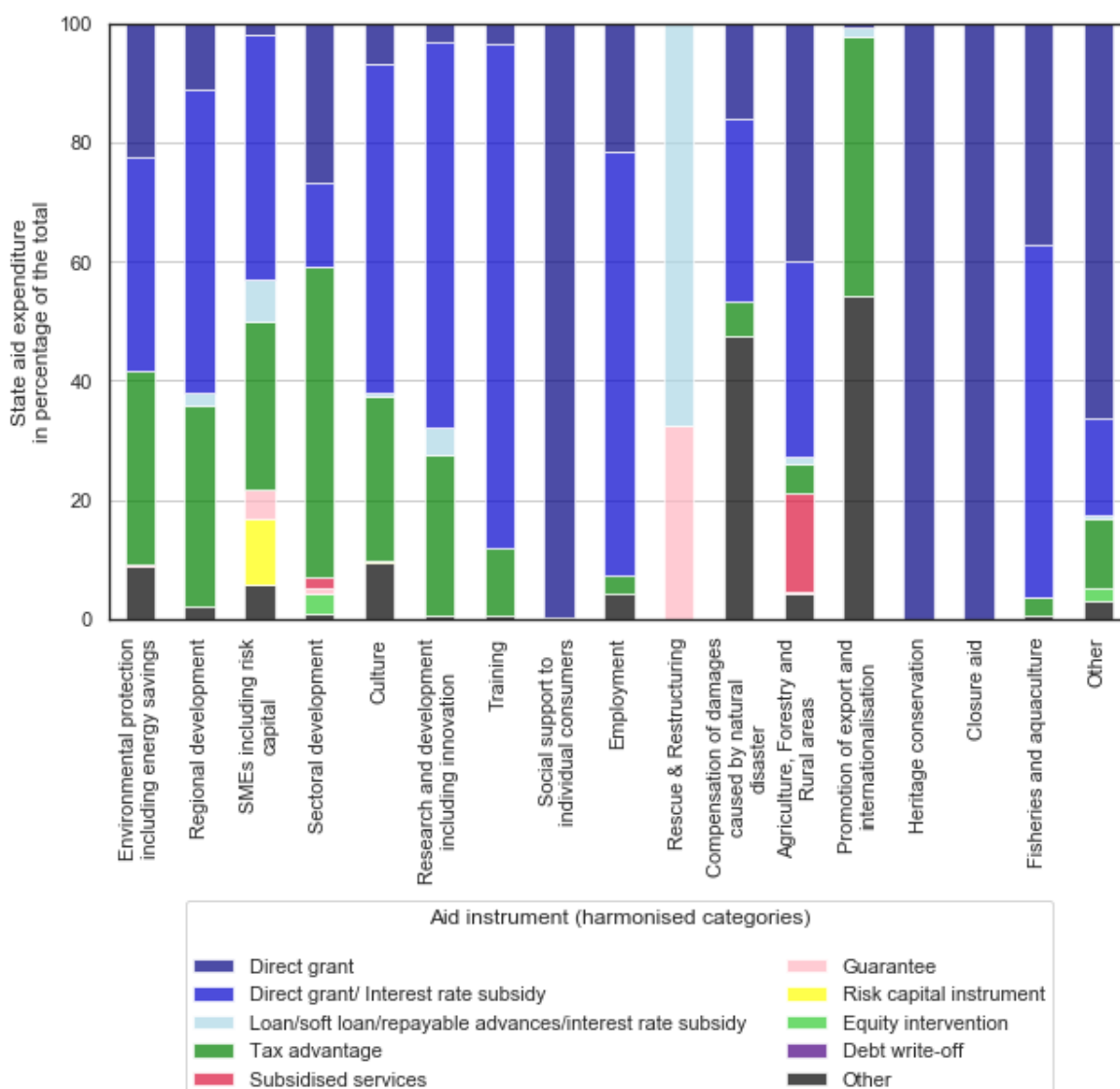


Figure 30: Share of total State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, excluding aid railways, by aid instruments in 2020 (in % of total)



Looking at the use of aid instrument by policy objective (Figure 31), direct grants (including interest rate subsidies) is by far the most widely used type of instrument across all objectives, with the exception of promotion of export and internationalisation, which is mainly channelled through the residual category 'other' (54%) or tax advantage measures (44%), as well as rescue and restructuring, 67% of which took the form of subsidised loans and 33% of guarantees.

Figure 31: Share of total State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid measures, excluding aid to railways, by main policy objectives and by type of instrument, in 2020 (in % of total)



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

Since 2014, Member States must report the total amount of co-financed aid, including both national and EU Structural Funds expenditure<sup>59</sup>. Figure 32 discloses that relative share of State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 co-financed aid in 2020 across Member States, as a share of national GDP. **Expenditure for co-financed projects can reach significant amounts:** 1.1% of national GDP in Croatia and 0.9% in Latvia. Other large shares are spent in Poland and Lithuania (between 0.5% and 0.4%), followed by Bulgaria, Czechia, Portugal, Estonia and Slovenia, all above 0.2% of GDP. Member States which appear having spent relatively less in 2020 (including Hungary and Greece) are early spenders of cohesion funds. Having allocated most of their available funds under the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) in early years of the MFF, these Member States are now reducing their co-financed expenditure.

<sup>59</sup> The corresponding projects are funded under the sole responsibility of the Member States; financing granted under the Structural Funds qualifies as State aid, since EU funds are integrated in the national budget and Member States are free to select beneficiaries (Art 107 TFEU).

Figure 32: State aid expenditure for non-COVID-19 State aid co-financed projects in 2020, in percentage of GDP

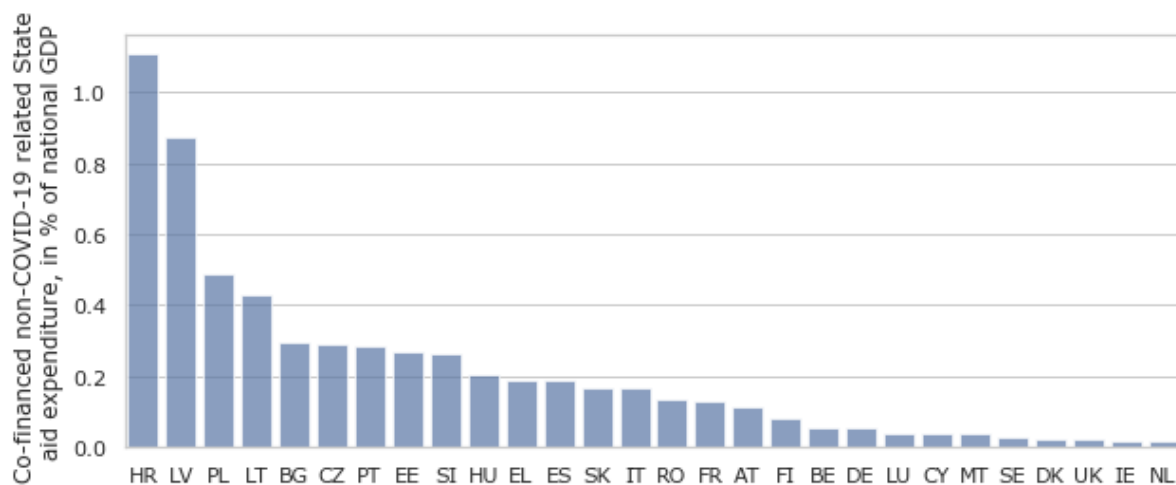


Figure 33: State aid expenditure on co-financed projects from 2010 to 2020, in EUR billion

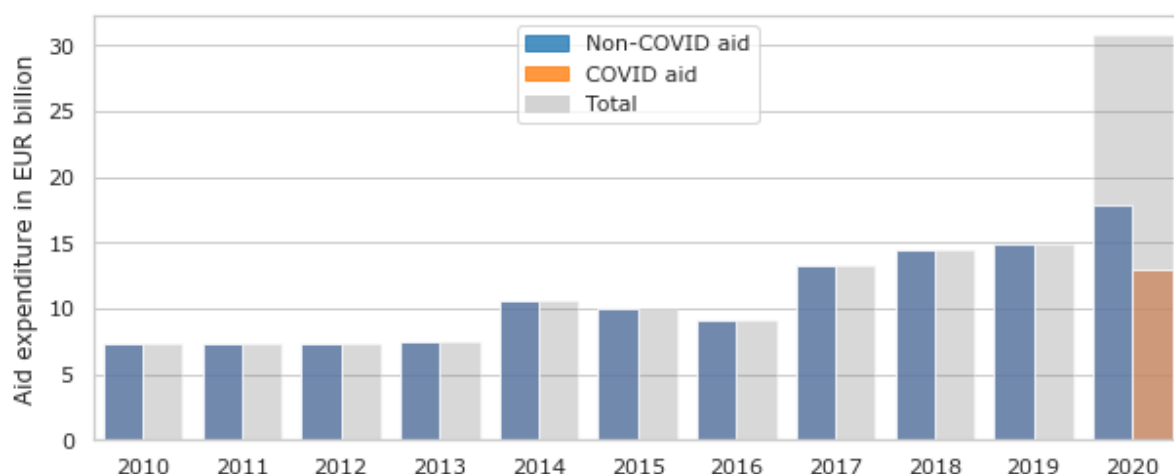


Figure 32 shows the evolution of spending on co-financed projects per Member State from 2010 to 2020 in nominal amounts. Compared to 2019, **total spending on non-crisis co-financed projects increased** from about EUR 14.85 billion to about **EUR 17.83 billion in 2020**, thus registering a **EUR 2.98 billion (+20%) increase**, much larger than the annual increase observed in the two years before (+3% in 2019 and +9% in 2018). This comes on top of the unprecedented amounts spent for co-financed COVID-19 measures (EUR 12.95 billion), which brings the **total co-financed spending to the record level of EUR 30.78 billion in 2020**. These findings reflect the State of implementation of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) 2014-2020<sup>60</sup>.

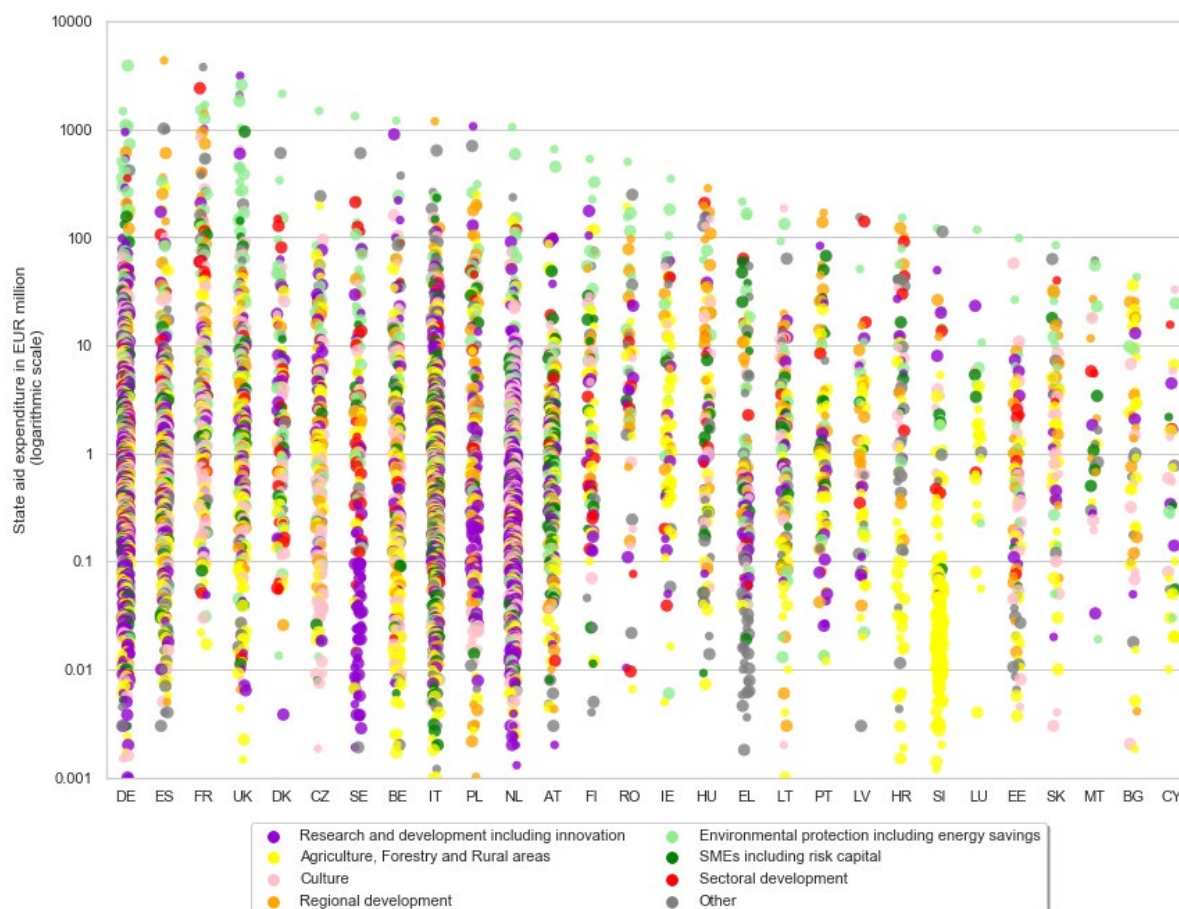
#### 5.4. State aid schemes are highly heterogeneous: focus on the largest State aid schemes for non-crisis objectives in 2020

The State aid measures currently in force are very heterogeneous in terms of expenditure size. For this reason, the 2021 Scoreboard pays particular attention to the largest State Aid schemes in terms of expenditure and displays data at the level of individual measures.

<sup>60</sup> <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/overview>

Figure 34 presents expenditure under State aid schemes in 2020<sup>61</sup>, sorted by Member State (in the x-axis) and policy objective (different colours associated to different policy objectives).

Figure 34: State aid schemes for non-COVID-19 objectives, by Member State and policy objective, excluding aid railways (in EUR million)



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>.

## 5.5. 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>64</sup>, as amended by Commission

<sup>61</sup> Excluding aid to agriculture, fisheries and 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'.

<sup>64</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)

Regulation (EU) 2015/2282<sup>65</sup>, Regulation 1370/2007<sup>66</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/111/EC<sup>67</sup>.

Figure 35: Total subsidies to the railway sector, 2012 – 2020, in EUR billion

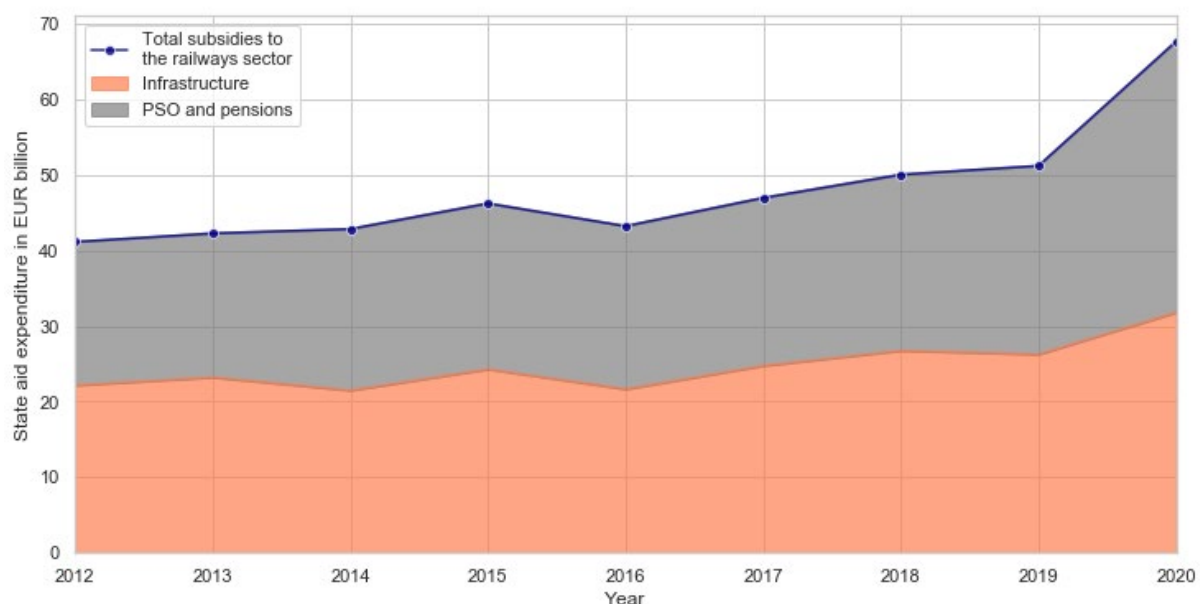


Figure 35 shows the evolution of the overall expenditure across the EU, from 2012 to 2020 in absolute values. **The trend of subsidies to the rail sector show a slight increase since 2016, with a steep increase in 2020 of +32% in nominal values.** The total compensation and aid granted to the rail sector reached **EUR 67.64 billion in 2020**. Figures are broken down into public passenger rail transport services (PSO) under Regulation 1370/2007 (grey area) and infrastructure and other aid (orange area). While infrastructure aid represented slightly more than half of all subsidies to railways until 2019 (52% on average), in 2020 we observe a larger increase of the public passenger rail transport services (PSO) and pensions, with this category accounting for 53% of the total rail subsidies.

Looking at the distribution of rail sector subsidies as a share of national GDP across Member States (Figure 36), Poland, Austria and Croatia are the Member State spending relatively most in 2020, followed by Hungary, Belgium, Slovakia, Germany and Bulgaria, which have spent more than the EU 27 plus the United Kingdom average (0.43% of 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 aid, considering that the measures at stake do not constitute aid in case they benefit all operators of the railways network.

<sup>65</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>66</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)

<sup>67</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 36: Total subsidies to the railway sector by Member State, 2012 – 2020, as % of national GDP



## 5.6.Aid in the context of the 2008 financial and economic crisis

The 2021 Scoreboard presents State aid to financial institutions in the period 2008-2020, 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 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 2020.

In 2020, the amount of State aid to the financial sector approved by the European Commission was significantly lower compared to the years of the financial crisis. The level of aid in the form of capital or capital-like instruments approved in 2020 remained broadly at the same level as for 2019. As regards approved liquidity aid, the amount of guarantees decreased substantially compared to the previous year and no other liquidity measures were approved. Liquidity support under the Temporary Framework is not reflected here, as the financial sector was excluded from that temporary state aid regime.

The amount of State aid used by banks in 2020, based on Commission approvals from previous years, has progressively decreased compared to the years of the financial crisis. The use of guarantees continued its decreasing trend and the amount of other liquidity measures used remained stable compared to 2019.

The 2021 Scoreboard corrects some historical data on aid used by banks in the previous years. The figures for the impaired asset measures used in the years 2009 to 2014 have been updated following a restatement of one Member State. The revised figures report the initial value of the impaired assets transferred in these five years. Furthermore, figures on guarantees used between 2017 and 2019 have been slightly revised based on new information provided by the Member States.

Table 1 : Total amounts of State aid to banks approved and used in the EU over the period 2008-2020

Total amounts of State aid to banks approved and used in the EU over the period 2008-2020													
Aid instrument	Aid approved (EUR billion)												
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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
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
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
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
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
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
Aid instrument	Aid used (EUR billion)												
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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
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
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
3. Guarantees**	150,7	772,2	900,7	622,3	444,3	386,6	264,0	169,3	118,4	107,3	88,2	85,3	63,0
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	4,3
Total of liquidity aid instruments (3+4)	253,7	861,5	987,0	689,1	489,5	425,8	301,5	191,3	130,8	118,2	95,0	89,8	67,3

\* 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.

## 5.7.State aid expenditure to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture

In 2020, EU27 Member States and the United Kingdom have provided a total EUR 6.28 billion for State aid to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, corresponding to 0.04% of total GDP.

In relative terms, the map and graph below (Figure 37 and Figure 38) display the State aid expenditure for agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture by Member State. In 2020 Bulgaria and Czechia are the Member States that have spent the most on measures addressing agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, namely 0.27%, and 0.21% of national GDP respectively. They are followed by Finland, Hungary and Romania, which are all above 0.1% of GDP.

Figure 37: State aid expenditure in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020

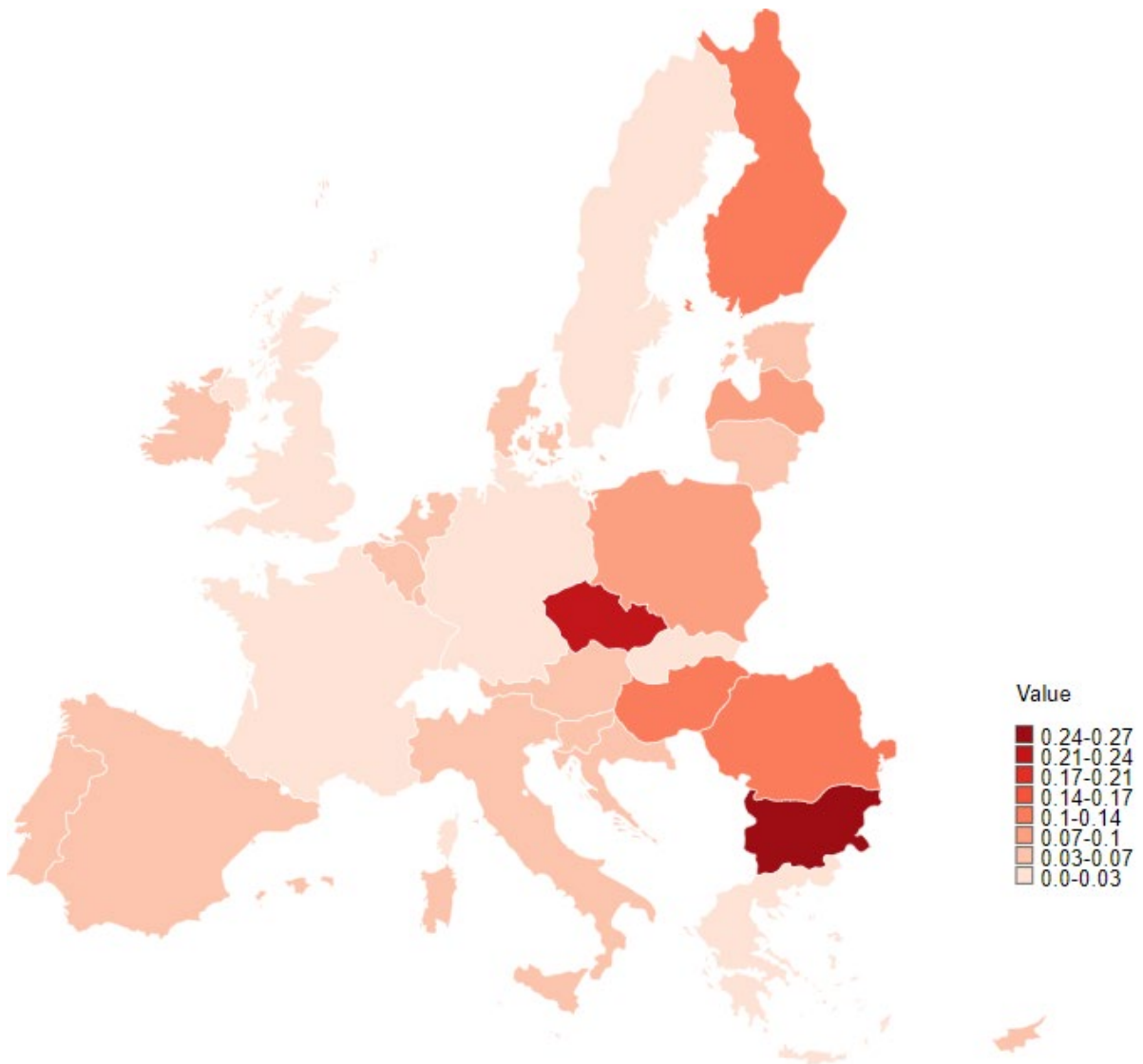


Figure 38: State aid expenditure in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture by Member State, as % of national GDP in 2020

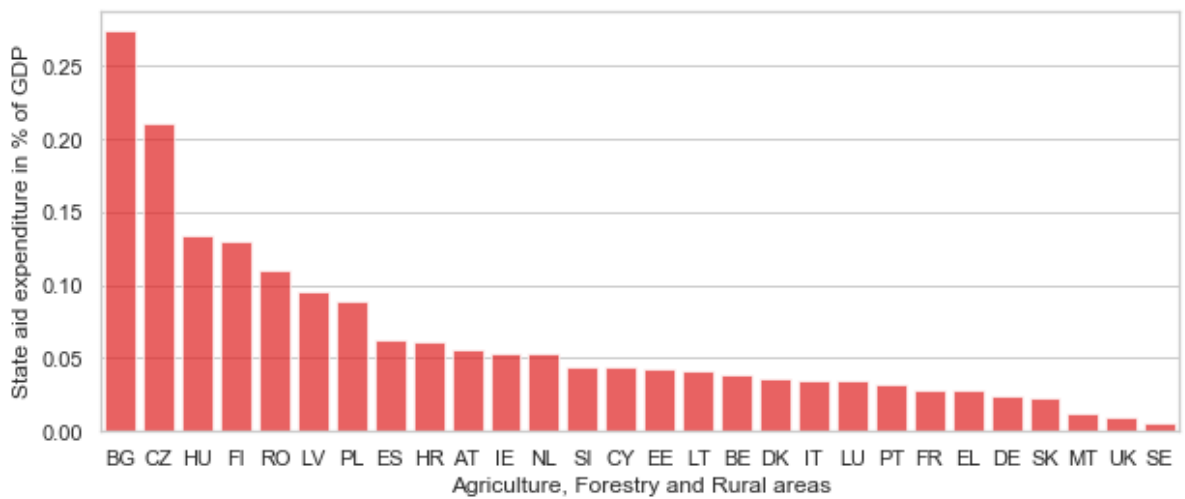




Figure 39 displays the overall State aid expenditure to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, by type of aid instrument over the period 2010-2020. As shown in the figure, State aid to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture has halved in the period 2014-2016, from EUR 10.76 billion in 2014 to EUR 5.41 billion in 2016. After 2016, expenditure has slightly increased, reaching EUR 6.28 billion in 2020. The **most widely used aid tool** in State aid expenditure in the agricultural sector in 2020 are **direct grants**, followed by subsidised services, tax advantage measures and soft loans. Tax advantage measures as an aid instrument in agriculture have lost relevance over the last decade in the agricultural sector. Compared to 2011, this instrument has decreased around six-fold.

Figure 39: Total subsidies to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture by aid instrument (in EUR million), 2010 - 2020

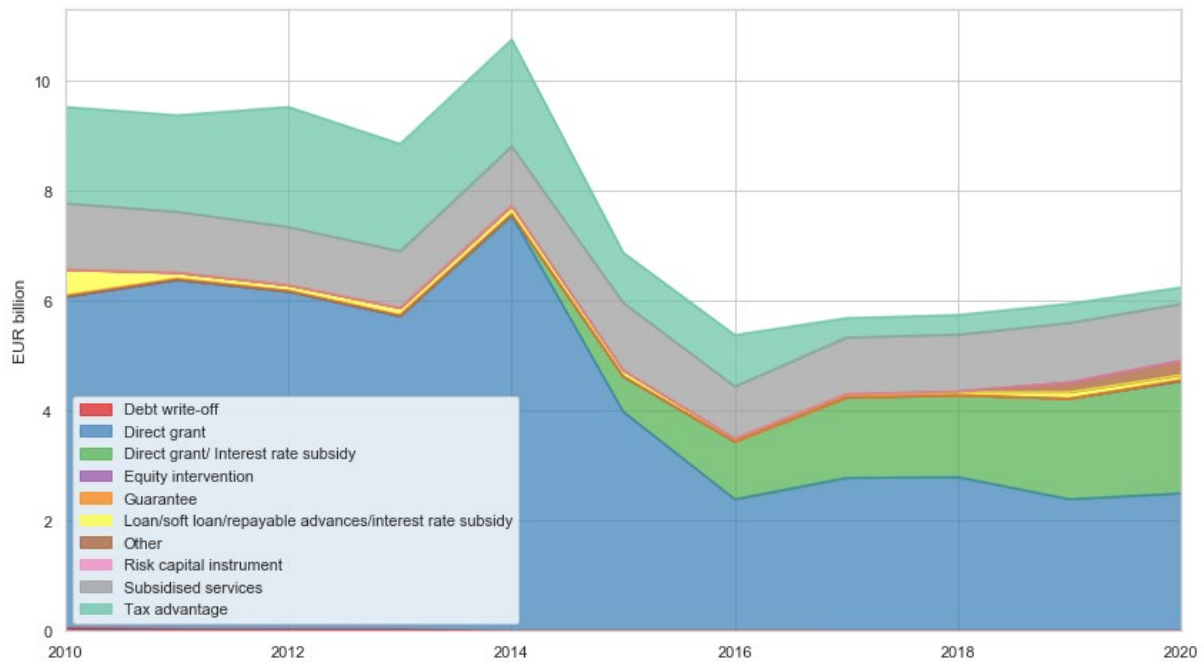
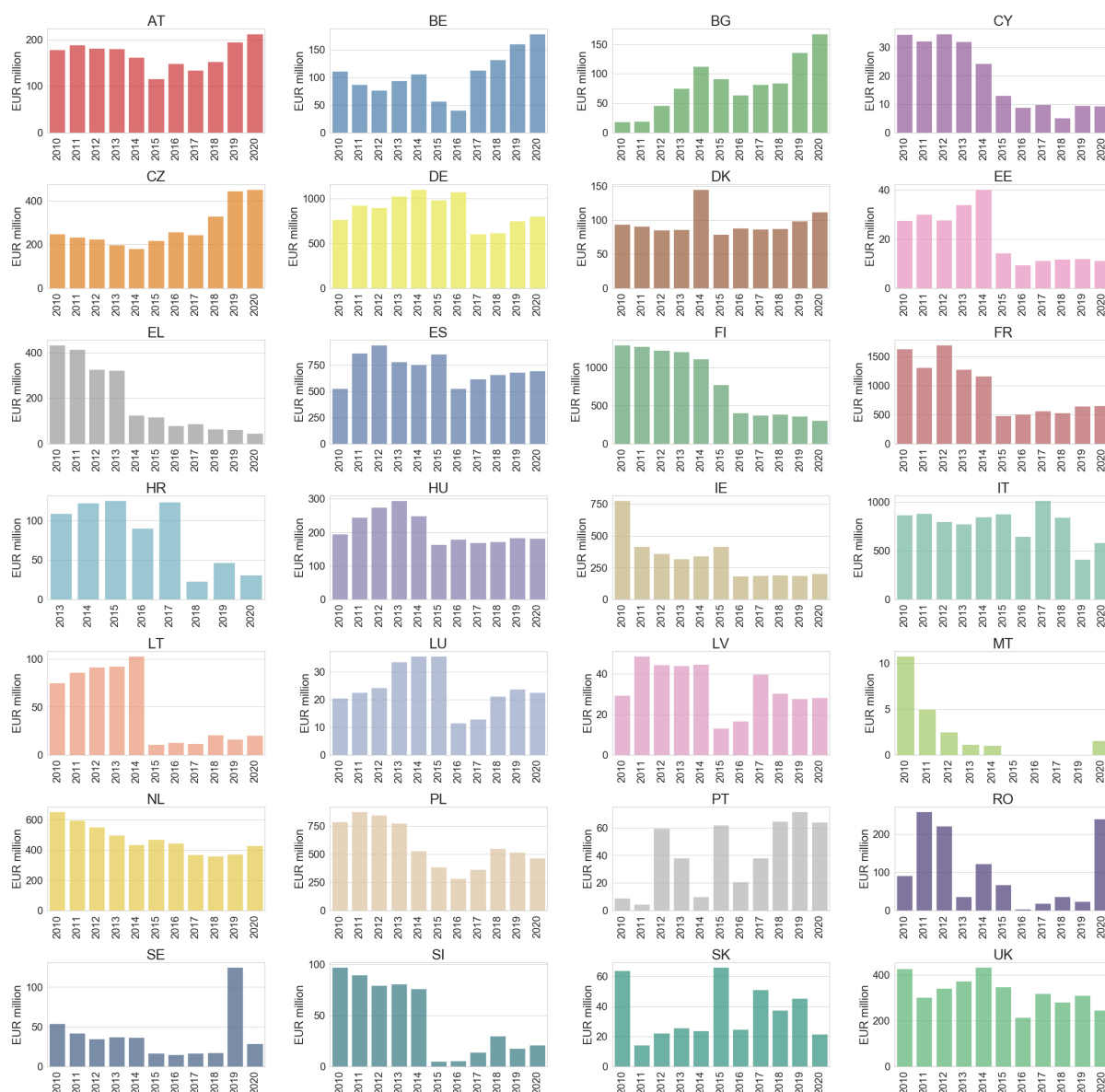
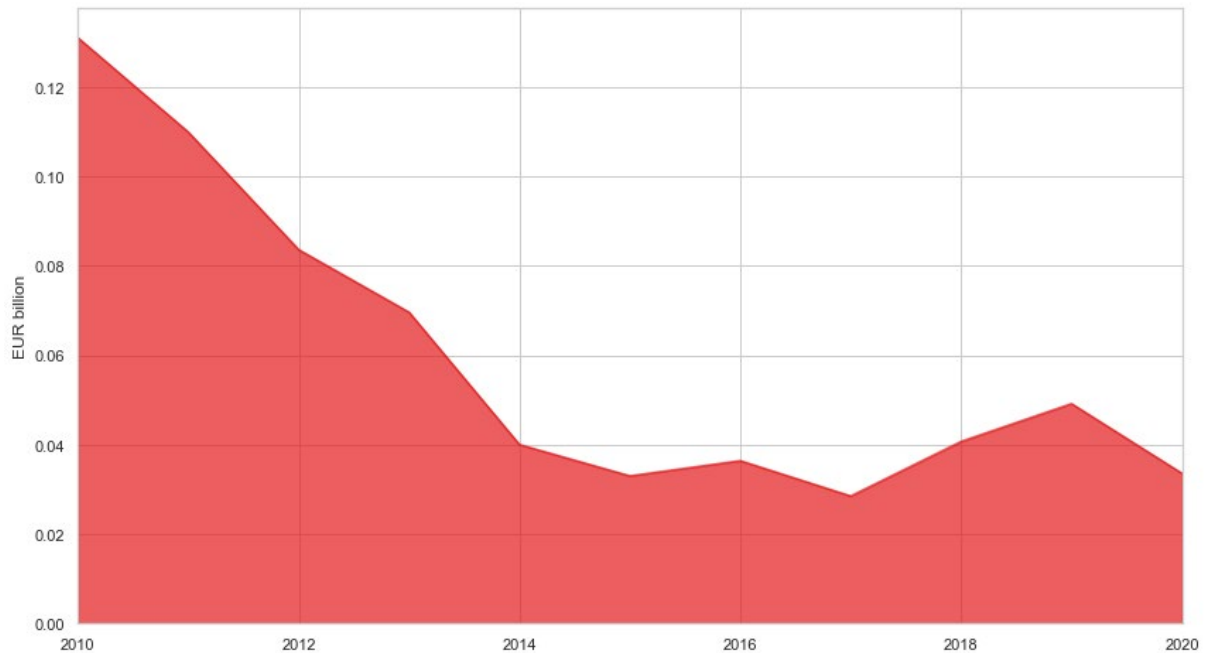


Figure 40: Total subsidies to agriculture for EU 27 Member States plus the United Kingdom (in EUR million), 2010 - 2020



Regarding **Member States' State Aid expenditure in the agricultural sector** (Figure 40): in absolute values, the **largest spender** in the agricultural sector in **2020** was **Germany** with EUR 803 million, followed by **Spain, France, Italy** and **Poland**. The **biggest expenditure growth** in comparison to 2019 can be observed for **Romania**, which reports a ten-fold increase in its State aid to agriculture expenditure. Also Italy have significantly increased its expenditure, although to a much lower extent (around +40% increase). Greece experienced a nine-fold State Aid expenditure reduction since 2010 and similarly, Slovenia a six-fold reduction and Finland a four-fold reduction. Malta does not report any agricultural expenditure since 2014.

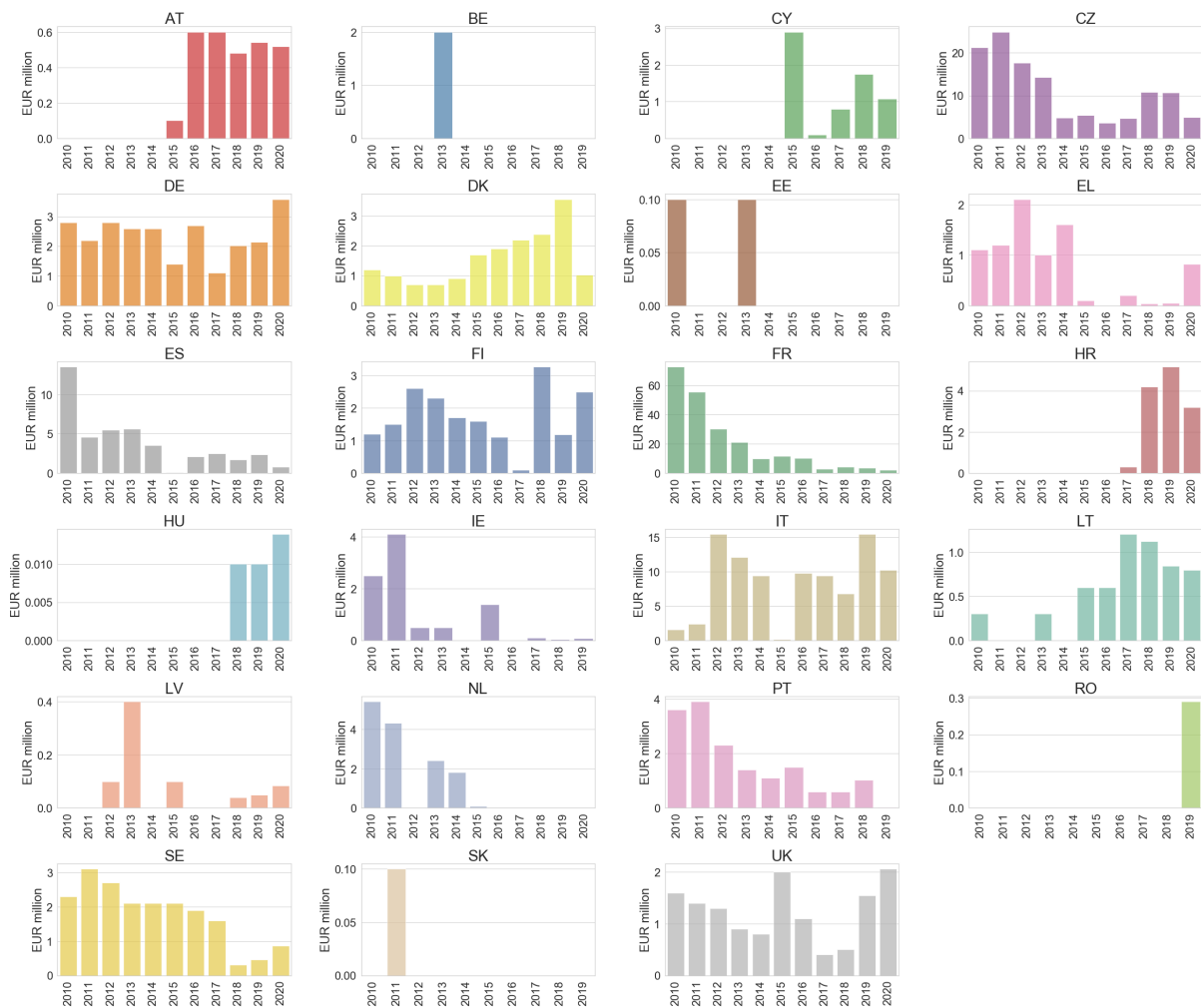
Figure 41: Total subsidies to fisheries and aquaculture by year for EU 27 Member States plus the United Kingdom (in EUR million)



**Member States' State Aid expenditure** in the **fishery and aquaculture sector** amounted to **EUR 35.95 million** in 2020 (Figure 41). This amount indicates a nominal decrease of 32% compared to 2019 expenditure. The four biggest spenders, namely **Italy, Czechia, Germany** and **Croatia** made up for approximately two thirds of the total expenditure in 2020. Figure 42 shows the evolution of the fishery and aquaculture sector spending in the last decade, by Member State.

Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Luxembourg, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia did not report any expenditure for 2020.

Figure 42: Total subsidies to fisheries and aquaculture by year for EU 27 Member States plus the United Kingdom (in EUR million)



N.B. The Member States who did not report any State aid expenditure to fisheries and aquaculture over the 2010-2020 period are excluded from this figure: Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia.

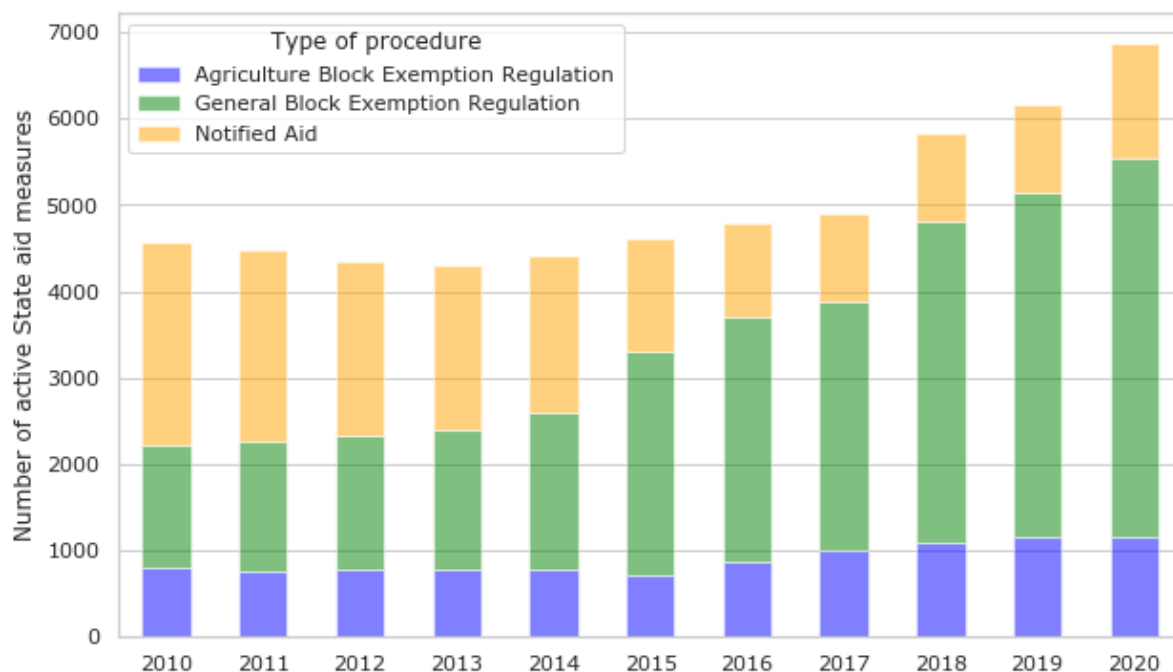
## 6. A closer look at block-exempted measures

### 6.1. GBER uptake is steady, but has not reached its full potential in terms of State aid expenditure

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 4376 GBER measures in 2020, representing 63% of all the active measures against 41% in 2014 when the SAM came into place.** Moreover, there are 1166 active ABER measures in 2020. Therefore, **GBER and ABER measures together represent 80% of all the active measures in 2020.** Since the SAM, Member States implemented additional 2562 GBER measures and additional 388 ABER measures. On the contrary, notified measures show a remarkable decreasing trend since 2014 (from 1829 active measures in 2014 to 1015 in 2019), with a surge in 2020 (1336 active notified measures, +321 since 2019) due to the implementation of the crisis measures to support the economy in the pandemic. Looking at the new block-exempted measures implemented in 2020, Member States implemented 1760 new GBER, 290 ABER and 41 FIBER measures, corresponding altogether to 79% of the new State aid measures. While the absolute number of new block-exempted measures has kept increasing in 2020 (+13% against new

measure in 2019), it represents a lower share of total new measures as compared to what observed in the previous years (new block-exempted measures represented +98.8% of total new measures in 2019) because of the massive increase in notified COVID-19 measures in 2020.

Figure 43: Number of cases for which expenditure has been reported by Member States, breakdown by type of procedure (excluding fisheries block-exempted aid and aid to railways)<sup>68,69</sup>



The upward trend in the number of active block-exempted measures gets less pronounced each year in the actual expenditure of the schemes. As observable from Figure 44 and Table 2, State Aid spending under the GBER has been increasing since SAM, but constantly maintaining the same proportion (of approximately 36%) observed in the period 2017-2019. In 2020, due to the unprecedented aid mobilised in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, notified aid procedures largely prevailed, accounting for 84% of Member States' aid expenditure. Expenditure under GBER measures increased in 2020 with respect to the previous year (+9%), although at a slower pace than the one realised in the two years before (+13% in 2018 and +12% in 2019).

<sup>68</sup> Number of active FIBER cases in 2020: 41.

<sup>69</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 44: Breakdown of State aid spending by type of procedure (excluding fisheries block-exempted aid and aid to railways)<sup>70</sup>, in EUR billion, 2010-2020

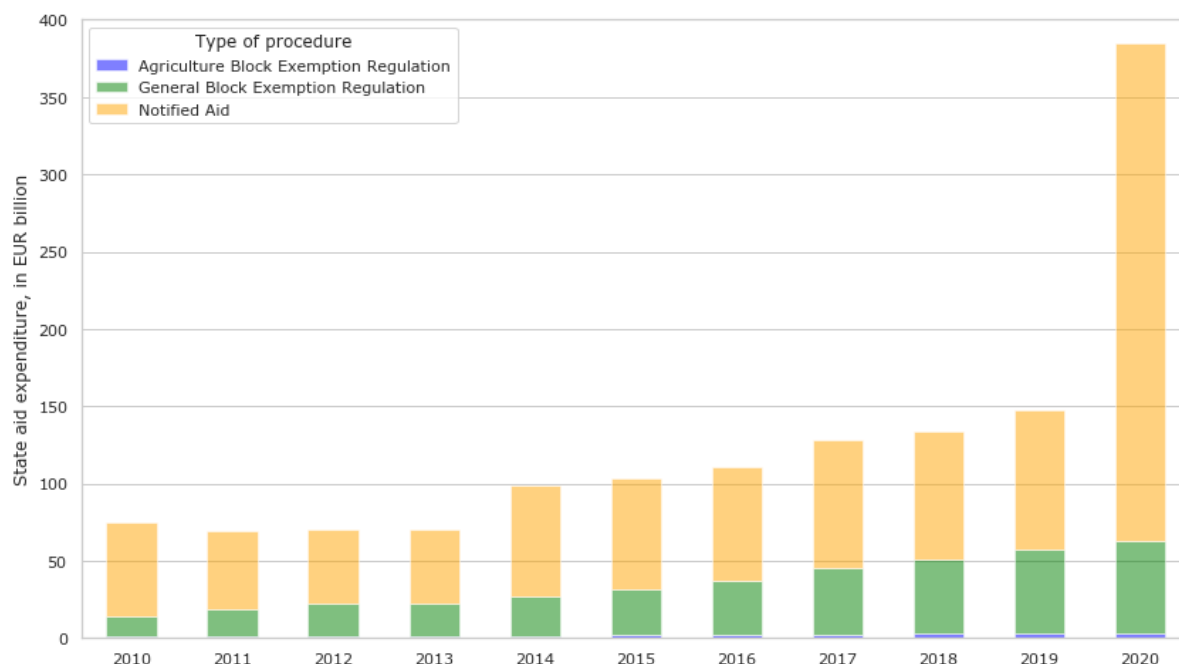


Table 2 : Breakdown of State aid spending by type of procedure (excluding fisheries block-exempted aid and aid to railways), in EUR billion

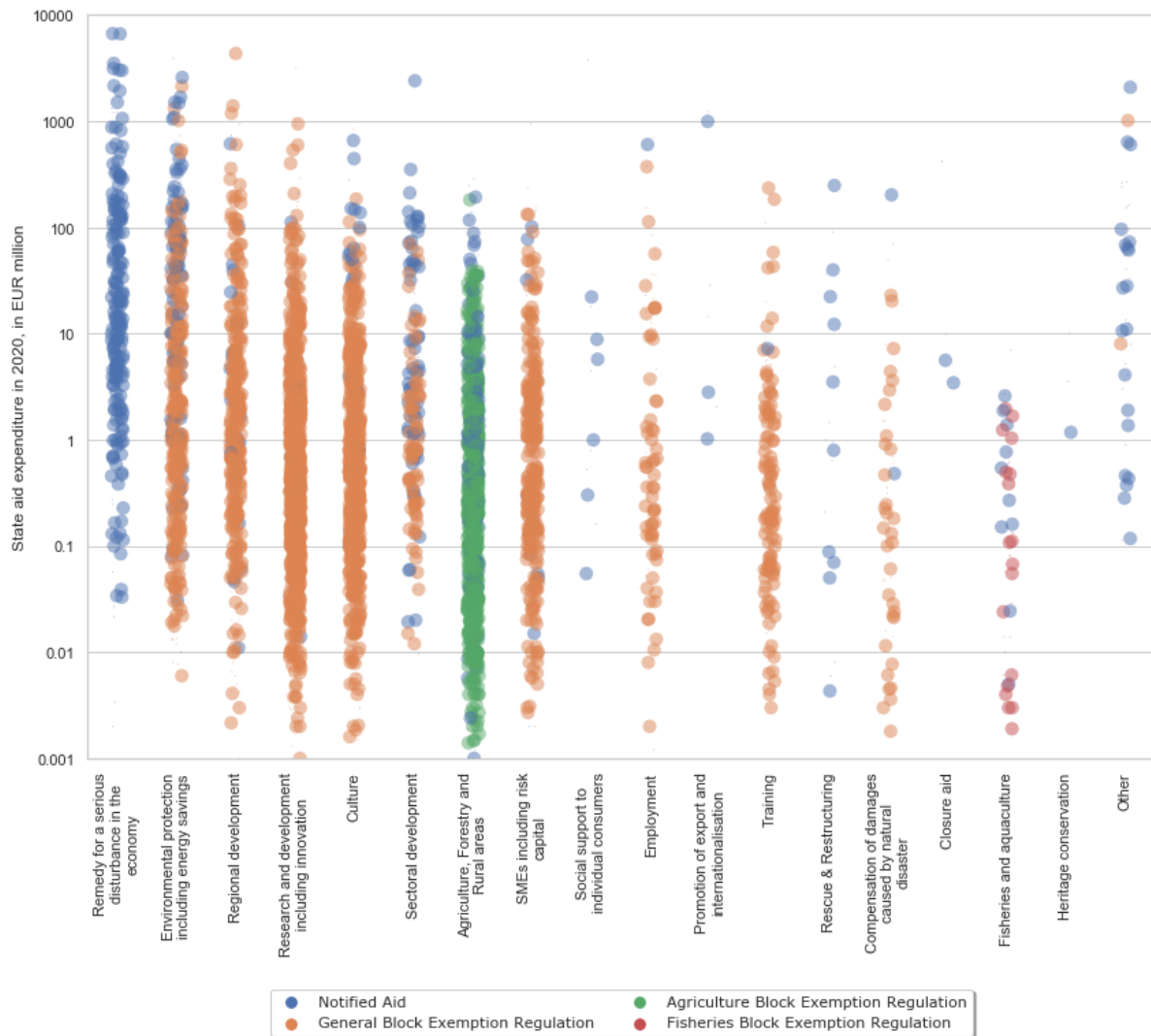
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation</b>	1.29	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1
<b>General Block Exemption Regulation</b>	12.9	16.9	20.7	21.6	26.0	29.5	34.6	43.0	48.6	54.5	59.5
<b>Notified Aid</b>	60.9	50.7	48.3	47.1	70.9	72.1	74.1	82.6	82.6	89.7	321.7

Figure 45 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 (orange dots), above 100 million expenditure in 2020, 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 are environmental protection and energy savings, research, development and innovation and regional development, all disclosing an increasing trend over the last six years (Figure 46), with the exception of environmental protection and energy savings that shows a reduction in 2020.

<sup>70</sup> Aid expenditure under the Fishery Block Exemption Regulation (FIBER) are available only for 2021: EUR 21.2 million.

Figure 45: Largest State aid schemes in term of expenditure in 2020, 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 46: GBER State aid expenditure by policy objective in the EU, 2015-2020

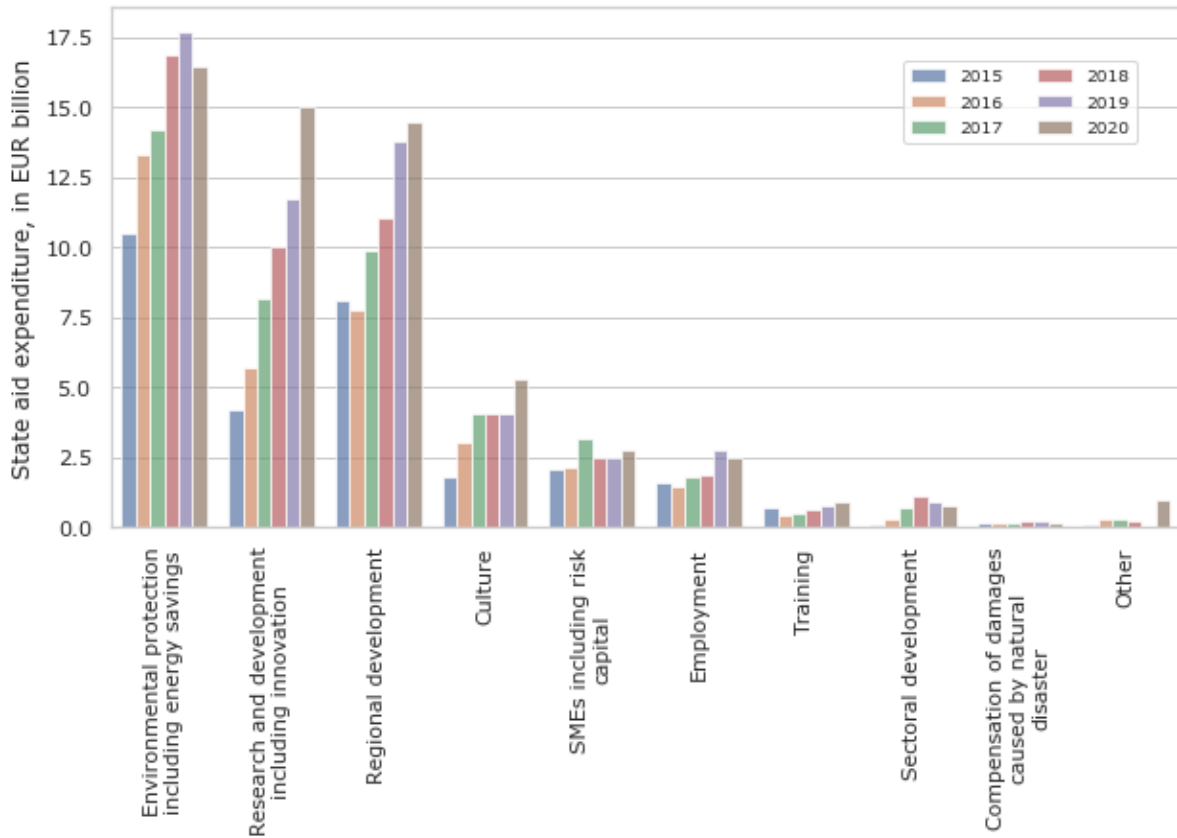
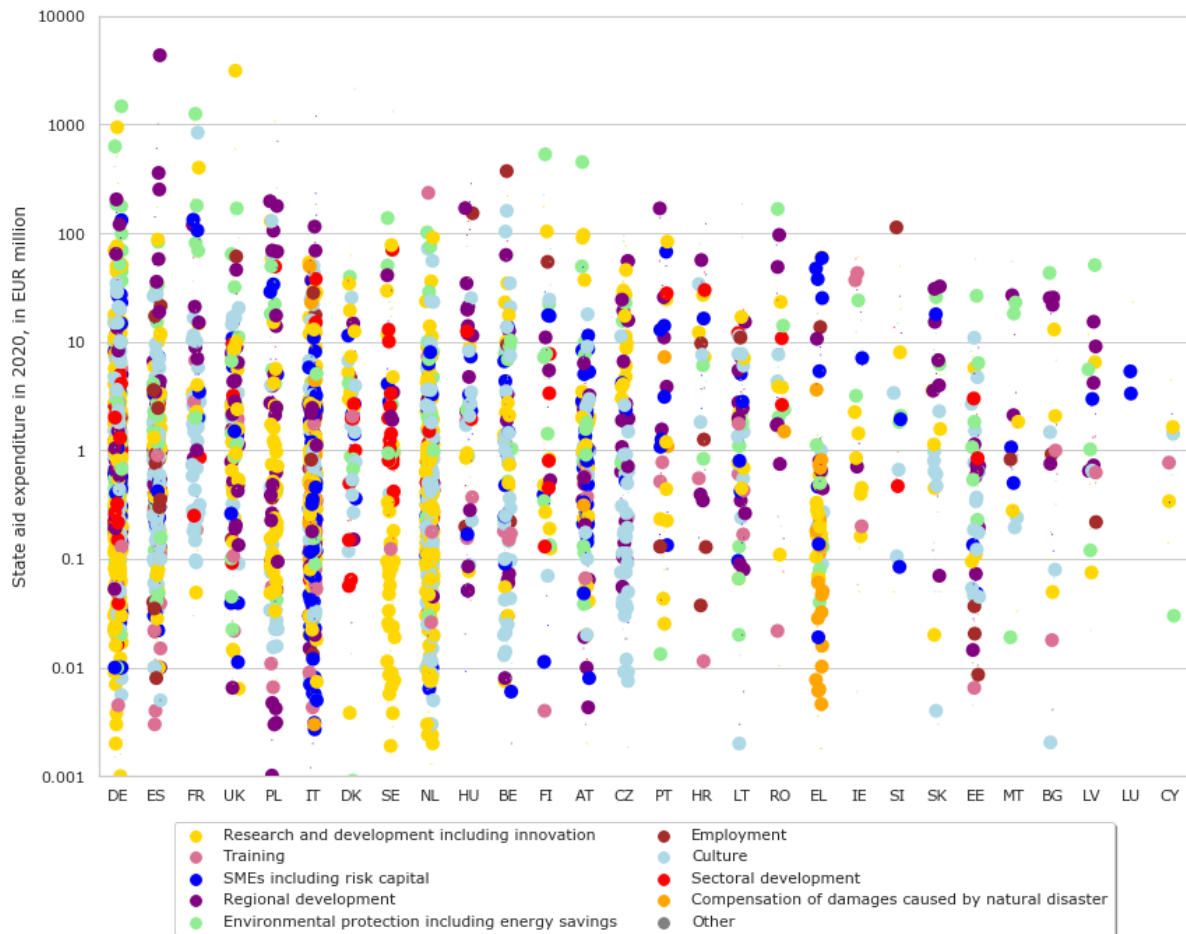


Figure 47 sheds some light on the **GBER use made by Member States**.

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 and France the largest GBER measure is an environmental protection scheme, while in Spain it is a regional development measure and in the United Kingdom in Research and development including Innovation.



Figure 47: GBER schemes by expenditure in 2019, 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, Denmark, Sweden, France, Finland and Poland.

**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: the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Poland, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands. Most of these schemes are medium-sized.

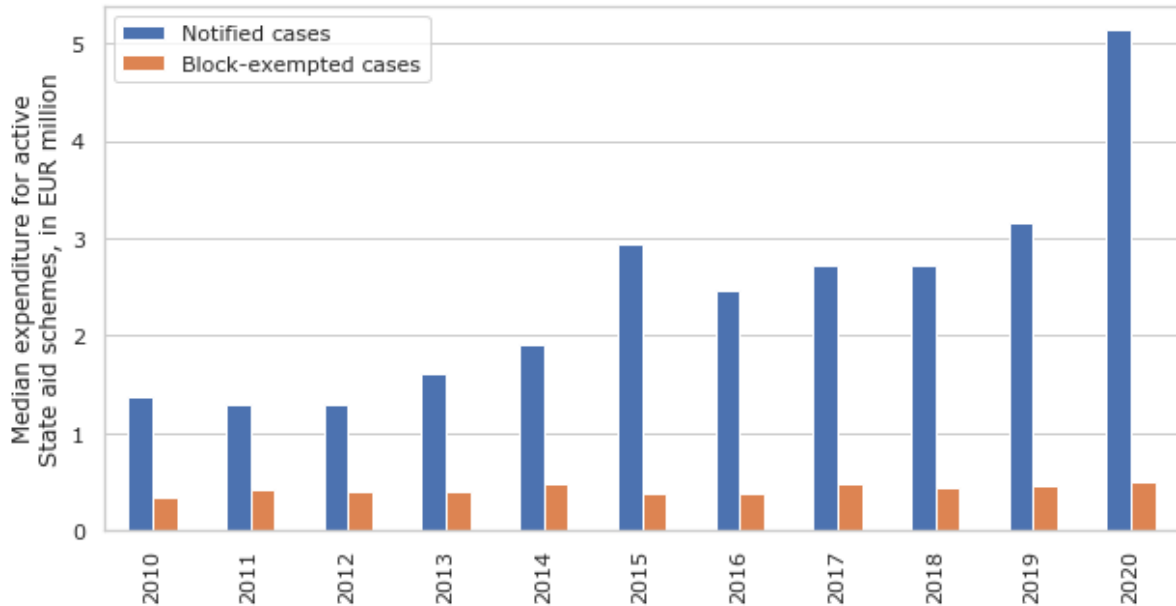
**Regional development GBER** measures are mainly implemented via large schemes in some of the largest Member States, in terms of both size and population: Spain, France and Italy.

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 48 displays the median<sup>71</sup> annual expenditure of notified and block-exempted measures between 2010 and 2020. Indeed, due to the presence of very large schemes in terms of expenditure, 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.

Figure 48: Median expenditures of active State aid schemes from 2010 to 2020 in EUR million



The median annual expenditure for notified measures is higher than for block-exempted measures. Since 2014, the notified cases’ median expenditure has increased from around EUR 1.9 million to more than EUR 3.2 million in 2019, with a jump to **EUR 5.1 million in 2020**. Median spending for active State Aid schemes under GBER measures are more stable, moving between 2014 and 2020 at a median annual value of **EUR 0.9 million in 2014 to EUR 1.0 million in 2020**. Therefore, Figure 48 indicates that DG Competition State aid assessment increasingly focuses on the largest State aid measures.

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

### 7.1. 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>72</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

<sup>71</sup> Using the medians removes the impact of particularly large measures that artificially inflate the averages and thereby distort the overall picture.

<sup>72</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

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" (the Broadband Guidelines) to ensure Member States use public financing to finance broadband deployment in line with EU competition and State aid rules. The existing 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.

A public consultation on the evaluation<sup>73</sup> of the 2013 Guidelines for State aid to Broadband<sup>74</sup> came to an end in January 2021. To ensure that the Broadband Guidelines are aligned with technological and economic developments and take into account evolving connectivity objectives, in November 2021, the Commission launched a public consultation on draft for revised Broadband Guidelines<sup>75</sup>, with the aim to adopt them in the course of 2022.

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 measures without prior notification to the Commission.

In July 2021, the Commission adopted an extension of the scope of the GBER<sup>76</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.

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. To facilitate the Member States' State aid assessment, the Commission provided guidance on State aid to

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<sup>73</sup> State aid: Commission invites comments on State aid rules for the deployment of broadband networks, available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/competition/consultations/2020\\_broadband/index\\_en.html](https://ec.europa.eu/competition/consultations/2020_broadband/index_en.html) and <https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12398-Evaluation-of-State-Aid-rules-for-broadband-infrastructure-deployment>.

<sup>74</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>75</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/competition-policy/public-consultations/2021-broadband\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/competition-policy/public-consultations/2021-broadband_en)

<sup>76</sup> 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.

broadband connectivity in the form of a template on measures to support the deployment and take-up of fixed and mobile very high capacity networks, including 5G and fibre networks<sup>77</sup>.

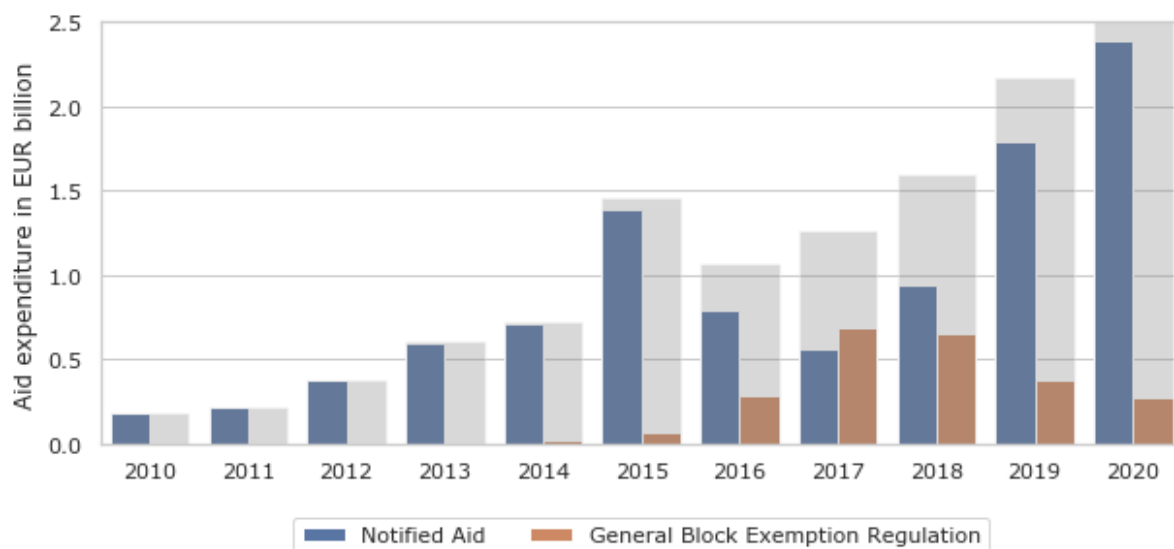
This section explores the main trends in broadband State aid spending over the last decade (2010 – 2020) along key dimensions, including by Member State, type of aid (GBER or Guidelines) and by type of aid instrument.

## 7.2. A closer look at broadband aid

In 2020, Member States have spent **EUR 2.53 billion** on **119 broadband measures**. 89% of this expenditure (corresponding to EUR 2.25 billion) was reported by Member States as spent under Commission decisions and 11% (EUR 0.28 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 2020, block exempted measures are around two times and a half as many as notified measures and amount to 83 active GBER measures against 36 approved measures.

Figure 49 shows the evolution of State aid expenditure from 2010 to 2020 for all the EU27 Member States plus the United Kingdom, distinguishing between notified measures adopted under the Broadband Guidelines and the GBER measures. The provision of subsidies under the GBER rapidly grew since its introduction in 2014, reaching the highest value in 2017 (EUR 693 million), when the overall expenditure for broadband measures under the GBER exceeded the expenditure under notified measures (EUR 496 million). After 2017 the trend changed course, with notified measures showing a steady increase in spending, reaching a pick in 2020, while expenditure under GBER measures kept on decreasing.

Figure 49: Total State aid expenditures on Broadband measures, 2010-2020, EU27 Member States plus the United Kingdom, EUR billion



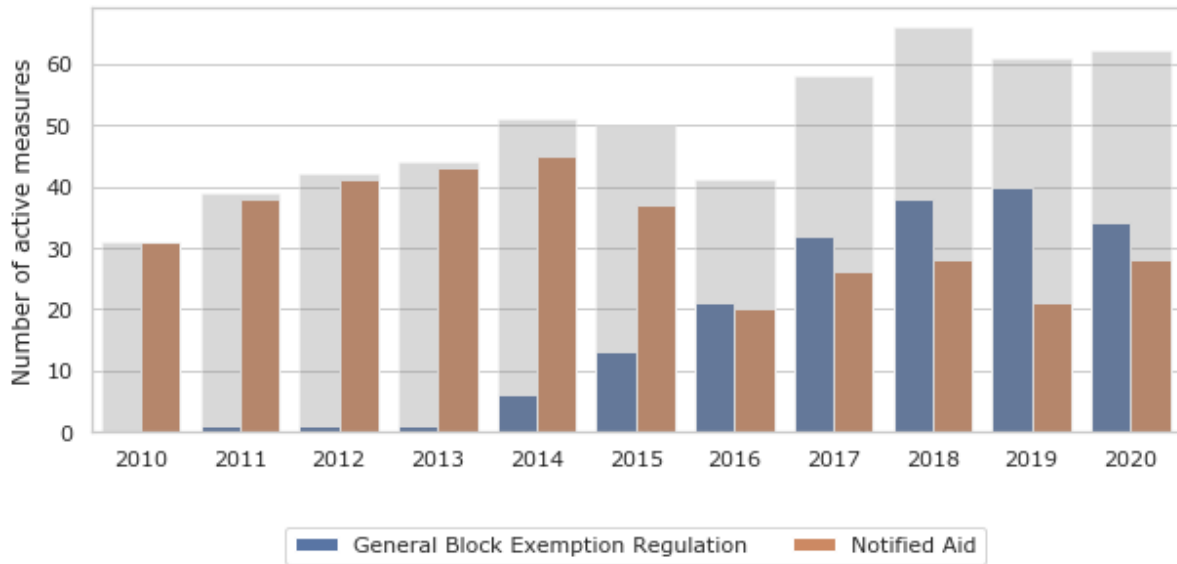
Looking at the number of cases for which expenditure was reported (Figure 50), it appears a steady growth of active block-exempted measures over time, with a slight decrease in 2020<sup>78</sup>, while the number of notified cases sharply decreased after 2014, reaching its minimum in 2016 (20 measures). After 2016, the number of notified cases ranged between 20 and 30 active cases.

<sup>77</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/competition-policy/system/files/2021-04/template\\_RRF\\_broadband\\_roll\\_out\\_and\\_demand\\_side\\_measures\\_0.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/competition-policy/system/files/2021-04/template_RRF_broadband_roll_out_and_demand_side_measures_0.pdf)

<sup>78</sup> Expenditures before 2014 labelled in blue correspond to the previous block-exemption regulation (BER).

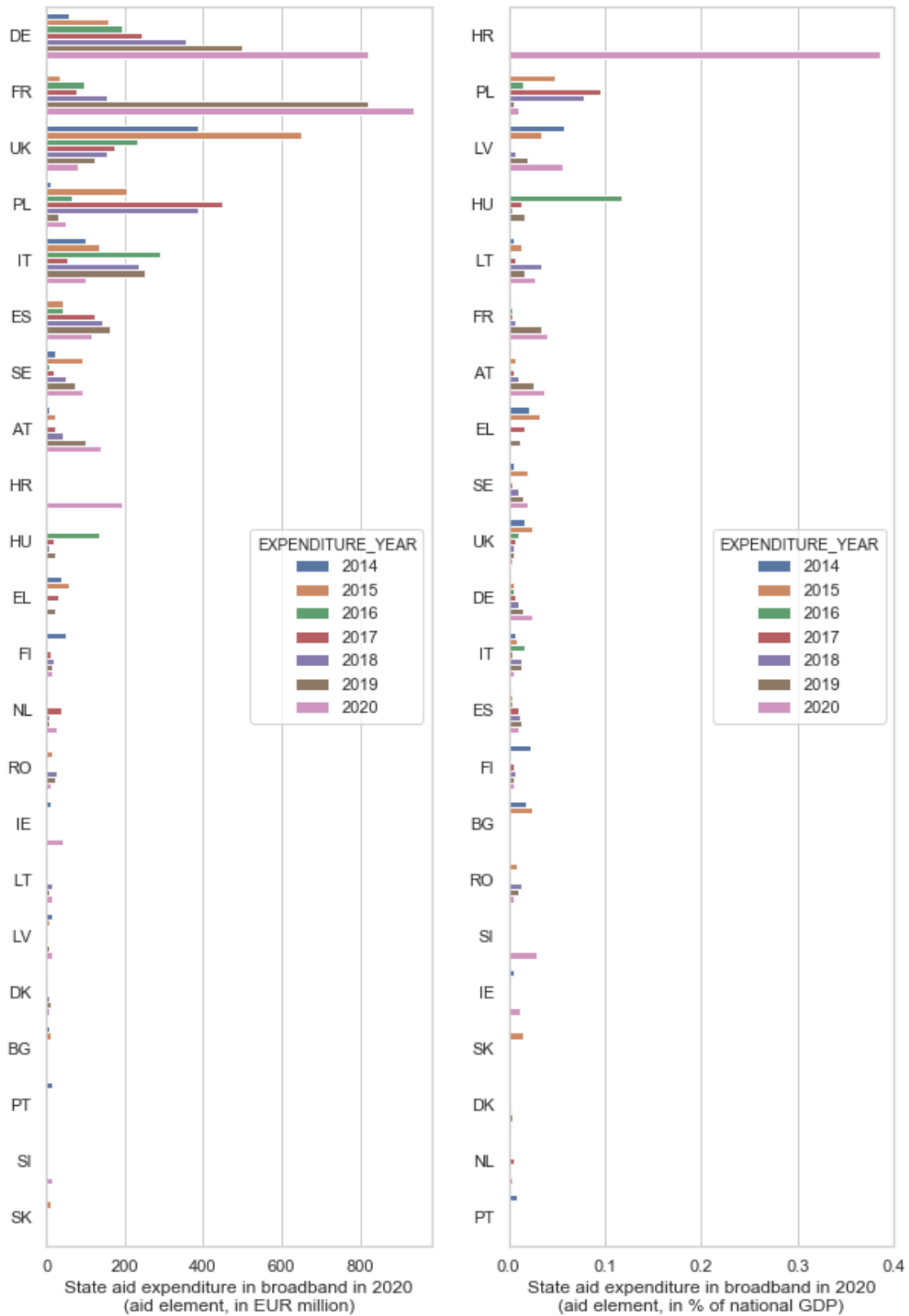
As regards GBER expenditure, we observe a spike in 2017-2018, mostly due to the implementation of broadband measures co-funded by European funds over the period 2014-2020<sup>79</sup>.

Figure 50: Number of broadband measures for which expenditure was reported, 2010-2020, EU27 Member States plus the United Kingdom



<sup>79</sup> In particular the Polish "Support for the development of broadband infrastructure under the Operational Programme Digital Poland for 2014-2020" (SA.43484 (2015/N)).

Figure 51: State aid expenditure for broadband, 2014-2020, EU27 Member States plus the United Kingdom<sup>80</sup>



<sup>80</sup> Reported broadband expenditure for Belgium, Czechia, Cyprus, Estonia, Luxembourg and Malta is below EUR 5 million (aid element) over the period 2014-2020.

In absolute values, France and Germany are the largest spenders, showing a steady increase over the years 2014-2020. However, the picture changes when looking at the expenditure in relative terms. **Croatia** is the Member State that has spent by far the most in 2020, with nearly 0.4% of his national GDP. It is followed by **Poland**, which almost reached 0.1% of GDP in 2017, **Latvia** and **Hungary**.

The number of measures concerning support to the deployment of mobile networks continued to increase in 2021, with the adoption of a EUR 2.1 billion federal German scheme, two German regional mobile schemes in Lower-Saxony and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania<sup>81</sup>, a Spanish scheme to support the deployment of passive infrastructure for the provision of mobile communication services in certain areas with non-functional 4G mobile coverage<sup>82</sup> and a Galician measure supporting rural mobile deployment<sup>83</sup>. The Commission also approved several decisions concerning fixed broadband, notably a Spanish measure roll out networks providing at least 300 Mbps symmetrical speeds, upgradeable to 1 Gbps symmetrical<sup>84</sup>, in areas with no more than one next generation access network and where available download connectivity was below 100 Mbps. The Commission also adopted the prolongation of a Croatian scheme for the development of NGA networks<sup>85</sup>. The Commission also approved a EUR 610 million Italian voucher scheme to facilitate the access of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)<sup>86</sup> to high-speed broadband services, as well as a measure supporting the connection of Italian schools<sup>87</sup>.

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

### **8.1. 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>88</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>89</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

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<sup>81</sup> SA.58099 – Mobile communications Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

<sup>82</sup> SA.64394 RRF - Spain- National aid scheme for passive infrastructure for mobile networks

<sup>83</sup> SA.57216 Mobile coverage in rural areas in Galicia-Spain

<sup>84</sup> SA.62696 ( 2021/N ) RRF - Extension of Broadband Scheme for NGA White and Grey Areas

<sup>85</sup> SA.100662 RRF-Croatia-National Broadband Plan

<sup>86</sup> SA.57496 Broadband vouchers for SMEs – Italy

<sup>87</sup> SA.57497 ( 2020/N ) Broadband infrastructure roll-out to connect schools - IT

<sup>88</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>89</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.

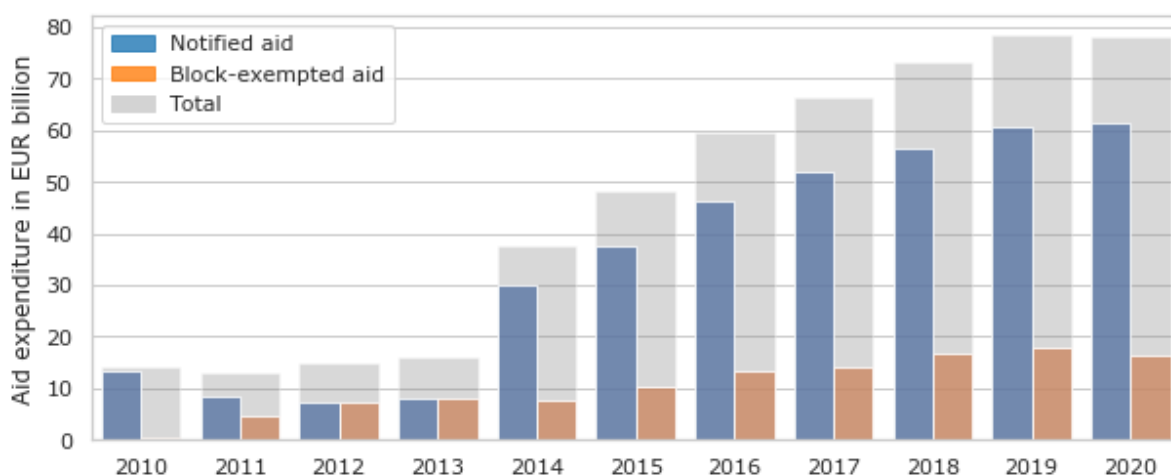
in the internal market. The new Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy (CEEAG), applicable as from January 2022, reflect that revision.

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>90</sup> and the 2008 EEAG<sup>91</sup>), as well as the expenditure under the GBER articles related to objectives of environmental protection and energy savings.

## 8.2. 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 52). However, this large increase in the overall expenditure (from EUR 16.01 billion in 2013 to EUR 37.47 billion in 2014) is almost entirely due to the notified measures (from EUR 7.98 billion in 2013 to EUR 29.85 billion in 2014). After the sharp increase in 2014, expenditure under the EEAG kept growing, reaching EUR 61.41 in 2020. However, despite the Union’s increasingly ambitious environmental protection objectives, the growth in total State aid expenditure in this field is paradoxically showing signs of plateauing. However, once the largest State aid measure is taken out, the German EEG, the trends becomes positive. Regarding notifications, the amount of aid granted under notified measures is nearly four times the amount granted under the block-exempted ones in 2020. Although State aid measures for environmental and energy projects are still predominantly notified, block-exempted State aid has been significantly growing in the 2014-2020 period (from EUR 8.03 billion in 2013 to EUR 7.62 billion in 2014, reaching EUR 16.47 billion in 2020).

Figure 52: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings, in EUR billion, by year



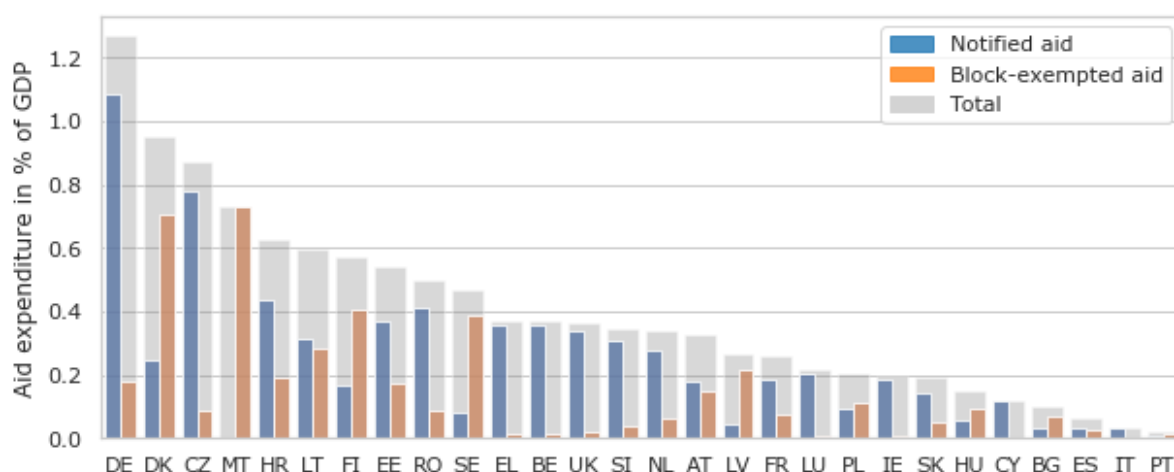
<sup>90</sup> Guidelines on State aid for climate, environmental protection and energy 2022 (2022/C 80/01)

<sup>91</sup> Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020 (2014/C 200/01)



Among the largest spenders in relative terms for environmental and energy projects (as compared to the size of national GDP), Germany, and Czechia granted aid predominantly under notified measures, which represent 86% and 90% respectively of total spending under this objective. Also Croatia spent a large share of environmental aid under notified measures (69%). On the contrary, Denmark (74%) and Malta (100%) granted 'green aid' mostly under block-exempted measures. Spain, Italy and Portugal are the Member States that spend the least on environmental objectives in proportion to their GDP, with expenditure equal to 0.06%, 0.03% and 0.02% of 2020 national GDP respectively. This means that the Member State spending the least, Portugal, spends 1.25 percentage points of GDP less than the Member State spending the most, Germany.

Figure 53: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings in 2020, 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 54). As shown in Figure 55, State aid expenditure for environmental protection projects under the (GBER) in 2020 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). absorbing around EUR 12.33 billion in 2020 out of total EUR 16.47 billion spent for environmental aid measures approved under the GBER. Aid under this article comprises absorbing around EUR 12.33 billion in 2020 out of total EUR 16.47 billion spent for environmental aid measures approved under the GBER.

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 2020 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.

Figure 54: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings in 2020, in EUR billion, by aid instrument

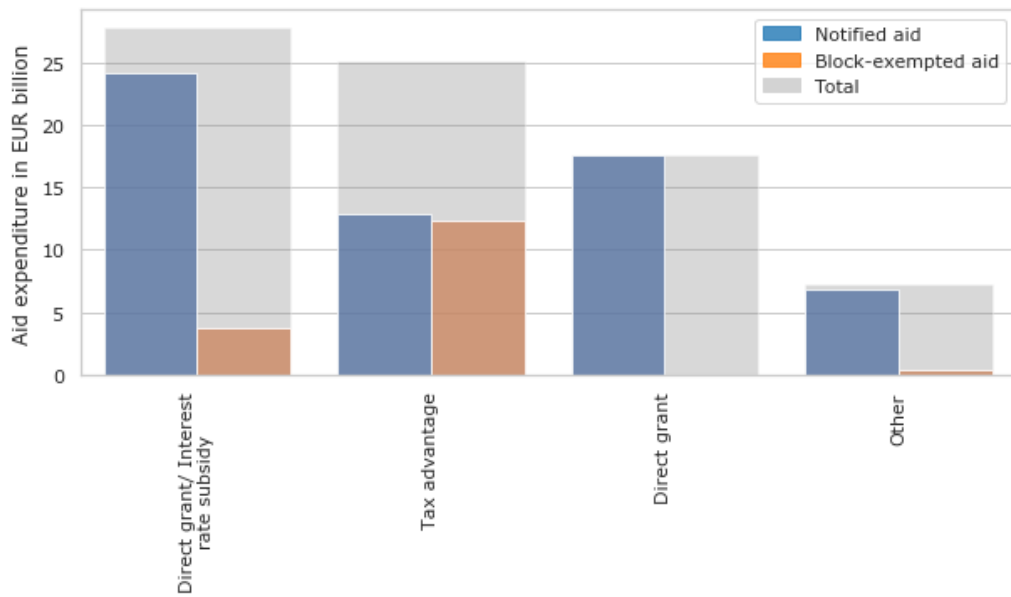
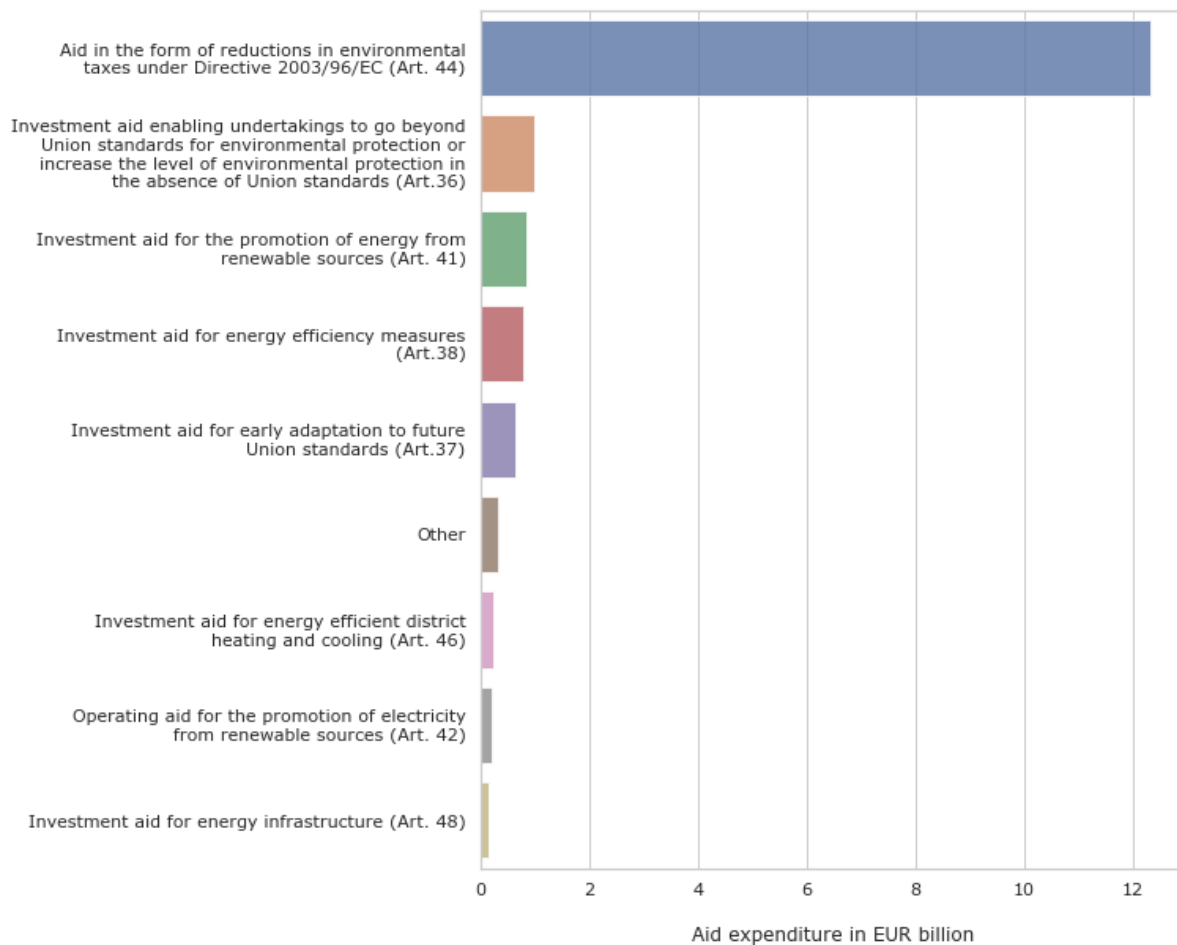


Figure 55: Total State aid expenditure for Environmental protection including energy savings under the General Block-Exemption Regulation (GBER) in 2020, in EUR billion, by GBER article



## **Annex I. Methodological remarks**

**Scope** – The State Aid Scoreboard comprises aid expenditure made by Member States before 31.12.2020, 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 2021 cover aid granted by Member States between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020 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. Historical State aid expenditures are expressed in current 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.

**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 II. Largest State aid Schemes by policy objectives

### Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Spain	SA.42697	Prolongation of the scheme SA.40313 Aid towards the payment of insurance premiums	288.1
Poland	SA.55378	Aid scheme for farmers and agricultural producers who have suffered damage due to drought, hurricane, hail, heavy rain, spring frost or flood in 2019.	247.2
Czechia	SA.57417	Framework programme for risk and crisis management in the agricultural sector — compensation for damage caused by plant pests	196.3
Romania	SA.58003	Scheme for compensating agricultural producers who set up crops in autumn 2019 affected by pedological drought	192.2
Spain	SA.43021	Investissements dans le développement des zones forestiers et amélioration de la viabilité des forêts	181.9
France	SA.41197	Indemnisation des calamités agricoles par le Fonds national de gestion des risques en agriculture (FNGRA)	181.6
Germany	SA.56482	Bund: GAK group measure 5F "Aid to prevent and make good the damage caused by extreme weather conditions in forests"	177.8
Netherlands	SA.45811	Subsidy Regulation Nature and Landscape management (SVNL)	140.1
France	SA.60552	Aide aux actions de recherche et développement agricole (CASDAR)	127.2
Netherlands	SA.37628	Reduced energy tax rates on natural gas for greenhouse horticulture in 2015 – 2024	126.0
Finland	SA.43440	Aid for farm replacement services	117.7
Finland	SA.41046	State aid for the financing of sustainable forestry	116.9
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)	88.2
Austria	SA.45368	Aid for insurance premiums to cover losses in primary agricultural production	86.8
Italy	SA.47694	Contrats de développement agroindustriels	73.2
Czechia	SA.53912	Framework programme for risk and crisis management in the agricultural sector — compensation for damage caused by plant pests	67.7
Netherlands	SA.48351	Model grant scheme Quality impulse Nature and Landscape	54.7

<b>Member State</b>	<b>SA Number</b>	<b>Working Title</b>	<b>Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million</b>
Austria	SA.40987	Aid to forestry and to the processing and marketing of agricultural products within the framework of the Austrian RD program 2014-2020	52.0
Belgium	SA.52352	Aid for compensation of damage caused by the drought between 2 June 2018 and 6 August 2018	51.1
Germany	SA.47089	Income tax base reduction in the agriculture and forestry sectors (including inland fishing and aquaculture)	50.0
Spain	SA.56549	Régime d'aide pour les investissements dans la mise en place de systèmes d'irrigation en Aragon (prolongation)	49.5
Germany	SA.39954	Bund: Joint Task "Improvement of Agricultural Structures and Coastal Protection (GAK)" - Support for Forestry measures	45.4
Czechia	SA.54137	Subsidy framework for granting of contributions for the forest management	43.1
Ireland	SA.37809	Afforestation Grant and Premium Scheme	43.1
United Kingdom	SA.46435	Bovine Tuberculosis Control Scheme (Northern Ireland) 2016	41.9

## Closure aid

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	N 708/2007	Coal mine closure plan 2008-2018	415.4
Romania	SA.49558	Amendment of aid measures for mine closure in Romania	10.0
Romania	SA.42800	Prolongation of aid for exceptional costs for mine closure in Romania	5.6
Slovakia	SA.55038	Aid to cover the exceptional costs of Hornonitrianske bane Prievidza (HBP) related to the closure of its mining operations	3.4

## Compensation of damages caused by natural disaster

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
United Kingdom	SA.42596	Amendment to the Government Support to the Flood Reinsurance Scheme	202.1
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	69.5
Italy	SA.52730	Aiuti destinati a ovviare ai danni arrecati dal sisma in centro Italia del 2016	49.5
Italy	SA.58498	Concessione di contributi a favore di soggetti privati e attività economiche e produttive ai sensi all'articolo 1, commi da 422 a 428, della legge 28 dicembre 2015, n. 208 in attuazione della Delibera Cdm del 6 settembre 2018 relativamente agli eventi calamitosi verificatisi nel territorio delle regioni indicate nell'allegato alla citata delibera	22.9
Germany	SA.41661	Wiederaufbauhilfe Hochwasser 2013	21.7
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.	20.2
Germany	SA.56037	Finanzielle Hilfen nach Unwetter mit Hochwasser im Mai/Juni 2016 [BY]	8.0
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)	7.9

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
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	7.2
Italy	SA.55682	EMERGENZA VAIA DIMARO	4.4
Greece	SA.53385	Αποζημίωση για πλημύρα 15 Νοεμβρίου 2017 στην Περιφερειακή Ενότητα Δυτικής Αττικής της Περιφέρειας Αττικής	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	2.9
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	2.8
Italy	SA.48508	Detassazione di contributi, indennizzi e risarcimenti	2.6
Italy	SA.54756	Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri 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.	2.1
Italy	SA.50899	D.L. 189/2016 convertito in Legge 299/2016 art. 20 bis come modificato dall'art. 44 comma 1bis D.L. 50/2017 - Disposizioni Attuative di cui al Decreto del Ministro dello Sviluppo Economico di concerto con il Ministro dell'Economia e delle Finanze del	1.5
Romania	SA.59230	Refacere si punere in siguranta a infrastructurii S Complexul Energetic Hunedoara	1.5
Portugal	SA.48943	Restoration of the business activity affected by the fires that began on June 17, 2017, affecting the municipalities of Castanheira de Pera, Figueiró dos Vinhos, Góis, Pampilhosa da Serra, Pedrógão Grande, Penela and Sertã in the Central Region.	1.1
Austria	N 564b/2004	Guidelines of the Land of Niederösterreich for damages caused by natural disasters	1.0
Italy	SA.54223	Emergenza maltempo 27-30 ottobre 2018: contributi e indennizzi a favore dei soggetti privati danneggiati, ai sensi degli articoli 72 e 74 della legge provinciale n. 9 del 2011	0.9



Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Italy	SA.57090	O.C.D.P.C. n. 558/2018 - DPCM del 27/02/2019 e s.m.i. "Assegnazione di risorse finanziarie di cui all'art. 1, comma 1028 della Legge 30 dicembre 2018 n. 145". Approvazione della procedura per la raccolta e la concessione dei contributi alle imprese extra – agricole che hanno subito danni a seguito degli eventi calamitosi registrati in Toscana nei giorni 28-30 ottobre 2018	0.9
Greece	SA.60004	Χορήγηση ενίσχυσης με τη μορφή προκαταβολής για την αποζημίωση από τις πλημμύρες της 17-20 Σεπτεμβρίου 2020 στην Περιφερειακή Ενότητα Καρδίτσας της Περιφέρειας Θεσσαλίας	0.8
Greece	SA.58301	Αποζημίωση για πλημμύρες 14-25 Φεβρουαρίου 2019 στην Περιφερειακή Ενότητα Ρεθύμνου της Περιφέρειας Κρήτης	0.7
Greece	SA.60743	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	0.7
Italy	SA.54798	REGIONE FVG FINANZIAMENTI FINALIZZATI ESCLUSIVAMENTE ALLA MITIGAZIONE DEL RISCHIO IDRAULICO E IDROGEOLOGICO NONCHE' ALL'AUMENTO DEL LIVELLO DI RESILIENZA DELLE STRUTTURE SEDI DI ATTIVITA' ECONOMICHE INTERESSATE DAGLI EVENTI CALAMITOSI VERIFICATISI DAL 28 OTTOBRE AL 5 NOVEMBRE 2018	0.6

## Culture

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (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	841.6
United Kingdom	SA.56047	UK Film Tax Relief prolongation	656.8
United Kingdom	SA.48771	High-End Television Tax Relief - prolongation	443.5
France	SA.43130	Crédit d'impôt cinéma et audiovisuel et Crédit d'impôt pour les oeuvres cinématographiques et audiovisuelles étrangères – modifications et prolongation	279.0
Lithuania	SA.44185	Pagalba kultūros sektoriui	185.1
United Kingdom	SA.48362	Video games tax relief - Prolongation	179.6
Belgium	SA.60734	Decreet houdende de ondersteuning van de Professionele Kunsten	160.2
Italy	SA.49296	Tax incentives for the production of audiovisual works (IT) - modifications	150.0
Hungary	SA.50768	Further Amendment of the Hungarian Film Support Scheme	146.8
France	SA.48907	Aides financières automatiques à la production et à la préparation des œuvres audiovisuelles - documentaire de création et fiction (FR)	137.4
Poland	SA.59171	Budowa siedziby Europejskiego Centrum Filmowego CAMERIMAGE	129.2
Hungary	SA.51001	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	126.8
Netherlands	SA.57764	NL-OCW Regeling aanvullende ondersteuning culturele en creatieve sector COVID-19 (RAOCC)	113.0
Belgium	SA.60099	Decreet betreffende het onroerend erfgoed van 12 juli 2013	103.3
Spain	SA.40170	Modification of Spanish scheme for tax deductions in cinema and audiovisual productions	101.3
Italy	SA.49294	Tax incentives for the production of cinematographic works (IT) - modifications	100.0
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	94.6

<b>Member State</b>	<b>SA Number</b>	<b>Working Title</b>	<b>Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million</b>
United Kingdom	SA.39513	Theatre Tax Relief	89.8
United Kingdom	SA.54872	The Borough Council of Gateshead - Business Support State Aid Scheme	71.8
Netherlands	SA.40475	- Monumentenwet 1988 - Besluit rijkssubsidiëring instandhouding monumenten (Brim)	71.8
United Kingdom	SA.46216	Horserace Betting Levy for Great Britain	66.6
Germany	SA.50829	Modification of the German Film Fund (DFFF)	63.7
Poland	SA.43180	Pomoc inwestycyjna na kulturę i zachowanie dziedzictwa kulturowego w ramach regionalnych programów operacyjnych na lata 2014-2020	62.5
France	SA.52059	Aides financières automatiques à la production et à la préparation des oeuvres cinématographiques de longue durée	59.2
Belgium	SA.60504	7 juli 2017 - Decreet houdende de subsidiëring en erkenning van het sociaal-cultureel volwassenenwerk	57.6

## Employment

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Poland	SA.40525	Dofinansowanie do wynagrodzenia pracowników niepełnosprawnych	699.6
Denmark	SA.35545	Flexi-job scheme, including new compensation to companies; Social measures in the employment sector	601.6
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	377.1
Belgium	SA.53082	Maatwerk voor collectieve inschakeling	371.6
Hungary	SA.51001	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	152.2
Hungary	SA.54571	A megváltozott munkaképességű munkavállalók foglalkoztatásához nyújtható költségvetési támogatások - költségvetés emelése	128.0
Slovenia	SA.43396	Pomoč delodajalcem zaradi zaposlenih invalidov	112.8
Belgium	SA.53048	Professionele integratie van personen met een handicap - VOP (loonsubsidies)	84.3
United Kingdom	SA.43103	European Structural & Investment Funds 2014-2020 INCLUSIVE GROWTH	60.8
Italy	SA.58000	Incentivo occupazione sviluppo sud	56.3
Finland	SA.40791	Palkkatukiohjelmä	54.3
Denmark	X 98/2010	Ansættelse med løntilskud (bemærk, at denne indberetning også omfatter støtteordning NN33/2004 samtidig med N172/2003) - TO BE DEFINED	36.4
Croatia	SA.56200	Programa državnih potpora za zapošljavanje i usavršavanje u nadležnosti Hrvatskog zavoda za zapošljavanje za razdoblje od 2018. do 2020. s izmjenama i dopunama za 2020.	35.4
Italy	SA.59669	Incentivo Lavoro” (IO Lavoro)	28.2
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)).	22.9
Spain	SA.56388	ASOC - Subvenciones publicas destinadas al fomento del empleo para personas con diversidad funcional o discapacidad en Centros Especiales de Empleo y enclaves laborales	21.4
Italy	SA.45174	Incentivi alle assunzioni	17.6

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
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.	17.4
Spain	SA.54447	ASOC - Integración laboral de personas con discapacidad en centros especiales de empleo, mediante ayudas a los costes salariales	17.2
Slovakia	SA.40975	Schéma štátnej pomoci na podporu vzdelávania a pomoci na prijímanie do zamestnania a zamestnávanie znevýhodnených zamestnancov a zamestnancov so zdravotným postihnutím	16.3
Italy	SA.51372	Incentivo occupazione NEET	15.8
Spain	SA.58110	ASOC - Integración laboral de las personas con discapacidad en centros especiales de empleo, mediante ayudas a los costes salariales de cada trabajador con discapacidad	15.4
Greece	SA.45141	Πρόγραμμα επιχορήγησης επιχειρήσεων για την απασχόλησης 15.000 ατόμων που βρίσκονται σε ιδιαίτερα μειονεκτική θέση, ηλικίας άνω των 50 ετών	13.6
Spain	SA.55886	ASOC - Integración laboral de personas con discapacidad en Centros Especiales de Empleo de Aragón (modificación SA.45149)	13.5
Lithuania	SA.55579	Parama socialinèms žmonèms	12.7

## Environmental protection including energy savings

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	SA.45461	EEG 2017 - Reform of the Renewable Energy Law	28 997.0
Germany	SA.46526	Reduced surcharge for self-generation under EEG 2017	3 882.0
United Kingdom	SA.52960	Contract for Difference for renewables in UK - modification	2 579.0
Denmark	SA.42897	The Danish Electricity Tax Reimbursement Scheme	2 126.6
United Kingdom	SA.33210	Feed In Tariffs to support the generation of renewable electricity from low carbon sources	1 825.6
France	SA.43468	Taux réduits de taxe intérieure sur la consommation finale d'électricité (TICFE)	1 679.0
France	SA.36511	Mécanisme de soutien aux énergies renouvelables et plafonnement de la CSPE	1 507.4
Czechia	SA.40171	2006 RES support scheme	1 479.1
Germany	SA.39500	Entlastung von der Stromsteuer für bestimmte energieintensive Unternehmen des produzierenden Gewerbes gemäß § 10 Stromsteuergesetz (Spitzenausgleich)	1 469.0
Sweden	SA.34276	Förlängning av skattelättnader för tillverkningsindustrin - nedsättning av energiskatten på el.	1 320.9
France	SA.60760	TICPE sur le gazole non routier et les gaz de pétrole liquéfiés utilisés comme combustible applicable au secteur agricole.	1 253.0
Belgium	SA.46013	Green electricity certificates and CHP certificates in Flanders	1 200.0
Germany	SA.42393	Reform of support for cogeneration in Germany	1 094.7
Germany	SA.36103	State aid for indirect CO2 costs (ETS)	1 092.1
Netherlands	SA.34411	SDE +	1 045.5
United Kingdom	SA.44622	Modification of the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) Scheme	1 032.3
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)	1 013.0
Germany	SA.39552	Verwendung von Energieerzeugnissen in begünstigten Anlagen gemäß § 3 und § 3a Energiesteuergesetz (Anzeige aufgrund Neufassung der AGVO)	730.0
Austria	SA.33384	Green Electricity Act 2012, Austria	653.7

<b>Member State</b>	<b>SA Number</b>	<b>Working Title</b>	<b>Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million</b>
Germany	SA.43007	Richtlinie des Freistaates Thüringen zur Förderung von Energieeffizienzmaßnahmen und Demonstrationsvorhaben für eine nachhaltige und zukunftsfähige Energieerzeugung und -nutzung in Unternehmen	627.8
Netherlands	N 478/2007	Stimulating renewable energy, modification of the MEP (N 707/02)	587.4
France	SA.40349	Tarifs d'achat pour l'énergie solaire	540.4
Finland	SA.40799	Eriytetyn energiaverotuksen muuttaminen	530.9
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 Megawatt, erzeugt wird, und zum Eigenverbrauch entnommen bzw. an Letztverbraucher im räumlichen Zusammenhang geleistet wird (§ 9 Absatz 1 Nummer 3 Stromsteuergesetz)	502.0
Romania	SA.46894	Amendments to the green certificates support system for promoting electricity from renewable sources	500.1

## Fisheries and aquaculture

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Italy	SA.50632	Elementi necessari ai sensi dei capi I (Disposizioni comuni), II (Controllo) e III (Disposizioni specifiche per diverse categorie di aiuti) del Reg. (UE) n.1388 della Commissione, del 16 dicembre 2014 che dichiara compatibili con il mercato interno,	7.0
Czechia	SA.37112	Support for non-productive functions of lakes	2.7
Croatia	SA.49077	Damage caused by birds and other animals to carp fishponds	2.6
Italy	SA.56366	Elementi necessari ai sensi dei capi I (Disposizioni comuni), II (Controllo) e III (Disposizioni specifiche per diverse categorie di aiuti) del Reg. (UE) n.1388 della Commissione, del 16 dicembre 2014 che dichiara compatibili con il mercato interno,	2.0
Finland	SA.57221	Temporary aid in favour of undertakings in fishery and aquaculture sector affected by the Covid-19 outbreak	1.9
Germany	SA.56277	Bayern: Agrarumweltmaßnahme - Extensive Teichwirtschaft (KULAP - B58) und Biototyp Teiche (VNP) 2020	1.8
United Kingdom	SA.55525	Scottish Marine Assistance Scheme	1.7
Czechia	SA.43448	Construction + renovation of ponds and water reservoirs	1.4
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
Denmark	SA.60574	Skattelignende afgifter til fordel for Fiskeafgiftsfonden (støtte til fordel for fiskeriet i henhold til EU's statsstøtteregler og finansieret af Fiskeafgiftsfonden)	1.0
Germany	SA.50459	Compensation for otter damage	0.8
Spain	SA.57597	PESCA - Ayudas para seguros de las poblaciones acuícolas marinas	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	0.6
Finland	SA.62660	C 21/2010, 11.1.2012 2012/287/EU, C(2011) 10065, aid reported without SA -reference code	0.6
Czechia	SA.43449	Elimination of emergency situations at ponds and water tanks	0.6



Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Greece	SA.60008	Aid in the form of advance payment in compensation for the floods of 9 August 2020 in the Precinct of Evoia in the Region of Sterea Ellada.	0.5
Italy	SA.36525	PROGRAMME NATIONAL 2013-2015	0.5
Lithuania	SA.42576	Valstybės pagalba gamtos išteklių apsaugai gerinti akvakultūros tvenkiniuose 2015–2020 metais	0.5
Sweden	SA.44372	Lägre energiskattensnivå för el som förbrukas i yrkesmässig vattenbruksverksamhet	0.5
Austria	SA.43013	Förderung der naturnahen, extensiven Bewirtschaftung von Teichen	0.5
Germany	SA.55190	Brandenburg: Compensation of damage caused by protected species in pond farms	0.4
Italy	SA.56590	Stato di Emergenza per il 29 e 30 ottobre 2018. Aiuti alla "Misura 2" ai sensi della Delibera del Consiglio dei Ministri del 21 dicembre 2019	0.4
United Kingdom	SA.48207	Highlands and Islands Enterprise Fisheries and Aquaculture Block Exemption Scheme 2015-2020	0.4
Sweden	SA.51917	Stöd för åtgärder inom ramen för livsmedelsstrategin	0.4
France	SA.47758	Régime cadre exempté de notification N°SA.47758 relatif aux aides des collectivités territoriales en faveur des entreprises dans la production, la transformation et la commercialisation des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture pour la période 2	0.4

### Heritage conservation

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Poland	SA.36222	Modification of the aid to promote cultural heritage conservation in salt mine of Wieliczka (ex NN 66/2010)	10.1
Poland	SA.51767	Culture and heritage conservation in the Bochnia salt mine	3.5
Poland	SA.38122	Aid to promote heritage conservation in the 'Guido' and 'Królwa Luiza' coal mines	1.2

## Other

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
United Kingdom	C 39/2004	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	2 081.7
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.	1 012.7
Italy	SA.48260	Italian International Registry Scheme	636.2
Sweden	SA.38469	Sheltered employment in Sweden	600.4
France	SA.46705	IPCEI on Microelectronics - France	533.1
France	SA.49875	Modification of the scheme in favour of undertakings exposed to a carbon leakage risk in France	266.4
Italy	SA.55270	2020-2024 USO Compensation - Poste italiane S.p.A.	262.4
Czechia	SA.33575	Support from central government to non-profit sport facilities	240.3
France	SA.49469	Compensation de la mission d'aménagement du territoire en faveur de La Poste pour la période 2018-2022	160.7
Latvia	SA.36904	MLB development segment and creation of the Latvian Single Development Institution	153.7
France	SA.48883	Dispositif compensatoire pour la mission de transport et de distribution de la presse pour 2018-2022 - Nnotification	95.9
Italy	SA.41647	Italy - Strategia Banda Ultra Larga	95.6
United Kingdom	SA.44465	Northern Irish Capacity Mechanism: reliability option scheme	74.4
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	72.7
Italy	SA.46595	IPCEI on Microelectronics - Italy	68.2
Lithuania	SA.44678	Modification of aid for LNG Terminal in Lithuania	63.4
Slovakia	N 506/2010	Partial financing of decommissioning of two already shut down nuclear plants (A1 and V1)	62.9
Italy	SA.48492	Compensation to Poste Italiane for reduced tariffs for publishers and not-for profit organizations 2017-2019	61.0
Malta	SA.45779	Delimara Gas and Power Energy Project	60.8
Greece	SA.56102	Second prolongation of the Transitory Flexibility Remuneration Mechanism (TFRM)	54.1

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Croatia	SA.48472	Amended Concession Agreement relating to the Istrian Y motorway	40.5
Denmark	SA.39078	Financing of the Fehmarn Belt Fixed Link project	33.0
Greece	SA.39224	Reset of Greek Motorway Concession Projects – Moreas Motorway	28.0
Germany	SA.42268	State aid for the promotion of public welfare services	26.9
Sweden	SA.54796	Summer IPCEI Batteries - Sweden	13.5

### Promotion of export and internationalisation

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
France	SA.56071	Renouvellement de l'autorisation de l'extension des activités de SFIL-CAFFIL au financement des crédits à l'exportation	1 229.0
Spain	SA.35550	'Spanish Goodwill III' - tax amortisation of financial goodwill for foreign shareholding acquisitions	994.3
Italy	526/1982	Contributi in conto interessi per credito all'esportazione (Legge. 227/77 Ossola e 526/82)	28.4
Belgium	NN 76/1995	MESURES EN FAVEUR DE LA PROMOTION DE L'EXPORTATION (REGION FLAMANDE)	14.4
Italy	NN 124/1992	Norme sulla promozione della partecipazione a società ed imprese miste all'estero (SIMEST) Legge 100/90 art. 4	2.8
Belgium	N 636/1998	Uitrustingsgoederen	2.0
Luxembourg	Mesures et interventions destinées à faciliter l'expansion commerciale à l'étranger	Mesures et interventions destinées à faciliter l'expansion commerciale à l'étranger	1.0

## Regional development

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Spain	SA.54363	IND - Modernización y diversificación del sector industrial	4 333.0
France	SA.53953	Exonération des cotisations sociales patronales de sécurité sociale	1 394.5
Italy	SA.56349	Modifications to the "Mezzogiorno" tax credit and ZES "Economic Special Zones	1 185.0
France	SA.37183	Plan France Très Haut Débit	935.5
France	SA.50299	Aide fiscale à l'investissement outre-mer (investissements productifs)	734.0
Germany	SA.38348	NGA Germany	611.6
Spain	SA.51878	TRTEL-Subvenciones al transporte aéreo de residentes en regiones alejadas	601.2
France	SA.46899	Operating aid scheme for outermost regions providing reductions on the Octroi de Mer Tax	397.8
Spain	SA.40258	HAC - Régimen Económico y Fiscal de Canarias (REF). Ayuda al funcionamiento	357.8
Hungary	SA.60399	A turisztikai célú ösztönzési és turisztikai fejlesztési célú ösztönzési terhére nyújtott regionális beruházási támogatás [a 2/2018. (XII. 28.) MK rendelet alapján]	284.3
Spain	SA.40256	HAC - Régimen Económico Fiscal de Canarias (REF). Ayudas a la inversión	251.8
France	SA.38641	Taux d'accise réduit sur le rhum "traditionnel" produit en Guadeloupe, en Guyane, en Martinique et à La Réunion	238.6
Germany	SA.58281	Bund-Länder-Gemeinschaftsaufgabe "Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur" – gewerbliche Wirtschaft [BMWi]	204.3
Poland	SA.42799	PARP	198.9
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.	196.4
Hungary	SA.56387	Nagyvállalati beruházási támogatások - megfeleltetés a 9/2018. (X. 19.) PM rendeletnek (kiegészítés a 25. cikk szerinti jogcímmel)	194.6
Poland	SA.43142	"Regional investment aid scheme for the competitiveness of SMEs under the regional programme 2014-2020"	177.7
Hungary	SA.57499	A beruházás ösztönzési célú ösztönzési terhére nyújtott regionális beruházási támogatásról szóló 210/2014 (VII.27.) Korm. rendelet - éves keretösszeg emelés	169.5
Portugal	SA.42136	Evaluation Plan: Inovação Empresarial	168.7

<b>Member State</b>	<b>SA Number</b>	<b>Working Title</b>	<b>Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million</b>
France	SA.50370	Aide fiscale à l'investissement outre-mer (logement social)	163.0
Germany	SA.38690	NGA Bayern Abänderung	158.3
Spain	SA.41993	TRTEL - Subvenciones al transporte marítimo de pasajeros residentes en regiones no peninsulares	140.6
Portugal	SA.39993	Regime fiscal de apoio ao investimento	138.0
France	SA.60131	Zones franches d'activité nouvelle génération (ZFANG)	134.0
Croatia	SA.41699	Program dodijele državnih potpora za povećanje razvoja novih proizvoda i usluga koji proizlaze iz aktivnosti istraživanja i razvoja	122.1

## Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	SA.56790	Federal Framework "Small amounts of aid 2020" - COVID-19	41 912.8
United Kingdom	SA.56841	COVID-19 Temporary Framework for UK authorities	21 607.8
United Kingdom	SA.57152	COVID 19 - UK - Self-Employed (including members of partnerships) Income Support Scheme	15 174.2
Italy	SA.56966	Italy – Covid-19: LOan guarantee schemes under the Fondo di garanzia per le PMI	13 903.7
France	SA.56709	France – COVID-19: Plan de sécurisation du financement des entreprises	13 003.1
France	SA.56985	Régime cadre temporaire au soutien des entreprises dans la crise du Covid 19	12 666.8
Poland	SA.56996	COVID-19 - Repayable advance scheme for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises	12 250.2
Poland	SA.56922	Polish anti-crisis measures - COVID-19 virus - wage subsidies, tax and social contributions reliefs and other measures.	6 663.2
Italy	SA.57752	COVID-19- Italy, Grants to small businesses and self-employed	6 636.7
Germany	SA.57153	COVID-19 - Aid to Lufthansa	6 114.2
United Kingdom	SA.59814	COVID 19 - UK - Prolongation of SA. 57152 (2020/N) - Self-Employed (including members of partnerships) Income Support Scheme (SEISS)	5 913.6
Italy	SA.57429	COVID-19 - Tax exemptions and tax credits adopted as a consequence of the economic crisis caused by COVID-19	3 496.0
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 for loans to support the economy in the current COVID outbreak.	3 133.5
Germany	SA.56863	Germany - COVID-19 - Federal framework for subsidised loans 2020	3 022.7
Germany	SA.56941	COVID-19: First-loss portfolio guarantee on trade credit insurance	3 000.0
Romania	SA.60236	COVID-19: Second amendment to the existing aid scheme SA.56895 under the Temporary Framework	2 999.9
Germany	SA.59289	Fixkostenhilfe 2020 - DE	2 977.8
Germany	SA.57675	COVID-19 - scheme for regional and local public passenger transport	2 762.0

<b>Member State</b>	<b>SA Number</b>	<b>Working Title</b>	<b>Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million</b>
Spain	SA.56803	COVID-19 - Guarantee scheme to companies and self-employed to support the economy in the current COVID-19 outbreak	2 155.5
Austria	SA.56840	COVID-19 - Austrian liquidity assistance scheme	2 062.0
Greece	SA.59900	COVID-19: Amendment to Repayable Advance Scheme (Round 4)	1 928.7
United Kingdom	SA.56792	UK COVID 19 measure CBILS Guarantee	1 587.7
Italy	SA.57021	RegimeQuadro – COVID 19	1 552.8
Germany	SA.57644	COVID 19: Airport Scheme	1 500.0
Greece	SA.59069	COVID-19 - Amendment to SA.56815 Repayable Advance Scheme (as amended)	1 332.0

## Rescue & Restructuring

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Romania	SA.56250	Rescue aid in favour of Complexul Energetic Oltenia SA	248.0
Italy	SA.52170	Rescue aid to Condotte in A.S.	90.0
Croatia	SA.56216	Rescue aid to Đuro Đaković	39.8
Romania	SA.56244	Rescue aid to Tarom	36.4
France	SA.58463	Restructuring aid for Corsair	22.2
Croatia	SA.48121	Restructuring of Jadroplov Split	12.2
Italy	SA.42864	Rescue aid to IMT S.p.A. in A. S.	4.9
Italy	SA.57755	Rescue aid to Blutec SpA in A.S.	3.5
United Kingdom	SA.49241	Welsh Government Rescue and Restructuring Scheme for non-financial SME's in difficulty	1.5
Spain	SA.47595	SME - Restructuring aid scheme Bideratu	1.0
Poland	SA.58255	Prolongation of the "Polish rescue and restructuring aid scheme for SMEs"	0.9
Germany	SA.35894	Prolongation of the R&R scheme for SMEs "Liquidity fund II Berlin"	0.8
Netherlands	SA.57274	Rescue loan to ice skating arena Thialf	0.6
Austria	SA.41372	Restructuring aid scheme "TOP-Tourismus-Förderung, Teil D"	0.2
Austria	SA.41373	Guarantee scheme for SMEs in difficulty in the tourism and leisure sector in Austria	0.1
Slovenia	SA.44880	Slovenian rescue and restructuring aid scheme for SMEs	0.1
Austria	SA.40973	R&R aid scheme "Unternehmenserhaltende Maßnahmen" for SMEs in Carinthia (Austria)	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
Croatia	SA.49619	Rescue aid in favour of Uljanik Shipyard - Croatia	0.0



## Research and development including innovation

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
United Kingdom	SA.56891	Small or Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) R&D Tax Relief	3 121.3
Poland	SA.41471	National Research and Development Centre -	1 064.4
France	SA.40391	Régime cadre RDI 2014-2020 - plan d'évaluation	1 004.6
Germany	SA.55720	Umrüstung von Sattelzugmaschinen auf einen Wasserstoff-Hybrid-Antrieb	941.9
Belgium	SA.20326	Mesures de dispense partielle de précompte professionnel en faveur de la R&D	896.9
United Kingdom	SA.55252	UKRI Innovate UK - Research, Development and Innovation Scheme	594.5
Germany	SA.57038	Zentrales Innovationsprogramm Mittelstand (ZIM) [BMWi]	533.8
France	SA.60756	Crédit d'impôt innovation	400.0
Germany	SA.42649	Richtlinie über die Gewährung von Zuwendungen für niedrigschwellige Innovationen in kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen und Handwerksunternehmen	287.6
Belgium	SA.52328	Décret wallon sur l'innovation	219.6
France	SA.47101	Régime de soutien français à l'innovation et au développement durable du transport aérien	207.8
Germany	SA.55829	Federal R&D aid scheme for the aeronautics sector - (LuFo VI)	207.7
Finland	SA.40749	Aid Scheme for research and development projects (Tekes)	175.0
Spain	SA.45828	INV - Régimen de CDTI de ayudas a proyectos de I+D	171.8
Hungary	SA.49985	A Nemzeti Kutatási, Fejlesztési és Innovációs Alapból nyújtott állami támogatások - megfeleltetés a 2017/1084/EU bizottsági rendeletnek	157.3
Belgium	SA.60032	Besluit Ontwikkeling en Innovatie	144.2
Poland	SA.42839	Pomoc na badania podstawowe, badania przemysłowe, eksperymentalne prace rozwojowe oraz studia wykonalności w ramach regionalnych programów operacyjnych na lata 2014-2020	128.8
Italy	SA.33100	Aid in favour of industrial and precompetitive R&D and general training measures	111.9
Finland	SA.58492	Business Finlandin tukiohjelman tutkimus- ja kehittämishankkeisiin	103.6
Belgium	SA.60033	Besluit O&O Kennisintensief	99.0
Germany	SA.51595	Forschungsförderung im 6. Energieforschungsprogramm der Bundesregierung	97.5

<b>Member State</b>	<b>SA Number</b>	<b>Working Title</b>	<b>Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million</b>
Austria	SA.40740	FFG-RL KMU	96.3
Austria	SA.40739	FFG-RL Industrie	96.2
Austria	SA.40732	Themen-FTI-Richtlinie	90.6
Netherlands	SA.60180	NL_BZK_CSDO_NB Ketensamenwerking Biobased Innovation GardenS	90.5

## Sectoral development

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
France	C 25/2008	Retraites France Télécom - FR	2 398.0
Germany	SA.51956	Partial financing of rail infrastructure charges	350.5
Sweden	SA.56305	Aid scheme for affordable housing	211.1
Hungary	SA.38454	Possible aid to the Paks nuclear power station	207.6
Denmark	SA.31227	Legislative Proposal L 203 on Gaming Duties	147.7
France	SA.41528	Appels d'offres pour le développement des installations PV	144.4
Latvia	SA.43140	Support to renewable energy and CHP	139.9
Denmark	SA.51325	Extension of the Danish DIS seafarer regime to certain specialized vessels	127.5
Sweden	SA.49405	Media Aid - Sweden	124.7
Netherlands	NN 98/1997	Tonnage Tax	117.0
France	SA.30481	State Aid in favour of Agence France-Press (AFP)	113.8
Sweden	SA.46740	Sjöfartsstöd - Tax deduction scheme for seafarers	112.8
Spain	SA.53925	Broadband scheme for NGA white and grey areas - Spain	105.8
Austria	SA.41175	Broadband Austria 2020	101.5
France	SA.51619	Régime d'aides exempté de notification relatif aux aides au dragage d'entretien dans les ports maritimes et intérieurs	97.5
Croatia	SA.38626	National Broadband Plan – Croatia	91.0
Belgium	SA.43117	Prolongation de l'Aide à la marine marchande, aux secteurs du dragage et du remorquage	87.8
Denmark	N 171/2004	Changes to Tonnage Tax	80.5
Finland	SA.35110	Prolongation of the reimbursement scheme for social security costs and costs related to personal income taxation in the maritime transport sector	74.3
France	N 298/2001	Exonération des taxes en faveur des médicaments orphelins	71.0
Sweden	SA.54790	Statligt stöd inom det svenska landsbygdsprogrammet till bredband (budgetändring)	70.4
Greece	SA.50233	E65 Motorway Concession (Lamia- Xiniada Section)	63.4
France	SA.46309	Reduced rates of social contributions of seafarers	62.2

<b>Member State</b>	<b>SA Number</b>	<b>Working Title</b>	<b>Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million</b>
France	SA.51296	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	59.1
Germany	SA.50165	Support for the promotion of energy efficiency in rail transport	51.4

## SMEs including risk capital

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
United Kingdom	SA.49923	Amendments to the existing aid scheme "Enterprise Investment Scheme" and "Venture Capital Trust scheme"	948.7
Italy	SA.56284	Finanziamenti per l'acquisto di nuovi macchinari, impianti e attrezzature da parte delle piccole e medie imprese.	231.2
Germany	SA.58281	Bund-Länder-Gemeinschaftsaufgabe "Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur" – gewerbliche Wirtschaft [BMWi]	154.9
Italy	SA.60791	Fondo di garanzia per le piccole e medie imprese (proroga)	146.4
United Kingdom	SA.54557	Funding and remit of the British Business Bank 2020-2024	142.2
France	SA.40390	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides en faveur de l'accès des PME au financement pour la période 2014-2020	132.8
Germany	SA.51198	Richtlinien zur Durchführung des bayerischen regionalen Förderprogramms für die gewerbliche Wirtschaft (BRF)	131.4
France	SA.52394	Régime cadre exempté de notification relatif aux aides en faveur des PME pour la période 2014-2020	105.8
United Kingdom	NN 32/2009	Enterprise Management Incentives scheme	101.0
Germany	SA.56289	Bund-Länder-Gemeinschaftsaufgabe "Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur" – gewerbliche Wirtschaft [BMWi]	90.1
United Kingdom	SA.36428	Enterprise Capital Funds	82.5
France	SA.34420	Modification du FNA	77.4
Portugal	SA.39994	Dedução por lucros retidos e reinvestidos.	67.2
Italy	SA.48570	Fiscal incentives for investments in innovative start-ups and innovative SMEs	65.5
Greece	SA.59416	Ταμείο Επιχειρηματικότητας II	58.8
Italy	SA.40795	Aiuti alle imprese L.P. n. 6/99	51.2
Portugal	SA.41943	Qualificação e Internacionalização PME	49.8
Austria	SA.57312	Covid-19 Startup Hilfsfonds	48.5
Poland	SA.47260	Pomoc udzielana przez Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Inteligentny Rozwój na finansowanie ryzyka i dla przedsiębiorców rozpoczynających działalność.	47.8

<b>Member State</b>	<b>SA Number</b>	<b>Working Title</b>	<b>Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million</b>
Greece	X 365/2009	Incitations à l'investissement privé et la croissance régionale de la convergence	47.2
Croatia	SA.52575	Program dodjele državnih potpora za povećanje inovativnosti malih i srednjih poduzetnika - Inovacije u S3 podružjima	41.3
Greece	SA.33330	Ενίσχυση Ιδιωτικών Επενδύσεων για την Οικονομική Ανάπτυξη, την Επιχειρηματικότητα και την Περιφερειακή Συνοχή	37.7
Italy	SA.52301	PO FESR 2014/2020 -Azione 3.5.1_01-Aiuti alle imprese in fase di avviamento- Bando sportello in esenzione	36.3
Belgium	SA.41843	Incitants régionaux en faveur des PME	35.3
Poland	SA.41471	National Research and Development Centre -	33.7

## Social support to individual consumers

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
France	C 43/2006	réforme du mode de financement des retraites des fonctionnaires de l'Etat rattachés à La Poste	3 757.0
France	SA.39987	Modification of a social aid scheme for the benefit of certain French overseas territory residents	22.1
Italy	SA.53376	Liberation of the 700 MHz band - Reception aid to low income households - Italy	17.8
France	N 495/2010	Aide à la protection sociale complémentaire	8.8
France	N 911/2006	Aide à la protection sociale complémentaire des agents de l'État	5.7
France	N 912/2006	Notification d'un régime d'aides individuelles à caractère social au titre de l'article 87.2.a) du traité CE, concernant la desserte aérienne intérieure à la Guyane	4.5
Greece	SA.53520	Primary Residence Protection Scheme	1.0
France	N 628/2008	Aide à la protection sociale complémentaire des militaires	0.8
Poland	SA.42843	Compensation for the provision of services which are statutorily exempted from postage fees (2016-2021)	0.5
Denmark	SA.59378	Aid of a social character to passengers on domestic flight to and from Bornholm and Sønderborg	0.3
Germany	SA.55903	Exemption from aviation tax for departures of residents on islands	0.2
Cyprus	SA.49554	Cypriot scheme for non-performing loans collateralized with primary residences (Estia)	0.1

## Training

Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Netherlands	SA.50131	Subsidie opleidingen SectorplanPlus	234.5
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	183.7
Italy	SA.51163	Credito d'imposta per la formazione per le tecnologie abilitanti - Industria 4.0	110.3
Ireland	SA.54059	Skills to Advance Scheme 2019-2021	58.1
Ireland	SA.39312	Training Support Scheme 2014-2020 (General Block Exemption Regulation)	42.9
Germany	SA.44345	Förderrichtlinie Ausbildung zum Berufskraftfahrer/in in Unternehmen des Güterkraftverkehrs mit schweren Nutzfahrzeugen	41.5
Ireland	SA.59379	Skillnets Training Network Programme	36.8
Germany	SA.41881	ESF-Bundesprogramm "Fachkräfte sichern: weiter bilden und Gleichstellung fördern" (Sozialpartnerrichtlinie)	19.9
United Kingdom	SA.35094	UK Support for Maritime Training (SMarT)	13.9
Germany	SA.41879	ESF-Bundesprogramm "rückenwind - Für die Beschäftigten und Unternehmen in der Sozialwirtschaft"	11.7
Belgium	SA.60021	Strategische transformatiesteun aan ondernemingen in het Vlaamse Gewest	9.4
United Kingdom	SA.39273	Regional Growth Fund (RGF)-	8.4
Netherlands	SA.43167	Young Expert Programme Agrofood	7.3
Slovakia	SA.56844	Aid to cover exceptional costs of Hornonitrianske bane Prievidza (HBP) - Slovakia	7.2
Belgium	SA.55957	Incitants financiers à la Formation des travailleurs occupés par les entreprises	7.1
Italy	SA.47770	POR FSE Lazio 2014-2020 -Avviso pubblico pluriennale "Crescita dell'adattabilità dei lavoratori attraverso la formazione continua" - Asse III- Istruzione e Formazione.	7.0
Germany	SA.41415	Kompetenzentwicklung von Beschäftigten durch Bildungsscheckverfahren	7.0
France	SA.40207	Régime exempté d'aides à la formation	6.7
Italy	SA.48875	Incentivi a favore delle iniziative di formazione professionale nel settore dell'autotrasporto	6.2
Italy	SA.52376	Incentivi a favore delle iniziative di formazione professionale nel settore dell'autotrasporto	6.1



Member State	SA Number	Working Title	Expenditure 2020 (aid element) in EUR million
Germany	SA.45189	Förderrichtlinie Weiterbildung in Unternehmen des Güterkraftverkehrs mit schweren Nutzfahrzeugen	5.7
Austria	SA.40434	Qualifizierungsförderung für Beschäftigte (QBN)	5.4
Italy	SA.49450	Avviso pubblico "Training per Competere-Formazione continua in Azienda"- POR CAMPANIA FSE 2014/2020 - Azione 8.6.1	5.2
Germany	SA.42967	Richtlinie über die Gewährung von Zuwendungen zur Unterstützung Regionaler Fachkräftebündnisse durch Förderung von Fachkräfteprojekten für die Region ("Unterstützung Regionaler Fachkräftebündnisse")	5.1
Lithuania	SA.48526	2014–2020 metų Europos Sąjungos fondų investicijų veiksmų programos 9 prioriteto „Visuomenės švietimas ir žmogiškųjų išteklių potencialo didinimas“ priemonė Nr. 09.4.3-ESFA-T-846 „Mokymai užsienio investuotojų darbuotojams“	4.4

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

#### 1. Austria

##### 1.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 236 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	236	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	41	17.4%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	3	1.3%
General Block Exemption Regulation	153	64.8%
Notified Aid	39	16.5%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Austria reached 64.8% of the total number of measures, with 50% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

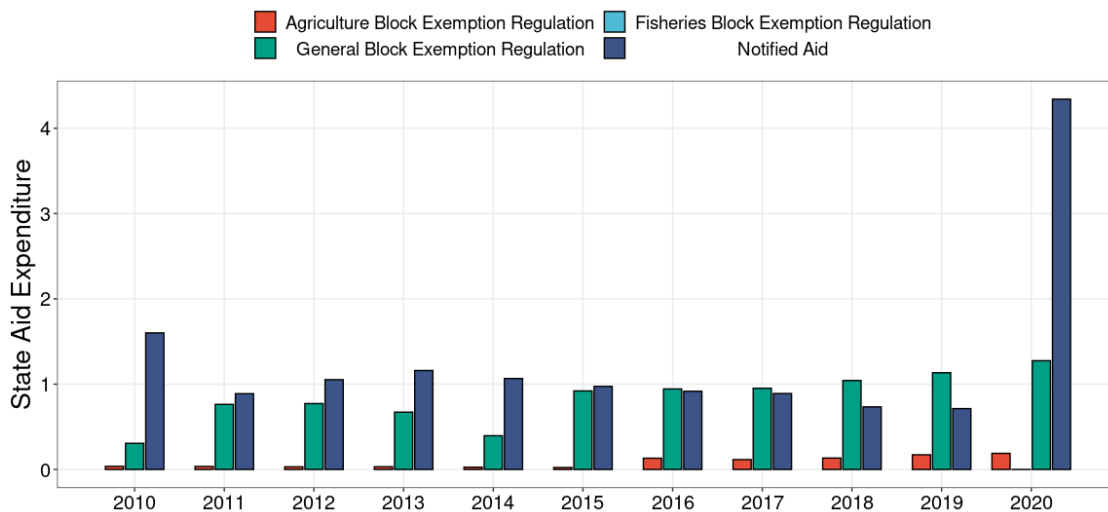
## 1.2.State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Austria spent 24.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	24.5	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.9	3.7%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	9.2	37.5%
Notified Aid	14.4	58.8%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Austria during the period 2010-2020.

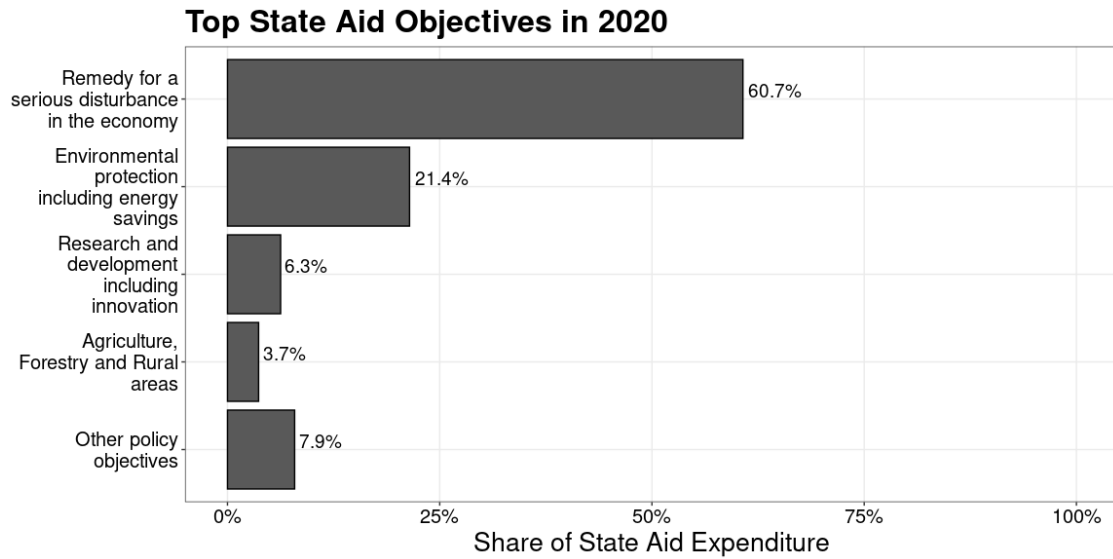
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Austria absorbed 81.8% of the total spending (around 5.81 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Austria corresponded to 431 million EUR (around 7.4% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (48.4%), Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (16.4%) and SMEs including risk capital (14.1%).

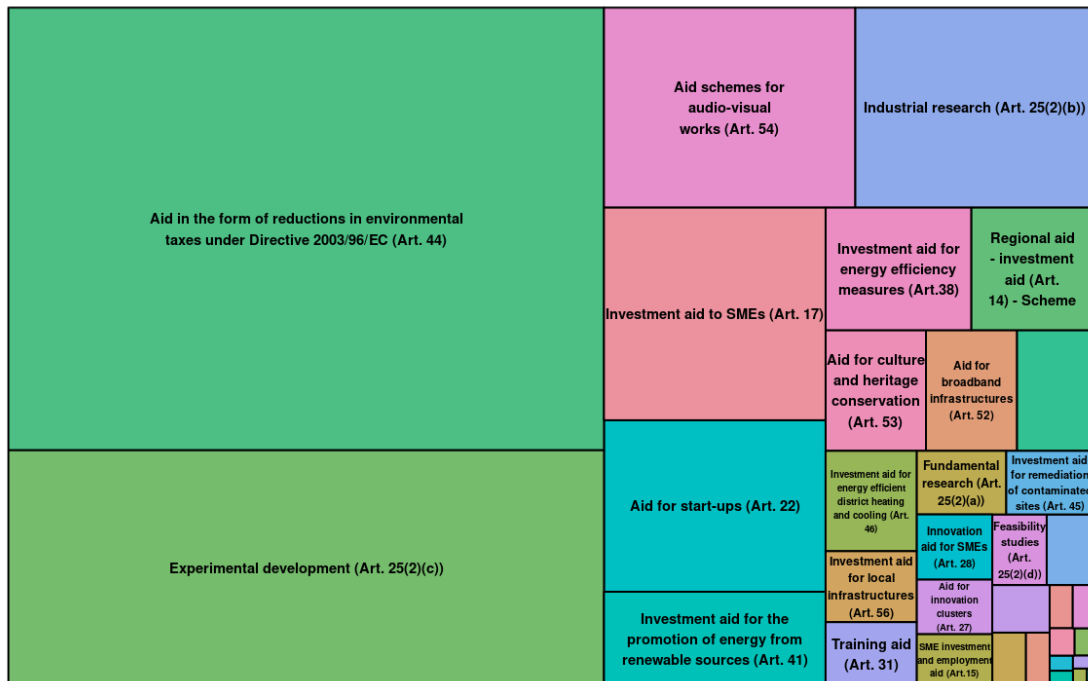
### 1.3.State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 82.1% of State aid spending in Austria was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 60.7% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 21.4% to "Environmental protection including energy savings".

Austria devoted around 6.3% towards "Research and development including innovation" and 3.7% to "Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas".

### Top GBER Articles in 2020

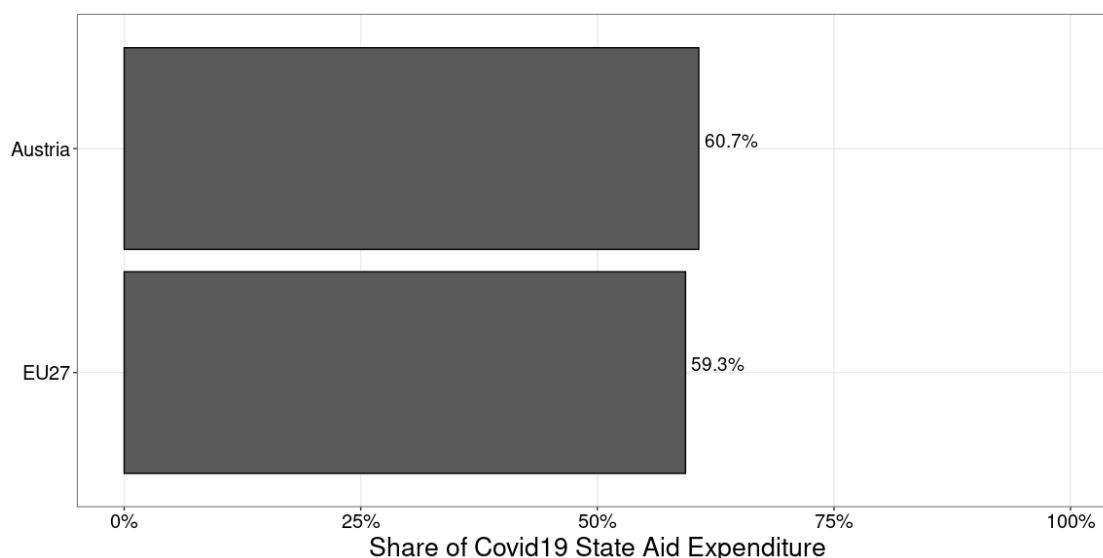


The top 4 key articles absorb about 68.2% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (35.8%), followed by "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (19.1%), "Aid schemes for audio-visual works (Art. 54)", (6.8%), "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (6.5%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Austria privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 3524 million EUR, 60.7% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (960 million EUR, 16.5% of total State aid spending), and "Guarantee" (around 843 million EUR, 14.5% of total State aid spending).

#### 1.4.State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Austria amounted to 3525.2 million EUR i.e. 60.7% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 2. Belgium

### 2.1.Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 286 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	286	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	87	30.4%
General Block Exemption Regulation	145	50.7%
Notified Aid	54	18.9%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Belgium reached 50.7% of the total number of measures, with 60.4% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

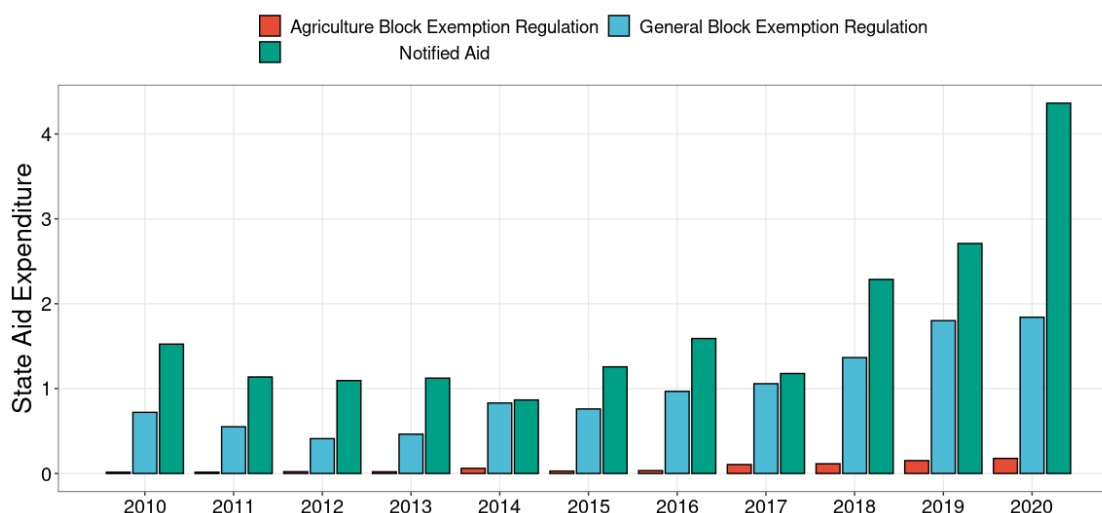
## 2.2.State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Belgium spent 30.6 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	30.6	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.7	2.3%
General Block Exemption Regulation	10.8	35.3%
Notified Aid	19.1	62.4%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Belgium during the period 2010-2020.

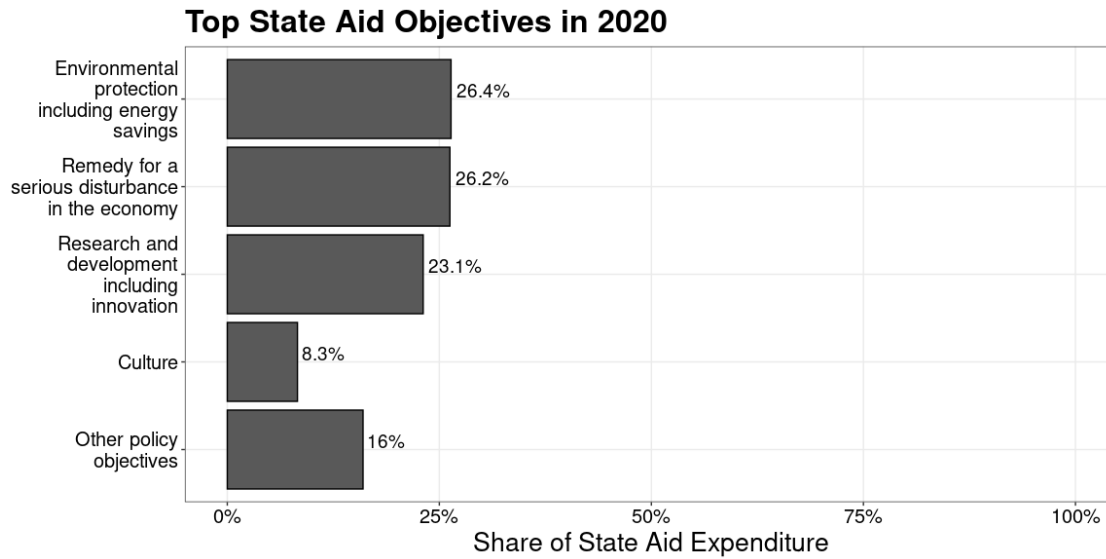
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Belgium absorbed 62.8% of the total spending (around 6.38 billion EUR).

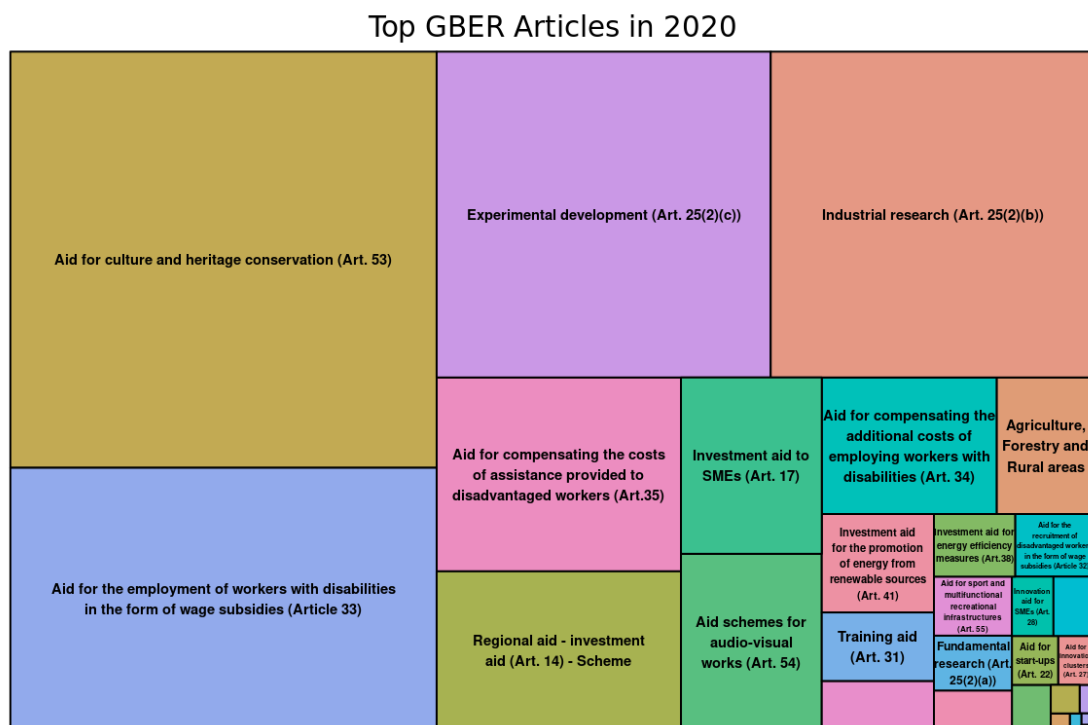
Finally, the amount of co-financed in Belgium corresponded to 263 million EUR (around 4.1% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (90%), Regional development (6.6%) and Training (1%).

## 2.3.State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 52.6% of State aid spending in Belgium was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 26.4% was directed towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” while 26.2% to “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy”.

Belgium devoted around 23.1% towards “Research and development including innovation” and 8.3% to “Culture”.

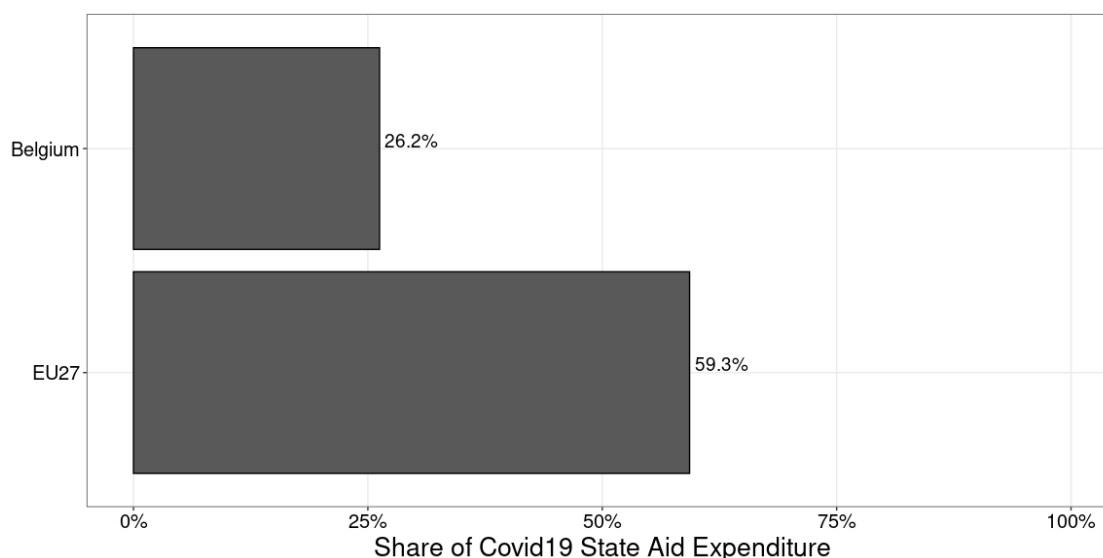


The top 4 key articles absorb about 68.5% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)”, (24.1%), followed by “Aid for the employment of workers with disabilities in the form of wage subsidies (Article 33)”, (15.2%), “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (14.8%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (14.4%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Belgium privileged the use of “Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy” (around 1875 million EUR, 29.4% of total State aid spending), followed by “Direct grant” (1867 million EUR, 29.3% of total State aid spending), and “Tax advantage” (around 1055 million EUR, 16.5% of total State aid spending).

## 2.4.State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Belgium amounted to 1675.1 million EUR i.e. 26.2% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 3. Bulgaria

### 3.1.Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 67 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	67	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	20	29.8%
General Block Exemption Regulation	27	40.3%
Notified Aid	20	29.9%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Bulgaria reached 40.3% of the total number of measures, with 42.9% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

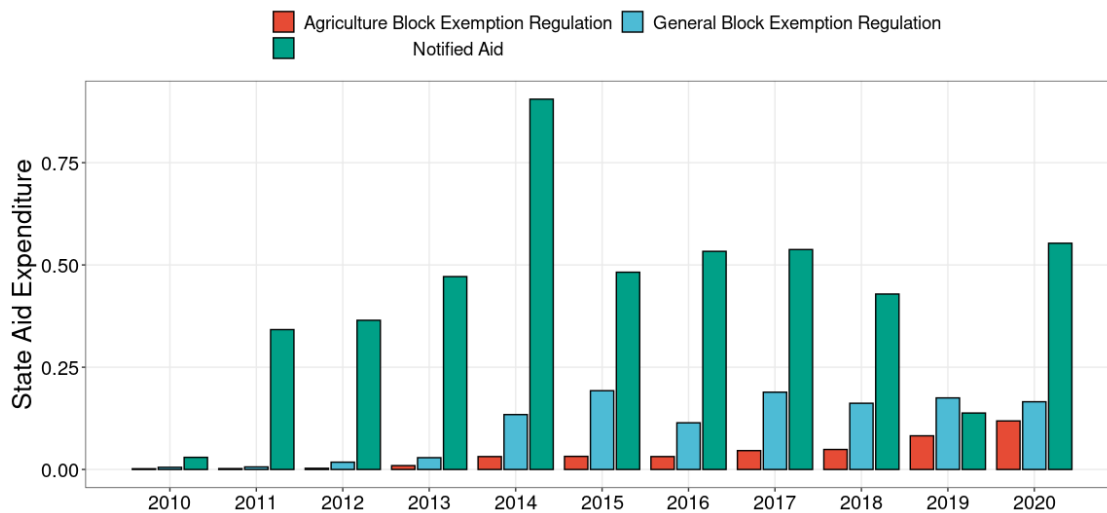
### 3.2.State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Bulgaria spent 6.4 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	6.4	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.4	6.3%
General Block Exemption Regulation	1.2	18.7%
Notified Aid	4.8	75.0%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Bulgaria during the period 2010-2020.

#### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

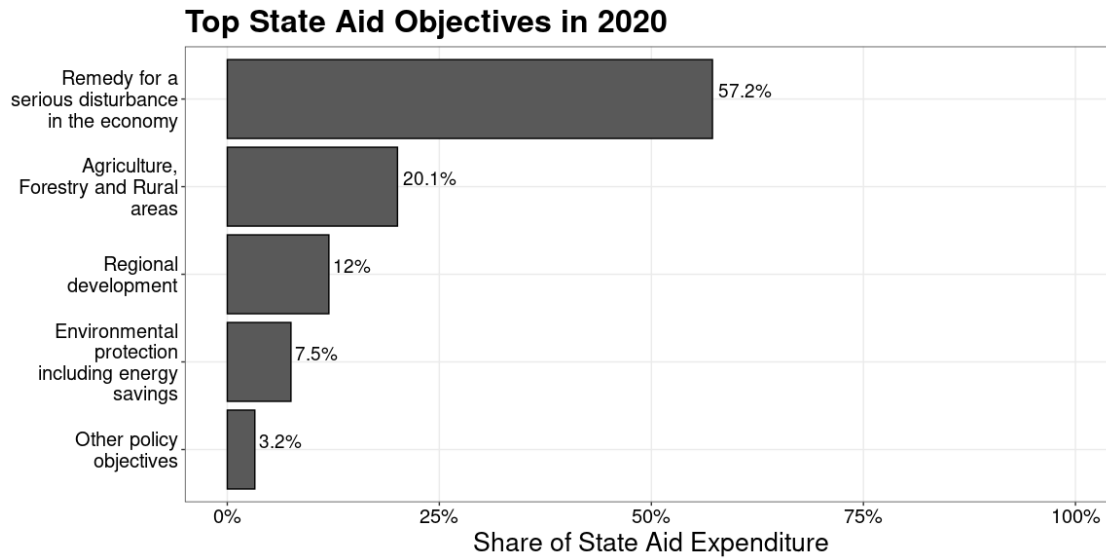


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Bulgaria absorbed 58.8% of the total spending (around 0.84 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Bulgaria corresponded to 291 million EUR (around 34.6% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (37.4%), Regional development (32.2%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (24.4%).

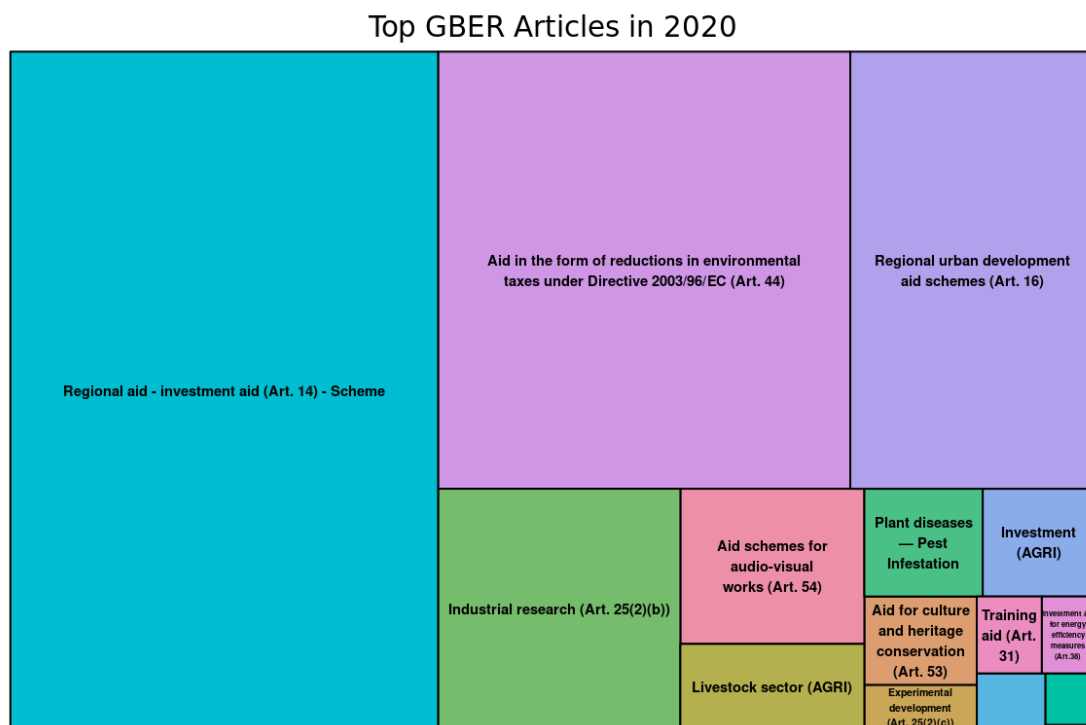


### 3.3.State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 77.3% of State aid spending in Bulgaria was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 57.2% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 20.1% to “Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas”.

Bulgaria devoted around 12% towards “Regional development” and 7.5% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

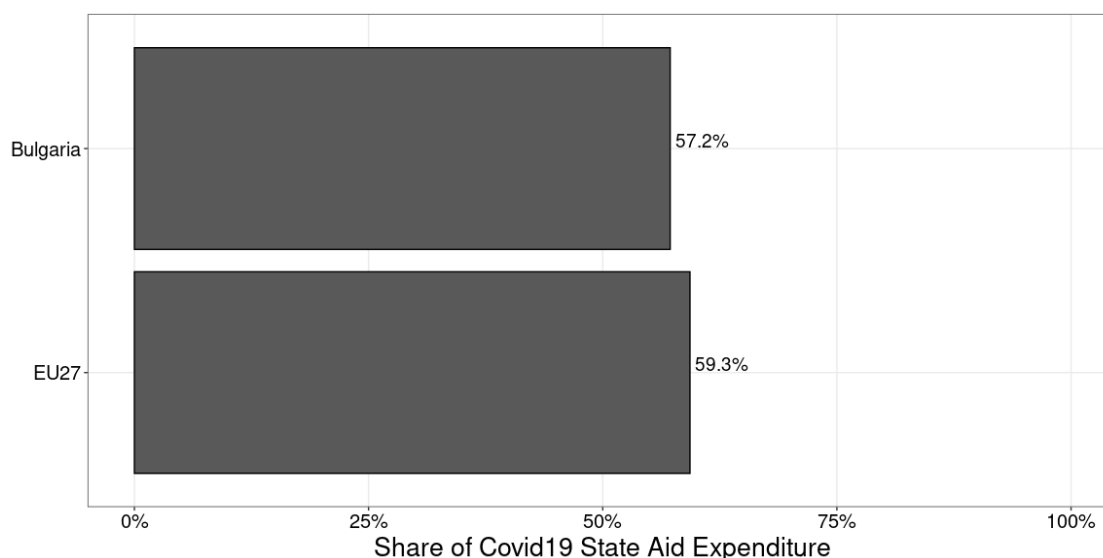


The top 4 key articles absorb about 86.4% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (39.5%), followed by “Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)”, (24.5%), “Regional urban development aid schemes (Art. 16)”, (14.5%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (7.9%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Bulgaria privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 527 million EUR, 62.9% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (169 million EUR, 20.1% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 68 million EUR, 8.1% of total State aid spending).

### 3.4.State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Bulgaria amounted to 479 million EUR i.e. 57.2% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 4. Cyprus

### 4.1.Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 40 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	40	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	13	32.5%
General Block Exemption Regulation	9	22.5%
Notified Aid	18	45.0%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Cyprus reached 22.5% of the total number of measures, with % of all newly implemented measured falling under GBER.

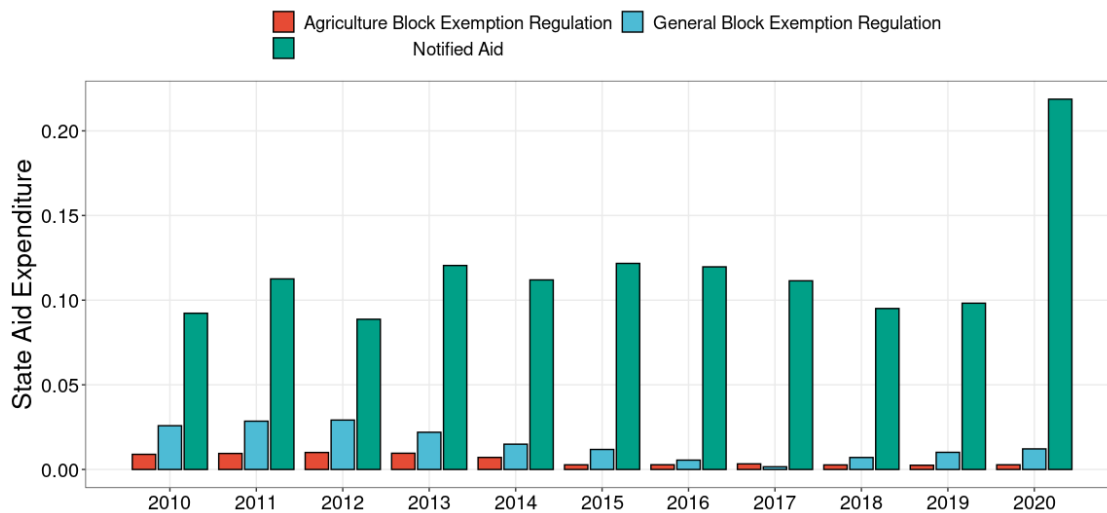
## 4.2.State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Cyprus spent 1.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	1.5	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	0.2	13.3%
Notified Aid	1.3	86.7%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Cyprus during the period 2010-2020.

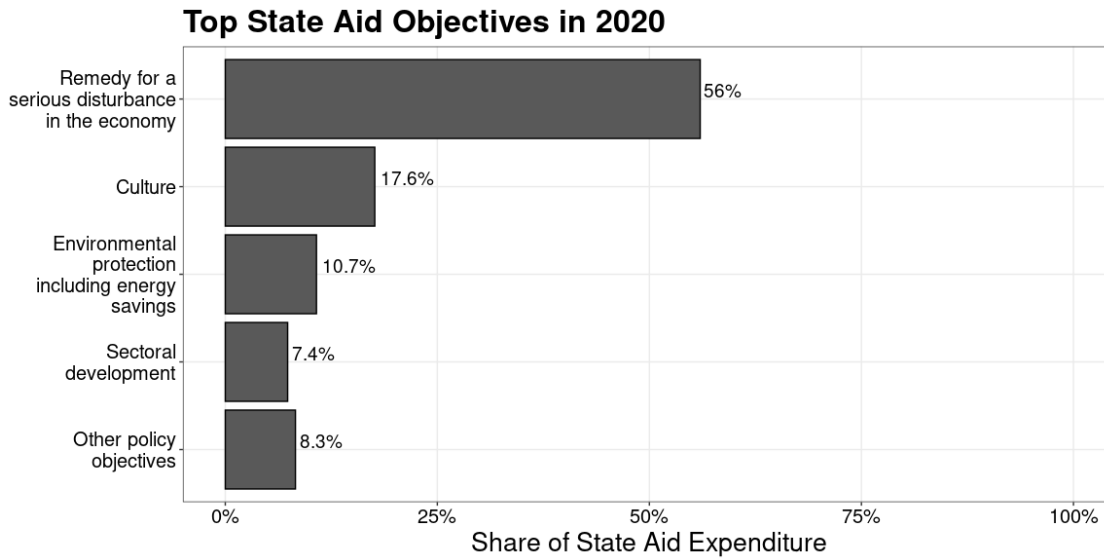
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Cyprus absorbed 86.9% of the total spending (around 0.23 billion EUR).

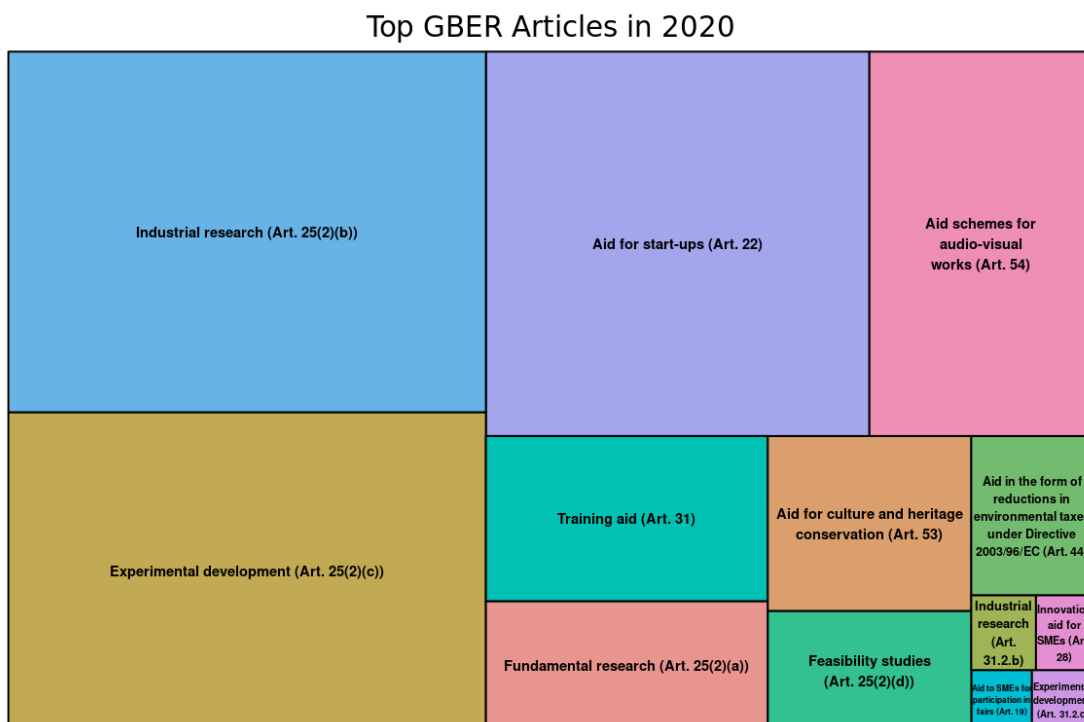
Finally, the amount of co-financed in Cyprus corresponded to 8 million EUR (around 3.5% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (73.7%), SMEs including risk capital (26.3%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (0%).

### 4.3.State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 73.6% of State aid spending in Cyprus was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 56% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 17.6% to “Culture”.

Cyprus devoted around 10.7% towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” and 7.4% to “Sectoral development”.



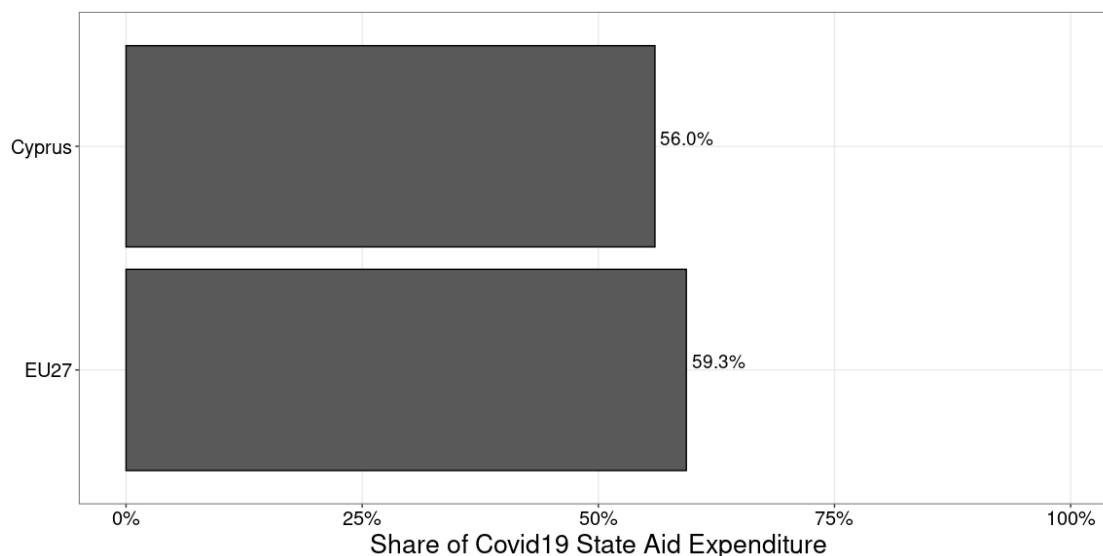
The top 4 key articles absorb about 75.8% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (23.4%), followed by “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (20.6%), “Aid for start-ups (Art. 22)”, (20.1%), “Aid schemes for audio-visual works (Art. 54)”, (11.7%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Cyprus privileged the use of “Direct grant” (around 180 million EUR, 77.1% of total State aid spending), followed by “Tax advantage” (35 million EUR, 15.1% of total State aid spending).

total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 8 million EUR, 3.3% of total State aid spending).

#### 4.4.State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Cyprus amounted to 130.8 million EUR i.e. 56.0% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 5. Czechia

### 5.1.Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 236 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	236	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	27	11.4%
General Block Exemption Regulation	148	62.7%
Notified Aid	61	25.9%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Czechia reached 62.7% of the total number of measures, with 66.7% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

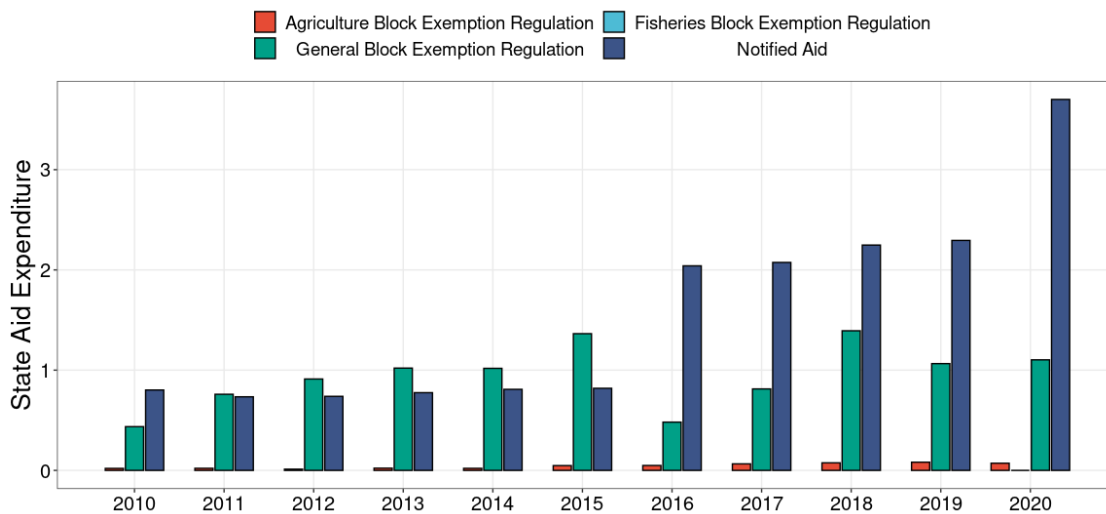
## 5.2.State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Czechia spent 27.9 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	27.9	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.5	1.8%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	10.4	37.3%
Notified Aid	17.0	60.9%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Czechia during the period 2010-2020.

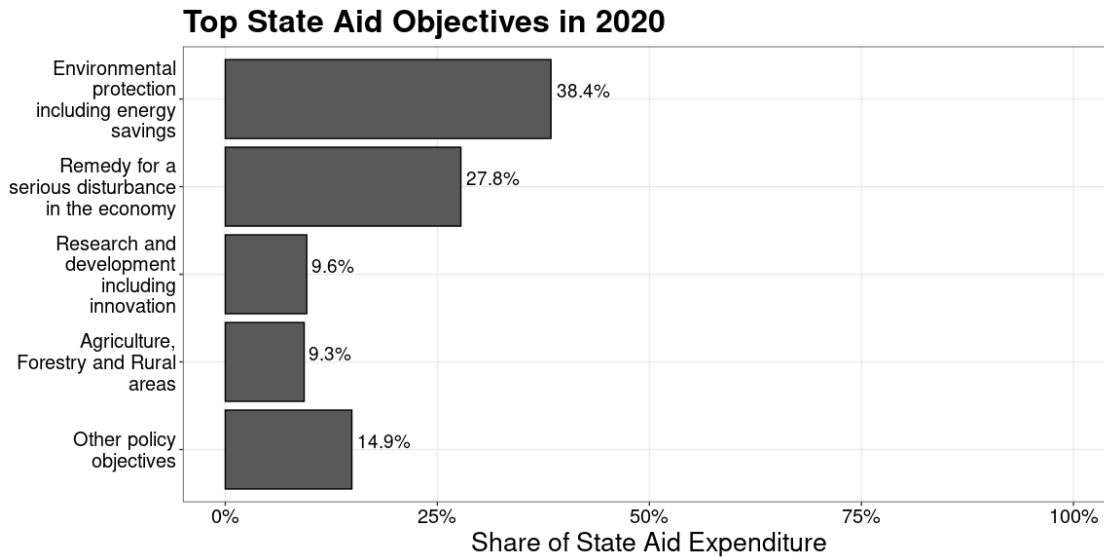
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Czechia absorbed 65.9% of the total spending (around 4.88 billion EUR).

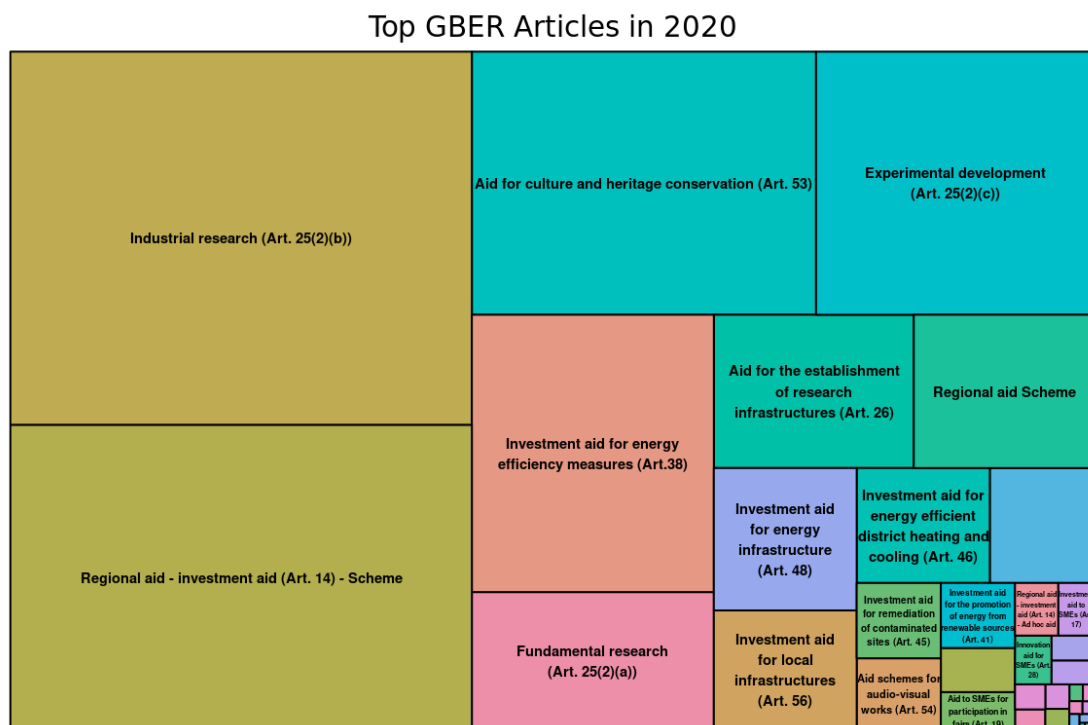
Finally, the amount of co-financed in Czechia corresponded to 645 million EUR (around 13.2% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Regional development (31.3%), Environmental protection including energy savings (25.2%) and Research and development including innovation (19.9%).

### 5.3.State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 66.2% of State aid spending in Czechia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 38.4% was directed towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” while 27.8% to “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy”.

Czechia devoted around 9.6% towards “Research and development including innovation” and 9.3% to “Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas”.

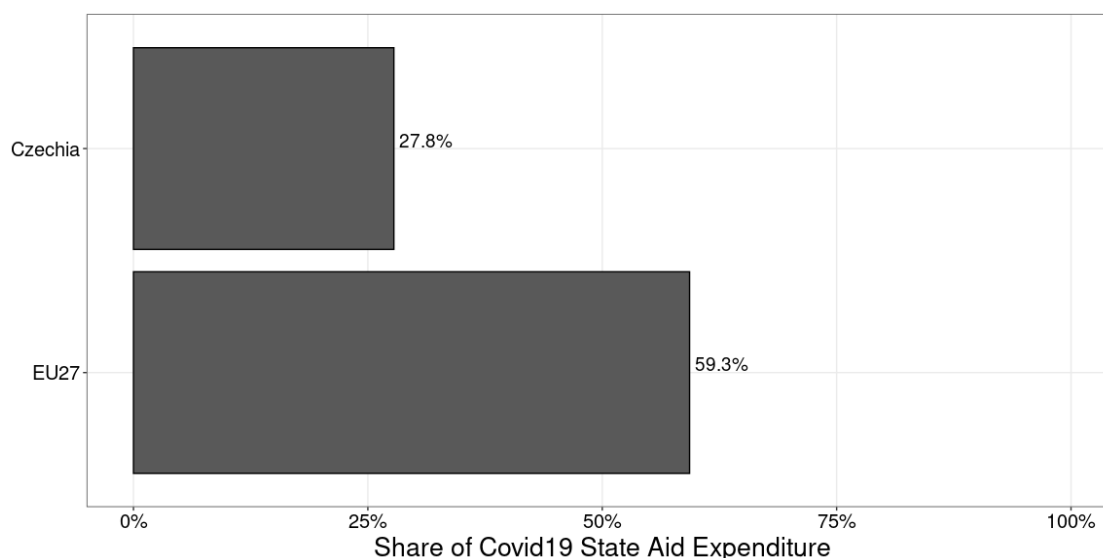


The top 4 key articles absorb about 64.8% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (23.4%), followed by “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (19.1%), “Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)”, (12.3%), “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (10%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Czechia privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 1909 million EUR, 39.2% of total State aid spending), followed by "Other" (1546 million EUR, 31.7% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 1075 million EUR, 22.1% of total State aid spending).

#### 5.4.State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Czechia amounted to 1354.1 million EUR i.e. 27.8% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 6. Germany

### 6.1.Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 1228 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	1,228	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	133	10.8%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	5	0.4%
General Block Exemption Regulation	896	73.0%
Notified Aid	194	15.8%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Germany reached 73.0% of the total number of measures, with 74.1% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.



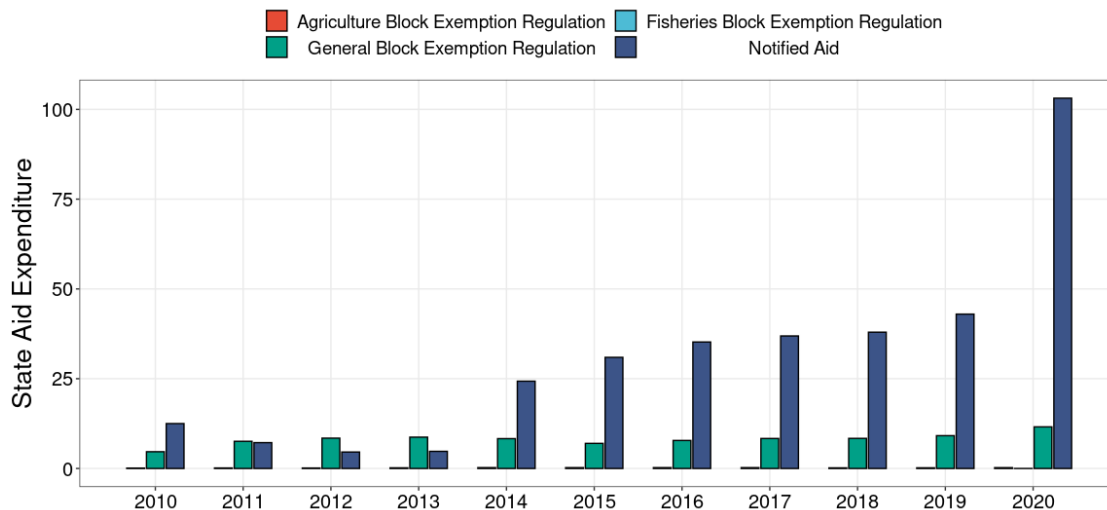
## 6.2.State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Germany spent 432.6 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	432.6	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	2.1	0.5%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	90.0	20.8%
Notified Aid	340.5	78.7%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Germany during the period 2010-2020.

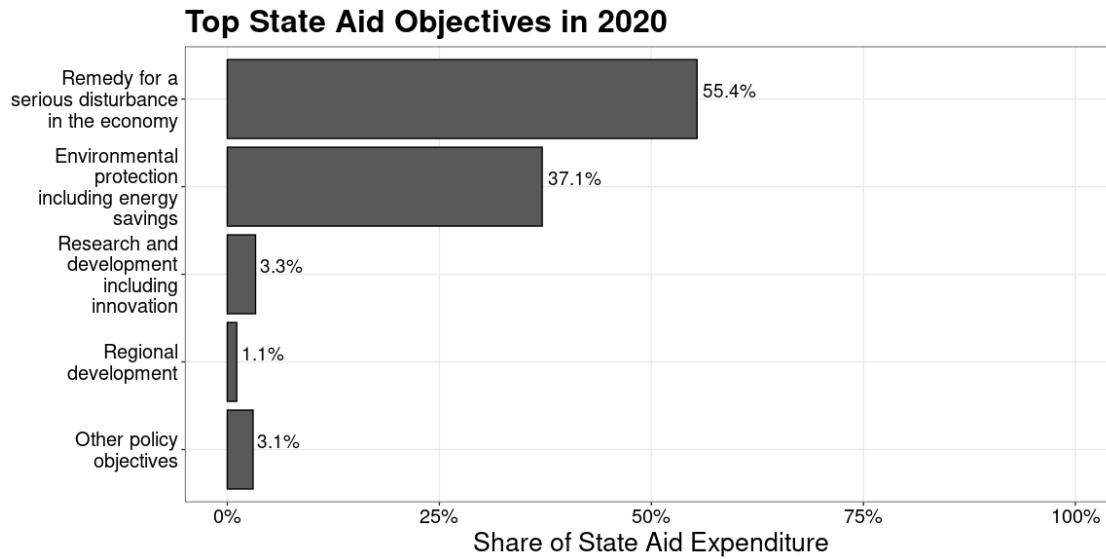
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Germany absorbed 75.6% of the total spending (around 114.94 billion EUR).

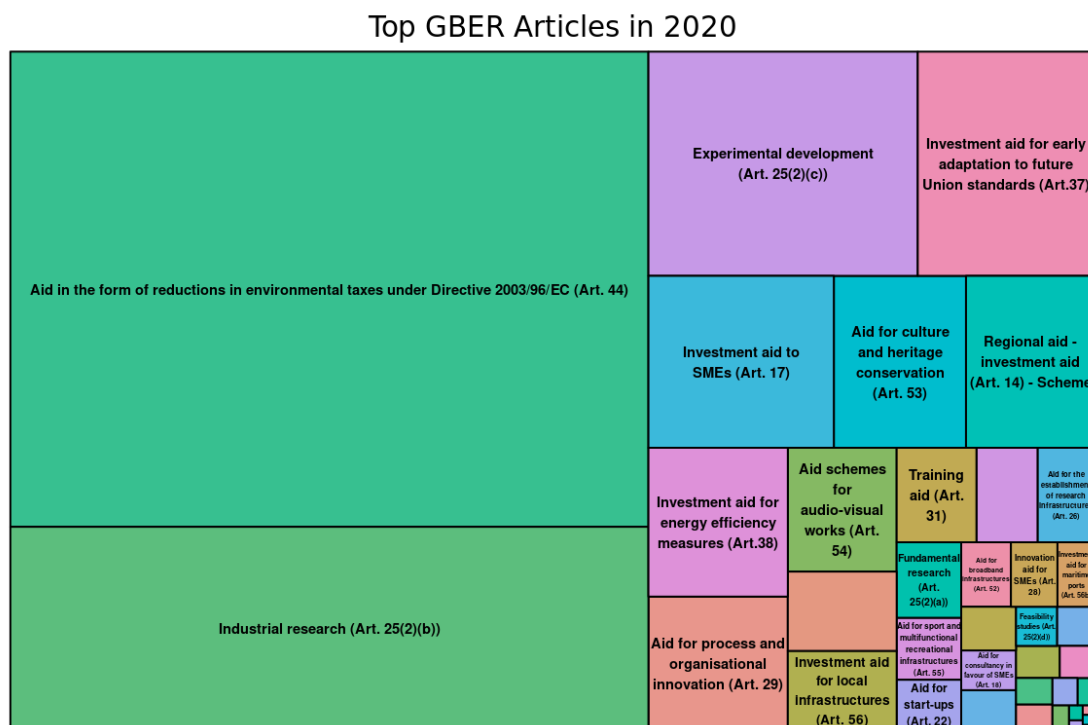
Finally, the amount of co-financed in Germany corresponded to 1937 million EUR (around 1.7% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (37.8%), Environmental protection including energy savings (35.1%) and SMEs including risk capital (13.7%).

### 6.3.State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 92.5% of State aid spending in Germany was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 55.4% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 37.1% to "Environmental protection including energy savings".

Germany devoted around 3.3% towards "Research and development including innovation" and 1.1% to "Regional development".

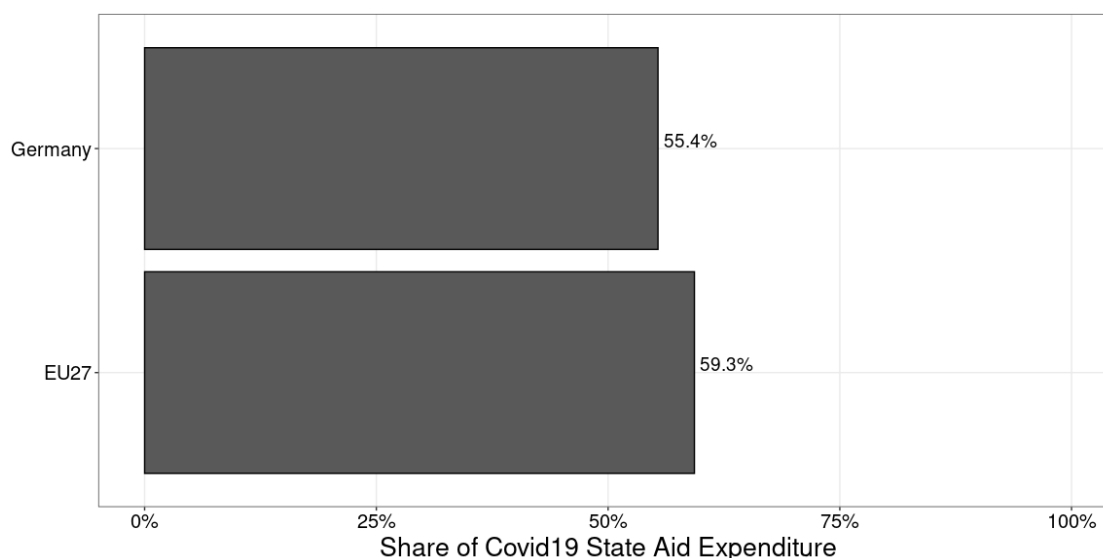


The top 4 key articles absorb about 72.4% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (41.2%), followed by "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (17.6%), "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (8.2%), "Investment aid for early adaptation to future Union standards (Art.37)", (5.4%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Germany privileged the use of "Other" (around 42700 million EUR, 37.2% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (31258 million EUR, 27.2% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 14738 million EUR, 12.8% of total State aid spending).

#### 6.4.State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Germany amounted to 63663.9 million EUR i.e. 55.4% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 7. Denmark

### 7.1.Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 178 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	178	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	12	6.7%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	1	0.6%
General Block Exemption Regulation	88	49.4%
Notified Aid	77	43.3%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Denmark reached 49.4% of the total number of measures, with 51.4% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

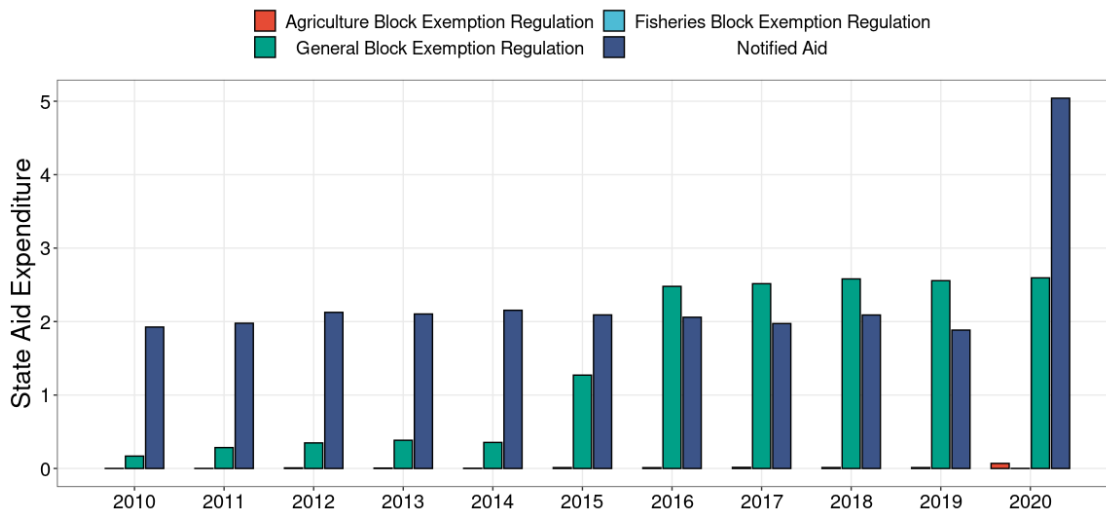
## 7.2.State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Denmark spent 41.1 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	41.1	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.2	0.5%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	15.5	37.7%
Notified Aid	25.4	61.8%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Denmark during the period 2010-2020.

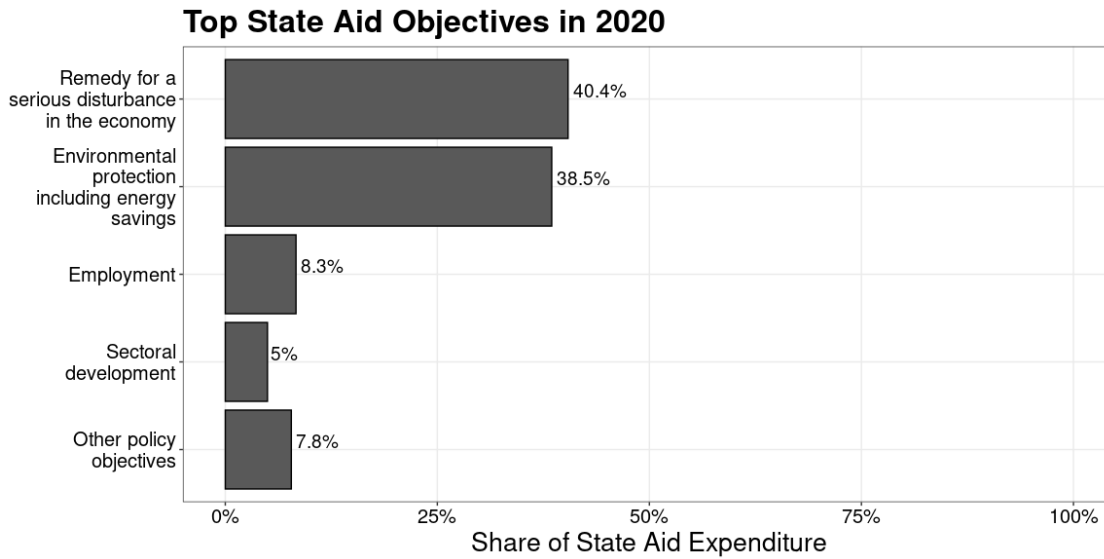
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Denmark absorbed 57.4% of the total spending (around 7.71 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Denmark corresponded to 72 million EUR (around 0.9% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (73.8%), Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (9.8%) and SMEs including risk capital (8.6%).

### 7.3.State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 78.9% of State aid spending in Denmark was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 40.4% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 38.5% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Denmark devoted around 8.3% towards “Employment” and 5% to “Sectoral development”.

### Top GBER Articles in 2020

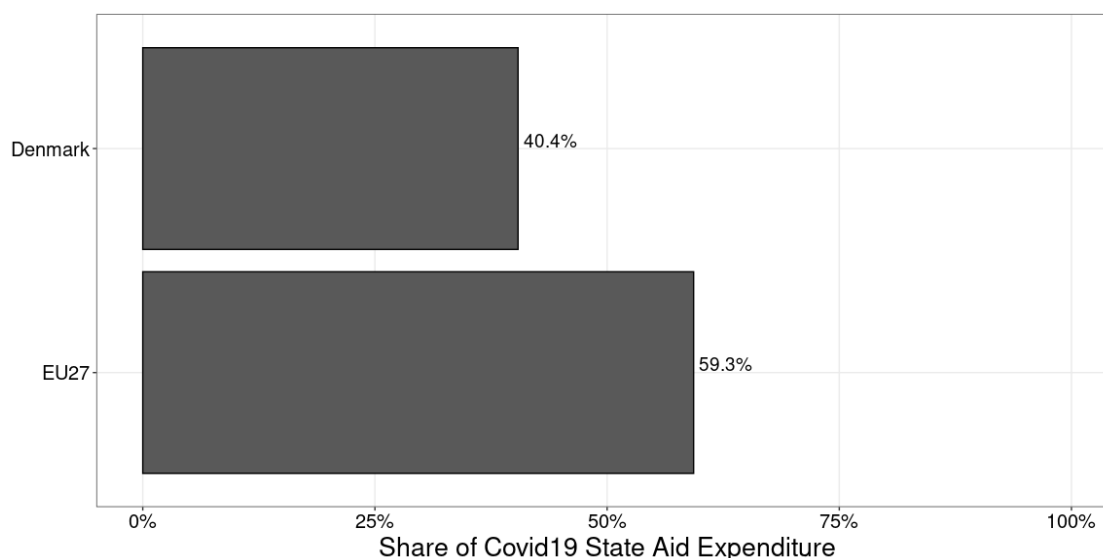


The top 4 key articles absorb about 93.5% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)”, (82.3%), followed by “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (5.9%), “Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)”, (3.4%), “Environmental aid in the form of tax reductions (Art. 25)”, (1.9%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Denmark privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 3619 million EUR, 47% of total State aid spending), followed by "Tax advantage" (2622 million EUR, 34% of total State aid spending), and "Equity intervention" (around 505 million EUR, 6.5% of total State aid spending).

#### 7.4.State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Denmark amounted to 3114.5 million EUR i.e. 40.4% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 8. Spain

### 8.1.Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 547 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	547	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	100	18.3%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	3	0.5%
General Block Exemption Regulation	407	74.4%
Notified Aid	37	6.8%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Spain reached 74.4% of the total number of measures, with 87.5% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

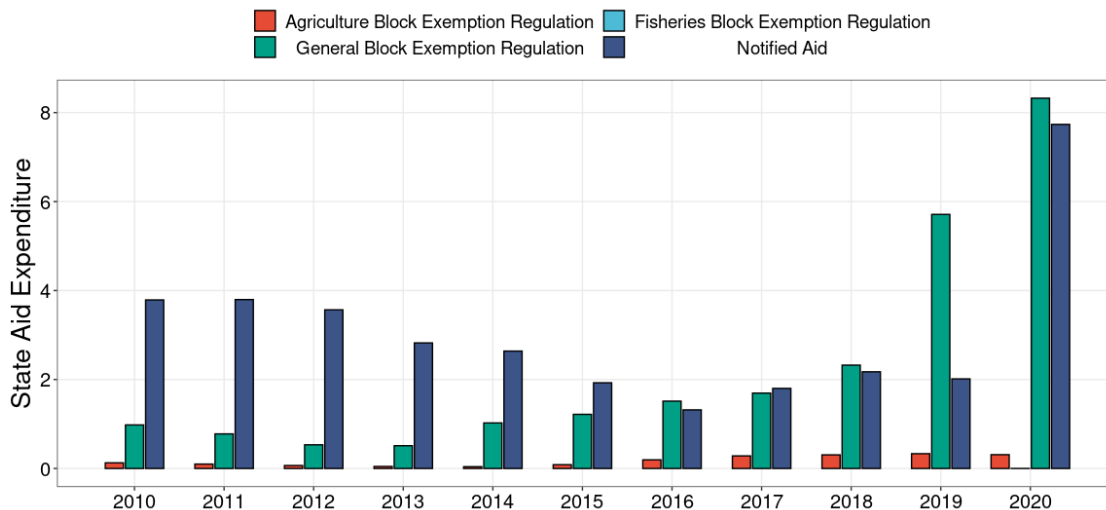
## 8.2.State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Spain spent 60.1 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	60.1	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	1.9	3.2%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	24.6	40.9%
Notified Aid	33.6	55.9%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Spain during the period 2010-2020.

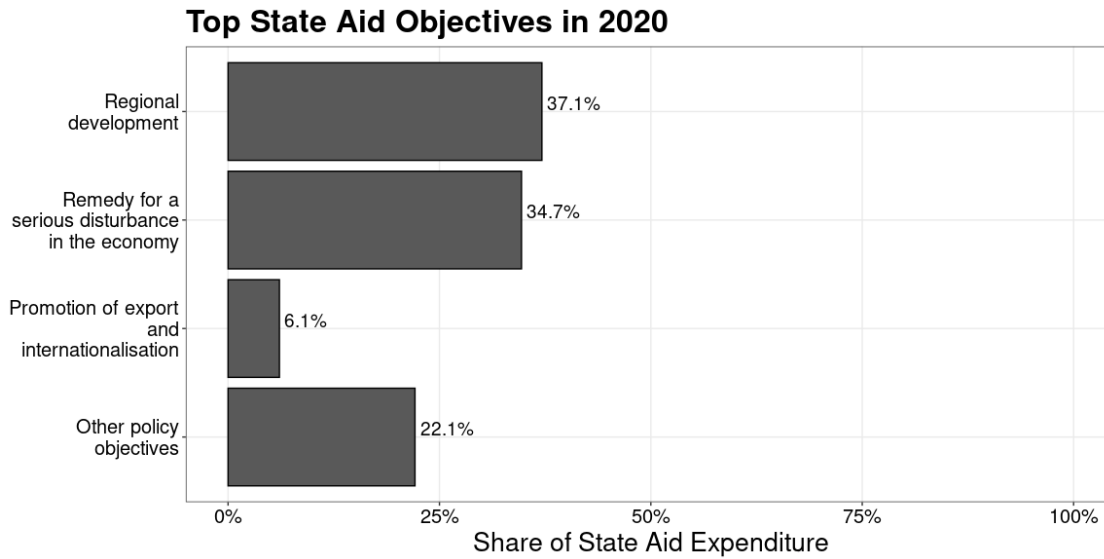
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Spain absorbed 72.1% of the total spending (around 16.37 billion EUR).

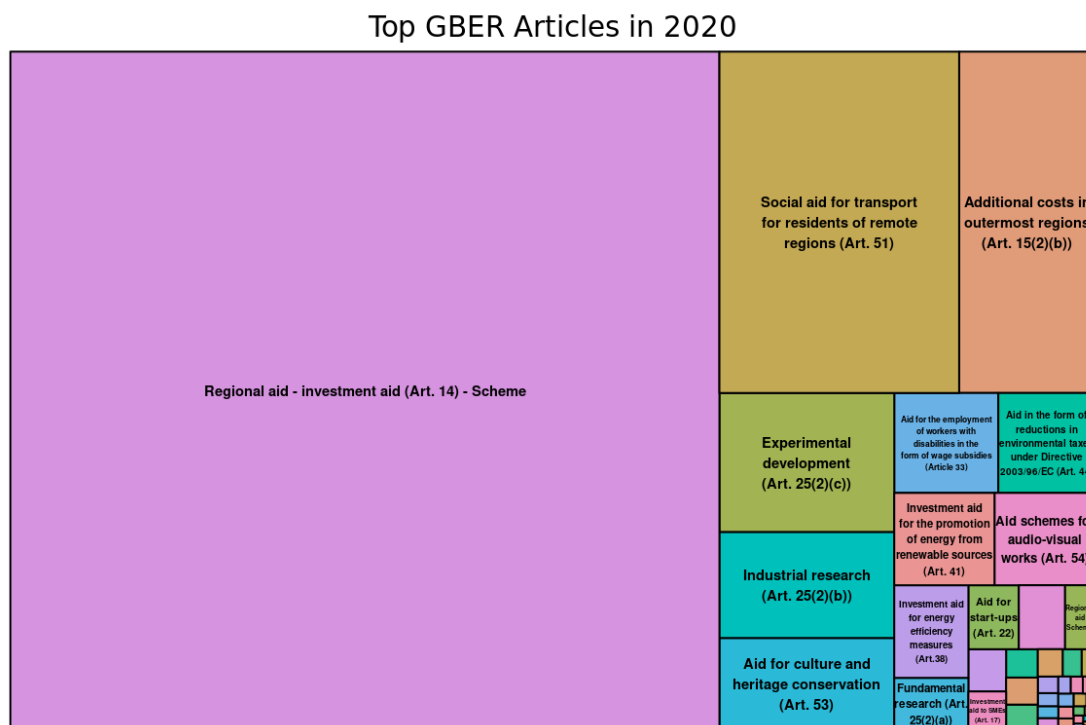
Finally, the amount of co-financed in Spain corresponded to 2088 million EUR (around 12.8% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Other (48.5%), Research and development including innovation (17.8%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (11.9%).

### 8.3.State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 71.8% of State aid spending in Spain was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 37.1% was directed towards “Regional development” while 34.7% to “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy”.

Spain devoted around 6.1% towards “Promotion of export and internationalisation” and 22.1% to “Other policy objectives”.



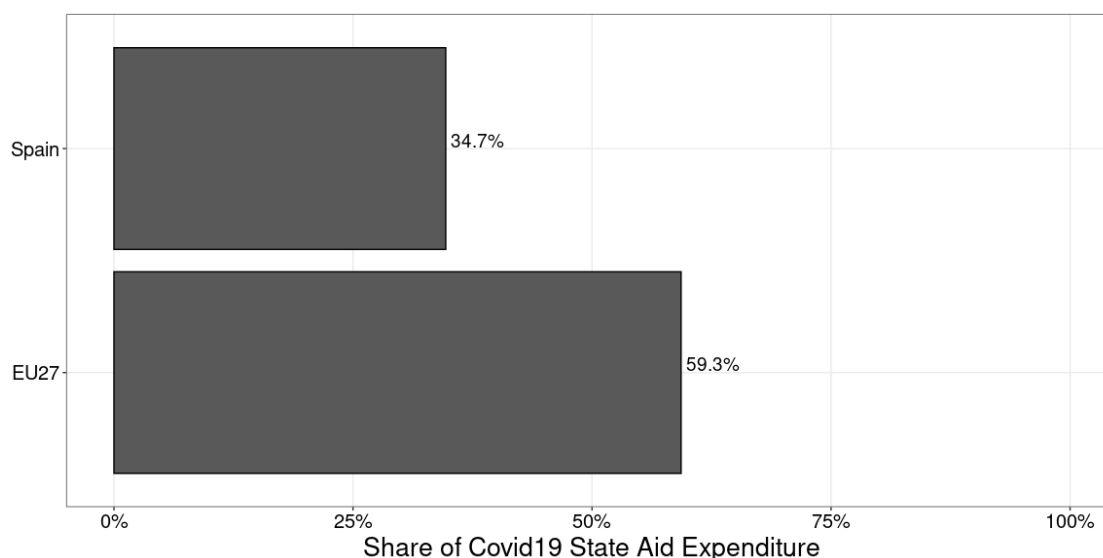
The top 4 key articles absorb about 86.1% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (65.4%), followed by “Social aid for transport for residents of remote regions (Art. 51)”, (11.1%), “Additional costs in outermost regions (Art. 15(2)(b))”, (6.3%), “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (3.3%).



In terms of State aid instruments, Spain privileged the use of “Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy” (around 7655 million EUR, 46.7% of total State aid spending), followed by “Guarantee” (5267 million EUR, 32.2% of total State aid spending), and “Tax advantage” (around 1960 million EUR, 12% of total State aid spending).

#### 8.4.State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Spain amounted to 5681 million EUR i.e. 34.7% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 9. Estonia

### 9.1.Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 99 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	99	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	12	12.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	69	69.7%
Notified Aid	18	18.2%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Estonia reached 69.7% of the total number of measures, with 45.5% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

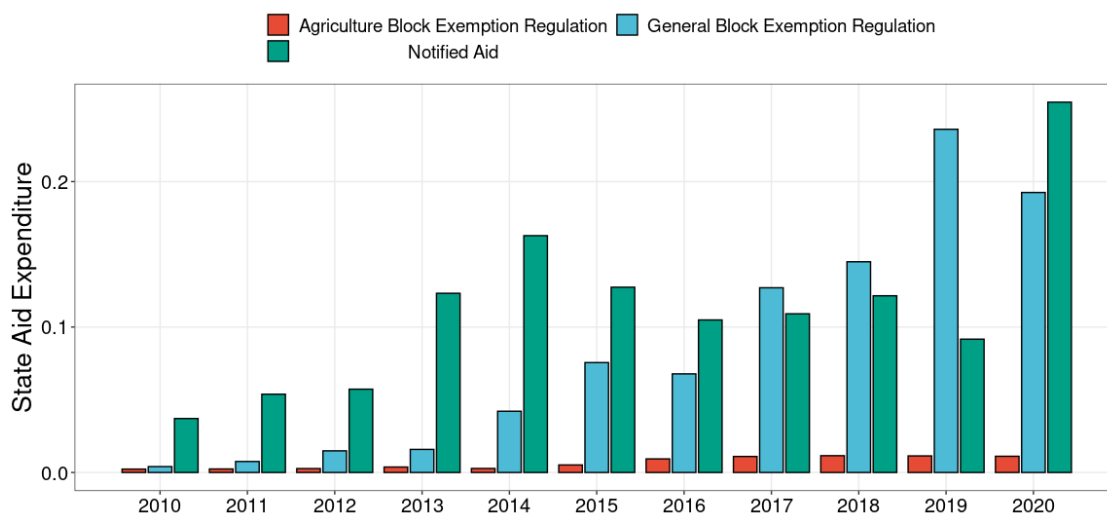
## 9.2.State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Estonia spent 2.2 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	2.2	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.1	4.6%
General Block Exemption Regulation	0.9	40.9%
Notified Aid	1.2	54.5%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Estonia during the period 2010-2020.

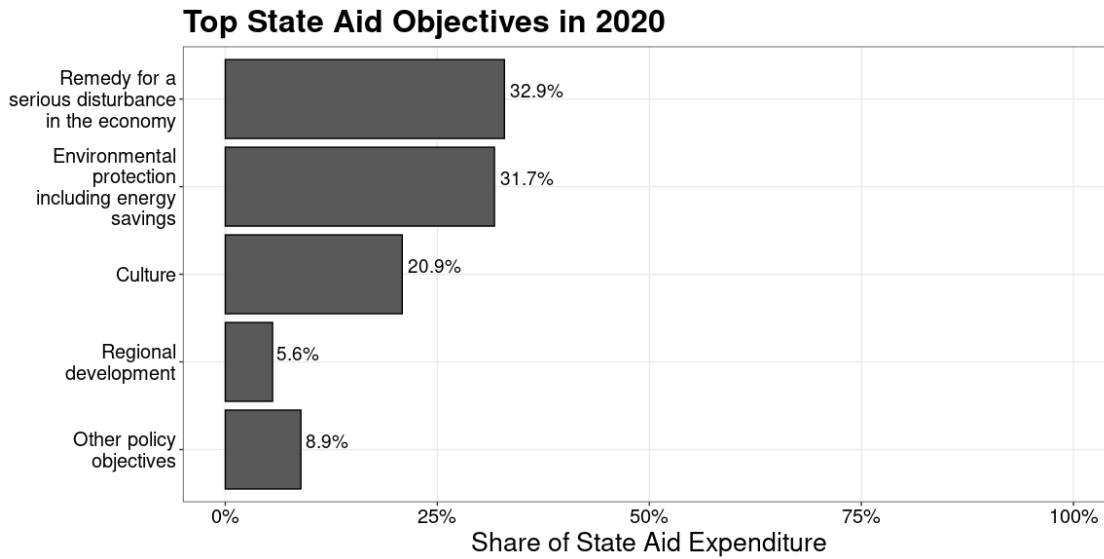
### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Estonia absorbed 61.5% of the total spending (around 0.46 billion EUR).

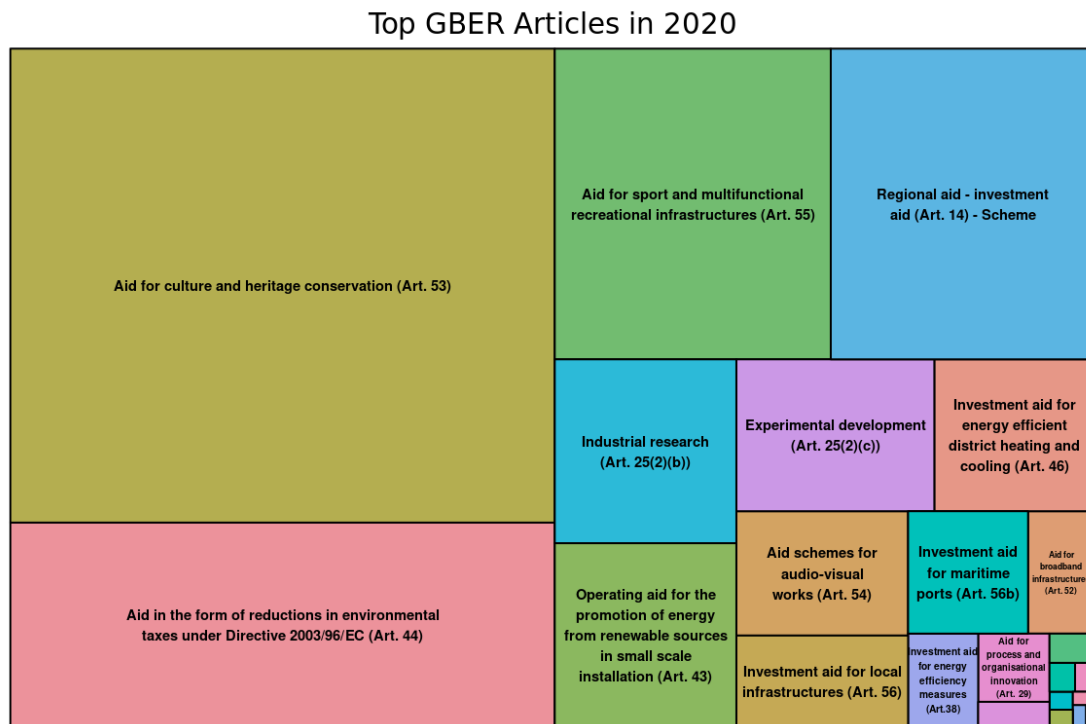
Finally, the amount of co-financed in Estonia corresponded to 92 million EUR (around 20% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (22.6%), Regional development (21.5%) and Culture (20.3%).

### 9.3.State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments



Around 64.6% of State aid spending in Estonia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 32.9% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 31.7% to "Environmental protection including energy savings".

Estonia devoted around 20.9% towards "Culture" and 5.6% to "Regional development".



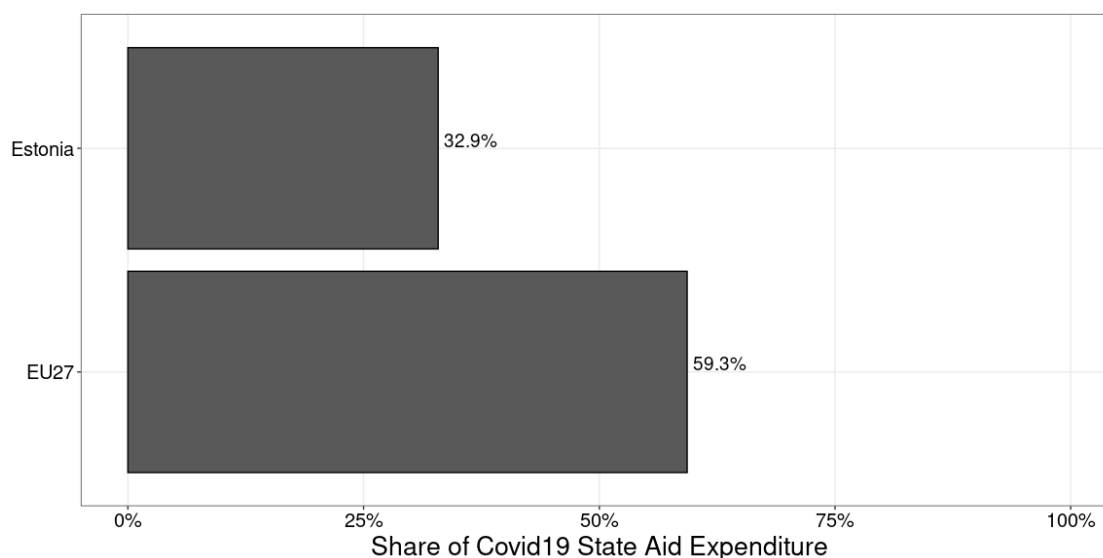
The top 4 key articles absorb about 73.1% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)", (35.1%), followed by "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (15.1%), "Aid for sport and multifunctional recreational infrastructures (Art. 55)", (11.7%), "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (11.2%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Estonia privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 172 million EUR, 37.6% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (165

million EUR, 36% of total State aid spending), and “Loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy” (around 66 million EUR, 14.4% of total State aid spending).

#### 9.4.State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Estonia amounted to 150.8 million EUR i.e. 32.9% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 10.Finland

#### 10.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 101 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	101	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	13	12.9%
General Block Exemption Regulation	55	54.4%
Notified Aid	33	32.7%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Finland reached 54.4% of the total number of measures, with 55% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

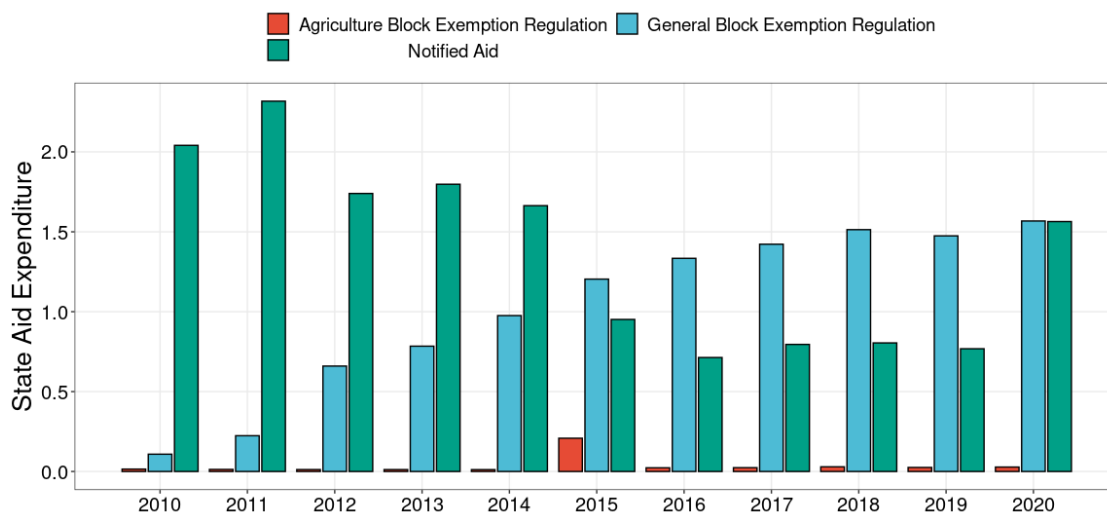
#### 10.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Finland spent 26.8 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	26.8	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.4	1.5%
General Block Exemption Regulation	11.3	42.2%
Notified Aid	15.1	56.3%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Finland during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

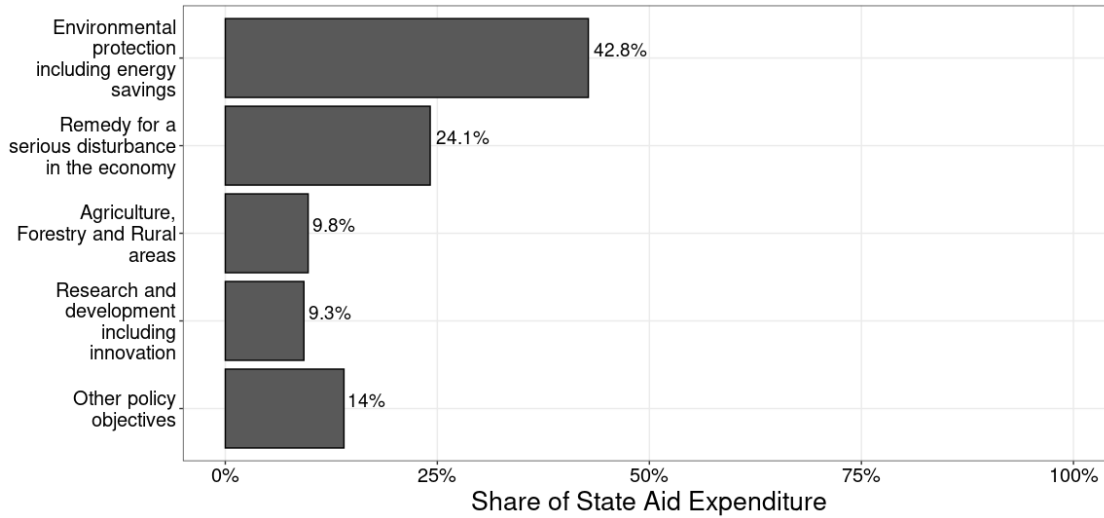


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Finland absorbed 55.1% of the total spending (around 3.16 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Finland corresponded to 191 million EUR (around 6% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Regional development (43.6%), Employment (28.5%) and SMEs including risk capital (17.5%).

### 10.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

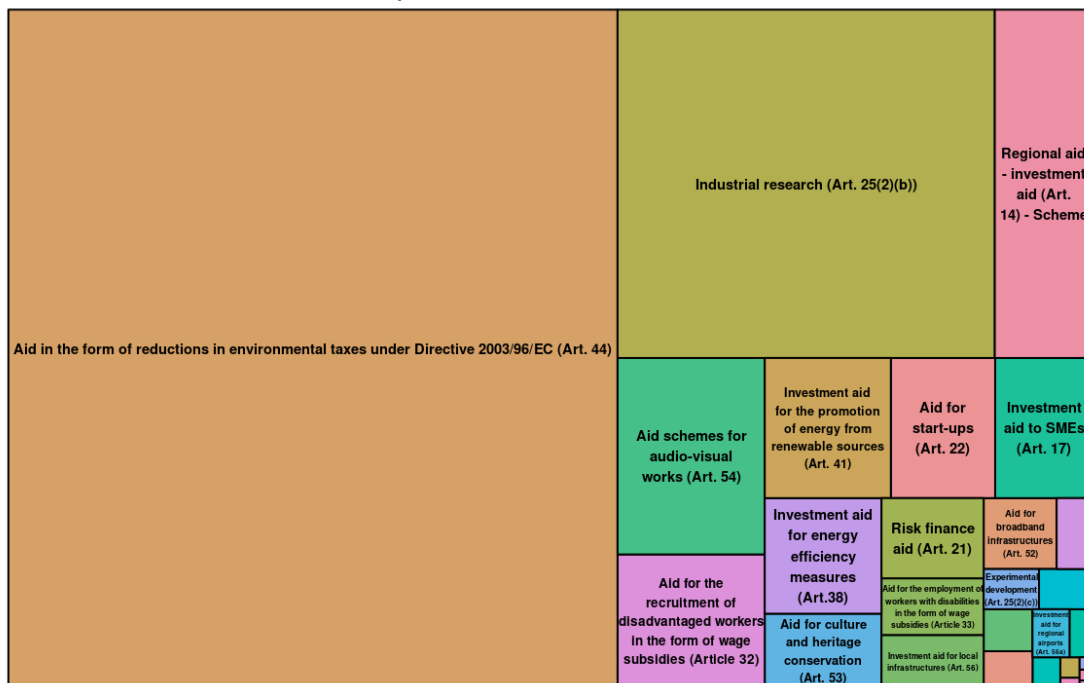
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 66.9% of State aid spending in Finland was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 42.8% was directed towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” while 24.1% to “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy”.

Finland devoted around 9.8% towards “Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas” and 9.3% to “Research and development including innovation”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

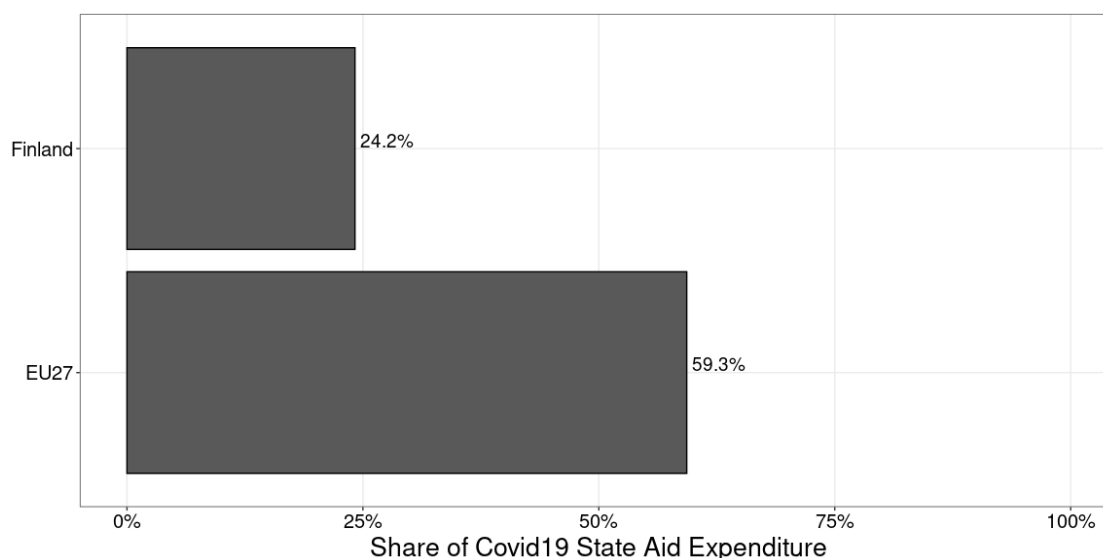


The top 4 key articles absorb about 82.6% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)”, (56.2%), followed by “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (17.9%), “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (4.6%), “Aid schemes for audio-visual works (Art. 54)”, (3.9%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Finland privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 1050 million EUR, 33.2% of total State aid spending), followed by "Tax advantage" (887 million EUR, 28.1% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 631 million EUR, 20% of total State aid spending).

#### 10.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Finland amounted to 763.3 million EUR i.e. 24.2% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 11. France

#### 11.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 277 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	277	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	23	8.3%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	5	1.8%
General Block Exemption Regulation	129	46.6%
Notified Aid	120	43.3%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in France reached 46.6% of the total number of measures, with 57.4% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

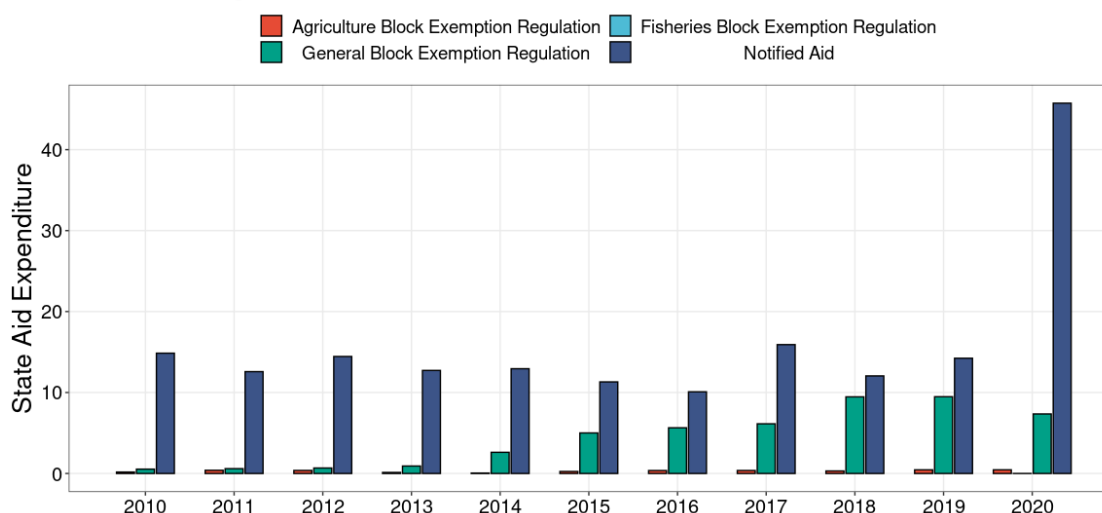
## 11.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 France spent 228.7 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	228.7	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	3.3	1.4%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	48.5	21.2%
Notified Aid	176.9	77.4%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for France during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



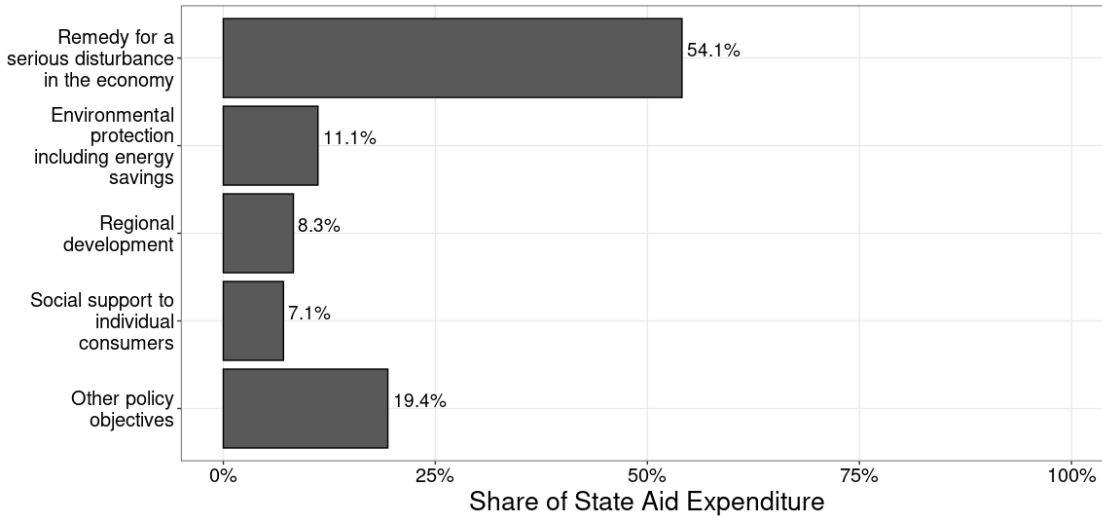
In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in France absorbed 66.4% of the total spending (around 53.54 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in France corresponded to 2994 million EUR (around 5.6% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (34.7%), Culture (28.3%) and Employment (12.7%).



### 11.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 65.2% of State aid spending in France was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 54.1% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 11.1% to "Environmental protection including energy savings".

France devoted around 8.3% towards "Regional development" and 7.1% to "Social support to individual consumers".

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

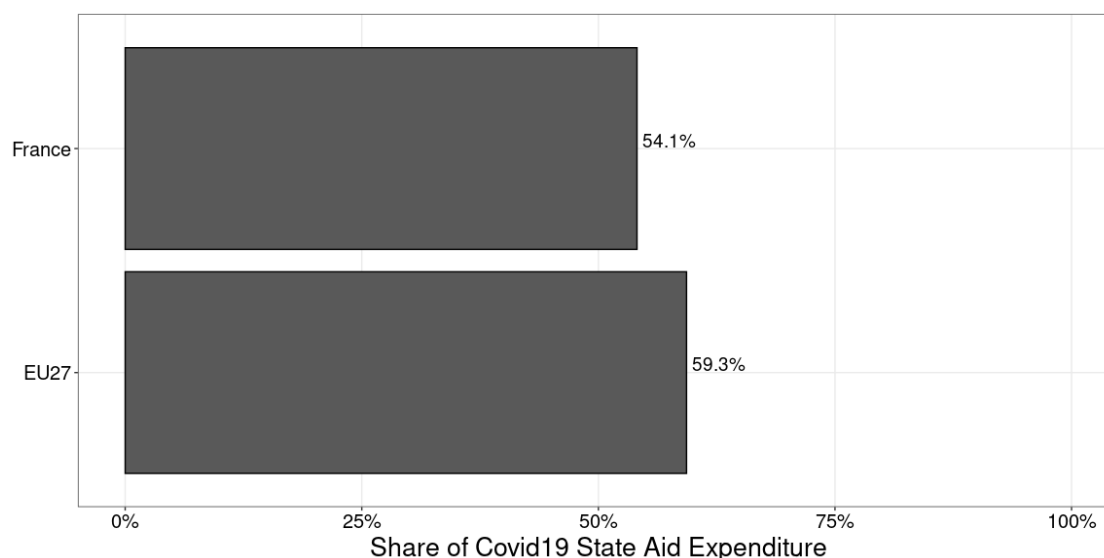


The top 4 key articles absorb about 61.2% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (22.4%), followed by "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (17.2%), "Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)", (11.4%), "Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))", (10.2%).

In terms of State aid instruments, France privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 21594 million EUR, 40.3% of total State aid spending), followed by "Guarantee" (15062 million EUR, 28.1% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 9417 million EUR, 17.6% of total State aid spending).

#### 11.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for France amounted to 28958 million EUR i.e. 54.1% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 12. Greece

### 12.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 158 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	158	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	4	2.5%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	7	4.4%
General Block Exemption Regulation	109	69.0%
Notified Aid	38	24.1%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Greece reached 69.0% of the total number of measures, with 46.4% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

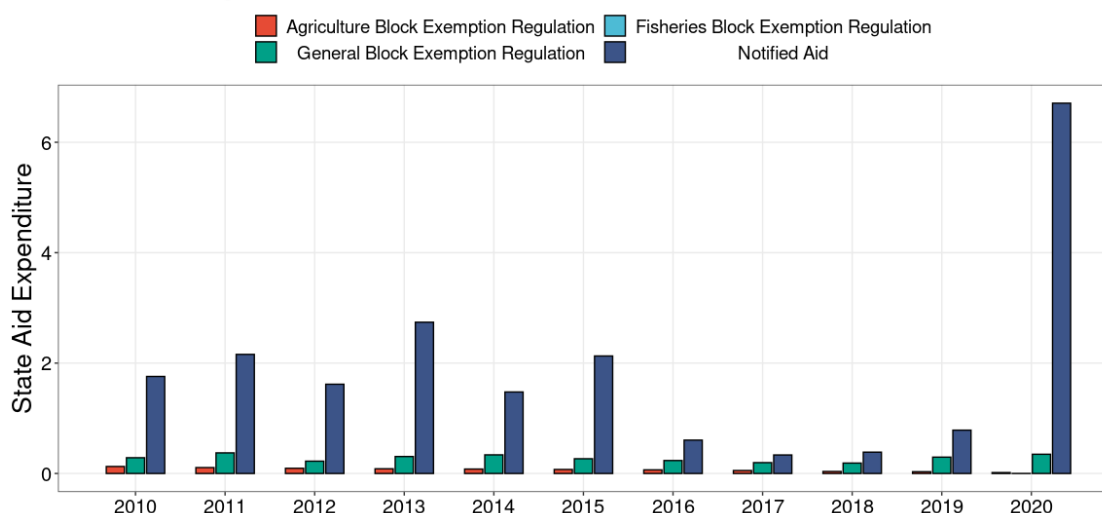
## 12.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Greece spent 24.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	24.5	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.8	3.3%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	3.0	12.2%
Notified Aid	20.7	84.5%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Greece during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

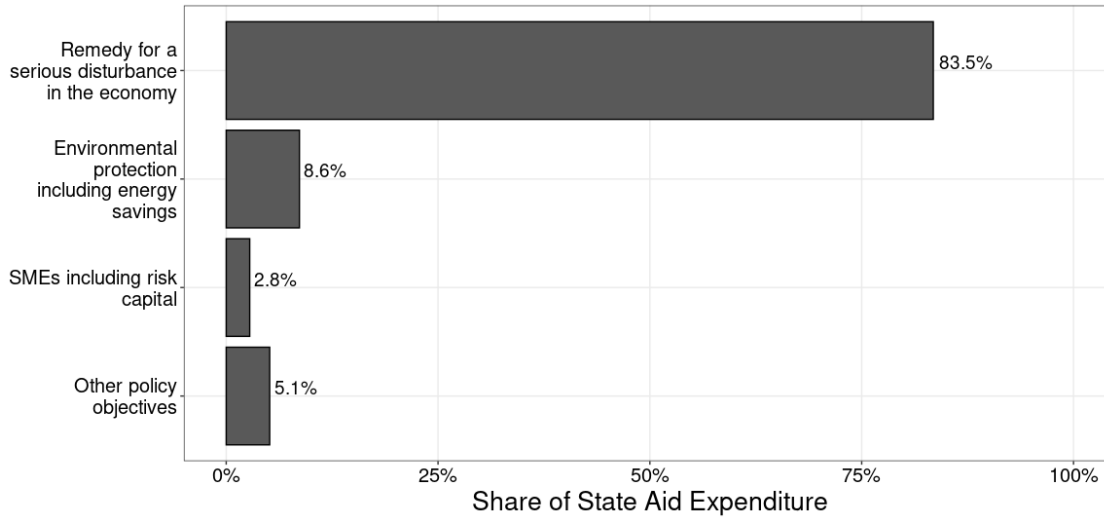


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Greece absorbed 75.5% of the total spending (around 7.07 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Greece corresponded to 3302 million EUR (around 46.7% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (90.5%), SMEs including risk capital (4.8%) and Research and development including innovation (2%).

### 12.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 92.1% of State aid spending in Greece was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 83.5% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 8.6% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Greece devoted around 2.8% towards “SMEs including risk capital” and 5.1% to “Other policy objectives”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

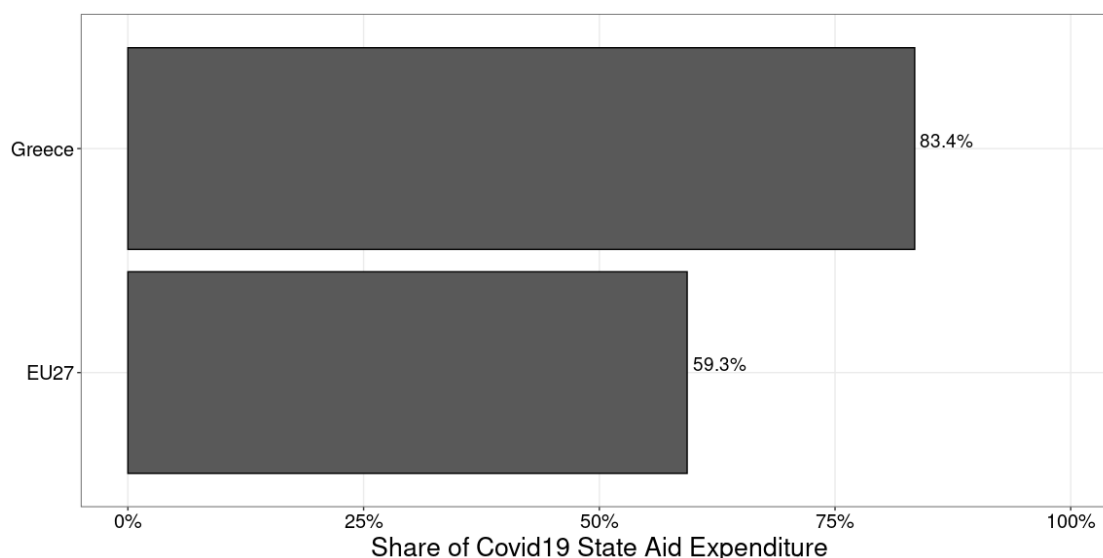


The top 4 key articles absorb about 77.8% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Risk finance aid (Art. 21)”, (30.5%), followed by “Aid for consultancy in favour of SMEs (Art. 26)”, (24.7%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (16.2%), “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (6.4%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Greece privileged the use of “Loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy” (around 4187 million EUR, 59.2% of total State aid spending), followed by “Other” (1567 million EUR, 22.1% of total State aid spending), and “Direct grant” (around 757 million EUR, 10.7% of total State aid spending).

#### 12.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Greece amounted to 5903.2 million EUR i.e. 83.4% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 13.Croatia

#### 13.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 95 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	95	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	33	34.7%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	1	1.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	36	37.9%
Notified Aid	25	26.3%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Croatia reached 37.9% of the total number of measures, with 29.1% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

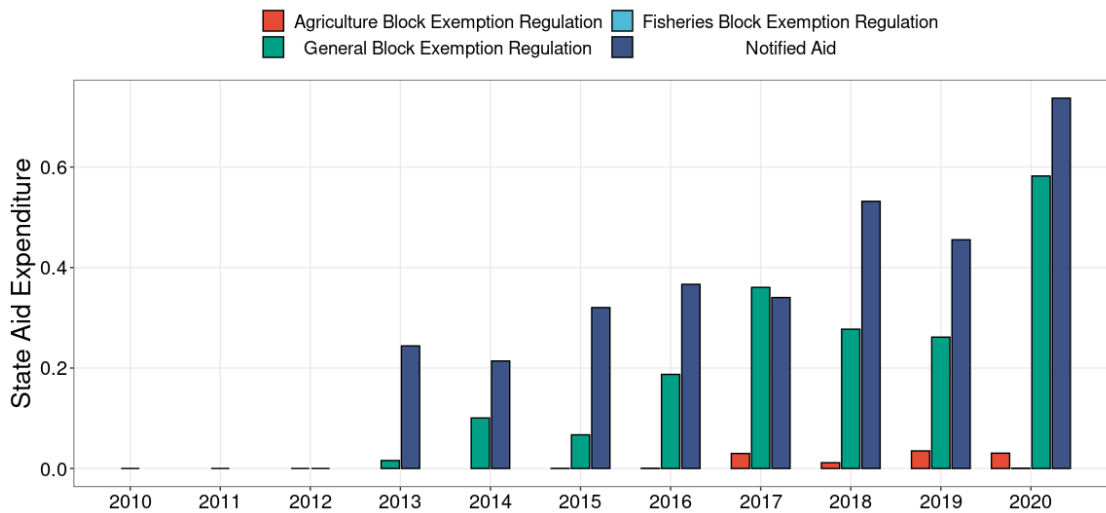
### 13.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Croatia spent 5.2 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	5.2	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.1	1.9%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	1.9	36.5%
Notified Aid	3.2	61.6%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Croatia during the period 2010-2020.

#### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

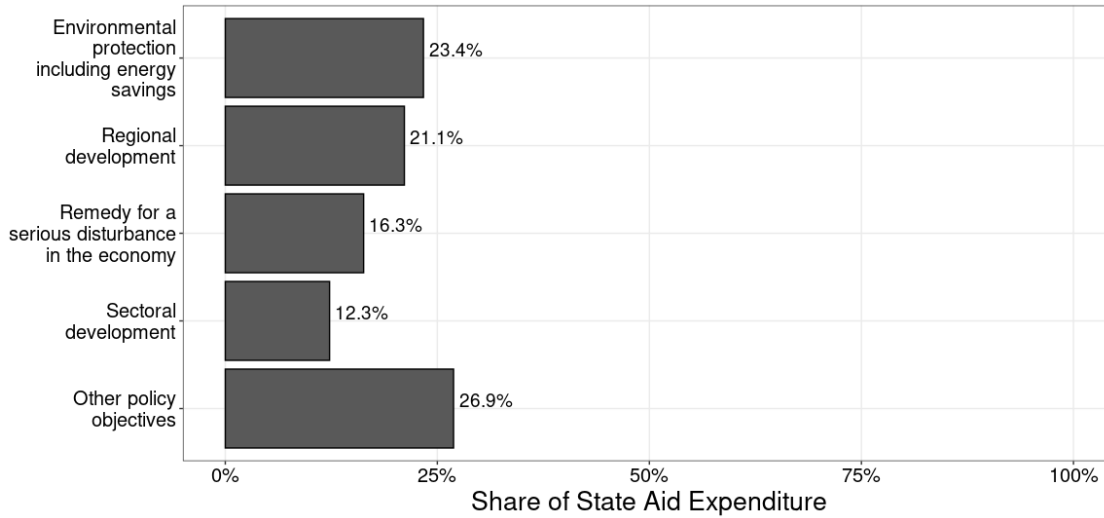


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Croatia absorbed 44.7% of the total spending (around 1.35 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Croatia corresponded to 556 million EUR (around 41.2% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Environmental protection including energy savings (27.7%), Regional development (22.8%) and Sectoral development (13.2%).

### 13.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

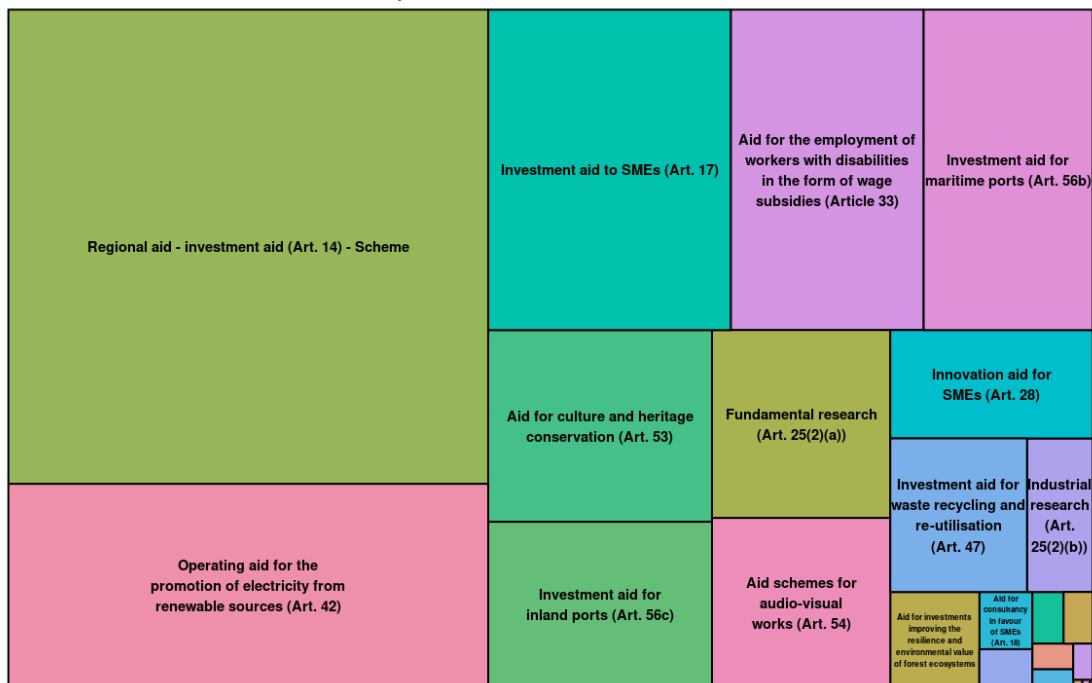
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 44.5% of State aid spending in Croatia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 23.4% was directed towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” while 21.1% to “Regional development”.

Croatia devoted around 16.3% towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” and 12.3% to “Sectoral development”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

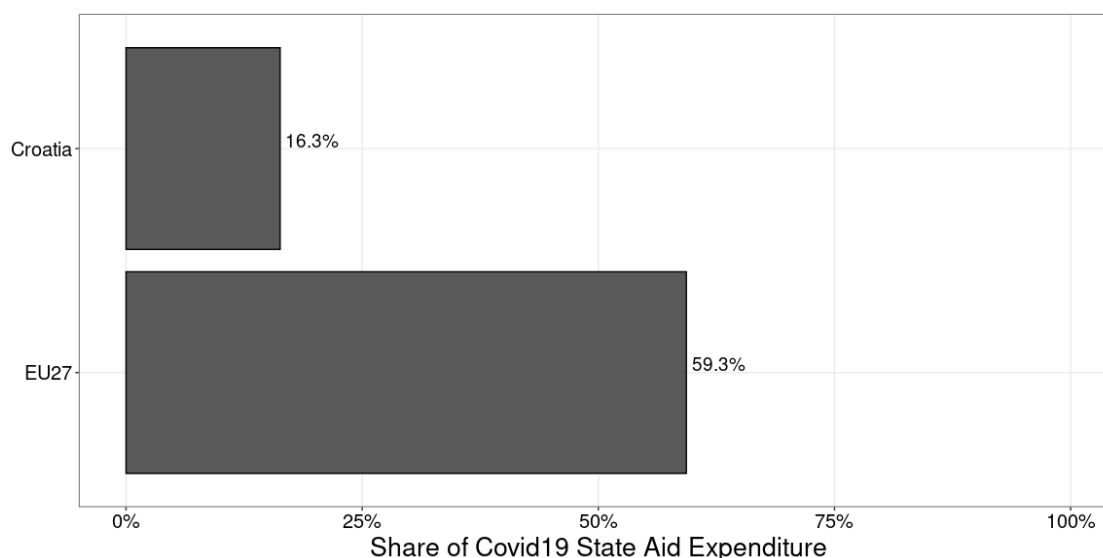


The top 4 key articles absorb about 63.2% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (30.9%), followed by “Operating aid for the promotion of electricity from renewable sources (Art. 42)”, (13.3%), “Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17)”, (10.6%), “Aid for the employment of workers with disabilities in the form of wage subsidies (Article 33)”, (8.4%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Croatia privileged the use of "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 510 million EUR, 37.8% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant" (271 million EUR, 20.1% of total State aid spending), and "Other" (around 241 million EUR, 17.8% of total State aid spending).

### 13.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Croatia amounted to 220.3 million EUR i.e. 16.3% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 14. Hungary

### 14.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 110 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	110	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	11	10.0%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	1	0.9%
General Block Exemption Regulation	64	58.2%
Notified Aid	34	30.9%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Hungary reached 58.2% of the total number of measures, with 38.1% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.



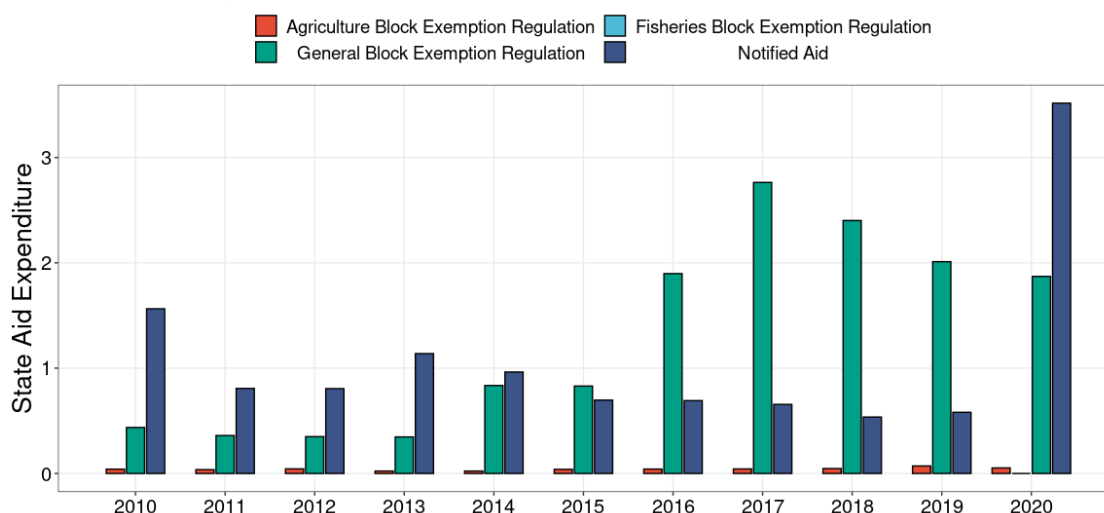
## 14.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Hungary spent 26.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	26.5	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.5	1.9%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	14.1	53.2%
Notified Aid	11.9	44.9%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Hungary during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

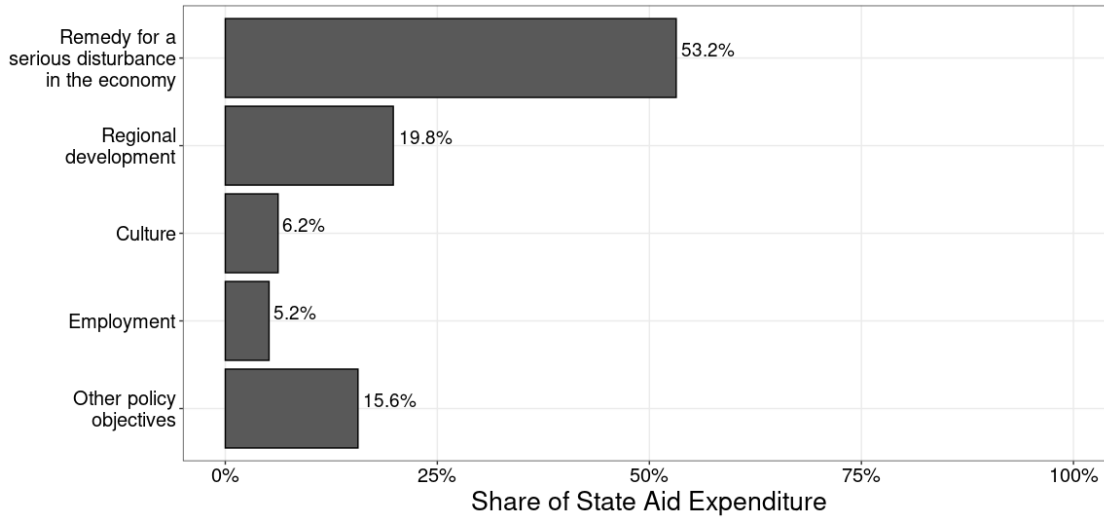


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Hungary absorbed 57.5% of the total spending (around 5.44 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Hungary corresponded to 650 million EUR (around 11.9% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (57.3%), Regional development (22.3%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (12.2%).

### 14.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

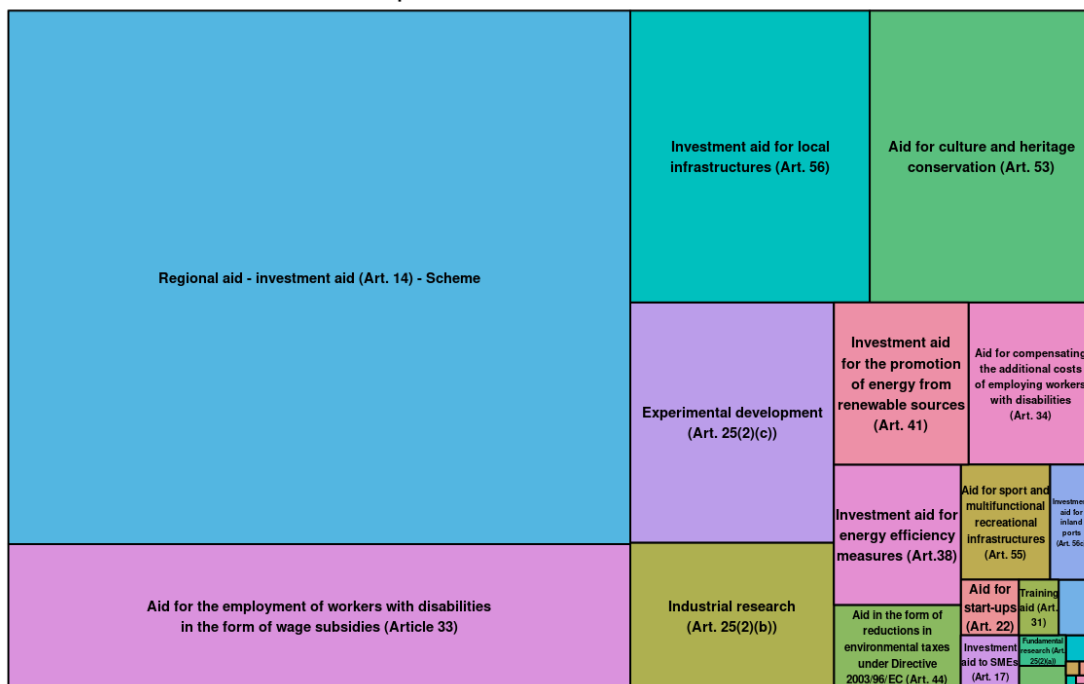
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 73% of State aid spending in Hungary was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 53.2% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 19.8% to "Regional development".

Hungary devoted around 6.2% towards "Culture" and 5.2% to "Employment".

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

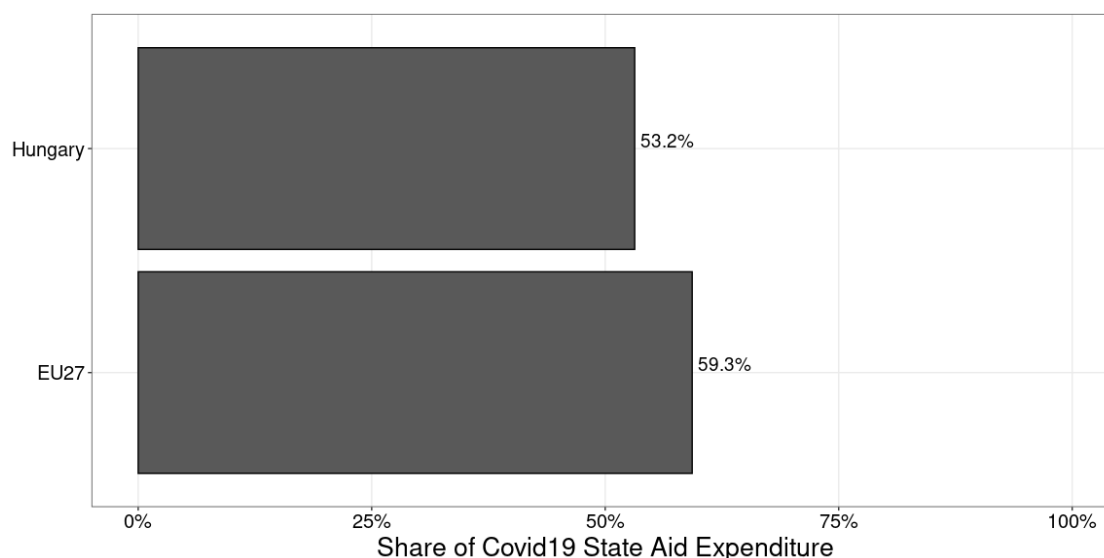


The top 4 key articles absorb about 75.7% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (45.1%), followed by "Aid for the employment of workers with disabilities in the form of wage subsidies (Article 33)", (12.2%), "Investment aid for local infrastructures (Art. 56)", (9.5%), "Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)", (8.9%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Hungary privileged the use of “Direct grant” (around 2713 million EUR, 49.9% of total State aid spending), followed by “Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy” (1813 million EUR, 33.3% of total State aid spending), and “Equity intervention” (around 208 million EUR, 3.8% of total State aid spending).

#### 14.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Hungary amounted to 2892.2 million EUR i.e. 53.2% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 15.Ireland

#### 15.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 93 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	93	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	29	31.2%
General Block Exemption Regulation	27	29.0%
Notified Aid	37	39.8%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Ireland reached 29.0% of the total number of measures, with 53.8% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

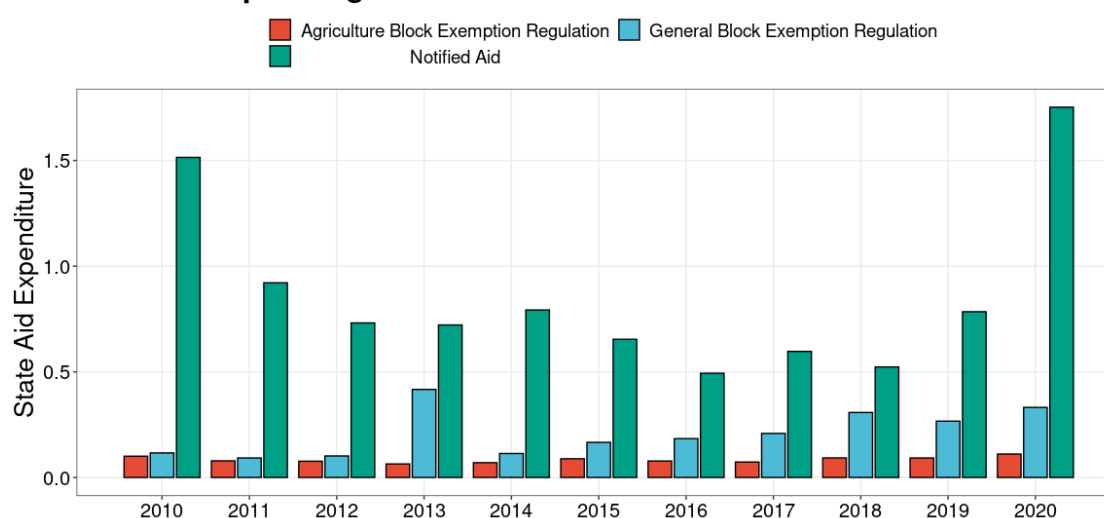
## 15.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Ireland spent 12.7 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	12.7	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.9	7.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	2.3	18.1%
Notified Aid	9.5	74.8%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Ireland during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

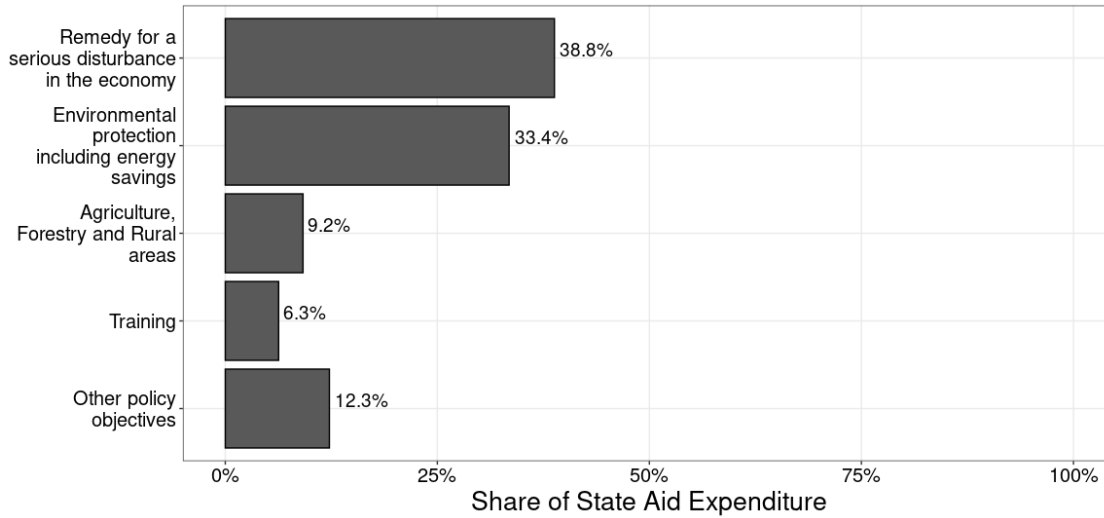


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Ireland absorbed 64.5% of the total spending (around 2.19 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Ireland corresponded to 73 million EUR (around 3.3% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Sectoral development (58.1%), Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (38%) and Research and development including innovation (3.9%).

### 15.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 72.2% of State aid spending in Ireland was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 38.8% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 33.4% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Ireland devoted around 9.2% towards “Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas” and 6.3% to “Training”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

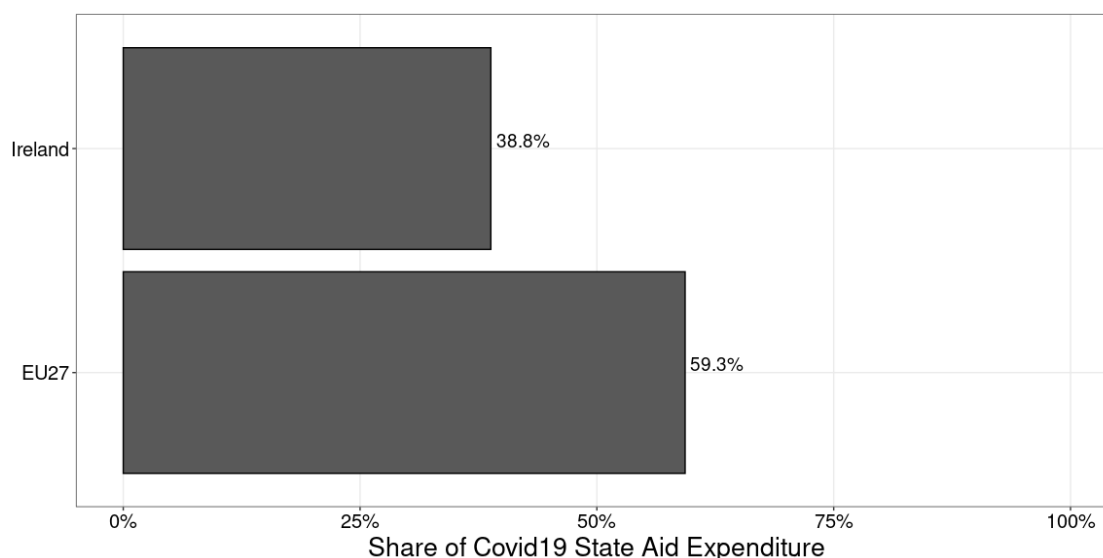


The top 4 key articles absorb about 84.9% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Training aid (Art. 31)”, (42.3%), followed by “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (19.1%), “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (14.9%), “Aid schemes for audio-visual works (Art. 54)”, (8.6%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Ireland privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 1608 million EUR, 73.2% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (338 million EUR, 15.4% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 158 million EUR, 7.2% of total State aid spending).

#### 15.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Ireland amounted to 851.7 million EUR i.e. 38.8% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 16. Italy

#### 16.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 890 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	890	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	180	20.2%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	5	0.6%
General Block Exemption Regulation	567	63.7%
Notified Aid	138	15.5%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Italy reached 63.7% of the total number of measures, with 38.5% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

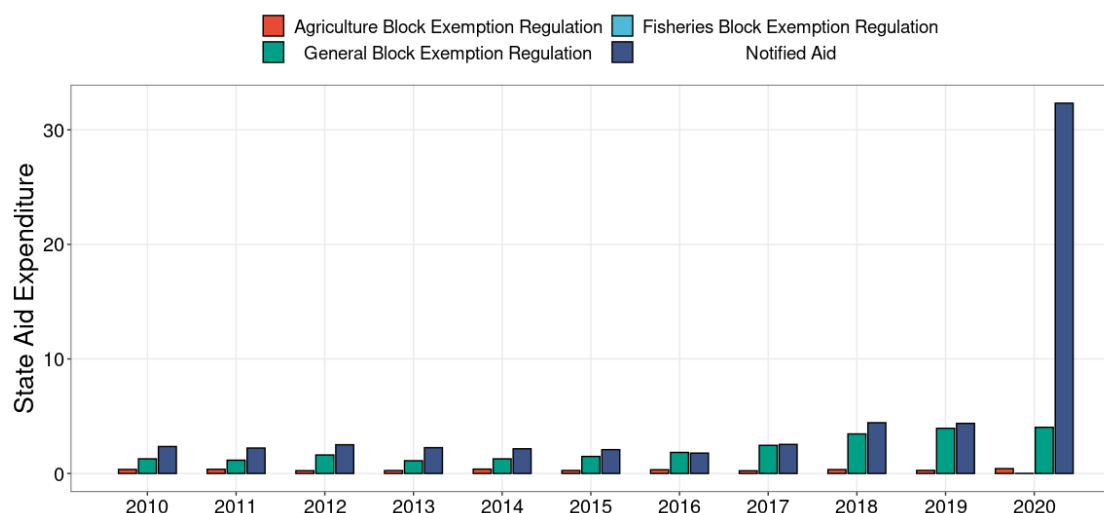
## 16.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Italy spent 86.2 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	86.2	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	3.5	4.1%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	23.7	27.5%
Notified Aid	59.0	68.4%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Italy during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

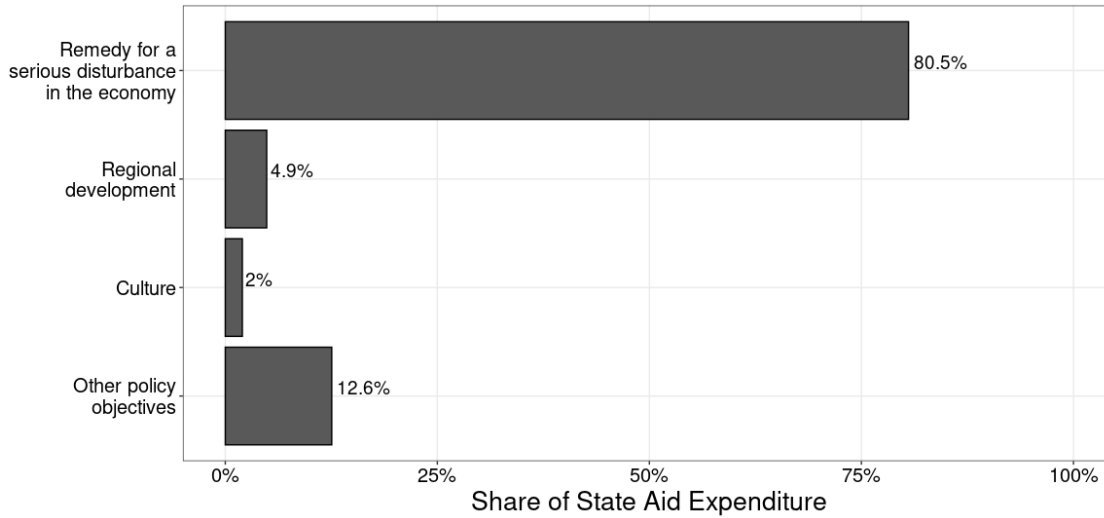


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Italy absorbed 78.2% of the total spending (around 36.8 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Italy corresponded to 2773 million EUR (around 7.5% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Regional development (59.2%), Research and development including innovation (17.8%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (5.8%).

### 16.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

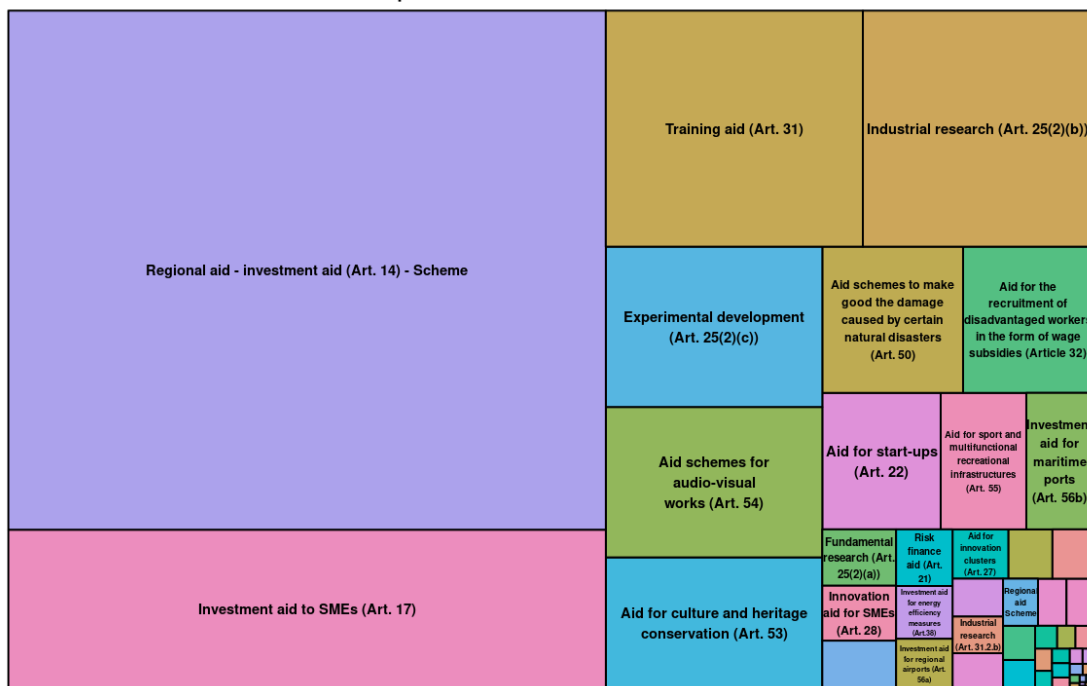
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 85.4% of State aid spending in Italy was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 80.5% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 4.9% to “Regional development”.

Italy devoted around 2% towards “Culture” and 12.6% to “Other policy objectives”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**



The top 4 key articles absorb about 70.7% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (42.2%), followed by “Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17)”, (12.9%), “Training aid (Art. 31)”, (8.2%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (7.4%).

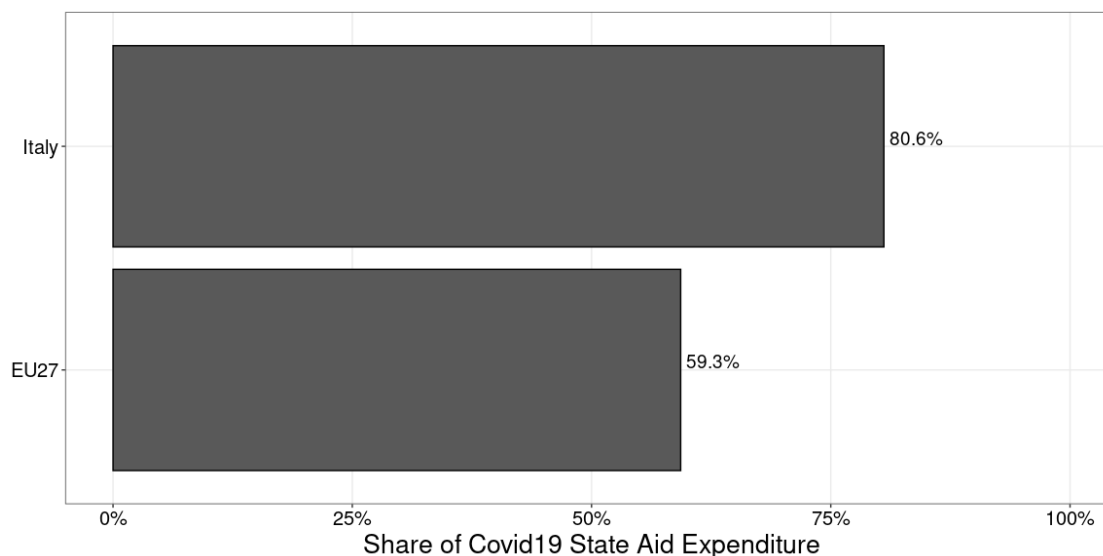
In terms of State aid instruments, Italy privileged the use of “Guarantee” (around 15301 million EUR, 41.6% of total State aid spending), followed by “Direct grant” (10712 million EUR, 29.1% of total State aid spending).



total State aid spending), and “Tax advantage” (around 7808 million EUR, 21.2% of total State aid spending).

#### 16.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Italy amounted to 29641.1 million EUR i.e. 80.6% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 17.Lithuania

#### 17.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 149 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	149	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	18	12.1%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	2	1.3%
General Block Exemption Regulation	89	59.7%
Notified Aid	40	26.9%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Lithuania reached 59.7% of the total number of measures, with 31.7% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

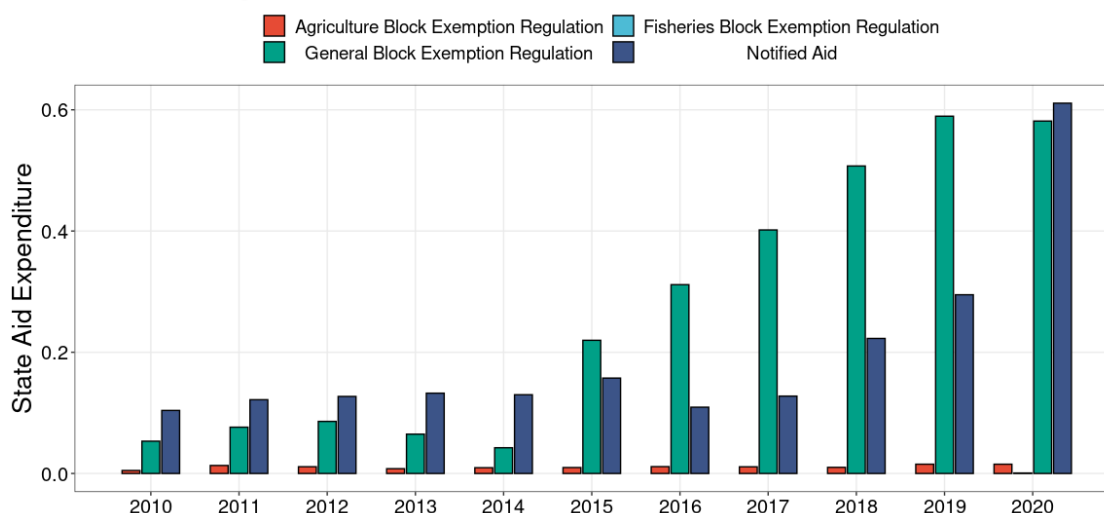
## 17.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Lithuania spent 5.2 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	5.2	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.1	1.9%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	2.9	55.8%
Notified Aid	2.2	42.3%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Lithuania during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

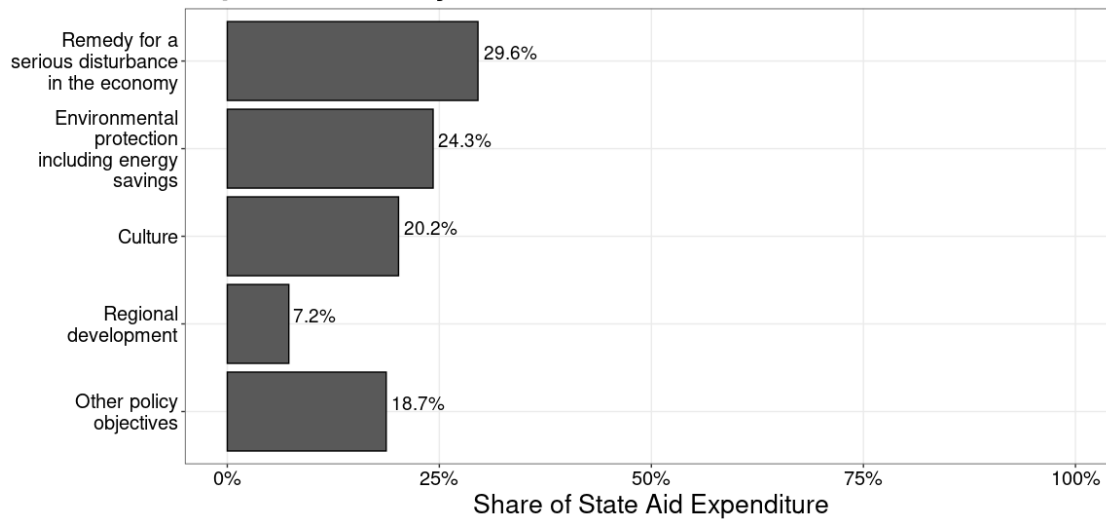


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Lithuania absorbed 57.5% of the total spending (around 1.21 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Lithuania corresponded to 212 million EUR (around 17.5% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Regional development (24.9%), Research and development including innovation (23.1%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (20.9%).

### 17.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

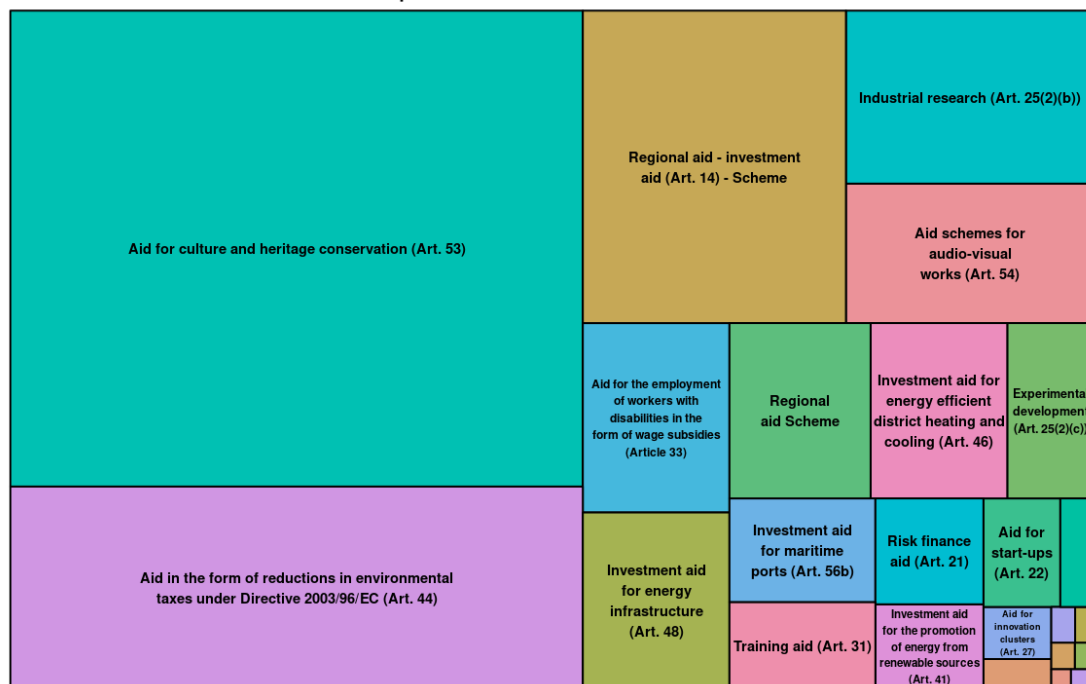
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 53.9% of State aid spending in Lithuania was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 29.6% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 24.3% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Lithuania devoted around 20.2% towards “Culture” and 7.2% to “Regional development”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**



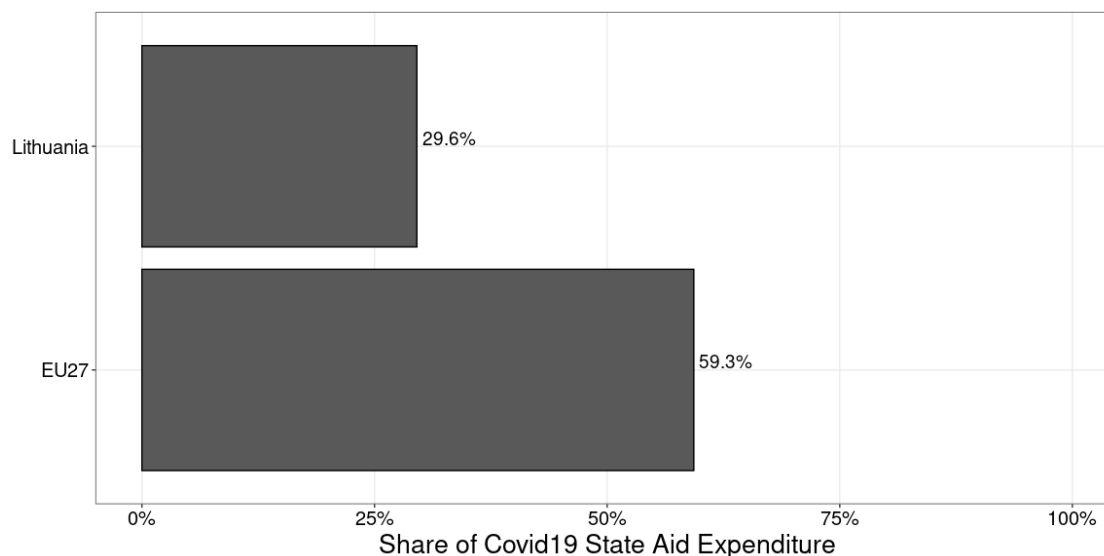
The top 4 key articles absorb about 69.7% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)”, (37%), followed by “Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)”, (15.7%), “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (11.2%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (5.8%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Lithuania privileged the use of “Direct grant” (around 368 million EUR, 30.5% of total State aid spending), followed by “Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy”

(255 million EUR, 21.1% of total State aid spending), and “Loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy” (around 217 million EUR, 17.9% of total State aid spending).

#### 17.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Lithuania amounted to 357.2 million EUR i.e. 29.6% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 18. Luxembourg

#### 18.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 38 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	38	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	14	36.8%
General Block Exemption Regulation	3	7.9%
Notified Aid	21	55.3%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Luxembourg reached 7.9% of the total number of measures, with % of all newly implemented measured falling under GBER.

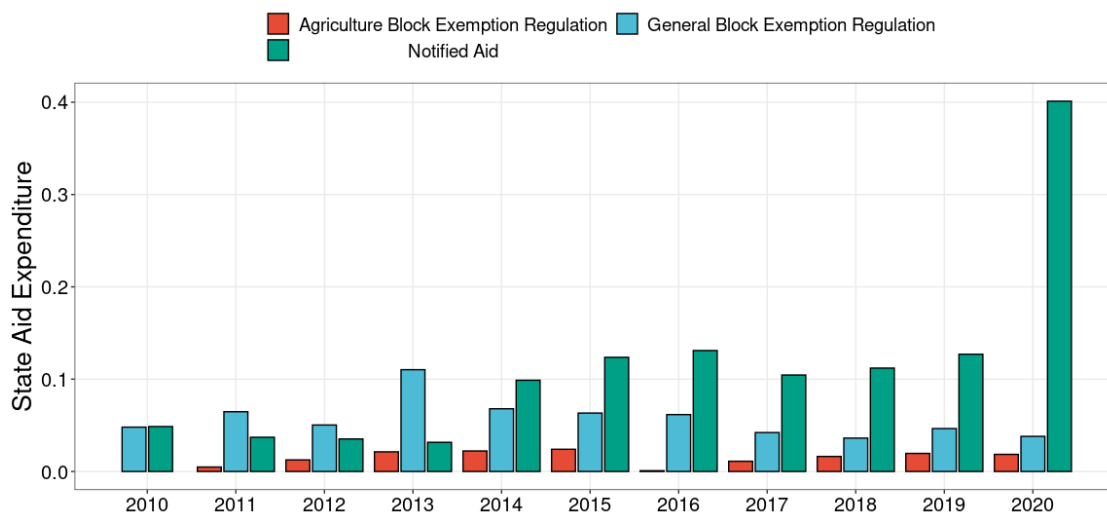
#### 18.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Luxembourg spent 2 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	2.0	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.2	10.0%
General Block Exemption Regulation	0.6	30.0%
Notified Aid	1.2	60.0%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Luxembourg during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

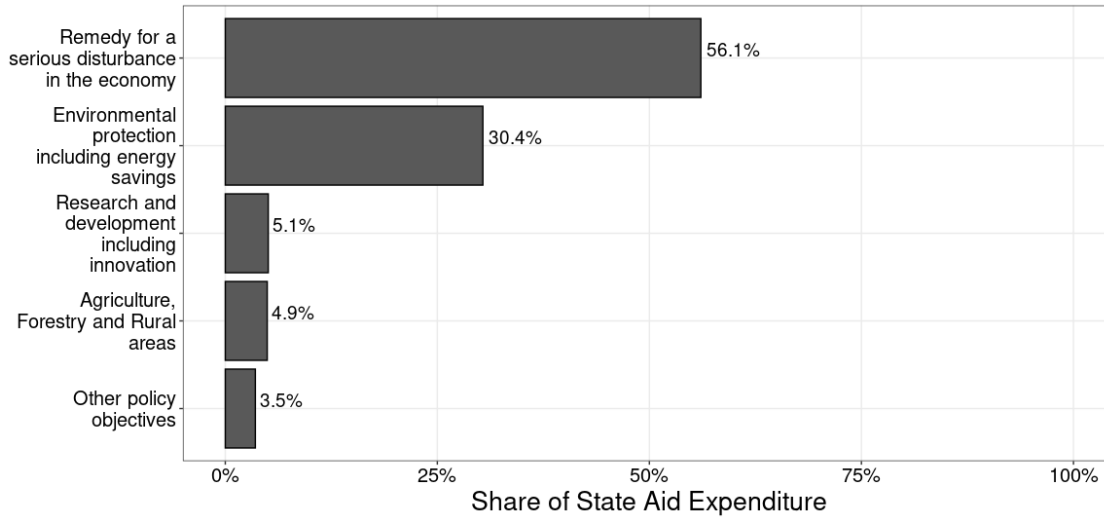


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Luxembourg absorbed 81.5% of the total spending (around 0.46 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Luxembourg corresponded to 27 million EUR (around 5.9% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (87.4%), SMEs including risk capital (12.6%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (0%).

### 18.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

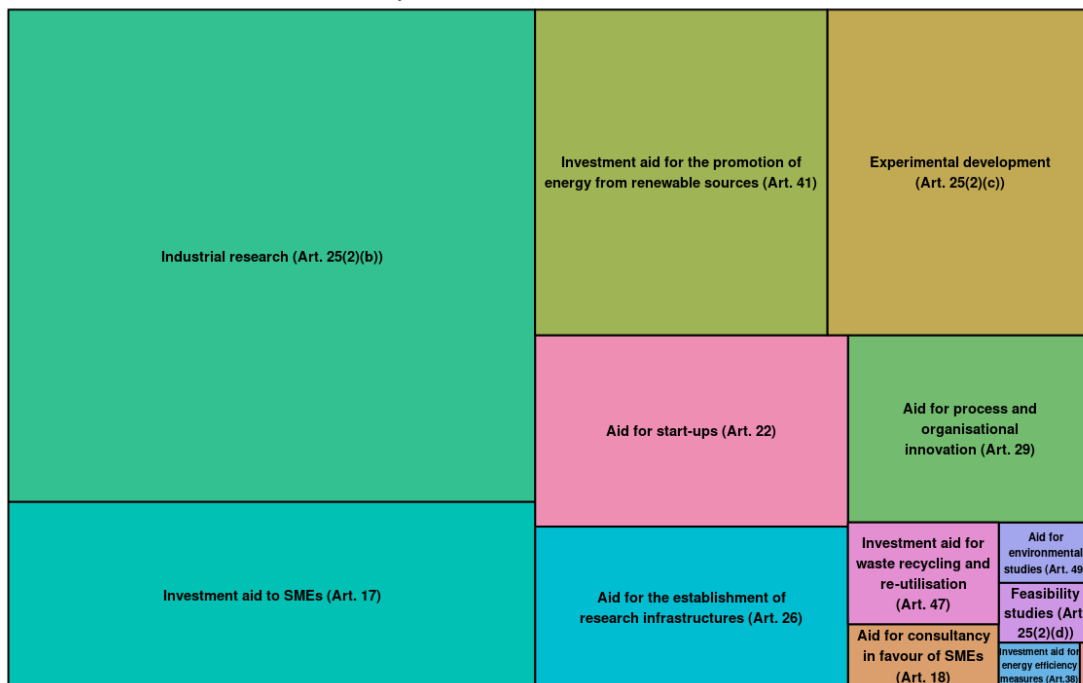
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 86.5% of State aid spending in Luxembourg was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 56.1% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 30.4% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Luxembourg devoted around 5.1% towards “Research and development including innovation” and 4.9% to “Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

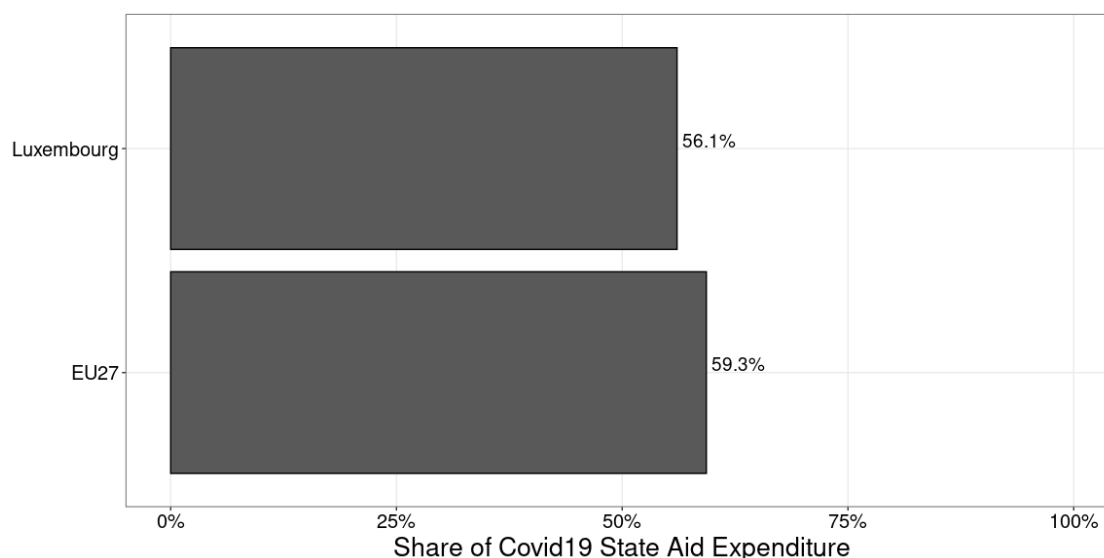


The top 4 key articles absorb about 73.2% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (35.3%), followed by “Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17)”, (13.3%), “Investment aid for the promotion of energy from renewable sources (Art. 41)”, (12.9%), “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (11.7%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Luxembourg privileged the use of “Direct grant” (around 257 million EUR, 56.2% of total State aid spending), followed by “Loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy” (130 million EUR, 28.5% of total State aid spending), and “Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy” (around 49 million EUR, 10.7% of total State aid spending).

#### 18.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Luxembourg amounted to 256.6 million EUR i.e. 56.1% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 19.Latvia

#### 19.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 75 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	75	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	19	25.3%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	2	2.7%
General Block Exemption Regulation	31	41.3%
Notified Aid	23	30.7%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Latvia reached 41.3% of the total number of measures, with 41.7% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

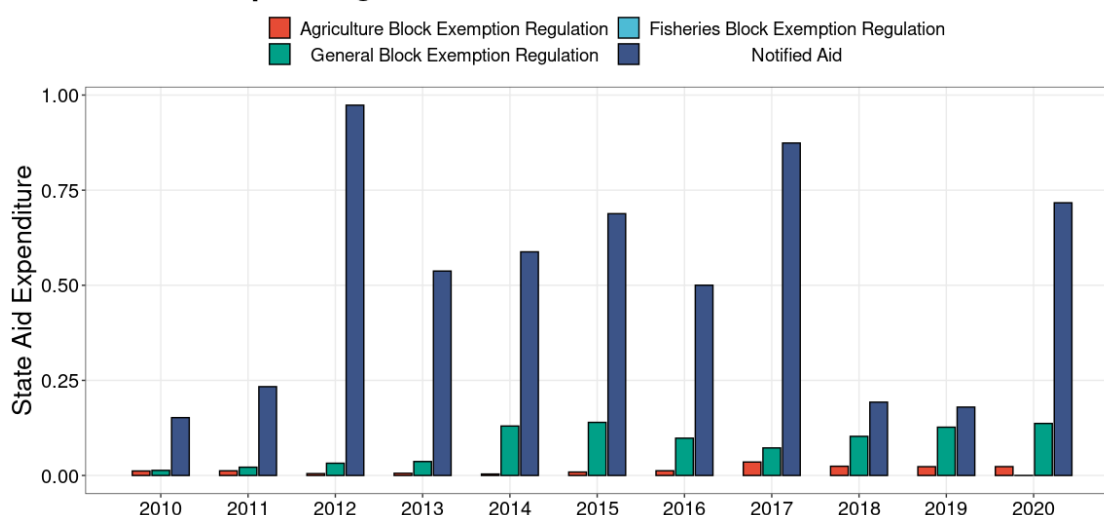
## 19.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Latvia spent 6.7 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	6.7	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.2	3.0%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	0.9	13.4%
Notified Aid	5.6	83.6%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Latvia during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



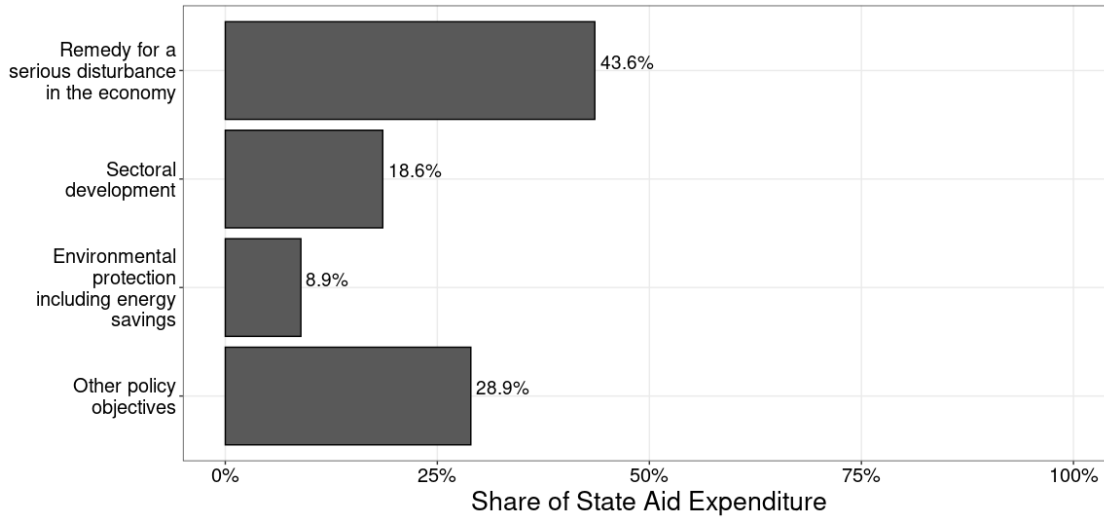
In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Latvia absorbed 74.4% of the total spending (around 0.88 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Latvia corresponded to 258 million EUR (around 29.3% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Other (59.7%), Regional development (13.8%) and Research and development including innovation (7.3%).



### 19.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 62.2% of State aid spending in Latvia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 43.6% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 18.6% to “Sectoral development”.

Latvia devoted around 8.9% towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” and 28.9% to “Other policy objectives”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

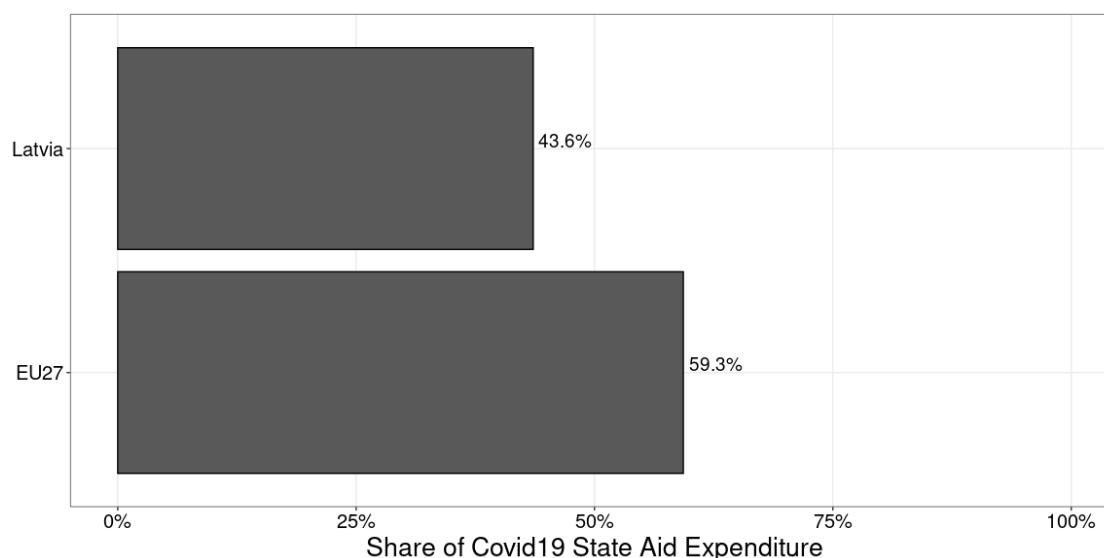


The top 4 key articles absorb about 73.4% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)”, (37.1%), followed by “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (15.9%), “Investment aid for local infrastructures (Art. 56)”, (11.6%), “Investment aid for energy efficient district heating and cooling (Art. 46)”, (8.8%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Latvia privileged the use of "Equity intervention" (around 404 million EUR, 46% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant" (287 million EUR, 32.8% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 98 million EUR, 11.2% of total State aid spending).

#### 19.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Latvia amounted to 382.1 million EUR i.e. 43.6% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 20. Malta

### 20.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 38 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	38	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	1	2.6%
General Block Exemption Regulation	24	63.2%
Notified Aid	13	34.2%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Malta reached 63.2% of the total number of measures, with 47.4% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

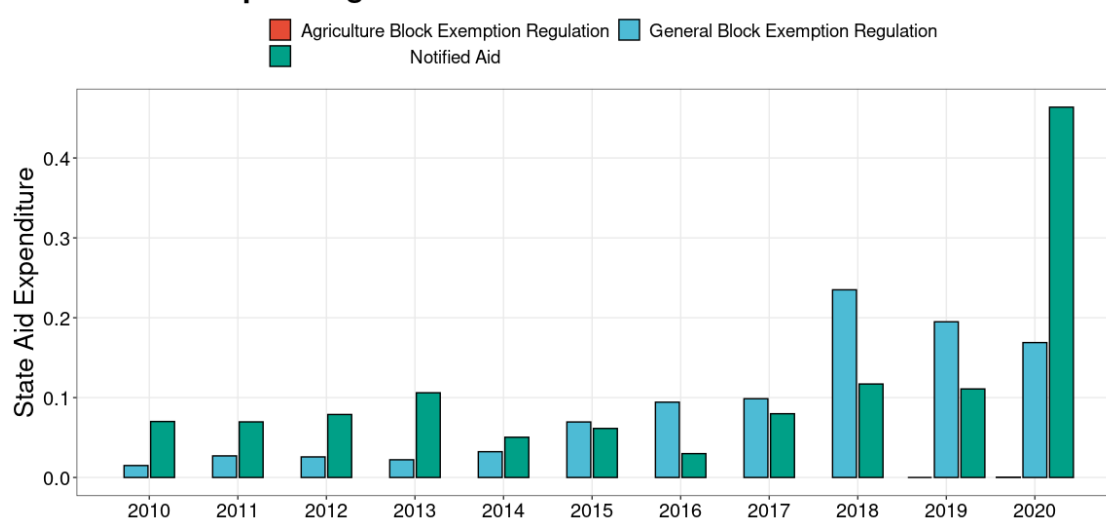
## 20.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Malta spent 2.2 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	2.2	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	1.0	45.5%
Notified Aid	1.2	54.5%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Malta during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

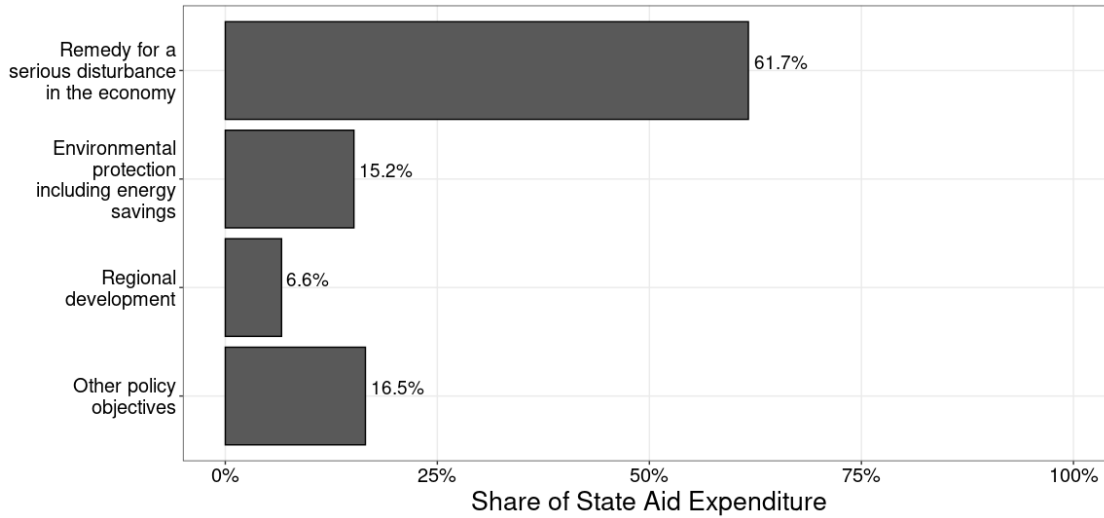


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Malta absorbed 81.3% of the total spending (around 0.63 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Malta corresponded to 5 million EUR (around 0.8% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Employment (42.1%), Training (22.2%) and SMEs including risk capital (21.9%).

### 20.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

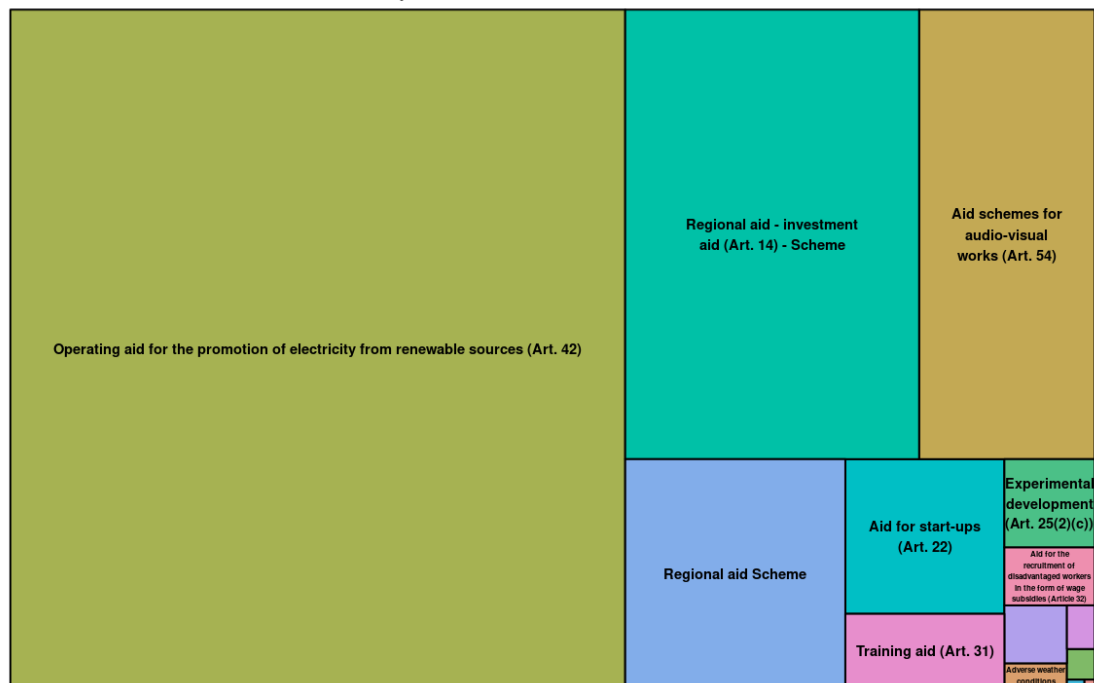
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 76.9% of State aid spending in Malta was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 61.7% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 15.2% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Malta devoted around 6.6% towards “Regional development” and 16.5% to “Other policy objectives”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

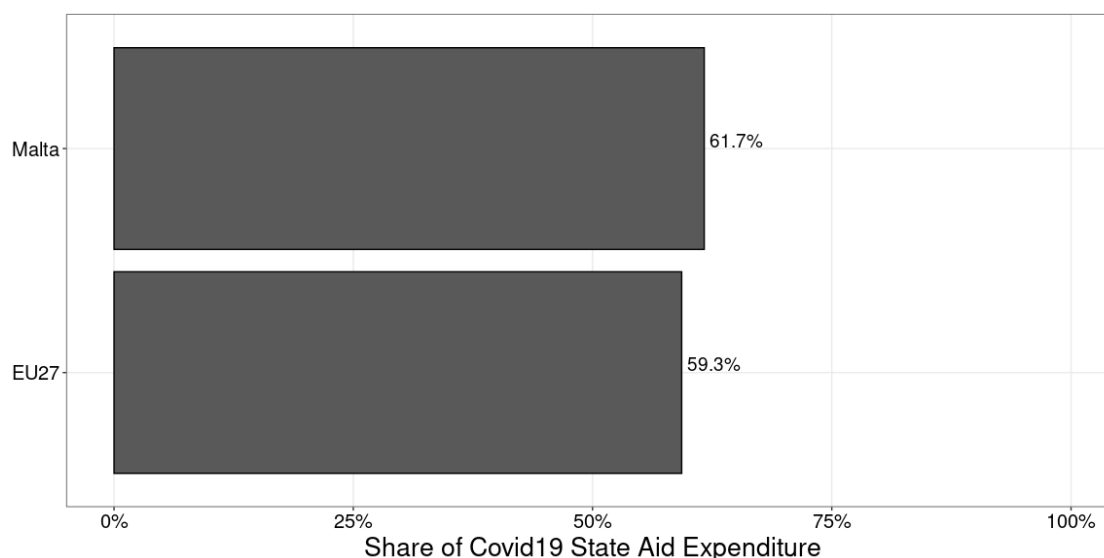


The top 4 key articles absorb about 92.2% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Operating aid for the promotion of electricity from renewable sources (Art. 42)”, (56.7%), followed by “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (18%), “Aid schemes for audio-visual works (Art. 54)”, (10.7%), “Regional aid Scheme”, (6.8%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Malta privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 372 million EUR, 58.8% of total State aid spending), followed by "Other" (181 million EUR, 28.6% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 48 million EUR, 7.6% of total State aid spending).

## 20.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Malta amounted to 390.3 million EUR i.e. 61.7% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 21. Netherlands

### 21.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 816 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	816	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	80	9.8%
General Block Exemption Regulation	685	83.9%
Notified Aid	51	6.3%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Netherlands reached 83.9% of the total number of measures, with 86.6% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

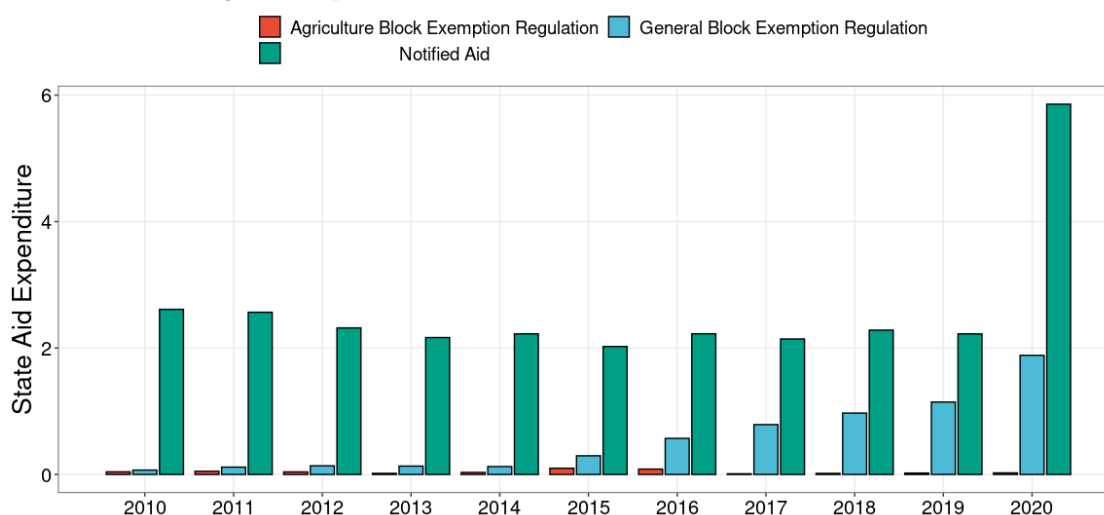
## 21.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Netherlands spent 35.3 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	35.3	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.4	1.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	6.2	17.6%
Notified Aid	28.7	81.3%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Netherlands during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

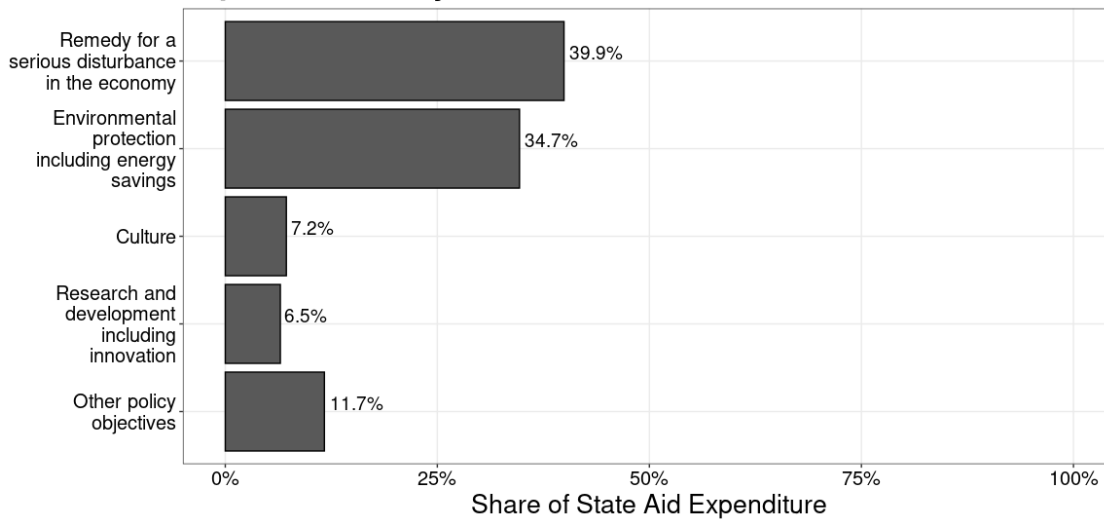


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Netherlands absorbed 53.5% of the total spending (around 7.77 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Netherlands corresponded to 154 million EUR (around 2% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (83.4%), SMEs including risk capital (14.6%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (1.5%).

### 21.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

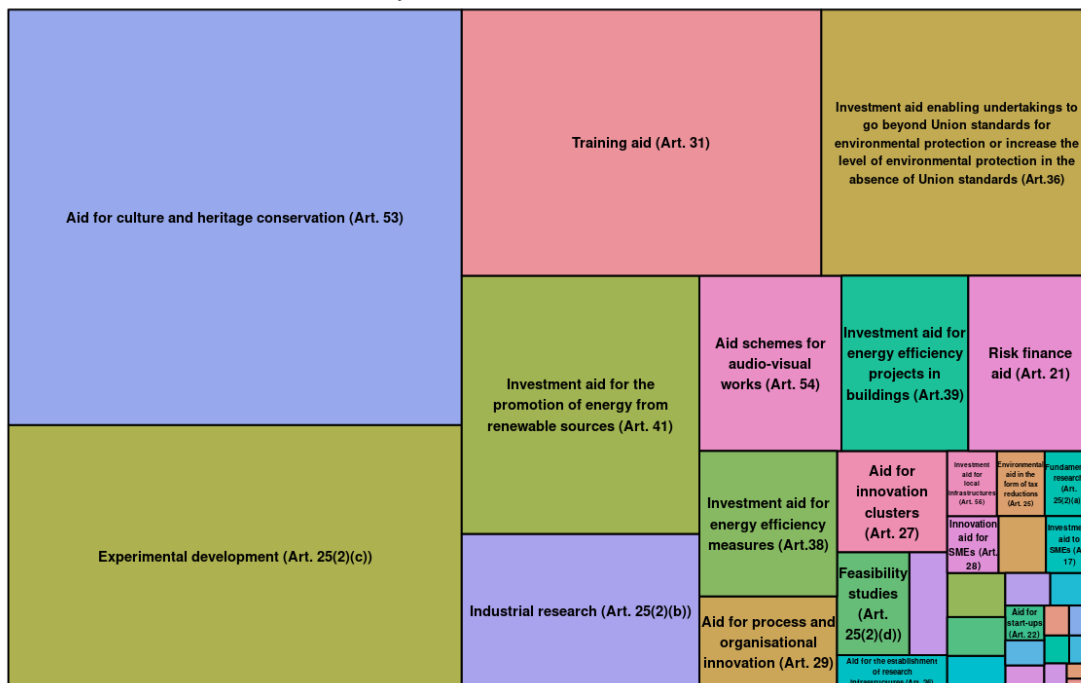
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 74.6% of State aid spending in Netherlands was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 39.9% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 34.7% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Netherlands devoted around 7.2% towards “Culture” and 6.5% to “Research and development including innovation”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

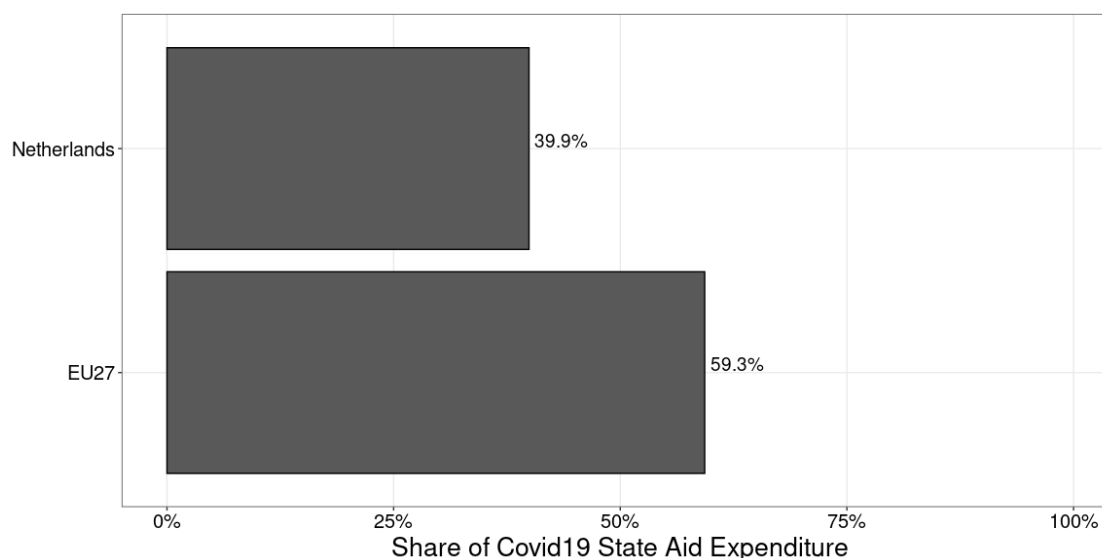


The top 4 key articles absorb about 64.6% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)”, (25.6%), followed by “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (16.2%), “Training aid (Art. 31)”, (13%), “Investment aid enabling undertakings to go beyond Union standards for environmental protection or increase the level of environmental protection in the absence of Union standards (Art.36)”, (9.8%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Netherlands privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 4079 million EUR, 52.5% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (1523 million EUR, 19.6% of total State aid spending), and "Guarantee" (around 1186 million EUR, 15.3% of total State aid spending).

#### 21.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Netherlands amounted to 3101.7 million EUR i.e. 39.9% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 22. Poland

### 22.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 245 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	245	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	15	6.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	172	70.2%
Notified Aid	58	23.7%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Poland reached 70.2% of the total number of measures, with 81.5% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.



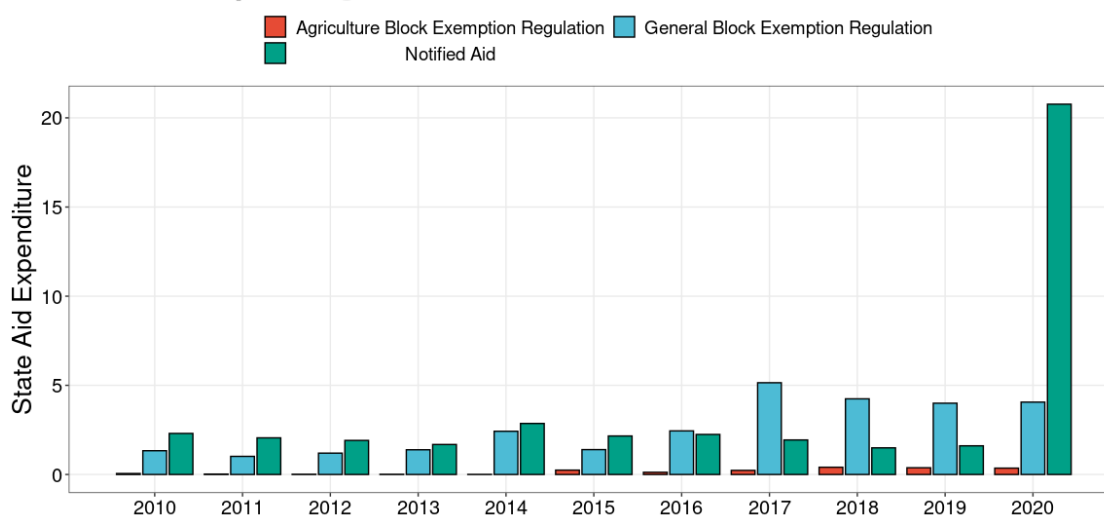
## 22.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Poland spent 71.5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	71.5	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	1.9	2.7%
General Block Exemption Regulation	28.6	40.0%
Notified Aid	41.0	57.3%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Poland during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

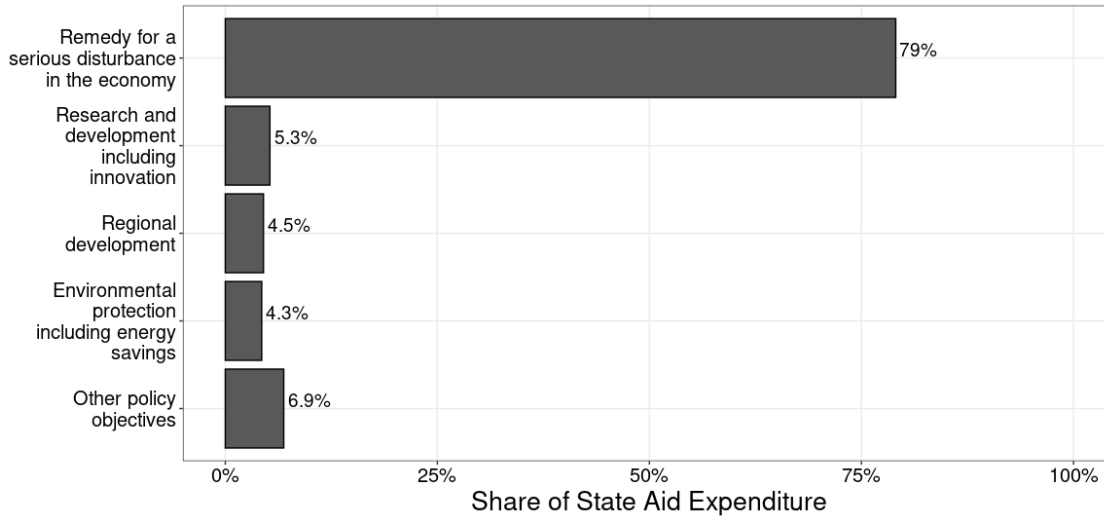


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Poland absorbed 81.8% of the total spending (around 25.18 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Poland corresponded to 9223 million EUR (around 36.6% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (72.4%), Research and development including innovation (14.3%) and Regional development (6.9%).

### 22.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

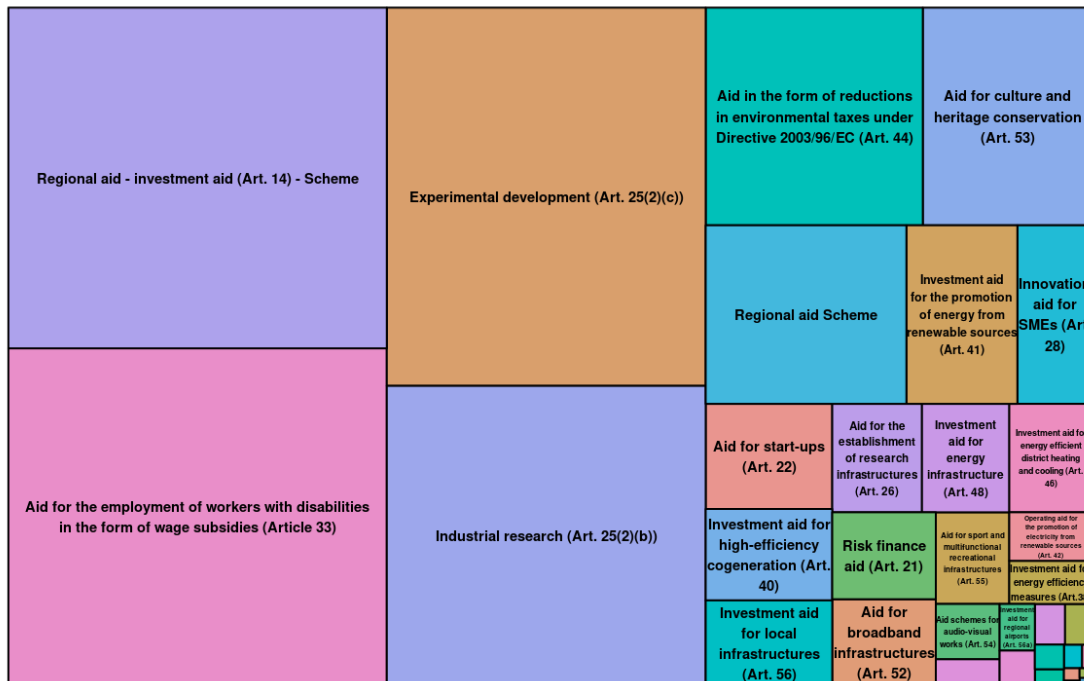
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 84.3% of State aid spending in Poland was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 79% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 5.3% to “Research and development including innovation”.

Poland devoted around 4.5% towards “Regional development” and 4.3% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

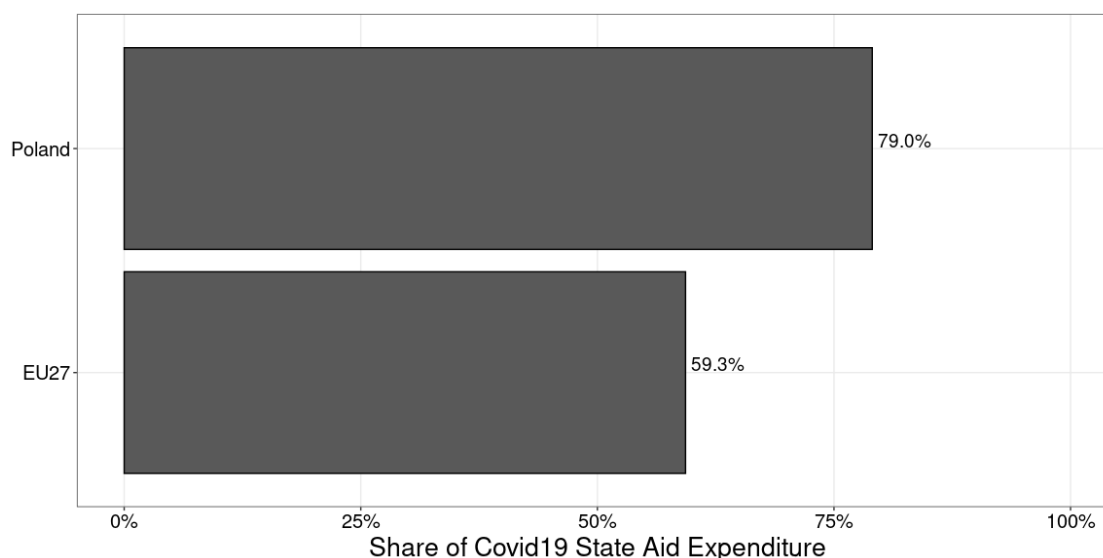


The top 4 key articles absorb about 64.3% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (17.5%), followed by “Aid for the employment of workers with disabilities in the form of wage subsidies (Article 33)”, (17.4%), “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (16.4%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (13%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Poland privileged the use of “Loan/soft loan/repayable advances/interest rate subsidy” (around 14367 million EUR, 57% of total State aid spending), followed by “Tax advantage” (3955 million EUR, 15.7% of total State aid spending), and “Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy” (around 3394 million EUR, 13.5% of total State aid spending).

## 22.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Poland amounted to 19904.9 million EUR i.e. 79.0% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 23. Portugal

### 23.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 94 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	94	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	21	22.3%
General Block Exemption Regulation	52	55.3%
Notified Aid	21	22.4%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Portugal reached 55.3% of the total number of measures, with 41.7% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

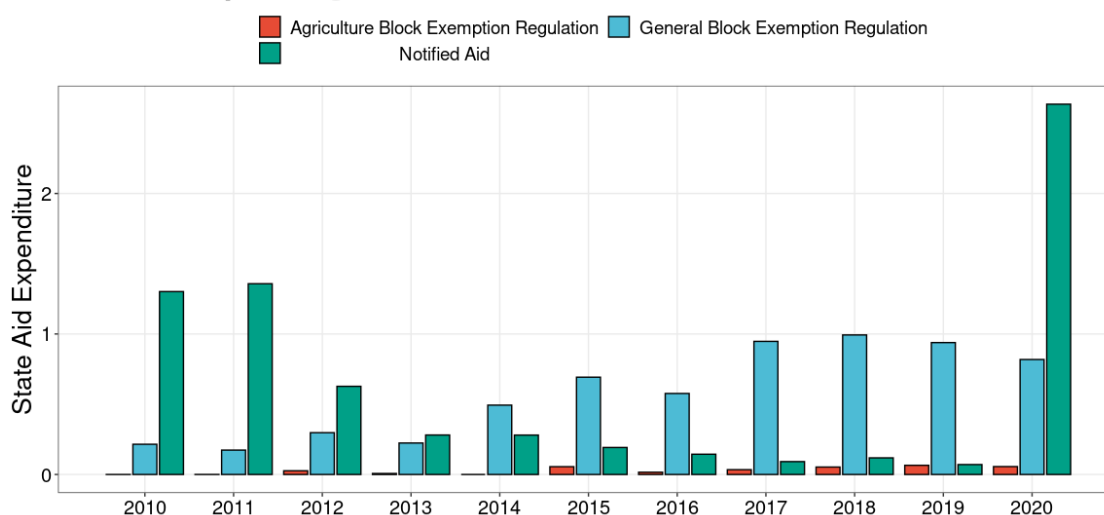
## 23.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Portugal spent 13.8 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	13.8	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.3	2.2%
General Block Exemption Regulation	6.4	46.4%
Notified Aid	7.1	51.4%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Portugal during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

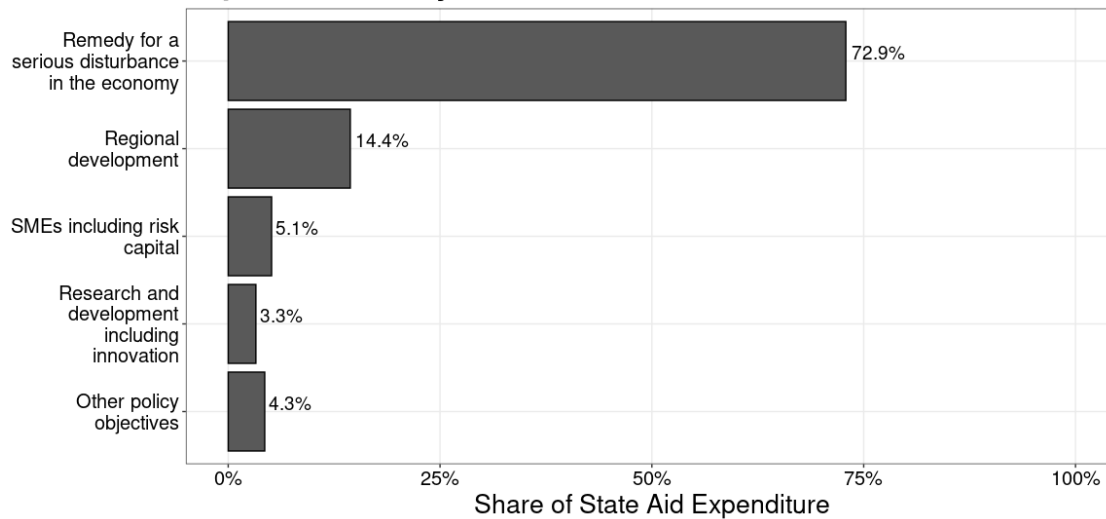


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Portugal absorbed 81.9% of the total spending (around 3.51 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Portugal corresponded to 1194 million EUR (around 34% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (52.2%), Regional development (22.6%) and Research and development including innovation (9.4%).

### 23.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

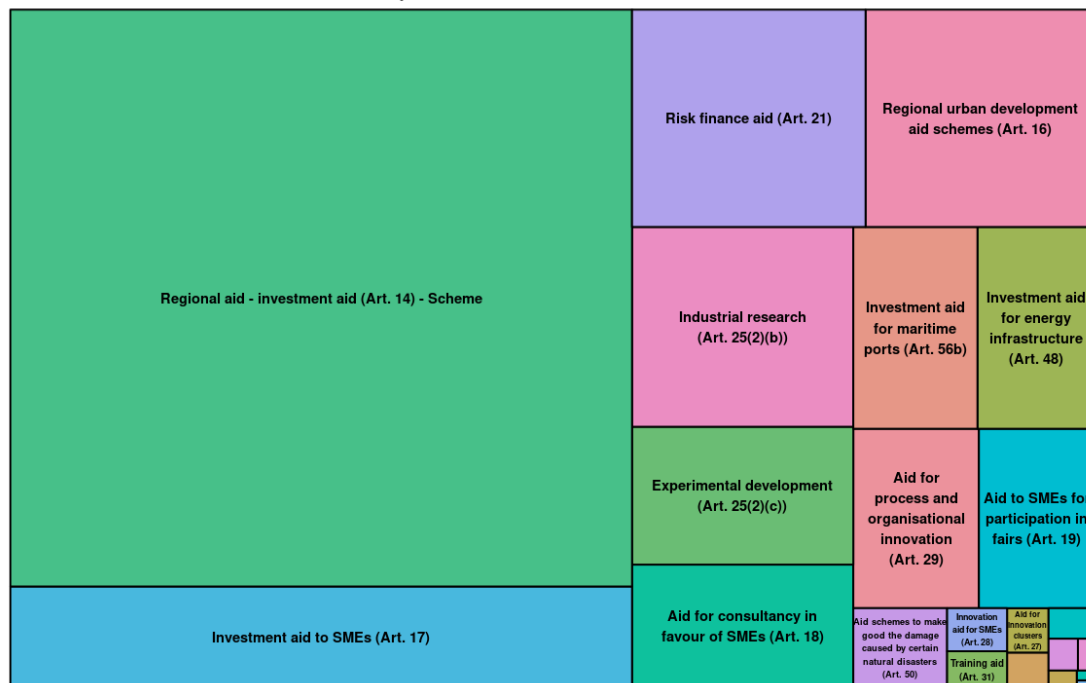
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 87.3% of State aid spending in Portugal was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 72.9% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 14.4% to “Regional development”.

Portugal devoted around 5.1% towards “SMEs including risk capital” and 3.3% to “Research and development including innovation”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

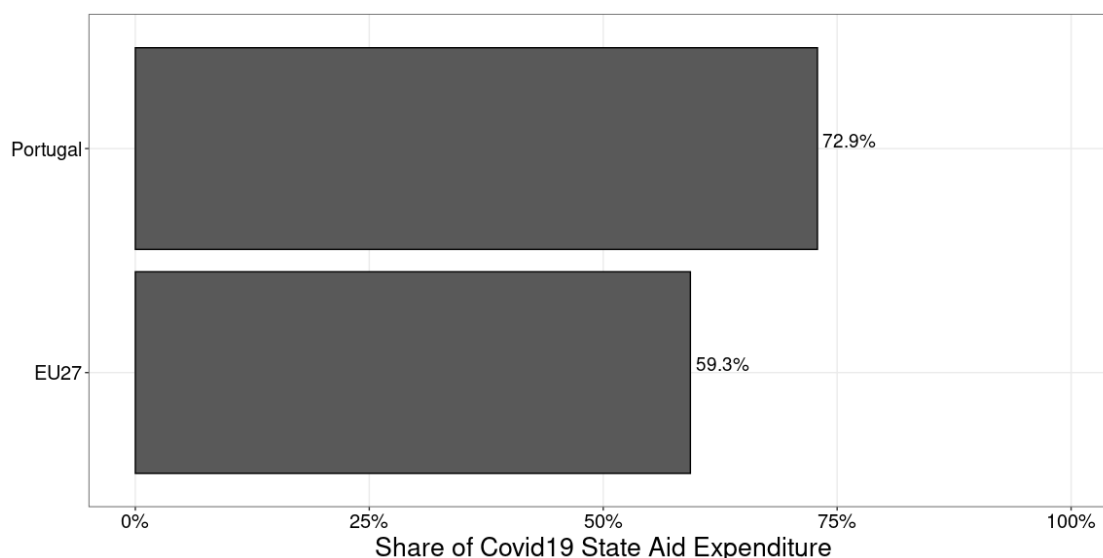


The top 4 key articles absorb about 71.1% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (48.8%), followed by “Investment aid to SMEs (Art. 17)”, (8.6%), “Risk finance aid (Art. 21)”, (6.9%), “Regional urban development aid schemes (Art. 16)”, (6.8%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Portugal privileged the use of "Equity intervention" (around 1200 million EUR, 34.2% of total State aid spending), followed by "Guarantee" (721 million EUR, 20.5% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant" (around 659 million EUR, 18.8% of total State aid spending).

### 23.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Portugal amounted to 2558.6 million EUR i.e. 72.9% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 24. Romania

### 24.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 68 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	68	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	4	5.9%
General Block Exemption Regulation	36	52.9%
Notified Aid	28	41.2%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Romania reached 52.9% of the total number of measures, with % of all newly implemented measured falling under GBER.

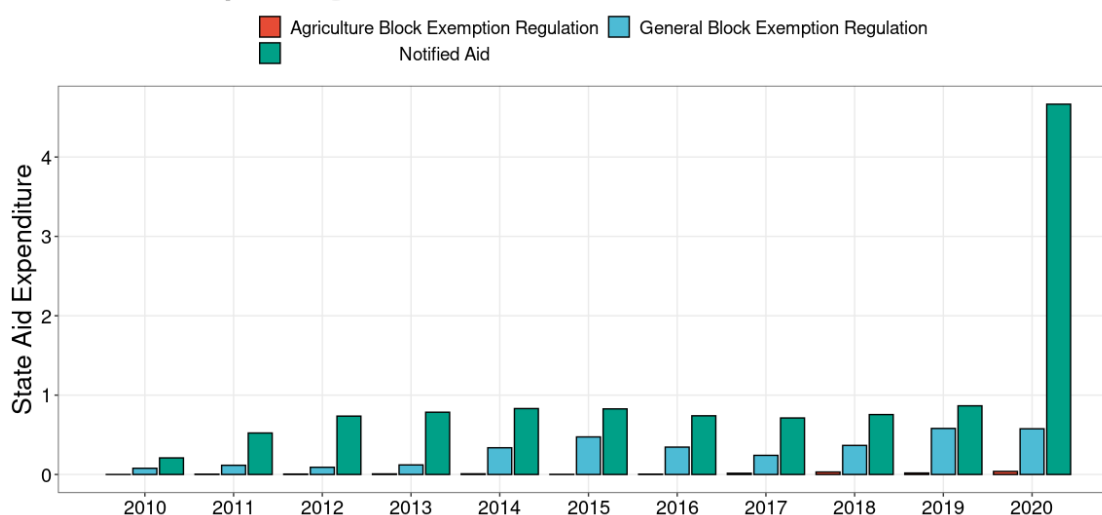
## 24.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Romania spent 15.1 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	15.1	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.1	0.7%
General Block Exemption Regulation	3.3	21.8%
Notified Aid	11.7	77.5%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Romania during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

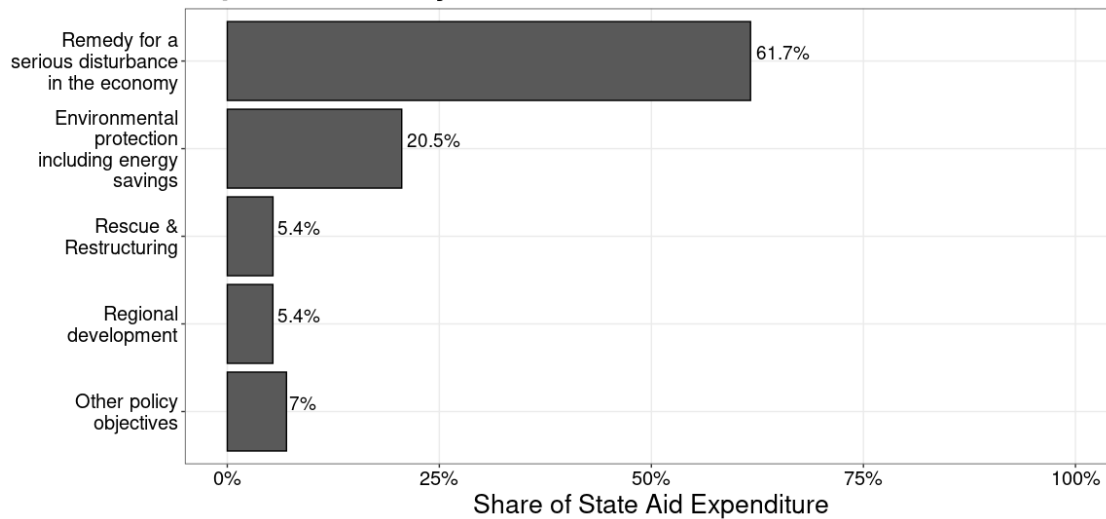


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Romania absorbed 59.6% of the total spending (around 5.28 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Romania corresponded to 474 million EUR (around 9% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (38.3%), Regional development (37.4%) and Sectoral development (7.9%).

### 24.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

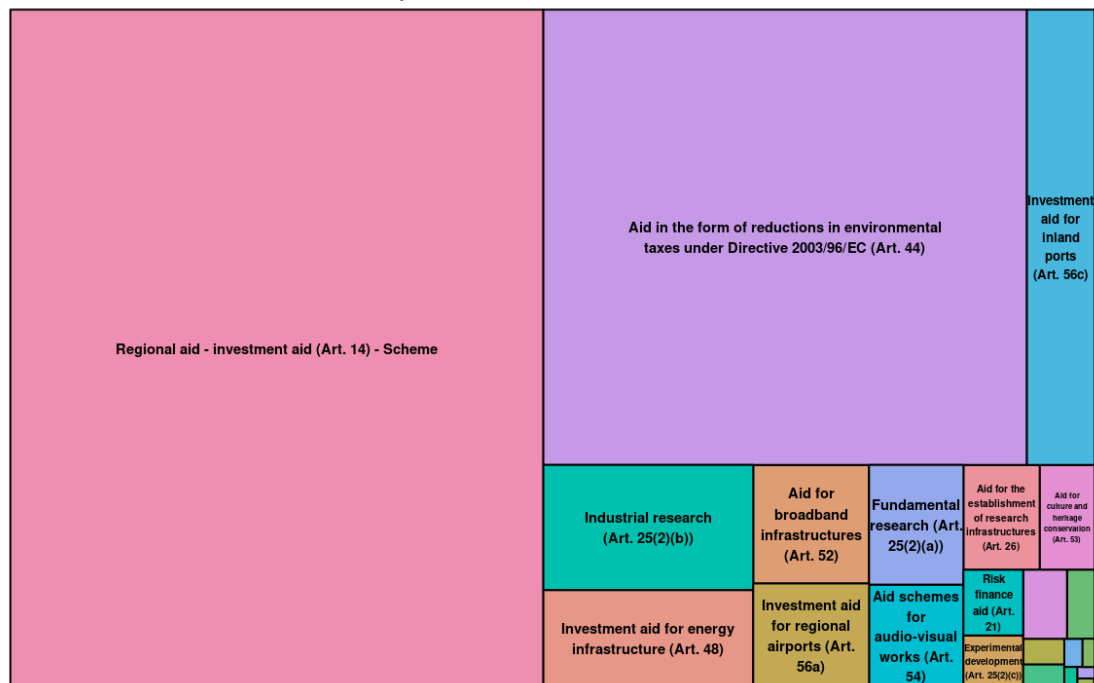
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 82.2% of State aid spending in Romania was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 61.7% was directed towards "Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy" while 20.5% to "Environmental protection including energy savings".

Romania devoted around 5.4% towards "Rescue & Restructuring" and 5.4% to "Regional development".

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**



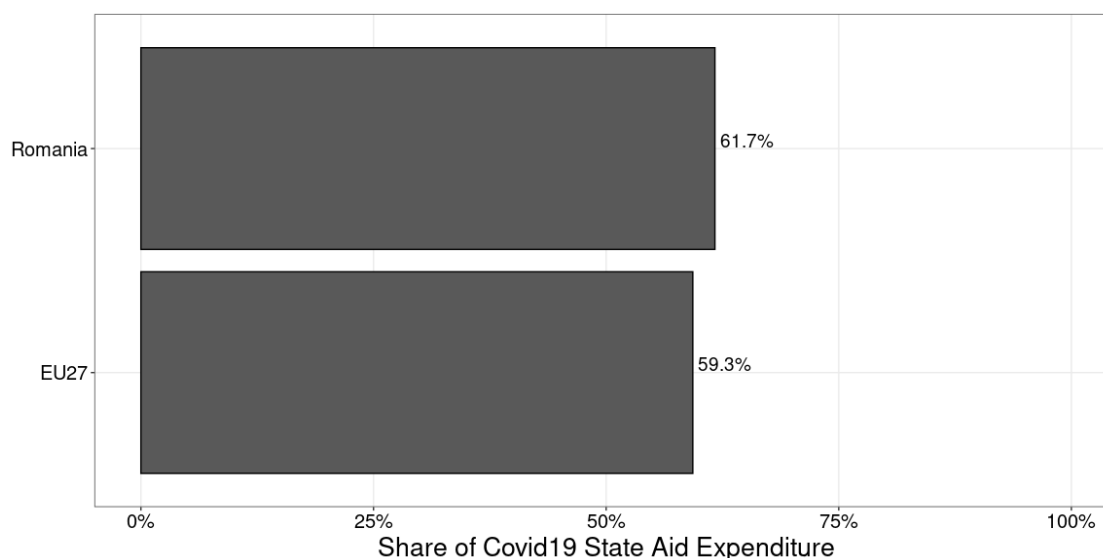
The top 4 key articles absorb about 86.9% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is "Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme", (49.1%), followed by "Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)", (30%), "Investment aid for inland ports (Art. 56c)", (4.2%), "Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))", (3.6%).



In terms of State aid instruments, Romania privileged the use of "Guarantee" (around 2966 million EUR, 56.2% of total State aid spending), followed by "Other" (749 million EUR, 14.2% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 575 million EUR, 10.9% of total State aid spending).

#### 24.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Romania amounted to 3257.5 million EUR i.e. 61.7% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 25.Slovakia

#### 25.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 80 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	80	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	15	18.7%
General Block Exemption Regulation	44	55.0%
Notified Aid	21	26.3%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Slovakia reached 55.0% of the total number of measures, with 54.3% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

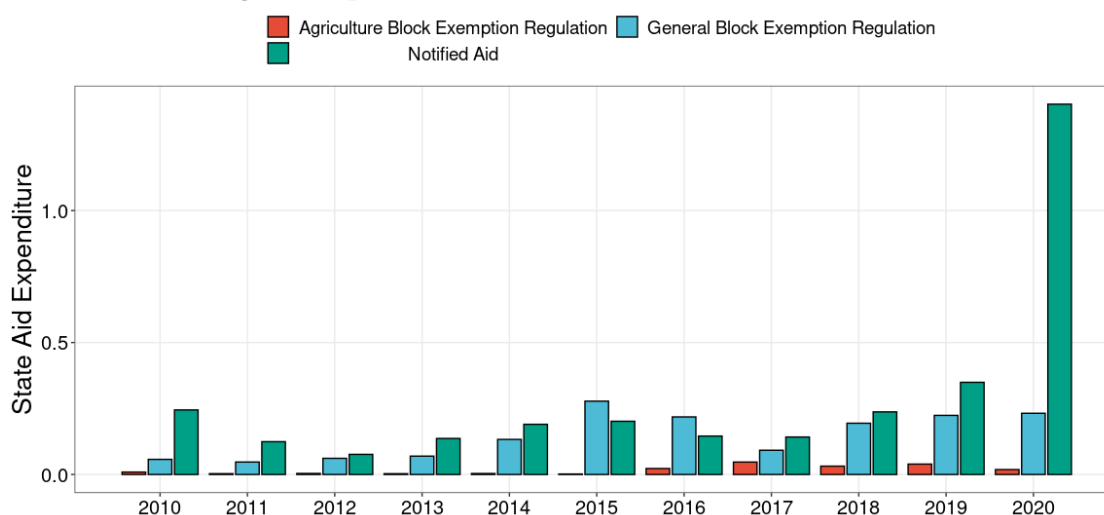
## 25.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Slovakia spent 5 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	5.0	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.2	4.0%
General Block Exemption Regulation	1.6	32.0%
Notified Aid	3.2	64.0%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Slovakia during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

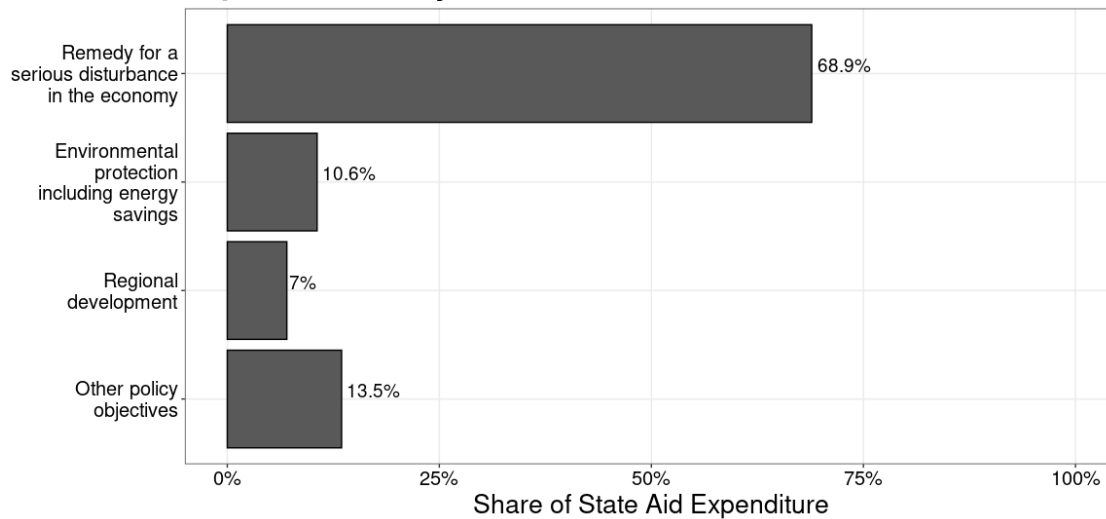


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Slovakia absorbed 60.7% of the total spending (around 1.65 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Slovakia corresponded to 1088 million EUR (around 65.9% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (85.7%), Regional development (5.8%) and Environmental protection including energy savings (2.6%).

### 25.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

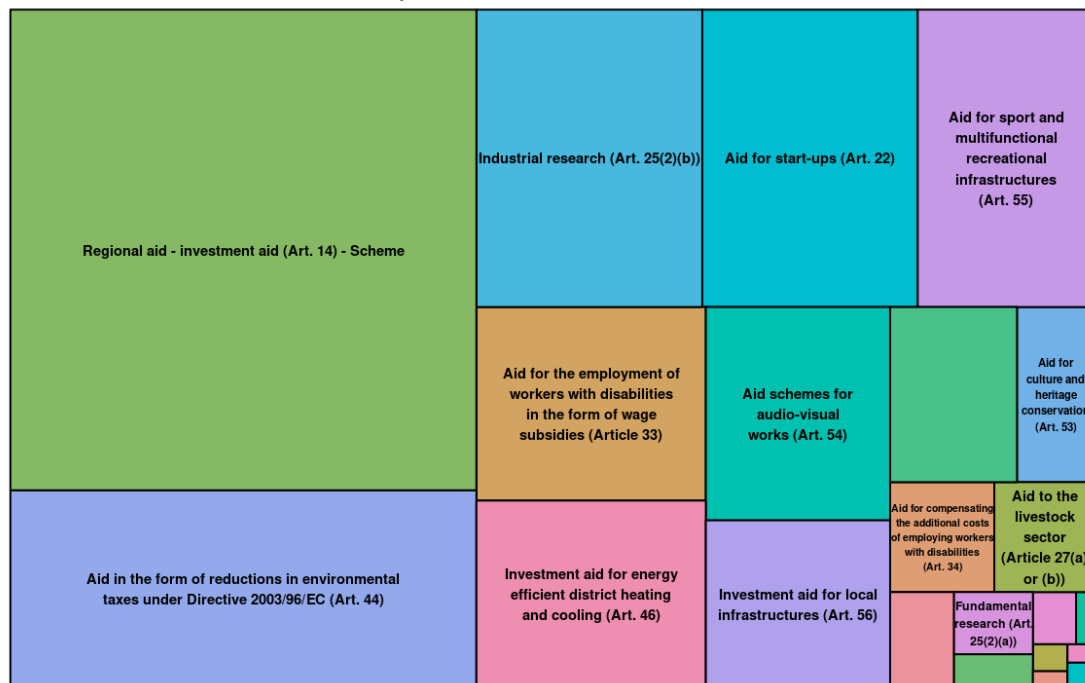
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 79.5% of State aid spending in Slovakia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 68.9% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 10.6% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Slovakia devoted around 7% towards “Regional development” and 13.5% to “Other policy objectives”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

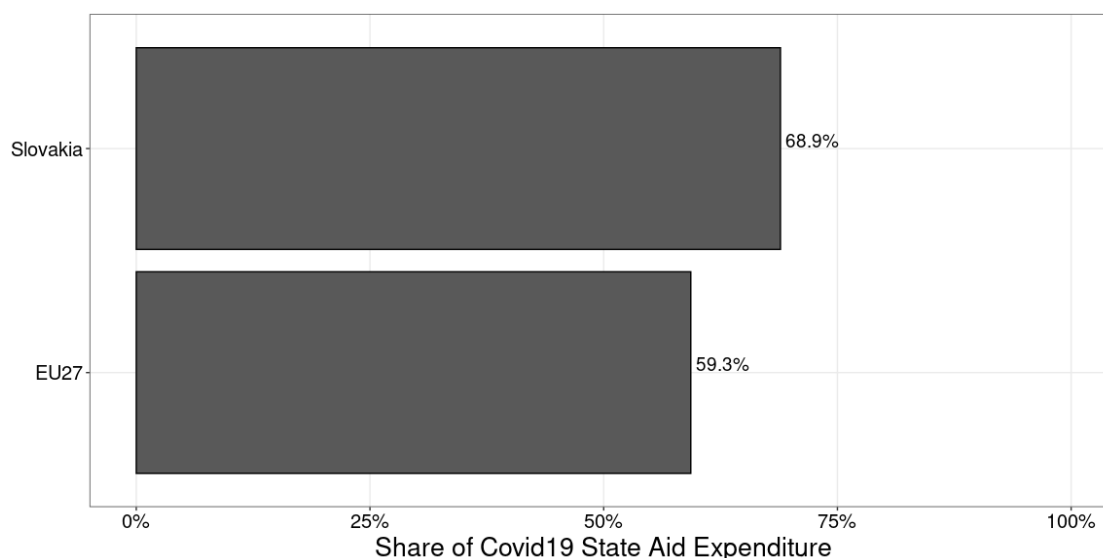


The top 4 key articles absorb about 60.8% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (30.5%), followed by “Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)”, (12.5%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (9.1%), “Aid for start-ups (Art. 22)”, (8.7%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Slovakia privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 932 million EUR, 56.3% of total State aid spending), followed by "Guarantee" (326 million EUR, 19.7% of total State aid spending), and "Tax advantage" (around 161 million EUR, 9.7% of total State aid spending).

#### 25.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Slovakia amounted to 1139.5 million EUR i.e. 68.9% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



### 26.Slovenia

#### 26.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 214 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	214	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	172	80.4%
General Block Exemption Regulation	20	9.3%
Notified Aid	22	10.3%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Slovenia reached 9.3% of the total number of measures, with % of all newly implemented measured falling under GBER.

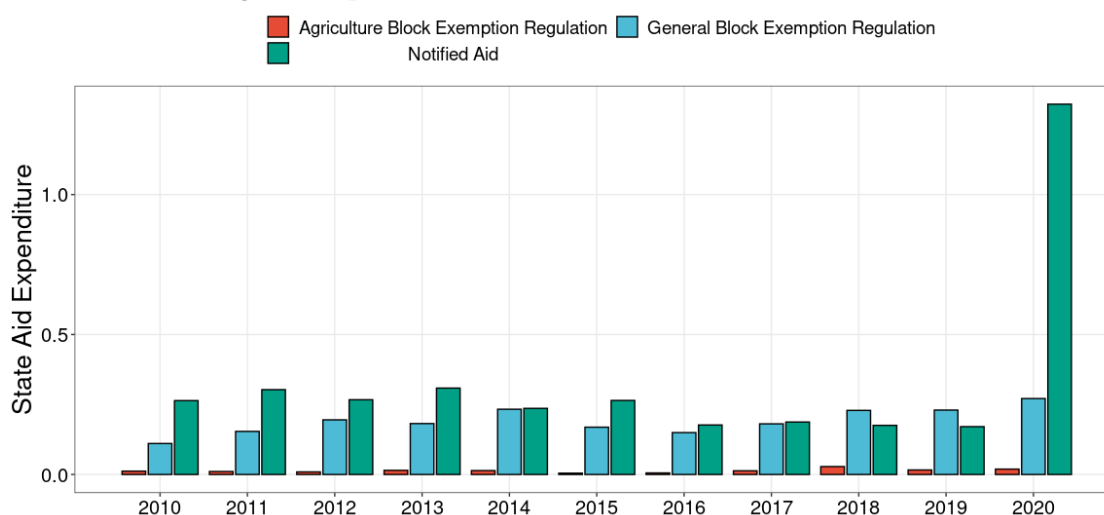
## 26.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Slovenia spent 5.9 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	5.9	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.1	1.7%
General Block Exemption Regulation	2.1	35.6%
Notified Aid	3.7	62.7%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Slovenia during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

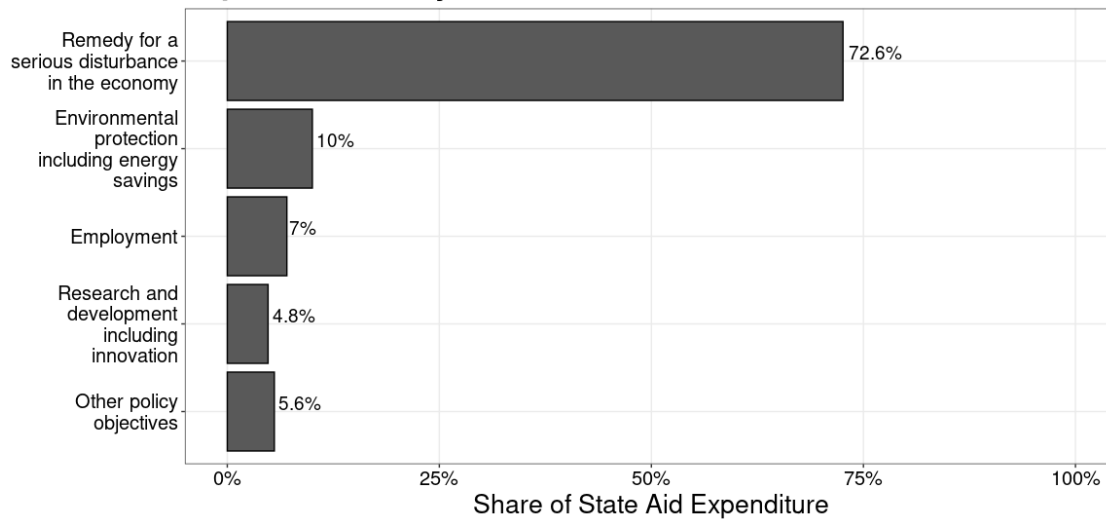


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Slovenia absorbed 87% of the total spending (around 1.61 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Slovenia corresponded to 1148 million EUR (around 71.3% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy (89.2%), Research and development including innovation (6%) and Regional development (2.3%).

### 26.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

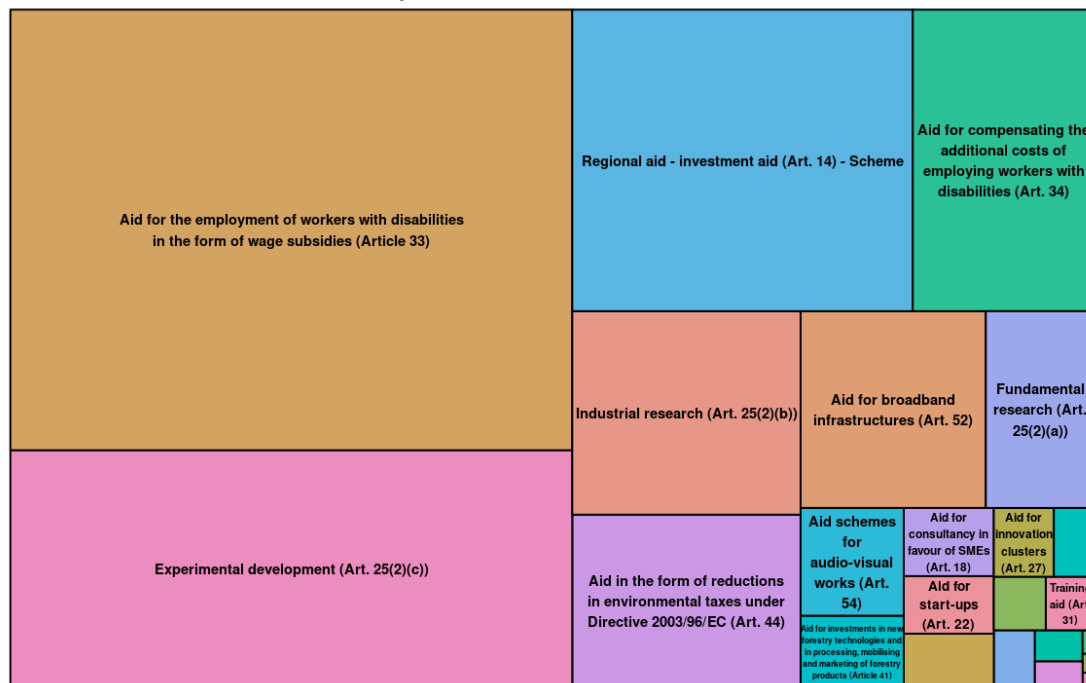
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 82.6% of State aid spending in Slovenia was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 72.6% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 10% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

Slovenia devoted around 7% towards “Employment” and 4.8% to “Research and development including innovation”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

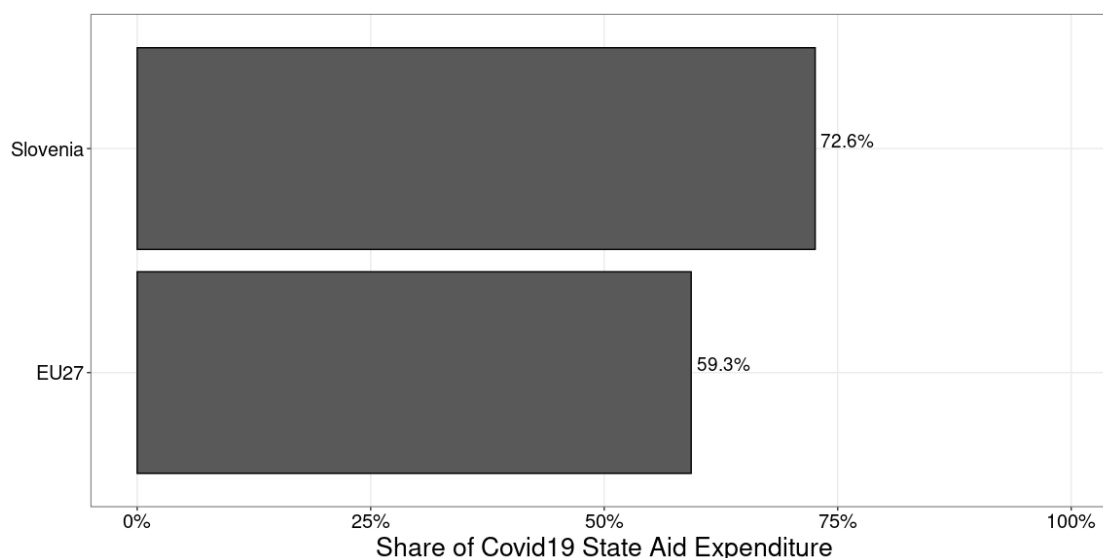


The top 4 key articles absorb about 73.3% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Aid for the employment of workers with disabilities in the form of wage subsidies (Article 33)”, (33.7%), followed by “Experimental development (Art. 25(2)(c))”, (18.1%), “Regional aid - investment aid (Art. 14) - Scheme”, (14%), “Aid for compensating the additional costs of employing workers with disabilities (Art. 34)”, (7.5%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Slovenia privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 1194 million EUR, 74% of total State aid spending), followed by "Tax advantage" (214 million EUR, 13.3% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 181 million EUR, 11.2% of total State aid spending).

## 26.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Slovenia amounted to 1171.1 million EUR i.e. 72.6% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 27. Sweden

### 27.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 167 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	167	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	15	9.0%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	4	2.4%
General Block Exemption Regulation	121	72.4%
Notified Aid	27	16.2%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in Sweden reached 72.4% of the total number of measures, with 79.5% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

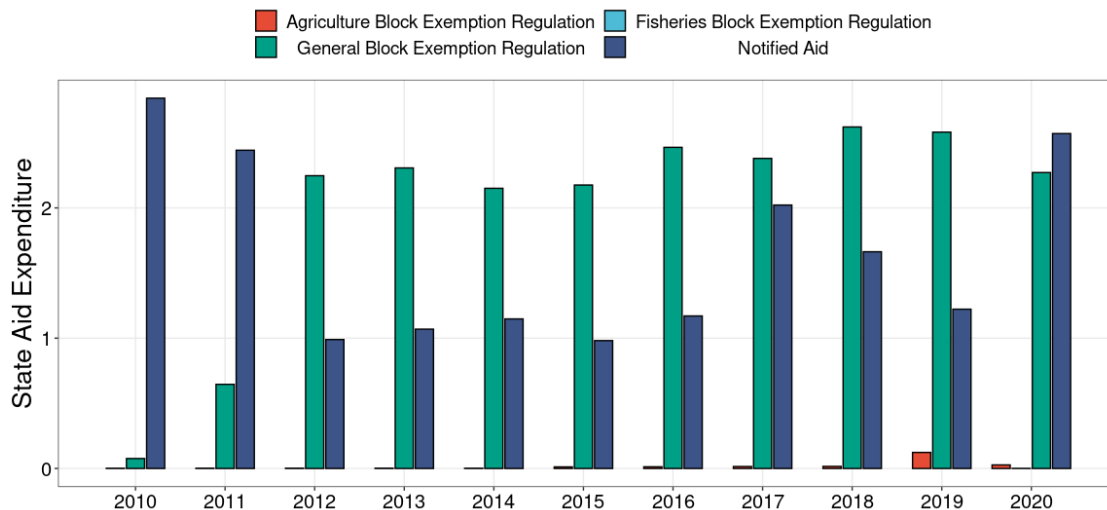
## 27.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 Sweden spent 40.3 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	40.3	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	0.2	0.5%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	21.9	54.3%
Notified Aid	18.2	45.2%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for Sweden during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020



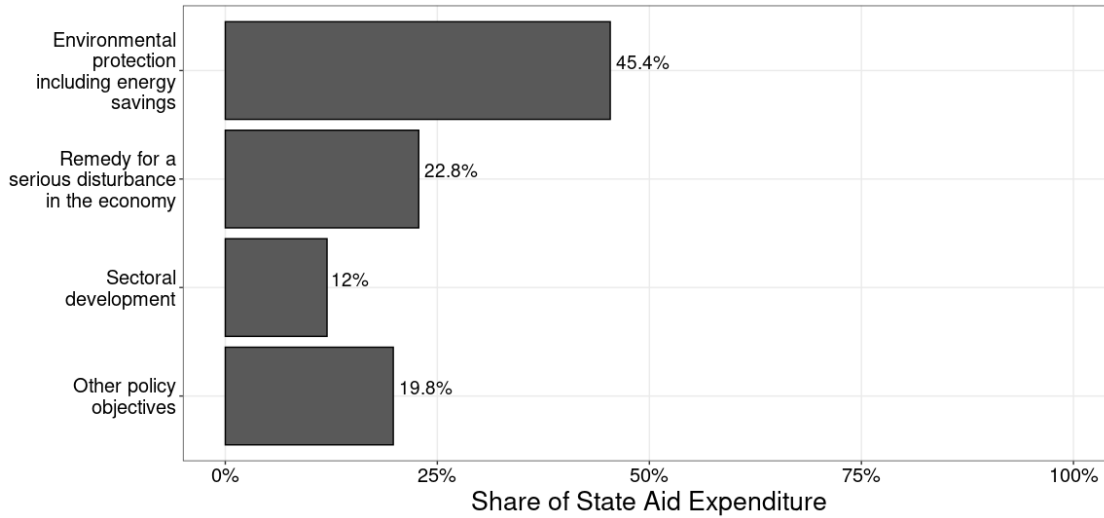
In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in Sweden absorbed 62.8% of the total spending (around 4.87 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in Sweden corresponded to 132 million EUR (around 2.7% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Sectoral development (62%), Regional development (22.5%) and SMEs including risk capital (4.3%).



### 27.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 68.2% of State aid spending in Sweden was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 45.4% was directed towards “Environmental protection including energy savings” while 22.8% to “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy”.

Sweden devoted around 12% towards “Sectoral development” and 19.8% to “Other policy objectives”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**

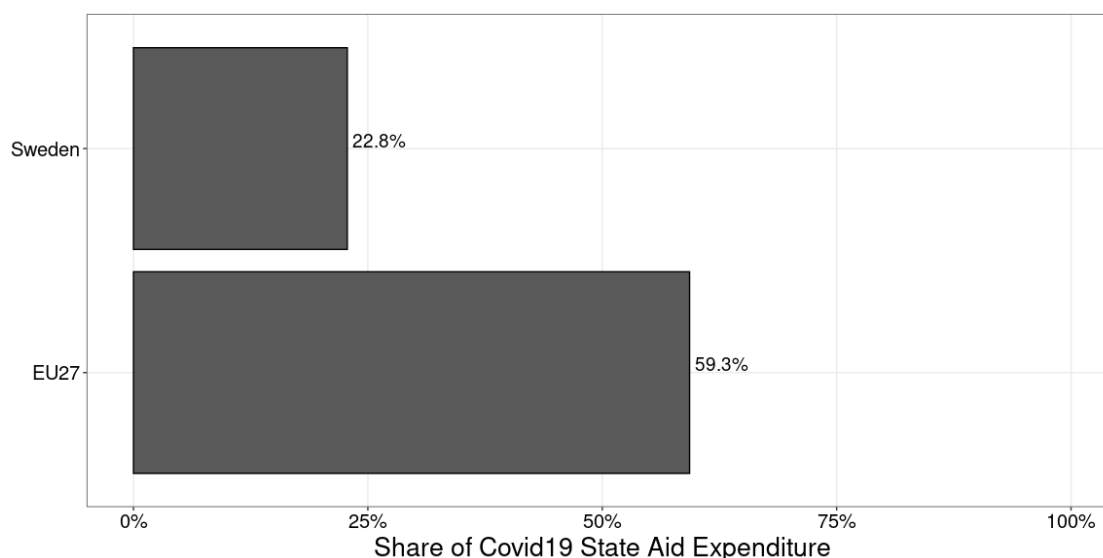


The top 4 key articles absorb about 82.7% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Environmental aid in the form of tax reductions (Art. 25)”, (64.2%), followed by “Aid in the form of reductions in environmental taxes under Directive 2003/96/EC (Art. 44)”, (11.3%), “Aid for broadband infrastructures (Art. 52)”, (4.1%), “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (3.1%).

In terms of State aid instruments, Sweden privileged the use of "Tax advantage" (around 2219 million EUR, 45.6% of total State aid spending), followed by "Direct grant" (1657 million EUR, 34% of total State aid spending), and "Direct grant/ Interest rate subsidy" (around 555 million EUR, 11.4% of total State aid spending).

## 27.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for Sweden amounted to 1110.7 million EUR i.e. 22.8% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.



## 28. United Kingdom

### 28.1. Case and Procedural Information

The total number of active measures corresponded to 295 in 2020 and the detailed breakdown by type of measure is given in the table below.

State Aid Measures in 2020		
Type of Procedure	Number of Active Measures	Share of Total
Total	295	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	54	18.3%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	2	0.7%
General Block Exemption Regulation	170	57.6%
Notified Aid	69	23.4%

In 2020, the number of GBER measures in United Kingdom reached 57.6% of the total number of measures, with 58.9% of all newly implemented measures falling under GBER.

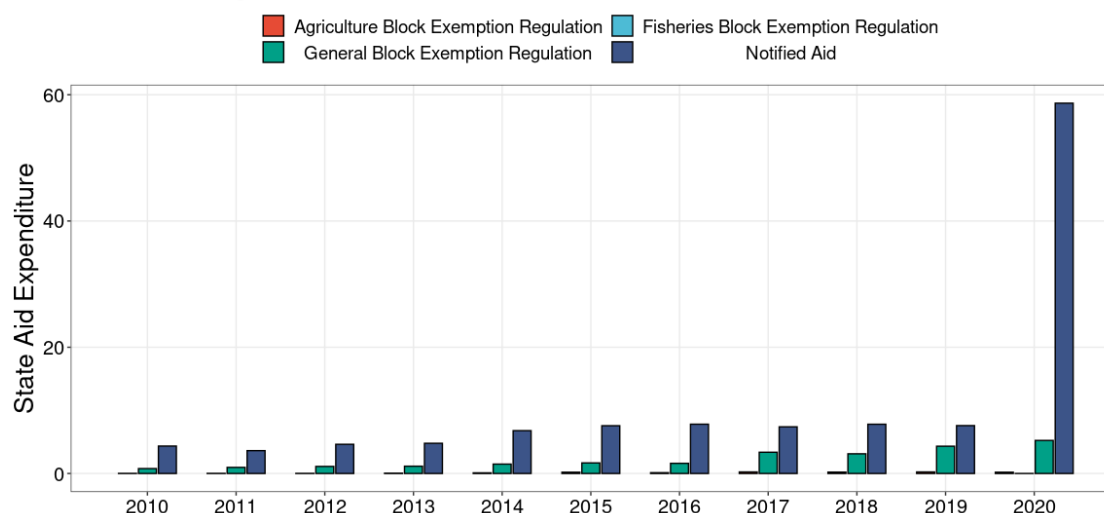
## 28.2. State Aid Spending - Overview

Between 2010 and 2020 United Kingdom spent 147.2 billion EUR and the detailed breakdown of the expenditure is given in the table below.

State Aid Expenditure during 2010-2020		
Type of Procedure	Expenditure (Billion EUR)	Share of Total
Total	147.2	100.0%
Agriculture Block Exemption Regulation	1.4	1.0%
Fisheries Block Exemption Regulation	less than 0.1	less than 0.1%
General Block Exemption Regulation	24.8	16.8%
Notified Aid	121.0	82.2%

The figure below illustrates the evolution of the components of the State aid expenditure for United Kingdom during the period 2010-2020.

### State Aid Spending in Billion EUR 2010-2020

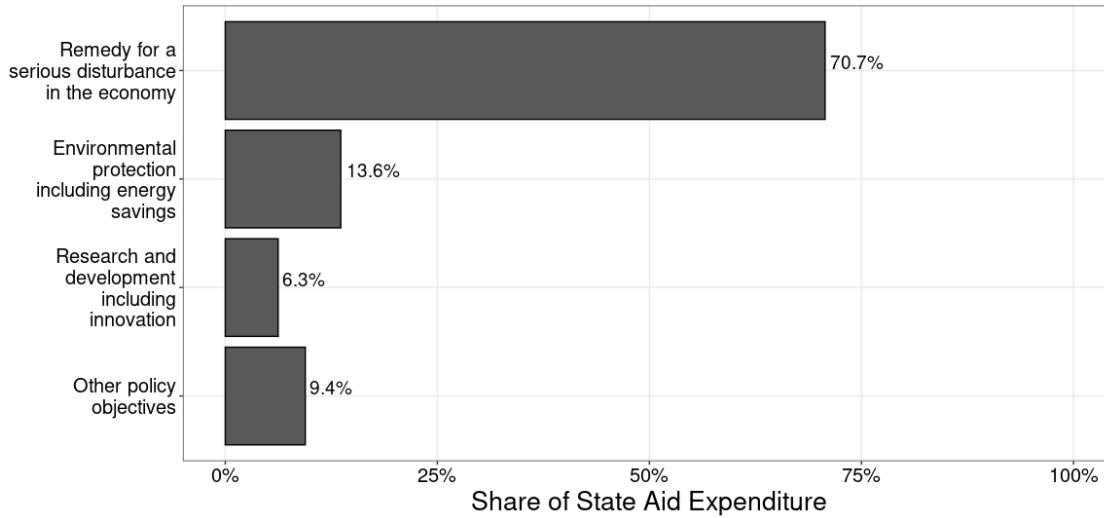


In 2020, State aid spending for the 5 biggest State aid measures in United Kingdom absorbed 74.7% of the total spending (around 64.1 billion EUR).

Finally, the amount of co-financed in United Kingdom corresponded to 497 million EUR (around 0.8% of the total non-agricultural spending) and was mostly concentrated in Research and development including innovation (28.7%), Agriculture, Forestry and Rural areas (18.4%) and Regional development (16.8%).

### 28.3. State Aid Spending - Top Objectives and Instruments

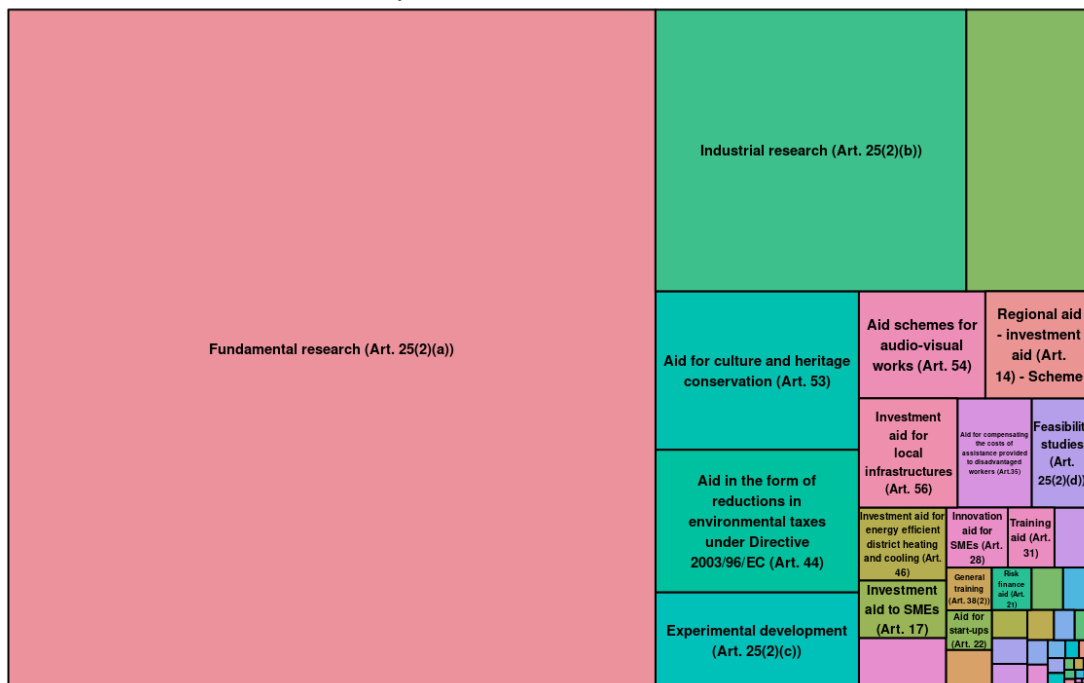
**Top State Aid Objectives in 2020**



Around 84.3% of State aid spending in United Kingdom was concentrated in two main policy objectives. Around 70.7% was directed towards “Remedy for a serious disturbance in the economy” while 13.6% to “Environmental protection including energy savings”.

United Kingdom devoted around 6.3% towards “Research and development including innovation” and 9.4% to “Other policy objectives”.

**Top GBER Articles in 2020**



The top 4 key articles absorb about 80.8% of the total GBER spending. The most widely used is “Fundamental research (Art. 25(2)(a))”, (59.7%), followed by “Industrial research (Art. 25(2)(b))”, (11.9%), “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)”, (4.8%), “Aid for culture and heritage conservation (Art. 53)”, (4.4%).

In terms of State aid instruments, United Kingdom privileged the use of "Direct grant" (around 39369 million EUR, 61.4% of total State aid spending), followed by "Other" (9724 million EUR, 15.2% of total State aid spending), and "Guarantee" (around 6709 million EUR, 10.5% of total State aid spending).

#### 28.4. State Aid Spending - Covid19

In 2020 the Covid19-related expenditure for United Kingdom amounted to 45330.5 million EUR i.e. 70.7% of the total State aid expenditure. We compare this figure to the share of Covid19 State aid expenditure at the EU27 level (59.3%) in the Figure below.

