European Commission

Clean, Just and Competitive Transition

Issue1 | February 2025

ISBN 978-92-68-25009-9, ISSN: 2363-3468

Competition State Aid Brief

The use of crisis State aid measures in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (March 2022-June 2024)

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Overview of the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework

Under Article 107(3)(b) TFEU, aid to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State (or across the EU economy) may be considered compatible with the internal market. On this basis, the European Commission has used this flexibility within its State aid toolbox to enable Member States to assist companies and sectors severely impacted by the Russian military aggression against Ukraine and its repercussions, in particular on energy markets, while setting clear safeguards to minimise distortions to competition in the Single Market.

On 23 March 2022, the Commission adopted the Temporary Crisis Framework (TCF)[1] under Article 107(3)(b) TFEU. The TCF provided for three types of aid that Member States could grant: (i) limited amount of aid that could be granted in any form and did not have to be linked to an increase in energy prices (section 2.1), (ii) liquidity support in the form of State guarantees (section 2.2) and subsidised loans (section 2.3), and (iii) aid to compensate for high energy prices (section 2.4). The Framework was amended in July[2] and October 2022[3].

In some instances, national measures did not fit in the TCF, while still serving to remedy the serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State, so the Commission assessed these under TCF principles and approved them directly under Article 107(3)(b) TFEU.

On 9 March 2023, the TCF was replaced by the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework (TCTF)[4]. Through the TCTF, the Commission expanded and further simplified the provisions for support to accelerate renewable energy deployment and industrial decarbonisation. These provisions, based on Article 107(3)(c) TFEU, were also prolonged until 31 December 2025 and contribute to address a major contributing factor of the energy crisis, namely the dependency on fossil fuels, and to accelerate the green transition. The TCTF also included a new section applicable also until 31 December 2025, aimed at accelerating investments in key sectors for the transition towards a net-zero economy, by enabling investment support for the manufacturing of strategic equipment, namely batteries, solar panels, wind turbines, heat-pumps, electrolysers and carbon capture usage and storage, as well as for production of key components and for production and recycling of related critical raw materials.

In a nutshell

In the period March 2022 to June 2024, nearly €796 billion of aid was approved either under the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework or directly under the Treaty and based on TCTF principles. Around €219 billion was actually granted to companies, representing 27% of the aid approved and corresponding to 0.5% of EU27 GDP in 2022, 2023 and the first half of 2024.

These figures do not include sizeable support measures taken by several Member States to support their economy and households that do not qualify as State aid.

Gradual phase-out of the TCTF

On 20 November 2023, the Commission decided to postpone the phase-out of limited aid amounts (section 2.1) and aid compensating for high energy prices (section 2.4) by six months until end-June 2024 (which is when they expired)[5]. This reflected

[1] 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

[2] Communication from the Commission, Amendment to the Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia 2022/C 280/01, C/2022/5342, OJ C 280, 21.7.2022, p. 1–13

[3] Communication from the Commission, Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia 2022/C 426/01, C/2022/7945, OJ C 426, 9.11.2022, p. 1–34

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

[5] Communication from the Commission – Amendment to the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework for State Aid measures to support the

The authors would like to thank Ioana DAVIDESCU and Alejandro DONNAY (from DG COMP) for valuable contribution to this article.

KD-01-25-001-EN-N, doi 10.2763/2837179

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the persisting uncertainties in the energy market, especially during the winter heating period[6], and took account of feedback from Member States. The Commission also increased the aid ceilings for limited amounts of aid (section 2.1) to cover the winter heating period until the end of March. The other crisis-related sections of the TCTF (sections 2.2 and 2.3 on liquidity support in form of State guarantees and subsidised loans, and section 2.7 on measures aimed at supporting electricity demand reduction) expired on 31 December 2023, as scheduled.

Following a consultation with Member States in April 2024 on the persistence of a serious disturbance of the economy affecting in particular the primary agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture sectors and taking note of the European Council's conclusions of 17 and 18 April 2024 on the importance of a resilient and sustainable agricultural sector for food security and the EU's strategic autonomy, and its encouragement to pursue the work on a possible extension of the TCTF, on 2 May 2024, the Commission adopted a last limited amendment to the TCTF[7]. The prolongation of section 2.1 of the TCTF concerned exclusively the primary agricultural sector and the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, for further six months, until 31 December 2024. The prolongation did not include an increase of the ceilings set out for the limited amounts of aid.

Sections covering support to accelerate renewable energy deployment, industrial decarbonisation, and investments in key sectors for the transition to a net-zero economy (sections 2.5, 2.6, and 2.8) are currently set to apply until 31 December 2025.

Overview of the measures approved by DG Competition until June 2024

Between March 2022 and end of June 2024, the Commission adopted 506 decisions and amendment decisions[8] under the TCTF or directly under the Treaty and based on TCTF principles, approving 374 national measures notified by 27 Member States. The overall budget that Member States notified and approved by the Commission under such State aid measures was worth a total of €795.69 billion. Slightly less than half of this amount concerned Germany (45.6%). Aid approved for France and Italy respectively represent around 22.7% and 9.1%. The aid notified by Denmark represents 3.1% of the total budget, while the aid notified by Spain and Finland represents around 2.4% of the amount approved. Aid notified by other Member States individually represent between 2.1% and less than the 0.01% of the total €795.69 billion.

Focusing only on the sections of the TCTF to foster the transition to a net-zero economy, between March 2023 and June 2024, the Commission adopted 37 decisions and amendment decisions[9] approving 35 national measures notified by 16 Member States[10]. The total budget approved under those measures was around €47.25 billion. Of these €47.25 billion, around 26% has been notified by Ireland and France, 13% by Germany, and 7% by Hungary. The amounts approved for Romania and Spain represent around 6% of the total budget approved for this type of measures, while the aid notified by the remaining Member States is equivalent to the 5% or less than the total budget approved under the “transition” sections.

A closer look at the actual implementation

Data collected by DG Competition

In order to have a better overview of the aid actually granted under State aid measures adopted in the context of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, the Commission launched a survey to seek information from Member States on the implementation of State aid measures approved directly under the TC(T)F or based on its principles[11]. The data therefore do not include cases approved under ordinary State aid rules.

The survey collected preliminary information on aid granted since the adoption of the TC(T)F on 23 March 2022 until the end of June 2024. The latest survey aimed at taking stock at two points in time: 31 December 2023 and 30 June 2024.

It is important to underline that the information made available to the Commission by Member States is preliminary and data may be subject to correction by Member States. Moreover, there are a number of caveats to survey figures, including that they represent the nominal amount of aid granted via different instruments (e.g., direct grants, equity, loans and guarantees), which have different distortive impacts on competition (repayable forms of support are generally less distortive of competition). Furthermore, data concern aid granted under the approved measures, and not aid actually paid out. For instance, Member States may grant the full aid amount at a given time in one year, while disbursing it to beneficiaries over several years.

It is also important to underline that these figures exclusively refer to the measures that qualify as State aid and that have been notified to and approved by the Commission. Member States have also granted sizable support to their economies and

economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia, OJ C, C/2023/1188, 21.11.2023.

[6] The Commission’s Autumn 2023 Economy Forecast noted that Russia’s ongoing war against Ukraine and wider geopolitical tensions continue to pose a risk and remain a source of uncertainty, especially on energy markets.

[7] Communication from the Commission – Second amendment to the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia, OJ C, C/2024/3113, 2.5.2024.

[8] More specifically, 506 decisions, of which 195 decisions approving amendments to the 374 national measures.

[9] More specifically, 37 decisions, of which 6 decisions approving amendments to the 35 national measures.

[10] Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.

[11] Two other surveys addressed to the Member States authorities have been launched in the past to collect data on the aid granted under the Temporary Crisis (and Transition) Framework.

households through other measures that are not included in these statistics, and the overall support to the economy and households differs from the State aid figures presented here.

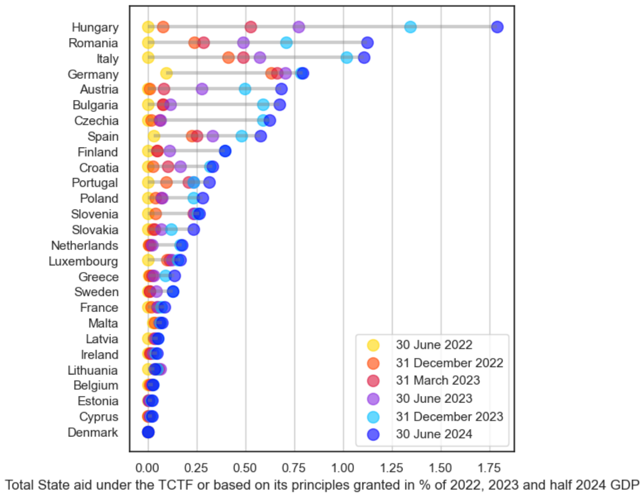
Overview

Based on the replies of all the Member States, in the period between the adoption of the TC(T)F on 23 March 2022 and end of June 2024, of nearly €795.69 billion of aid approved, €218.86 billion was actually granted to companies, representing 27% of all the aid approved and corresponding to 0.52% of EU27 GDP in 2022, 2023 and the first half of 2024. Thus, Member States have only granted a relatively small percentage of the amounts approved by the Commission from March 2022 to June 2024.

In absolute terms, according to the preliminary data sent by Member States, Germany has provided €81.9 billion, representing 38% of all the aid granted. The second largest spender, Italy, has granted €57.8 billion, followed by Spain, with €21.2 billion. Romania has granted €8.8 billion and Hungary €8.4 billion. In absolute terms, the three countries that have granted the most, Germany, Italy, and Spain, have granted 74% of all the aid.

Overall, the weight of the aid granted by the three largest spenders in absolute amounts has consistently reduced over time, going from 98% of the total aid granted in June 2022, to 84% in June 2023, to 74% in June 2024.

Figure 1: Total State aid granted as of 30 June 2024 under TCTF measures or based on its principles as percentage of national GDP



In relative terms, when looking at the aid granted by each Member State as a percentage of national GDP, Hungary is the largest provider, having granted an amount equating to 1.79% of its 2022, 2023 plus half 2024 GDP. The second largest one in relative terms is Romania (1.13 % of its GDP), followed by Italy (1.11% of its GDP) and Germany (0.80% of its GDP). However, as already highlighted, the amounts reported are the nominal amounts of the aid granted through different instruments, repayable and non-repayable, that have different economic impacts.

Member States' State aid approaches differ in practice

As of end of June 2024, Member States have supported businesses with State resources in various ways, directly under the Treaty or pursuant to the options offered by the TCTF.

As regards Portugal, Germany, and Spain a considerable part of aid granted by these Member States was directly based on the Treaty (60%, 48% and 31% of the total aid granted by the MS, respectively). Overall, the aid granted directly under the Treaty (€47.65 billion) represents 22% of the total €218.86 billion granted.

The aid granted in Portugal directly based on the Treaty concerned the *MIBEL fossil fuel cost adjustment mechanism*[12] (€1.2 billion), a common Spanish and Portuguese measure aiming to reduce the electricity wholesale price in the Iberian electricity market. Spain has granted €6.6 billion under the same *MIBEL* measure.

The aid granted in Germany under Treaty measures, instead, regarded the recapitalisations of Uniper SE[13] (€33 billion) and SEFE GmbH[14] (€6.5 billion), both approved under the Treaty. These large recapitalisations were justified by the systemic character of these two energy supply companies, extending beyond the German wholesale energy markets. Additionally, both Uniper SE and SEFE GmbH received a credit line under a German umbrella scheme for guarantees and loans approved under the TCF. During the course of 2023, the original KfW credit facility for Uniper SE[15] (€16 billion) was restructured and reduced to €14.5 billion due to favourable market conditions.

As regards aid granted under the TCTF, 3 Member States[16] have granted aid exclusively in the form of limited amounts of aid under section 2.1, and 10 other Member States[17] provided more than 50% of their respective total aid under this section. Section 2.1 enables Member States to set up schemes where aid can take different forms (direct grants, tax and payment advantages or other forms such as repayable advances, guarantees, loans and equity), provided that the aid does not exceed a certain threshold

[12] The measure provides support in the form of a payment to the operators of fossil fuel power plants (except for those subject to regulated revenues such as certain combined heat and power plants, or plants outside the Spanish mainland) to cover part of their fuel costs, thereby lowering the price of marginal (fossil fuel) energy and, as a result, obtaining a reduced overall price of electricity for users. The payment, funded by payments by electricity providers with infra-marginal costs (such as those running renewable plants), functions as a direct grant aimed to finance part of the fuel costs.

[13] SA.103791 Recapitalisation of Uniper SE.

[14] SA.104353 Recapitalisation of SEFE GmbH I and SA.105001 Recapitalisation of SEFE GmbH II.

[15] SA.102631 (2022/N) – Germany TCF: Umbrella schemes for guarantees on loans and subsidised loans as amended by SA.104019 (2022/N) – Germany TCF: Modifications to SA.102542, SA.102631 and SA.104756 TCF: Modifications to SA.102542, SA.102631, SA.104019.

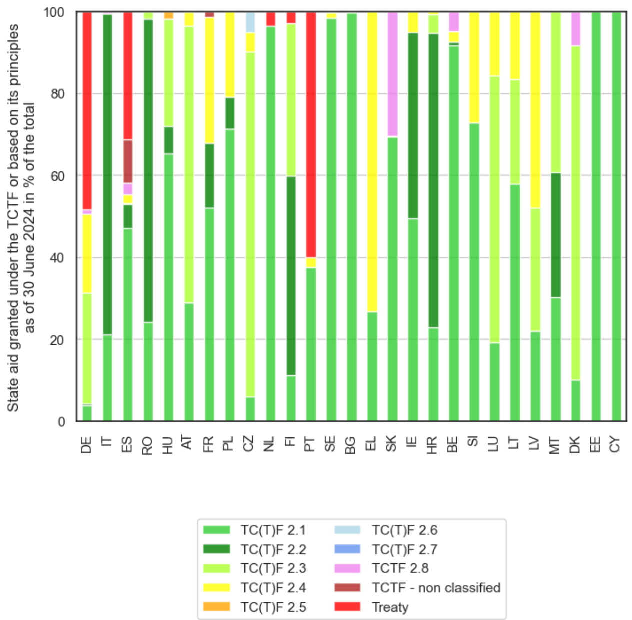
[16] Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Estonia.

[17] Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Slovenia, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, France, Ireland.

per company[18]. Overall, aid granted under 2.1 TC(T)F measures by Member States until the end of June 2024 amounts to €53.16 billion, i.e. 24% of the total aid granted, be it under the TCTF or based on its principles.

9 Member States[19] have granted more than 50% of the aid in the form of repayable instruments either as guarantees on loans, as per section 2.2 – *Liquidity support in the form of guarantees* of the TCTF or pursuant to section *2.3 - Liquidity support in the form of subsidised loans*. The total nominal amount of the guarantees granted on the basis of section 2.2 of the TCTF in the EU in 2022 and 2023[20] is €57.43 billion (26% of the total), while the total amount of the loans under section 2.3 of the TCTF in the same time frame was approximately €35.39 billion (16% of the total).

Figure 2: Total State aid granted as of 30 June 2024 under TCTF measures or based on its principles, breakdown by legal basis



16[21] Member States have granted aid under section 2.4 - *Aid for additional costs due to exceptionally severe increases in natural gas and electricity prices*. Among those Greece has done a relatively large use, granting 73% of its aid under that section. Overall, aid granted under this section amounts to €20.52 billion. This represents around 9% of the total €218.86 billion granted under the TCTF or in line with its principles. The sharp increase from around €279.12 million at the end of 2022 to €10 billion by June 2023, and then to €20.52 billion can be attributed partly to the time lag between the moment when energy costs are incurred and when aid is granted. Indeed, most Member States opted to grant aid only at the end of the eligible period, after additional energy costs were incurred and verified, so that even if aid schemes for high energy costs were adopted in 2022, most of the compensation was granted in 2023. Further, the conditions for support under section 2.4 TC(T)F were changed on 28 October 2022, allowing potentially more beneficiaries to qualify for aid, which was not granted before 2023. For example, the condition requiring that a company had incurred losses was replaced by the condition requiring a significant EBITDA reduction compared to the pre-crisis level. Germany accounts for €15.73 billion of the €20.52 billion granted under section 2.4. This aid was granted under the electricity, gas and district heating price brake[22], which caps prices that energy suppliers charge their customers, with the German State compensating suppliers for the difference between the capped price and the market price. The price brake measure requires ex-post checks, so that amounts reported by Germany may be reduced as a result.

As of the end of December 2023, when it was phased out, only a small amount (around €3.5 million) had been granted under section 2.7 – *Aid for additional reduction of electricity consumption*.

Focusing on the sections of the TCTF to foster support measures in sectors which are key for the transition to a net-zero economy, as of the end of June 2024, 11 Member States[23] have started the implementation of measures under those sections. Around €2.38 billion have been granted for such measures, representing 1% of the €218.36 billion granted to companies under the TCTF or based on its principles since March 2022, and around 11% of the aid granted in the first half of 2024. Compared to the total budget approved for these measures in the same time frame (€47.25 billion), only 5% has been granted.

Around €150 million have been granted under section 2.5 – *Aid for accelerating the rollout of renewable energy, storage, and renewable heat relevant for REPowerEU*, €240 million under section 2.6 – *Aid for the decarbonisation of industrial production processes through electrification and/or the use of renewable and electricity-based hydrogen fulfilling certain conditions and for energy efficiency measures* and €1.99 billion under section 2.8 – *Aid for accelerated investments in sectors strategic for the transition towards a net-zero economy* of the TCTF.

[18] €2.25 million per undertaking, €280 000 per undertaking active in the primary production of agricultural products and €335 000 per undertaking active in the fishery and aquaculture sectors, per Member State.

[19] Finland, Czechia, Denmark, Italy, Croatia, Romania, Malta, Austria, Luxembourg.

[20] Sections TCTF 2.2 and 2.3 expired at the end of December 2023. Therefore, it was not possible to grant aid under those sections in 2024.

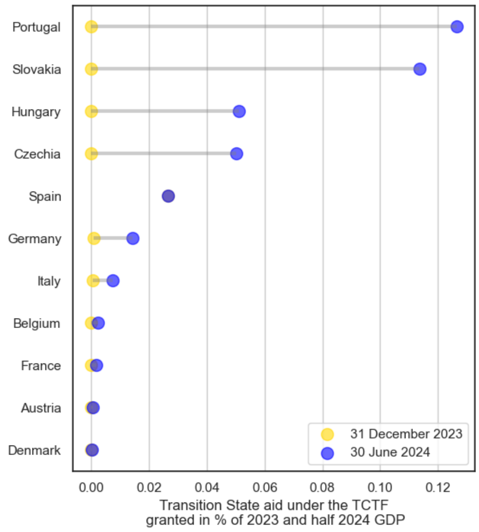
[21] Greece, Latvia, France, Slovenia, Poland, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Ireland, Czechia, Austria, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Croatia.

[22] SA.103348 TCF - Germany - Temporary cost containment of natural gas and electricity price increases (Energiekostendämpfungsprogramm), as amended by SA.104606 Temporary cost containment of natural gas, heat and electricity price increases.

[23] Portugal, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Spain, Germany, Italy, Belgium, France, Austria, and Denmark.

In absolute amounts, Germany is the Member State that granted the most under those transition measures (€915 million), followed by Spain (€609 million) and Portugal (€517 million). In relative terms, focusing exclusively on the aid granted under transition sections by each Member State as a percentage of national GDP, Portugal is the largest provider of this types of aid, followed by Slovakia, having granted an amount equating to more than 0.1% of their 2023 plus half 2024 GDP.

Figure 3: Transition State aid granted as of 30 June 2024 under TCTF measures as percentage of national GDP

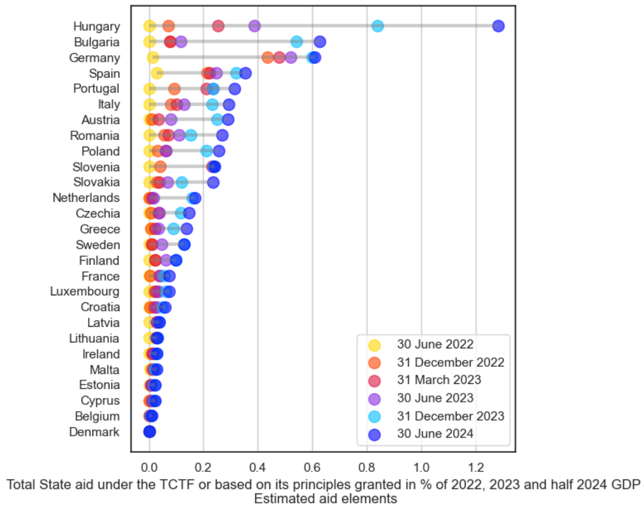


State aid data and estimates of aid elements

As previously highlighted, the information collected in the survey were the nominal amounts of the aid granted through different instruments, repayable and non-repayable. Yet these different instruments, used in varying degrees by Member States, have different economic impacts. Instead of nominal amounts, when looking at the aid granted through different instruments, aid elements should be considered, as they represent the actual advantage passed on to the undertaking, and may constitute a better metric for a fair comparison of aid granted through repayable and non-repayable instruments. This is because non-repayable instruments, such as grants, are generally more distortive of competition compared with repayable instruments such as guarantees or soft loans.

The aid element can be estimated in different ways depending on the type of instrument: for non-repayable instruments, the advantage passed on to the beneficiary normally corresponds to the nominal amount, which itself is the budgetary expenditure. For repayable aid instruments, the advantage to the beneficiary and the cost to government may differ. The aid element, and the budgetary expenditure, is generally (much) lower than the nominal amount. For 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 compared to the one that would have been paid at market values.

*Figure 4: Total State aid granted as of 30 June 2024 under TCTF measures or based on its principles as percentage of national GDP (using estimated **aid element**)*



Considering the estimated aid elements[24] in percentage of GDP, Hungary remains the largest State aid spender, having granted around 1.28% of its GDP for 2022, 2023 and the first half of 2024 GDP. Due to the large use of repayable instruments, the amount granted by Hungary when considering aid elements rather than nominal amounts reduces by 0.51 percentage points. A strong reduction of -0.86 percentage points and -0.82 percentage points is observed for Romania and Italy, respectively. Reflecting the exclusive use of non-repayable instruments, such as direct grants, there is no difference in the estimated nominal amounts and aid elements for 6 Member States[25]. For 11 other Member States[26] the difference is less than 0.05 percentage points.

Thus, the magnitude and the Member States' order in terms of aid granted compared to GDP differs depending on whether nominal amounts or aid elements are considered (contrast Figure 1 with Figure 4).

Appendix

In a spirit of transparency, DG Competition provides its data to the public in a statistical appendix: *Statistical Annex* (.xlsx version).

[24] The aid elements were estimated by DG Competition. A standard method was applied and based on information provided by the Member States in the past in the annual reports. For more detail, see the Methodology section of the State aid Scoreboard. For soft loans (under TCTF 2.1 and 2.3) a proxy of 15% of the total amount lent by the government is estimated, while for guarantees (under TCTF 2.1 and 2.2) the aid element is estimated to be 10% of the capital value guaranteed.

[25] Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Portugal, Slovakia, and Sweden.

[26] Bulgaria, Malta, Slovenia, Poland, Ireland, Belgium, Latvia, France, Lithuania, Denmark, the Netherlands.

Member State	Total amount granted (nominal amount) in EUR billion	Total amount granted (nominal amount) - TC(T)F only - in EUR billion	Total amount granted (nominal amount) - Treaty only - in EUR billion	Total amount granted (nominal amount) in % GDP	Total amount granted (nominal amount) - TC(T)F only - in % GDP	Total amount granted (nominal amount) - Treaty only - in % GDP	Total amount granted (nominal amount) in % of EU total	Total amount granted (nominal amount) - TC(T)F only - in % of EU total	Total amount granted (nominal amount) - Treaty only - in % of EU total
Austria	*7,98*	*7,98*	*0,00*	*0,68%*	*0,68%*	*0,00%*	*4%*	*4%*	*0%*
Belgium	*0,41*	*0,41*	*0,00*	*0,03%*	*0,03%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Bulgaria	*1,56*	*1,56*	*0,00*	*0,67%*	*0,67%*	*0,00%*	*1%*	*1%*	*0%*
Cyprus	*0,02*	*0,02*	*0,00*	*0,02%*	*0,02%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Czechia	*4,75*	*4,75*	*0,00*	*0,62%*	*0,62%*	*0,00%*	*2%*	*2%*	*0%*
Germany	*81,90*	*42,38*	*39,53*	*0,80%*	*0,41%*	*0,38%*	*37%*	*19%*	*18%*
Denmark	*0,03*	*0,03*	*0,00*	*0,00%*	*0,00%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Estonia	*0,02*	*0,02*	*0,00*	*0,02%*	*0,02%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Greece	*0,76*	*0,76*	*0,00*	*0,14%*	*0,14%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Spain	*21,18*	*14,54*	*6,64*	*0,58%*	*0,40%*	*0,18%*	*10%*	*7%*	*3%*
Finland	*2,68*	*2,60*	*0,08*	*0,40%*	*0,38%*	*0,01%*	*1%*	*1%*	*0%*
France	*6,09*	*6,09*	*0,00*	*0,09%*	*0,09%*	*0,00%*	*3%*	*3%*	*0%*
Croatia	*0,62*	*0,62*	*0,00*	*0,33%*	*0,33%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Hungary	*8,39*	*8,39*	*0,00*	*1,79%*	*1,79%*	*0,00%*	*4%*	*4%*	*0%*
Ireland	*0,64*	*0,64*	*0,00*	*0,05%*	*0,05%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Italy	*57,78*	*57,76*	*0,02*	*1,11%*	*1,11%*	*0,00%*	*26%*	*26%*	*0%*
Lithuania	*0,07*	*0,07*	*0,00*	*0,04%*	*0,04%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Luxembourg	*0,33*	*0,33*	*0,00*	*0,17%*	*0,17%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Latvia	*0,05*	*0,05*	*0,00*	*0,05%*	*0,05%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Malta	*0,04*	*0,04*	*0,00*	*0,07%*	*0,07%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Netherlands	*4,60*	*4,44*	*0,16*	*0,18%*	*0,17%*	*0,01%*	*2%*	*2%*	*0%*
Poland	*5,17*	*5,17*	*0,00*	*0,28%*	*0,28%*	*0,00%*	*2%*	*2%*	*0%*
Portugal	*2,05*	*0,82*	*1,23*	*0,31%*	*0,13%*	*0,19%*	*1%*	*0%*	*1%*
Romania	*8,83*	*8,83*	*0,00*	*1,13%*	*1,13%*	*0,00%*	*4%*	*4%*	*0%*
Sweden	*1,76*	*1,76*	*0,00*	*0,13%*	*0,13%*	*0,00%*	*1%*	*1%*	*0%*
Slovenia	*0,41*	*0,41*	*0,00*	*0,27%*	*0,27%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Slovakia	*0,70*	*0,70*	*0,00*	*0,24%*	*0,24%*	*0,00%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Total EU27	**218,86**	**171,20**	**47,65**	**0,52%**	**0,40%**	**0,11%**	**100%**	**78%**	**22%**

Member State	Total TC(T)F or based on its principles State aid expenditure in EUR billion, as of 30 June 2022	Total TC(T)F or based on its principles State aid expenditure in EUR billion, as of 31 December 2022	Total TC(T)F or based on its principles State aid expenditure in EUR billion, as of 31 March 2023	Total TC(T)F or based on its principles State aid expenditure in EUR billion, as of 30 June 2023	Total TC(T)F or based on its principles State aid expenditure in EUR billion, as of 31 December 2023	Total TC(T)F or based on its principles State aid expenditure in EUR billion, as of 30 June 2024
Austria	*0,00*	*0,12*	*0,98*	*3,24*	*5,82*	*7,98*
Belgium	*0,00*	*0,12*	*0,25*	*0,34*	*0,39*	*0,41*
Bulgaria	*0,00*	*0,18*	*0,18*	*0,27*	*1,37*	*1,56*
Cyprus	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,01*	*0,01*	*0,01*	*0,02*
Czechia	*0,00*	*0,13*	*0,47*	*0,51*	*4,52*	*4,75*
Germany	*9,82*	*64,96*	*68,05*	*72,74*	*81,00*	*81,90*
Denmark	*0,01*	*0,01*	*0,03*	*0,02*	*0,02*	*0,03*
Estonia	*0,00*	*0,01*	*0,01*	*0,01*	*0,02*	*0,02*
Greece	*0,04*	*0,05*	*0,12*	*0,18*	*0,49*	*0,76*
Spain	*1,09*	*8,37*	*9,30*	*12,12*	*17,55*	*21,18*
Finland	*0,00*	*0,32*	*0,32*	*0,75*	*2,68*	*2,68*
France	*0,01*	*1,27*	*3,41*	*3,70*	*4,79*	*6,09*
Croatia	*0,00*	*0,05*	*0,19*	*0,32*	*0,61*	*0,62*
Hungary	*0,00*	*0,37*	*2,47*	*3,62*	*6,31*	*8,39*
Ireland	*0,02*	*0,12*	*0,18*	*0,34*	*0,53*	*0,64*
Italy	*0,00*	*21,53*	*25,42*	*30,01*	*53,10*	*57,78*
Lithuania	*0,00*	*0,08*	*0,10*	*0,12*	*0,09*	*0,07*
Luxembourg	*0,00*	*0,19*	*0,22*	*0,24*	*0,30*	*0,33*
Latvia	*0,00*	*0,03*	*0,04*	*0,04*	*0,05*	*0,05*
Malta	*0,01*	*0,02*	*0,03*	*0,03*	*0,03*	*0,04*
Netherlands	*0,16*	*0,20*	*0,40*	*0,57*	*4,34*	*4,60*
Poland	*0,00*	*0,70*	*1,26*	*1,34*	*4,30*	*5,17*
Portugal	*0,01*	*0,61*	*1,38*	*1,53*	*1,53*	*2,05*
Romania	*0,00*	*1,88*	*2,25*	*3,82*	*5,55*	*8,83*
Sweden	*0,00*	*0,15*	*0,15*	*0,63*	*1,76*	*1,76*
Slovenia	*0,00*	*0,06*	*0,36*	*0,37*	*0,39*	*0,41*
Slovakia	*0,00*	*0,09*	*0,11*	*0,20*	*0,36*	*0,70*
Total EU27	**11,17**	**101,62**	**117,69**	**137,08**	**197,91**	**218,86**

Member State	TC(T)F 2.1	TC(T)F 2.2	TC(T)F 2.3	TC(T)F 2.4	TC(T)F 2.5	TC(T)F 2.6	TC(T)F 2.7	TCTF 2.8	TC(T)F non classified	Treaty	All legal bases
Austria	*2,30*	*0,01*	*5,40*	*0,27*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*7,98*
Belgium	*0,38*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,01*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,02*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,41*
Bulgaria	*1,56*	*0,00*	*0,01*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*1,56*
Cyprus	*0,02*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,02*
Czechia	*0,29*	*0,00*	*4,00*	*0,23*	*0,00*	*0,24*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*4,75*
Germany	*3,12*	*0,35*	*22,26*	*15,74*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,91*	*0,00*	*39,53*	*81,90*
Denmark	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,02*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,03*
Estonia	*0,02*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,02*
Greece	*0,20*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,56*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,76*
Spain	*9,99*	*1,23*	*0,04*	*0,45*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,61*	*2,22*	*6,64*	*21,18*
Finland	*0,30*	*1,31*	*1,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,08*	*2,68*
France	*3,17*	*0,97*	*0,00*	*1,87*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,08*	*0,00*	*6,09*
Croatia	*0,14*	*0,45*	*0,03*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,62*
Hungary	*5,49*	*0,55*	*2,20*	*0,00*	*0,15*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*8,39*
Ireland	*0,32*	*0,29*	*0,00*	*0,03*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,64*
Italy	*12,18*	*45,32*	*0,02*	*0,02*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,23*	*0,00*	*0,02*	*57,78*
Lithuania	*0,04*	*0,00*	*0,02*	*0,01*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,07*
Luxembourg	*0,06*	*0,00*	*0,21*	*0,05*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,33*
Latvia	*0,01*	*0,00*	*0,01*	*0,02*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,05*
Malta	*0,01*	*0,01*	*0,01*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,04*
Netherlands	*4,44*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,16*	*4,60*
Poland	*3,69*	*0,41*	*0,00*	*1,07*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*5,17*
Portugal	*0,77*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,05*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*1,23*	*2,05*
Romania	*2,14*	*6,54*	*0,15*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*8,83*
Sweden	*1,73*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,02*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*1,76*
Slovenia	*0,30*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,11*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,41*
Slovakia	*0,49*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,21*	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,70*
Total EU27	**53,16**	**57,43**	**35,39**	**20,52**	**0,15**	**0,24**	**0,00**	**1,99**	**2,31**	**47,65**	**218,86**
In % of the total	*24,29%*	*26,24%*	*16,17%*	*9,38%*	*0,07%*	*0,11%*	*0,00%*	*0,91%*	*1,05%*	*21,77%*	*100,00%*