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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Facts and figures on State aid in the EU Member States

- 2012 Update –

Accompanying the document

State aid Scoreboard 2012 Update

Report on State aid granted by the EU Member States

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INTRODUCTION

State aid in the context of the economy in 2011

Until mid-2011, the economy in the EU was characterised by a slow recovery following the downturn caused by the financial crisis of 2008-2009. GDP growth was very moderate and stood at 1.5 %. Private and public spending were still at a low level and began to rise only slowly, while public deficits continued to be at high levels. However, the recovery was subdued and sluggish and for the second half of 2011, the economy turned out to be weaker than expected, as evidenced by lower GDP growth that moved towards zero growth by the end of the year[1]. At the same time, unemployment in the EU exceeded 10 % and an intensifying European sovereign-debt crisis also weighted heavily on the EU economy.

Overall, State aid expenditure remained high in 2011 due to the additional support given to the financial sector. The worsening of the sovereign crisis in mid-2011 led the Member States and the Commission to agree on a package of measures to strengthen banks' capital and provide guarantees on their liabilities (the banking package[2]). On 1 December 2011 the Commission prolonged the State aid crisis measures for the financial sector, clarifying and updating the rules on pricing and other conditions. With respect to crisis aid to the real economy, a substantial decrease was seen in 2011. Chapter 3 provides more detail.

Purpose, scope and content of the Scoreboard

Since 2001, the Commission has published every autumn the State Aid Scoreboard ('the Scoreboard'), which reports in an aggregated manner on State aid expenditure in the Member States in the previous year and highlights trends[3]. The Scoreboard is the Commission's benchmarking instrument for providing 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 information in the report is used for advanced statistical analysis and represents an important source to which reference is made in speeches, articles and other Commission publications on State aid. The Scoreboard information is also used by external bodies and the Member States.

The Scoreboard information is based on the annual reports provided by Member States. Article 6(1) of Regulation 794/2004 requires each Member State to submit its report on State aid expenditure carried out during the previous year no later than 30 June of the following year. Annex III of that Regulation sets out the scope and format of the annual report.

Scope and content of this Scoreboard

State aid expenditure is expenditure which Member States have actually granted pursuant to Article 107 TFEU[4]. The information in the annual report refers to measures authorised by Commission decisions or being implemented by Member States under block exemption, but excludes measures which are still under examination. General measures that do not favour

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1 DG ECFIN Economic Forecast Spring 2012.

2 See ECOFIN Council conclusion of 8 November 2011.

3 The legal basis of the Scoreboard is provided in Article 6(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004 (OJ L 140, 30.4.2004, p.1), which provides that the Commission will publish each year a state aid Synopsis containing a synthesis of the information contained in the Member States' annual reports.

4 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

certain enterprises or sectors, and public subsidies that do not affect trade or distort competition, are not dealt with in the Scoreboard as they are not subject to the Commission's investigative powers under the State aid rules.

This 2012 report gives updated information on State aid expenditure for all existing aid measures under which Member States granted aid in 2011, covering existing measures and aid newly implemented in 2011[5]. The Scoreboard consists of two parts. While the Report adopted by the College of Commissioners provides a summary of the facts, the accompanying Staff Working Document gives further details on the data and signals trends.

Apart from providing an update on expenditure by the Member States, this edition also reports on the progress achieved in the Commission's State aid control activities, namely on the recovery of unlawful aid.

The Scoreboard presents the State aid situation in five chapters. Chapter 1 provides information on total State aid expenditure in the EU and indicates the broad sectoral distribution of the aid. Chapter 2 reports on the trend and patterns of aid granted to industry and services and includes more detail on horizontal aid and aid to certain sectors of the economy. Chapter 3.1 gives an update on State aid measures to the financial sector and chapter 3.2 supplies details of aid granted under the temporary framework. Chapter 4 shows the trend in State aid expenditure in terms of numbers of measures and corresponding aid amounts. Chapter 5 reports on ongoing efforts to enforce the State aid rules and to recover unlawful aid. Finally, the note on methodology is followed by tables showing key figures on State aid expenditure by Member State. The annexes also provide details of newly introduced legislation, an overview of aid authorised under the temporary framework, and information on the recovery status and the reporting situation by Member States, which as from 2012 are using a new tool to encode information on State aid expenditure and to submit the annual report directly through that system to the Commission.

Publication of the Scoreboard

DG Competition publishes the Scoreboard on its website[6], where previous editions can also be found. Access to key indicators and in-depth statistics covering the EU as a whole as well as individual Member States is provided via the same web address, where further underlying information can be found which supports statements made in this document and is omitted from the individual chapter to avoid excessive length.

The EFTA Surveillance Authority also publishes annually a Scoreboard[7] showing the volume of State aid granted in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

5 Around 4,500 active aid measures of which 750 are measures authorised or implemented in 2011.
6 http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/studies_reports.html.
7 http://www.eftasurv.int/press--publications/scoreboards/state-aid-scoreboards/.

1. OVERVIEW OF STATE AID EXPENDITURE IN 2011

1.1. Total State aid[8] in absolute and relative terms

1.1.1. Non-crisis aid

Figure 1: Total non-crisis aid[9]

	In € billion	As a % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend 2008-2010 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
EU-27	64.3	0.5 %	- 0.06%	0.58%	- 0.05%

Notified subsidies to railways[10] in 2011 amounted to € 32.6 billion[11], or represent 0.25 % of EU GDP.

1.1.2. Crisis aid granted to the financial sector

Figure 2: Financial Crisis Aid: amount used[12]

	In € billion	As a % of GDP
Guarantees and liquidity measures	682.9	5.4%
Recapitalisation and impaired assets	31.7	0.25

1.1.3. Aid granted under the temporary framework

Figure 3: Aid granted under the temporary framework[13]

	In € billion	As a % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend 2009-2011 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
Approved	0	n/a		Not applicable since temporary	

8 See the methodology notes, which give details on the calculation of the aid.

9 Source: DG Competition, DG Agriculture, DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Total non-crisis aid excludes aid to railways and comprises aid to industry and services, including coal, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture and transport.

10 The information on subsidies to railways differs in scope and detail from that collected from Member States on aid granted to industry and services in accordance with Annex III A of Commission Regulation (EC) No 794/2004 (OJ L 140, 30.4.2004, p.1). Aggregation into a single State aid total is thus not possible.

11 At the time of finalising this report, information on subsidies to railways had not been submitted by Czech Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovakia. Cyprus and Malta have no railway operators.

12 Source: DG Competition.

13 Source: DG Competition, DG Agriculture.

amount				framework has not been in force over a period of three years.
Amount used	4.8	0.037%	- 0.07%	

1.2. Broad sectoral distribution of non-crisis State aid

Figure 4: Broad sectoral distribution of non-crisis State aid[14]

Broad sectoral distribution of non-crisis state aid (2011)					
EU-27	**In € billion**	**As a % of GDP**	**Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)**	**Trend 2009-2011 (in % of GDP)**	**Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)**
Aid to industry and services	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%	0.02%
Agriculture	8.72	0.069%	-0.003%	0.076%	-0.012%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.11	0.0009%	-0.0002%	0.001%	-0.002%
Transport	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%	-0.06%

2. TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF NON-CRISIS STATE AID EXPENDITURE IN THE MEMBER STATES

This chapter examines expenditure on non-crisis State aid granted to industry and services for the year 2011 and looks at the trend over the period 2006 to 2011 by comparing 2006-2008 with 2009-2011 in order to show to what extent individual Member States have (or have not) been able to reduce overall aid levels and were furthermore able (or unable) to redirect aid towards horizontal objectives of common interest.

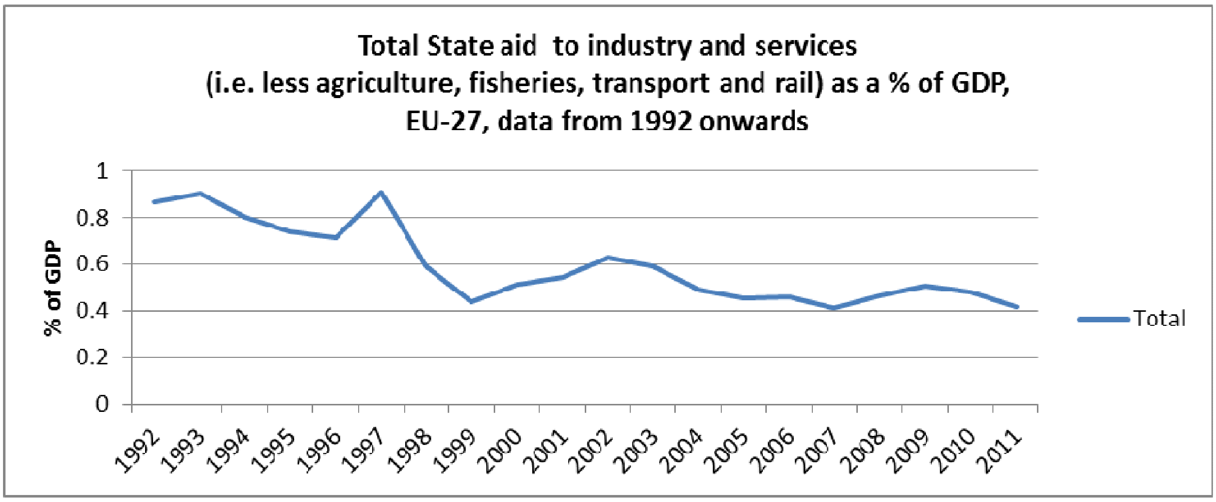
2.1. Trends in levels of State aid to industry and services[15]

Figure 5: Total State aid to industry and services from 1992 onwards[16]

[14] Source: DG Competition, DG Agriculture, DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

[15] State aid granted to the sectors of agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture is reported by Member States in accordance with Annexes III B and C of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004 (OJ L 140, 30.4.2004, p. 1), which differ from Annex III A of that Regulation, under which aid granted to industry and services is reported. With respect to transport aid, a comprehensive legislative framework exists - see Summary of rules for the transport sector annexed to this document. As a result, the different sets of information cannot be combined to produce a single set of aggregate information across all sectors and so agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture and transport are excluded from the subsequent observations.

[16] Source: DG Competition.

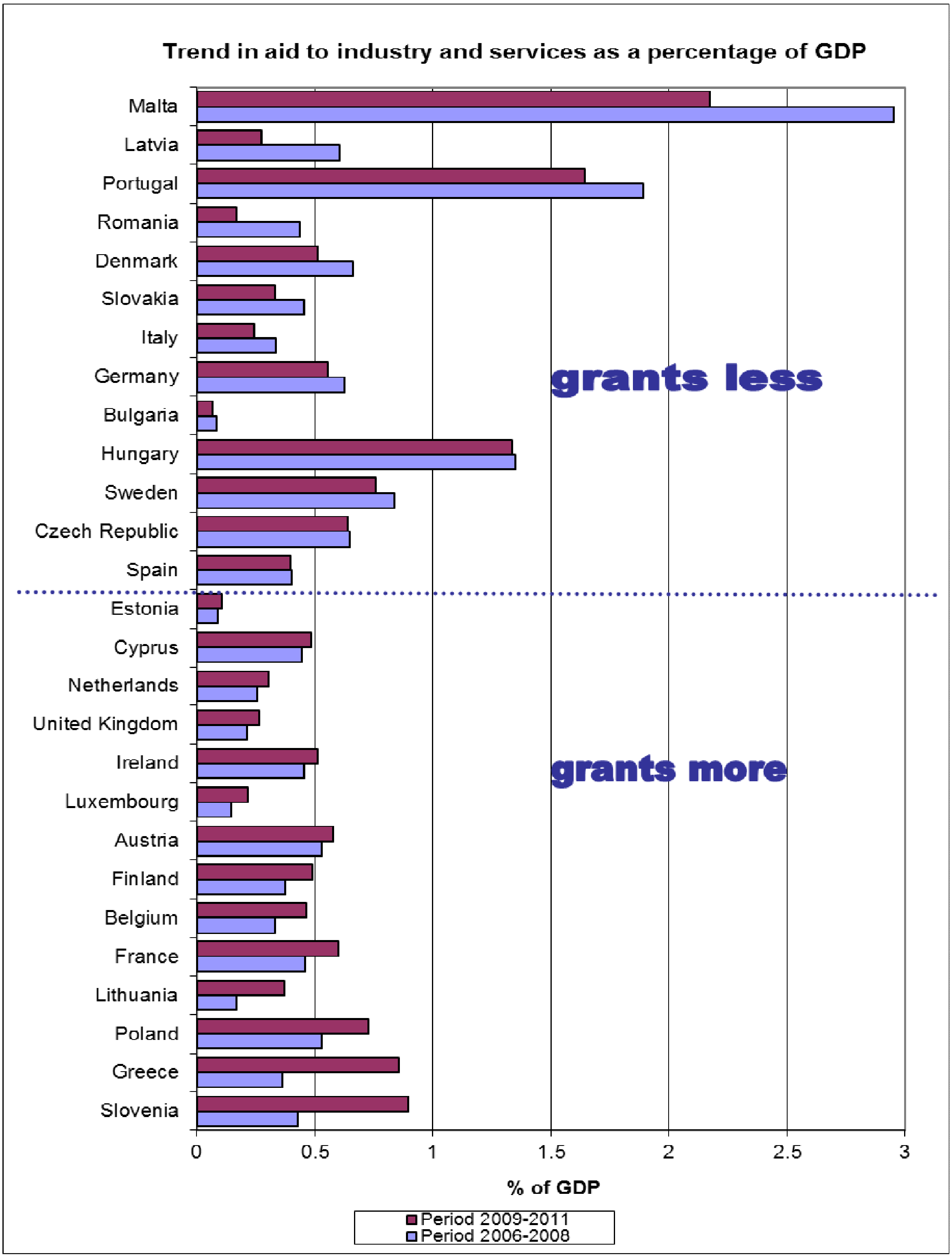


State aid granted to industry and services further decreased in 2011, both when compared to the previous year and when looking at the trend. It stood at a low overall level of between 0.4 % and 0.5 % of EU GDP, almost reaching the lowest level observed in 2007.

Observing that downward trend in more detail for 2011, on the one hand Member States seem to have continued exercising strict discipline on State aid expenditure and on the other hand some of the Member States substantially cut back expenditure as a result of the economic and financial crisis. A further reason can be found in some Member States where schemes that gave rise to large expenditure in previous years expired and have not been replaced.

Figure 6: Trend in State aid to industry and services as a percentage of GDP[17]

[17] Source: DG Competition.



Although the overall total aid granted to industry and services decreased at EU-27 level in 2011, like in 2010, in most Member States, the trend shows that the majority granted more aid in the period 2009-2011 than in 2006-2008. That feature can be explained by looking at Figure 5 which shows relatively low levels of aid for the years 2006 to 2008. A small but non-negligible peak in aid expenditure in 2009 can be accounted for by many Member States granting more aid in the period 2009-2011, as Figure 6 indicates. Nevertheless, it can be noted that increases were small in many Member States, i.e. of less than 0.2% of their GDP.

Moreover, the increase can be mostly accounted for by aid earmarked for horizontal objectives, which is in line with the Europe 2020 Strategy.

2.2. State aid earmarked for horizontal objectives of common interest

The concept of horizontal aid, which is aid that is not granted to specific sectors of the economy, derives from the Treaty. It leaves room for the Commission to make policy choices whereby State aid can be considered compatible with the internal market if it provides effective support for common policy objectives. Most prominent is aid earmarked for research, development and innovation, safeguarding the environment, and fostering energy saving and promoting the use of renewable energy sources; those categories are followed by regional development, aid to SMEs, job creation and the promotion of training.

The long-term trend clearly shows that, following the calls from numerous European Councils, Member States have re-oriented their State aid efforts towards earmarking more State aid for horizontal objectives of common interest.

In that light, some of the Europe 2020 Strategy goals[18] generally fit into the concept of horizontal aid, *inter alia* to increase employment, to invest in research, development and innovation, to increase energy efficiency and to foster energy production from renewable energy sources.

2.2.1. Horizontal versus sectoral aid

Figure 7: Horizontal versus sectoral aid in the EU-27[19]

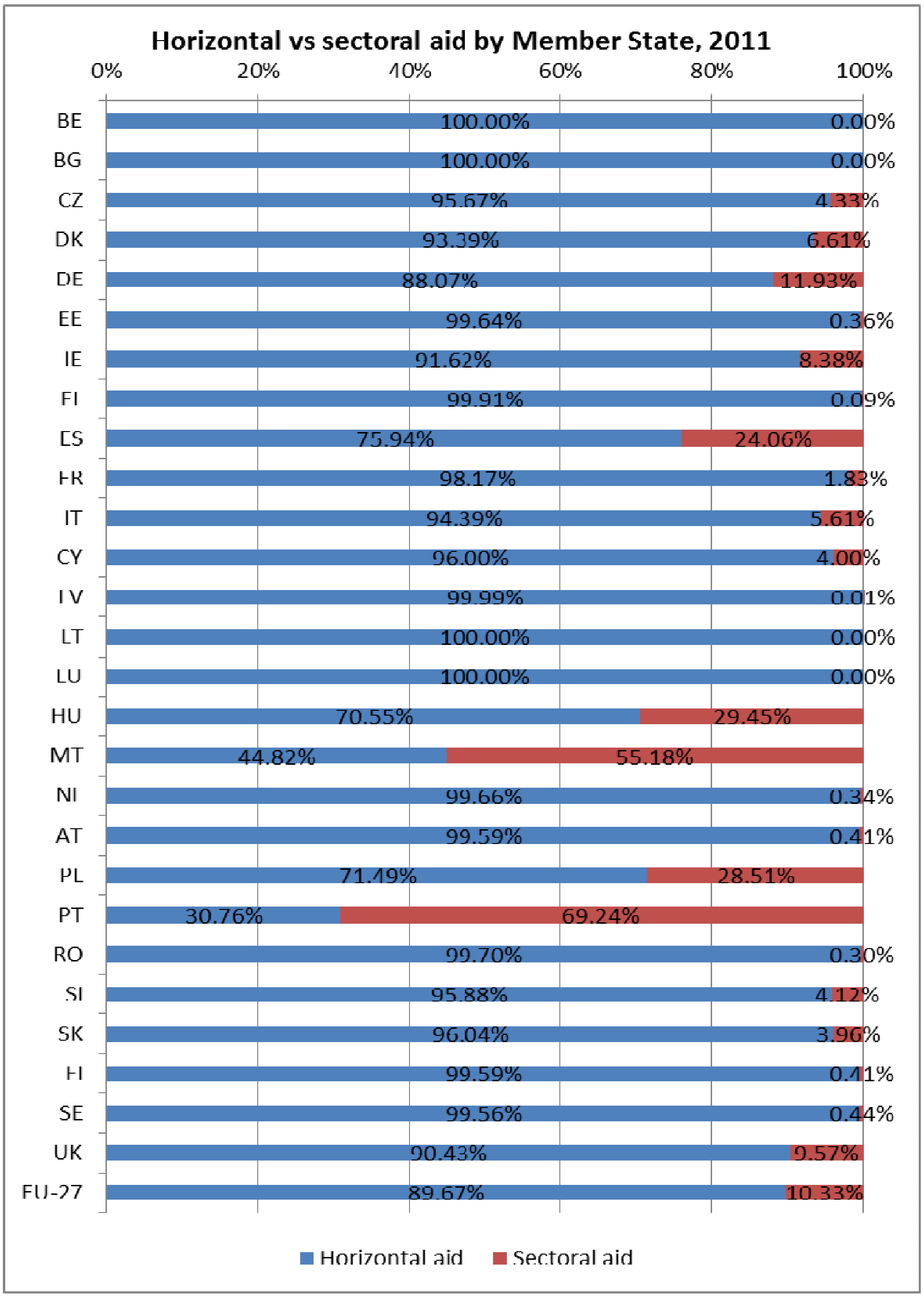
Horizontal and sectoral aid, 2011)					
EU-27	**In € billion**	**As a % of total aid to industry and services**	**Difference when compared to previous year (in % of total aid to industry and services)**	**Trend 2009-2011 (in % of total aid to industry and services)**	**Difference when compared to previous trend (2009-2011)**
Total horizontal aid	47.5	89.67%	4.32%	86.63%	3.24%
Environmental aid (incl. energy saving)	12.4	23.40%	-1.34%	24.15%	-0.75%
Regional development	14.0	26.39%	1.12%	25.06%	4.34%
Research and development and innovation	10.0	18.93%	0.90%	18.34%	3.88%
SME	2.4	4.62%	0.32%	5.19%	-5.09%
Risk capital	0.6	1.11%	-0.05%	1.06%	0.08%
Training	0.8	1.46%	0.09%	1.45%	0.08%
Employment	1.5	2.74%	0.13%	3.27%	-2.70%
Other	6.3	11.89%	3.57%	8.70%	3.24%
Total sectoral aid	5.5	10.33%	-4.32%	13.37%	-3.24%

The trend seen over many years whereby Member States have directed more aid towards horizontal objectives of common interest continued in 2011. Less aid was granted to the coal sector and substantially less aid was granted to other non-manufacturing services.

18 For more information on EU 2020, see: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm.
19 Source: DG Competition.

Member States' main focus of horizontal aid in terms of aid expenditure was on regional aid, environmental protection, including energy saving, and research and development, which includes innovation. Further details on some individual objectives are given from paragraph 2.2.3 onwards.

Figure 8: Horizontal versus sectoral aid by Member State[20]



2.2.2. Aid for horizontal objectives

Overall, aid earmarked for horizontal objectives of common interest reached about 89.7% of total aid to industry and services in the EU[21]. However, that level is not uniform in all

[20] Source: DG Competition.
[21] Aid granted under block exemption is included under horizontal aid.

Member States: while in 21 Member States it was above the EU-27 level, only two Member States did not reach 50 %.

The Czech Republic, France, Finland and Sweden can be referred to as Member States which directed significantly more aid towards horizontal objectives in 2011. In some Member States, less horizontal aid was granted, largely due, however, to the fact that larger aid schemes expired and their renewal has been postponed, probably as a result of stricter budgetary conditions in Member States, or the fact that aid measures were newly introduced under block exemption but with a narrower scope when compared to previously notified schemes.

When looking at the concept of horizontal aid, it is worth stressing that it is the so-called 'primary objective' of the aid which classifies the measure under the various horizontal objectives. When Member States notify aid measures and the Commission approves them, or in case of block-exempted aid where Member States inform the Commission of its implementation[22], the aid expenditure is measured by the earmarked horizontal objective and not according to the beneficiary, i.e. the sector of the economy in which it has its activities.

Generally, large disparities exist among Member States in terms of the share of aid earmarked for the various horizontal objectives[23].

At EU-27 level, aid earmarked for regional development accounted for roughly 26.4 % of aid granted to industry and services. Some Member States even granted more than 50 %, notably Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Lithuania and Slovakia.

Closely following was environmental aid, including energy saving, which accounted for approximately 23.4 % of total aid to industry and services. Outstanding cases were Latvia, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden, which spent more than 50 % to provide environmental aid.

In third position was aid earmarked for research, development and innovation, accounting for roughly 18.9 % of total aid to industry and services. More than 30 % of such aid was granted by Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

When those horizontal objectives are grouped together, they account for roughly two-thirds of total aid to industry and services in the EU-27 and thus represent the most widest use of aid in the EU on average.

Aid earmarked for SMEs, including risk capital, and for training and employment accounted for roughly 9.9 % of total aid to industry and services while the remainder[24] of horizontal aid represented 11.1 %.

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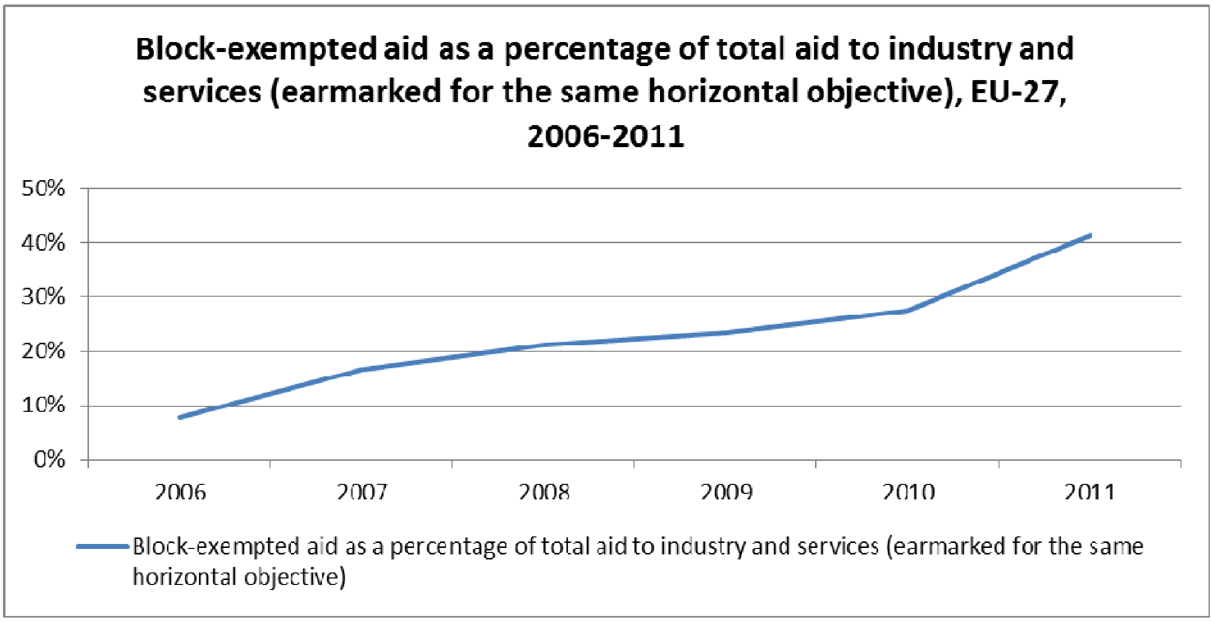
22 Block-exempted measures falling under the General block exemption Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/2008, OJ L 214, 9.8.2008, p. 3) have only objectives. To calculate the aid earmarked for horizontal objectives, objectives are grouped and the group is mapped to the corresponding primary objective.

23 Aid earmarked for horizontal objectives may be granted to SMEs as well as to large enterprises if schemes are open to all. In this respect, aid earmarked for SMEs represents particularly measures for which large enterprises are not eligible. Given the present scope of Member States' reporting obligations, as laid down in Annex III of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004 (OJ 140, 30.4.2004, p. 1), information on aid granted by category of enterprise cannot be provided under most horizontal objectives.

24 *Inter alia* culture, heritage conservation, social support to individual consumers.

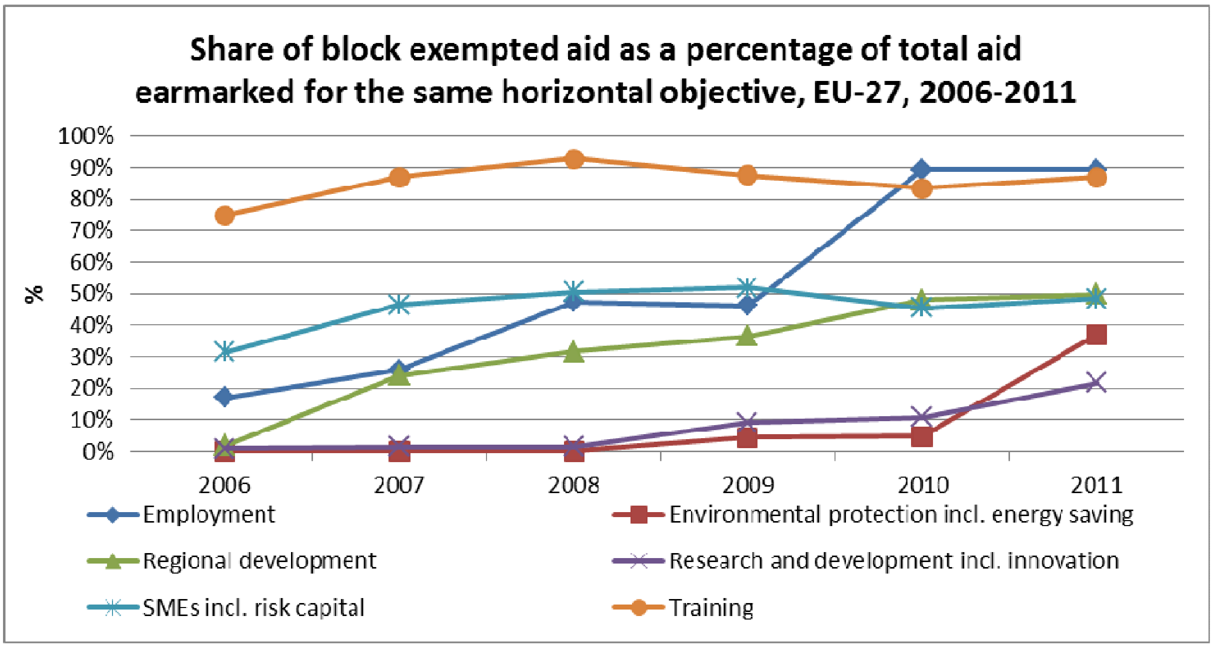
2.2.2.1. Block-exempted aid

Figure 9: Block-exempted aid as a percentage of total aid to industry and services (earmarked for the same horizontal objective)[25]



Generally, aid granted under block exemption increased further in 2011. It stood at approximately € 17.2 billion, or 32.5 % of total aid to industry and services. Block-exempted aid represented roughly 41 % of aid earmarked for the same horizontal objective.

Figure 10: Share of block-exempted aid as a percentage of total aid earmarked for the same horizontal objective[26]



[25] Source: DG Competition.
[26] Source: DG Competition.

Figure 11: Trend in the share of block-exempted[27] aid as a percentage of total aid earmarked for the same horizontal objective[28]

(Expenditure in € billion)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Block-exempted aid to SMEs incl. Risk capital	1.9	2.9	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.5
Total aid to SMEs incl. Risk capital	6.1	6.2	6.6	4.7	3.3	3.0
Share of this aid as a % of total expenditure on this objective	31.4	46.5	50.5	51.9	45.5	48.5
Block-exempted aid to Employment	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
Total aid to Employment	3.8	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.6	1.5
Share of this aid as a % of total expenditure on this objective	17.0	25.9	47.5	46.3	89.2	89.2
Block-exempted aid to Training	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total aid to Training	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Share of this aid as a % of total expenditure on this objective	74.9	86.8	92.7	87.4	83.4	86.9
Block-exempted aid to Regional development	0.2	2.5	4.3	5.3	7.2	7.0
Total aid to Regional development	11.2	10.3	13.5	14.6	15.1	14.0
Share of this aid as a % of total expenditure on this objective	1.8	24.1	31.6	36.6	48.0	49.8
Block-exempted aid to Research and development incl. Innovation	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	2.2
Total aid to Research and development incl. Innovation	7.0	8.1	9.2	11.2	10.8	10.0
Share of this aid as a % of total expenditure on this objective	0.8	1.5	1.4	9.0	10.8	21.8
Block-exempted aid to Environmental protection incl. Energy saving	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.6
Total aid to Environmental protection incl. Energy saving	15.3	12.8	13.7	15.1	14.7	12.4
Share of this aid as a % of total expenditure on this objective	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.8	37.1
Total horizontal aid	**46.3**	**43.8**	**49.9**	**52.6**	**50.9**	**47.5**
Share of above block-exempted aid as a % of total aid earmarked for the same horizontal objectives	**7.5**	**15.6**	**19.9**	**22.0**	**24.9**	**36.2**

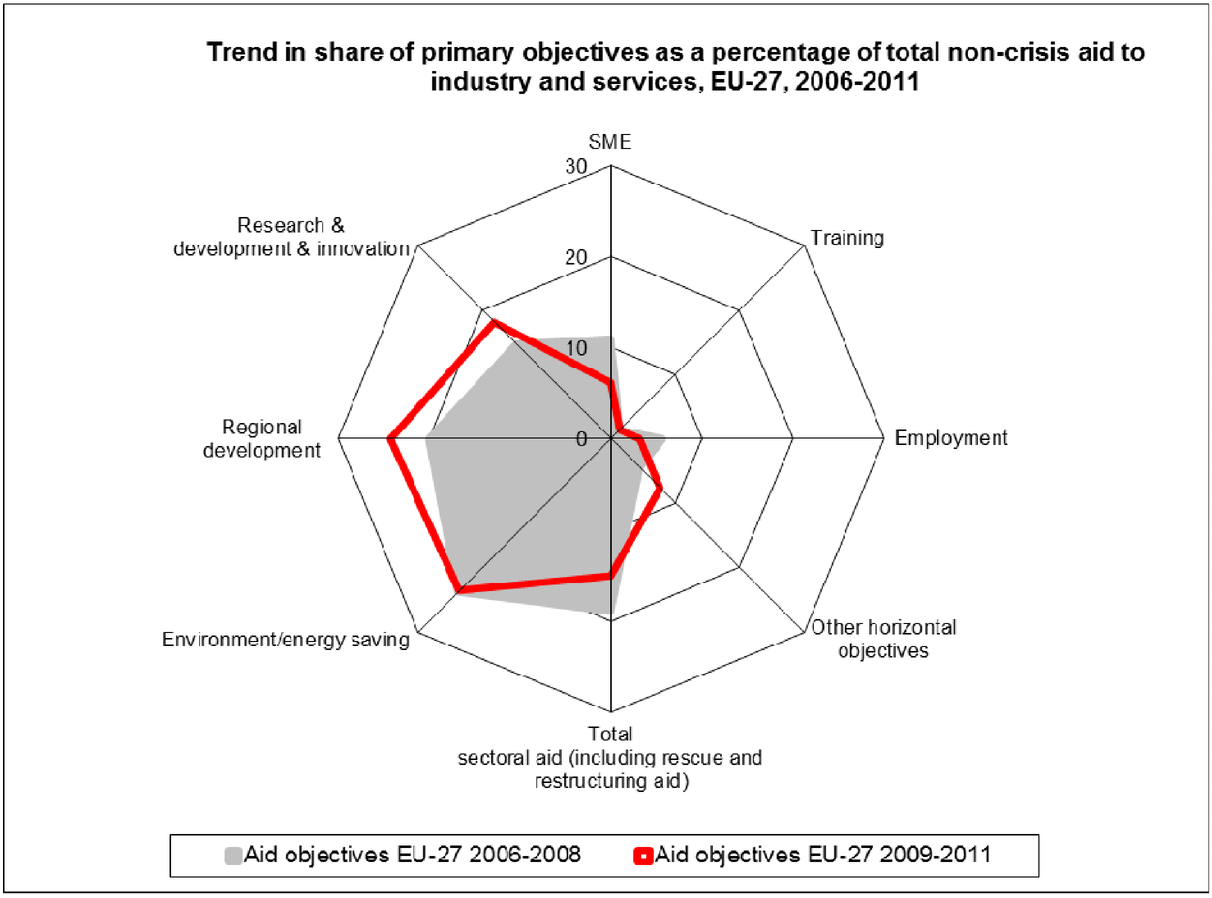
Trend - comparison of 2009-2011 with 2006-2008

Figure 12: Trend in the share of horizontal objectives as a percentage of total aid to industry and services[29]

[27] Block-exempted aid comprises aid granted under the individual block exemption regulations (BERs) for employment (Commission Regulation (EC) No 2204/2002, OJ L 337, 13.12.2002, p. 20), regional aid (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1628/2006, OJ L 302, 1.11.2006, p. 29), aid to SMEs (Commission Regulation (EC) 70/2001, OJ L 10, 13.1.2001, p. 33) and training (Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/2001, OJ L 10, 13.1.2001, p. 20), which Member States have been phasing-out and aid granted under the General Block Exemption Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) 800/2008, L 214, 9.8.2008, p. 3) (GBER).

[28] Source: DG Competition.

[29] Source: DG Competition.



Despite the decrease in State aid expenditure seen in 2010 and 2011 at EU-level, Member States nevertheless seem to be committed to granting aid towards horizontal objectives of common interest, to judge by the trend, i.e. when we compare aid expenditure between 2006-2008 and 2009-2011. In the period 2009-2011, large aid amounts were earmarked for regional aid, environmental aid, including energy saving, and aid for research, development and innovation (R&D&I). When compared to 2006-2008, more aid was granted in particular for regional development and R&D&I during 2009-2011. Aid earmarked for SMEs, training and employment accounted for a much smaller proportion of aid granted to industry and services. Less aid granted to the coal sector and to non crisis-related financial services also contributed to the overall decrease in sectoral aid.

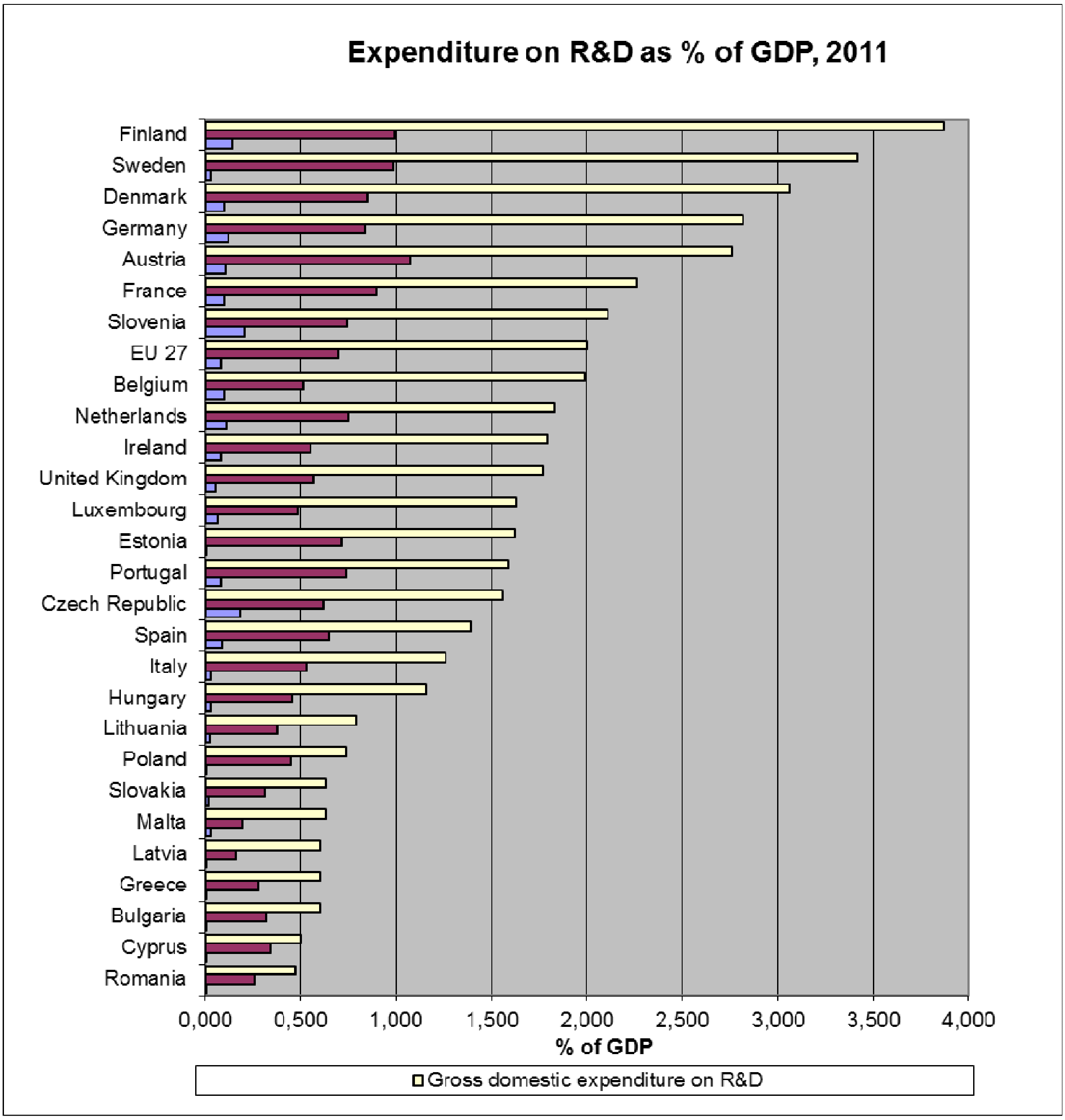
It should be borne in mind that the overall trend as outlined above can be different when looking at individual Member States[30].

2.2.3. Research, development and innovation

Figure 13: Aid earmarked for research, development and innovation[31]

[30] For more detail on individual Member States, see the online State Aid Scoreboard published by DG Competition, http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/studies_reports.html.

[31] Source: DG Competition and Eurostat. Member States are sorted by overall R&D expenditure. Figures on government sectors' expenditure on R&D are not directly comparable with state aid expenditure data as (i) the source is different and (ii) for many countries, data on government sectors are not available for 2011. However, the data allow a graph to be produced which indicates the approximate share of State aid in relation to total expenditure on R&D.



R&D&I has been placed at the heart of the Europe 2020 Strategy[32] as one of its flagship initiatives because of its potential to contribute to strengthening the competitiveness of the EU economy and to ensure sustainable growth, with a target of spending 3 % of EU GDP on R&D by 2020[33]. In its Communication 'Europe 2020 Flagship Initiative: Innovation Union'[34], the Commission outlined what must be done to boost innovation and to re-focus R&D&I policy to help address the challenges that society faces today, e.g. climate change, energy and resource efficiency, health and demographic change.

32 'Europe 2020: a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth', COM (2010) 2020, p. 12.

33 The Barcelona European Council in 2002 set a 3 % of GDP target for expenditure on R&D by 2010. The target was not reached by 2010 and the Europe 2020 Strategy has maintained it and established a new deadline.

34 Communication 'Europe 2020 Flagship Initiative Innovation Union', COM(2010) 546 final.

In 2011, State aid represented roughly 4 % of overall R&D expenditure[35], equal to € 10.0 billion or 0.08 % of EU GDP. Almost 60 % of total State aid for R&D&I in 2011 was granted by three Member States: Germany (around € 3 billion), France (€ 1.9 billion) and Spain (€ 0.9 billion). In relative terms, R&D&I aid accounted for 18.9 % of total aid to industry and services. Block-exempted aid reported as R&D&I aid amounted to around € 2.2 billion in 2011, which represented 21.8 % of total horizontal aid granted for the same objective. Germany (€ 1.1 billion)[36], Italy (€ 171.2 million) and the United Kingdom (€ 132.7 million) made the most use of that instrument.

The Community framework for State aid for research and development and innovation[37] and the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER)[38] form the legal basis for the assessment of R&D&I State aid measures. Following the mid-term review[39] of the framework in 2011, the Commission conducted in 2012 a public consultation. Member States and interested parties were invited to submit their input and views on the review of the EU State aid rules for supporting R&D&I ahead of the expiry of the R&D&I framework at the end of 2013.

2.2.4. Environmental protection

'Sustainable growth'[40], a further flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy, includes the so-called '20/20/20' environmental protection targets[41] which are part of the long-term action plan entitled 'A resource-efficient Europe'. State aid in that area can directly or indirectly assist in achieving those objectives, in particular when addressing market failure or plugging the gaps in incentives to improve environmental protection (e.g. general regulatory measures).

In 2011, State aid for environmental purposes, including energy saving, stood at € 12.4 billion or 0.09 % of EU GDP, and represented 23.4 % of total aid granted to industry and services. The largest grantors were Germany[42] (€ 3.6 billion), Sweden[43] (€ 2.4 billion), the United Kingdom (€ 1.4 billion), the Netherlands (€ 0.9 billion), Austria (€ 0.9 billion) and Spain (€ 0.8 billion).

Aid measures, such as to support energy saving and waste management or to improve production processes, pursue a direct benefit to the environment. In 2011, such expenditure was equivalent to around € 4.0 billion. The largest contributors to that amount were: the

35 Data on R&D expenditure for 2010.
36 Germany multiplied by five its expenditure on R&D&I via block-exempted measures in 2010.
37 Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation, OJ C 323, 30.12.2006, p. 1. (entry into force 1 January 2007).
38 Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/2008 of 6 August 2008 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the common market in application of Article 87 and 88 of the Treaty (General Block Exemption Regulation), OJ L 214, 9.8.2008, p. 3 (entry into force 29 August 2008).
39 Mid-term review of the R&D&I Framework.
40 Communication on 'A resource-efficient Europe - Flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy', COM(2011) 21 final.
41 20 % reduction in CO_2 emissions; a 20 % share for renewable energy in EU energy consumption; a 20 % increase in energy efficiency.
42 The most important scheme in quantitative terms was the tax scheme 'Ermäßigter Stromsteuersatz für Unternehmen des Produzierenden Gewerbes' (N 449/2001).
43 Most of the aid for environmental protection in Sweden was granted under the tax reduction scheme 'Prolongation of energy tax on electricity for the manufacturing sector' (N 596/2005).

Netherlands[44] (roughly € 1 billion), Spain[45] (€ 0.8 billion), Sweden[46] (€ 0.5 billion) and Austria[47] (€ 0.4 billion).

Of indirect effect are *inter alia* reductions in or exemptions from environmental taxes, i.e. tax revenue forgone, which thus cannot be used as a proxy measure of the environmental benefit which the taxes themselves may have brought. In 2011, 20.4 % of environmental aid, equal to around € 2.5 billion, fell into that category. Within that total, Sweden granted most (€ 1.4 billion), followed by Germany (€ 580 million) and Finland (€ 382 million).

Block-exempted aid for environmental protection amounted to € 4.6 billion in 2011, corresponding to around 37 % of total aid for environmental objectives[48]. The share has increased sharply compared to last year, when it represented only 4.8 % of total environmental aid. Slightly more than 80 % of the block-exempted aid in that field was granted by Germany, Luxembourg and Portugal.

Since the environmental aid guidelines introduced new criteria for the necessity and proportionality test for tax exemptions below EU minimum tax levels (harmonised taxes), Member States have to adopt appropriate measures to bring existing tax reductions into line with the environmental guidelines by 31 December 2012, including when taxes are below EU minimum levels.

2.2.5. Regional development and cohesion

Figure 14: Aid for regional development[49]

	In € billion	As a % of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Trend 2009-2011 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
Aid earmarked for regional development	14.0	26.39%	1.12%	25.06%	4.34%
		As a % of GDP	**Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)**	**Trend 2009-2011 (in % of GDP)**	**Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)**
Aid pursuant to Article 107(3)(a)	15.2	0.12%	- 0.04%	0.13%	0.01%
Regional aid	2.9	0.023%	0%	0.02%	0.01%

44 The most important measure having a direct beneficial effect on the environment in the Netherlands was the energy saving scheme 'MEP Stimulating CHP' for combined heat and power production (N 543/2005).

45 More than 90 % of the aid to having a direct beneficial effect on the environment in Spain was granted under the scheme ‘Tax exemption for biofuels’ (NN61/2004), which sets a zero rate for the tax on hydrocarbons.

46 Most important contributor was the scheme N 539/2010 ‘Tax exemption for biofuels’.

47 The most important scheme in quantitative terms in Austria was the scheme ‘Ökostromgesetznovelle 2008’ (N 446/2008), which concerns the production of green electricity.

48 None of the block-exempted aid measures were exemptions from environmental taxes.

49 Source: DG Competition. The volume of aid quoted under ‘aid earmarked for regional development’ is different from the aggregated volume of aid pursuant to Article 107(3)(a) and 107(3)(c) TFEU, due to the fact that some aid granted under the two latter categories is classified under different objectives and not under regional development.

pursuant to Article 107(3)(c)					

The Commission guidelines on national regional aid for 2007-2013[50], applicable as of 1 January 2007, explain the general approach taken by the Commission in considering whether aid granted to promote the economic development of certain disadvantaged areas within the European Union is compatible with the internal market. The aim of regional aid is to develop the economic, social and territorial cohesion of a Member State and of the EU as a whole.

The Commission encourages Member States to grant regional aid on the basis of multi-sectoral schemes which form part of a national regional policy. Those schemes should lay down the general conditions under which a Member State may grant regional aid, normally without needing to notify individual cases to the Commission. In October 2006, the Commission adopted a block exemption regulation concerning national regional investment aid[51] which remains applicable until the end of 2013, although Member States may also grant regional aid measures under the GBER.

Regional aid can also be assessed when directly authorised under the Treaty, i.e. Article 107(3)(a) and 107(3)(c) TFEU. Article 107(3)(a) TFEU authorises aid that promotes the economic development of areas where the standard of living is abnormally low or where serious underemployment exists; they are called Category A regions. Regional aid under Article 107(3)(c) TFEU relates to aid for facilitating the development of certain economic areas, where such aid does not adversely affect trading conditions to an extent that is contrary to the common interest; they are referred to as Category C regions.

Finally, aid granted to Category A or C regions does not need to have a regional development objective; other objectives are possible. Thus, the aggregate aid volumes of Category A and C regions are different from those quoted under aid earmarked for regional development.

2.3. State aid earmarked for specific sectors

2.3.1. Rescue and restructuring of firms in difficulty

Figure 15: Rescue and restructuring aid[52]

EU-27	In € billion	As a % of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Trend 2009-2011 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
Rescue and restructuring aid	0.75	1.4%	0.4	1.58%	0.5%

France, Italy, Poland and Romania kept up their efforts to reduce aid granted for rescue and restructuring during 2009-2011. While overall rescue and restructuring aid decreased by roughly one-third when comparing the period 2009-2011 with 2006-2008, Austria, the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom granted more such aid, accounting for roughly 80 % of all rescue and restructuring aid.

50 OJ C 54, 4.3.2006, p. 13.
51 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1628/2006 of 24 October 2006, OJ L 302, 1.11.2006, p. 29.
52 Source: DG Competition.

2.3.2. *Shipbuilding*

Figure 16: Aid to the shipbuilding sector[53]

EU-27	In € billion	As a % of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Trend 2009-2011 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
Aid to the ship building sector	0.086	0.16%	0.05%	0.16%	-0.53%

Aid to the ship-building sector decreased substantially both when compared to the previous year and when looking at the trend; in both instances the decrease represented more than 60 %.

2.3.3. *Steel industry*

Figure 17: Aid to the steel industry[54]

EU-27	In € billion	As a % of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Trend 2009-2011 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
Aid to the steel industry	0.017	0.03%	0%	0.09%	-0.35%

Since the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty expired on 23 July 2002, general State aid rules have been applied to the steel sector, with the exception that no investment or restructuring aid may be granted to steel production unless it is closure aid[55].

While in 2011 aid to the steel sector decreased slightly compared to the previous year, the trend shows that the aid volume dropped by almost three-quarters in 2009-2011 when compared to 2006-2008. Only Germany increased steel aid during 2009-2011.

2.3.4. *Coal*

Figure 18: Aid to the coal sector[56]

EU-27	In € billion	As a % of total aid to industry and services	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Trend 2009-2011 (in % of total aid to industry and services)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
Aid to the coal sector	2.3	4.5%	- 0.98	4.62%	-1.54%

Council Decision 2010/787/EU[57] on State aid to facilitate the closure of uncompetitive coal mines was adopted on 10 December 2010 to cover the period starting on 1 January 2011 until

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53 Source: DG Competition.
54 Source: DG Competition.
55 Aid under the GBER remains possible with the exception of regional aid favouring activities in the steel sector (Article 1(3)(e)).
56 Source: DG Competition.
57 OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 24.

31 December 2018. That Decision permits Member States to grant aid for uncompetitive mines within a closure plan. It provides for only two categories of aid: (i) operating aid for the closure of mines (Article 3) and (ii) aid for exceptional costs (Article 4). Uncompetitive mines must be closed by 31 December 2018 and their coal production progressively reduced over the period. Aid for exceptional costs includes redundancy payments, re-training costs, site cleaning-up or safety costs. The Decision will expire at the end of 2027.

The following Decisions have been taken under Council Decision 2010/787/EU:

– Germany - decision of 7 December 2011, Case SA.24642 (N708/2007);

– Romania - decision of 23 February 2012, Case SA.33033;

– Slovenia - decision of 30 June 2011, Case SA.30907 (N175/2010): only aid to cover exceptional costs under Article 4 is provided;

– Poland - decision of 23 November 2011 Case SA.33013[58]: only aid to cover exceptional costs under Article 4 is provided.

2.3.5. Transport

Figure 19: Aid to the transport sector[59]

EU-27	In € billion	As a % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend 2009-2011 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
Total aid to the transport sector	2.22	0.018%	-0.002%	0.02%	-0.06%
Road and combined transport	0.28	0.002%	0.0004%	0.002%	-0.06%
Maritime transport	1.55	0.012%	-0.002%	0.01%	-0.001%
Inland water transport	0.02	0.0002%	0.0001%	0.0001%	0.00003%
Air transport	0.16	0.001%	0.0003%	0.005%	0.001%

State aid to the transport sector is governed by specific rules in the TFEU, as well as secondary legislation and rules of soft law.

Member States spend considerable resources for the provision of Services of General Economic Interest (SGEIs) in the transport sector and on the construction, management and maintenance of infrastructure. EU law provides for a number of mechanisms allowing for and encouraging the provision of such services. Member States must however ensure that the public financing complies with the applicable rules and, in particular, that it avoids overcompensation and undue distortion of competition.

2.3.5.1. Land transport

In 2011, the Commission dealt with several files concerning land transportation.

[58] Not yet published.
[59] Source: DG Competition.

On 23 February, the Commission approved the new financing system of the Rhine-Ruhr Passenger Transport Network under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1370/2007[60] and Article 93 TFEU.

Also in 2011, the Commission approved three aid schemes in support of inland waterway transportation, applicable in Austria, Belgium and the Czech Republic.

On the basis of Article 93 TFEU, public financing of intermodal infrastructure in Ablasserdam (Netherlands), Beverdonk (Belgium), Genk (Belgium) and Le Havre (France), were considered to be compatible with the internal market.

As in previous years, the Commission approved several schemes in 2011 to support rail and combined transport (Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and United Kingdom), mainly as aid for the reduction of external costs.

2.3.5.2. Maritime transport

In the course of 2011, the Commission opened proceedings in three maritime cases one of which related to the restructuring aid to SeaFrance (operator on the Calais-Dover route) which was followed by a negative decision with recovery. An in-depth investigation was also conducted into the non-notified prolongation of existing public service contracts for the benefit of the Tirrenia group, which was operating ferries between mainland Italy and various islands as well as the modalities of the privatisation process of the group. Finally, the Commission launched an investigation into the tax benefits granted by Spain since 2002 for the purchase of ships.

The Commission approved the overhaul of the Finnish tonnage tax system (a decision in which the Commission *inter alia* clarified its approach with respect to renting ships out without a crew). Similarly, the Commission authorised an environmental support scheme for Finnish shipping companies aimed at encouraging the acquisition of environmentally friendlier ships.

Authorisation was also given to the prolongation of the Irish refund system of social security contributions with respect to seafarers.

There were two cases in which the Commission authorised public financing of port infrastructure (notably the Latvian port cases). Following an in-depth investigation, the Commission also took a final decision to approve equipment transfer procedures under the French port reform (transfer from French public ports to the private sector).

2.3.5.3. Aviation

In the aviation sector, the Commission approved three cases in 2011 concerning projects for financing airport infrastructure (Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Greece). One start-up aid scheme was notified to the Commission by Lithuania and was also approved.

Several Member States have introduced taxes on flights in recent years. In 2011, the Commission undertook a preliminary investigation into the Dutch flight tax and the exemptions for transfer and transit passengers, and decided that no State aid was involved. The Irish flight tax system was also assessed by the Commission in 2011. In this case the

[60] OJ L 315, 3.12.2007, p. 1.

Commission concluded that the Irish flight tax entailed State aid and expressed doubts about compatibility. Consequently, the Commission opened the formal investigation procedure for an in-depth assessment.

In 2011, the Commission continued to process its considerable workload involving the examination of a large number of complaints concerning investment aid for airport infrastructure and aid to airlines. While the Commission closed two complaint cases as no grounds were identified for a further investigation, it also opened six formal investigation proceedings. Five of those concerned aid for airport infrastructure and in some cases also aid to airlines (Germany, Romania, France), while one case concerns restructuring aid measures (Czech Republic). In addition to those, the Commission continued the formal investigation procedures opened in 2010.

Furthermore, the Commission approved aid measures notified by Slovenia, which concerned a remediation of damage to airlines and airports caused by seismic activity in Iceland and the volcanic ash in April 2010. In addition, two cases of social aid concerning remote regions in the United Kingdom and the outermost regions of France were also approved by the Commission in 2011.

On 24 March 2011, the General Court delivered its judgement in the Joined Cases T-443/08 and T-455/08 *Freistaat Sachsen and Others al. / Commission*. The General Court confirmed that the operation of an airport is an economic activity, an inseparable part of which is the construction of airport infrastructure, and that the economic or non-economic character of the later use of the infrastructure necessarily determines the nature of the construction. The General Court therefore agreed that public financing of the construction of airport infrastructure (in particular runways) can constitute State aid. The only exception concerns certain activities that are part of the exercise of public powers (security, police etc.). The General Court also highlighted that for an activity to qualify as economic, it is irrelevant that it is not carried out by private operators or that it is not profitable. At the same time the General Court partially annulled the contested Commission decision 'to the extent that it fixes the aid amount at € 350 million' without deducting the costs of a non-economic nature (e.g. security, air traffic control, police and customs), which do not constitute aid. That partial annulment does not affect the part of the decision qualifying the measure as compatible aid.

In 2011 the Commission decided to initiate a revision of both sets of the existing State aid guidelines for the aviation sector, i.e. of the "Application of Articles 92 and 93 of the EC Treaty and Article 61 of the EEA Agreement to State aids in the aviation sector"[61] (1994 Guidelines) and the "Community guidelines on financing of airports and start-up aid to airlines departing from regional airports"[62] (2005 Guidelines).

The revision started with a public consultation on the previous application of the two sets of Guidelines in force[63]. The revision procedure is still on-going. As soon as a public version of the revised guidelines becomes available, the Commission will invite stakeholders to comment.

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61 OJ C 350, 10.12.1994, p. 5.

62 OJ C 312, 9.12.2005, p. 1.

63 Cf. replies to the public consultation on the previous application of the 1994 and 2005 guidelines, see: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/consultations/2011_aviation_guidelines/index_en.html.

2.3.6. *Agriculture*

Figure 20: Aid to the agricultural sector[64]

	New notifications in 2011	Decisions in 2011	New block- exempted measures in 2011
Number of aid measures	122	132	188[65]; 192[66]
	In € billion	As a % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)
Aid granted to the agricultural sector	8.7	0.07%	- 0.05%
Of which is block exempted aid	1.5	0.012%	-0.001%

France and Finland were the largest grantors, with totals of € 1.3 billion and € 1.1 billion respectively.

When comparing expenditure in 2011 with that of 2010, most of the Member States (14) reduced their aid volumes to the agriculture sector, while the remainder showed a slight increase and Romania and Greece in particular showed the highest increase when compared to the previous year in % of GDP.

Block-exempted aid in agriculture

Fewer block exemption measures were implemented by Member States in 2011, continuing the decline in numbers compared to previous years[67]. Until now, only Malta has not made use of a block exemption.

It should be noted that since 2009 all block-exempted aid schemes have been submitted by Member States under the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006because since the entry into force of the GBER, Member States communicate directly to DG Competition agricultural measures in the fields of research and development, aid in the form of risk capital, training aid, environmental aid and aid for disadvantaged and disabled workers (to the extent that those categories of aid are not covered by Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006). In consequence, measures published under Regulation (EC) No 70/2001 are only recorded until August 2008.

In 2011, block-exempted aid accounted for approximately 17 % of State aid granted to agriculture, which is similar to 2010 (roughly 15 %). Analysing the situation by Member States, Italy granted around 45 % under block exemption, followed by Cyprus with 42 %.

2.3.7. *Fisheries and aquaculture*

Figure 21: Aid to the fisheries and aquaculture sector[68]

64 Source: DG Agriculture.
65 Published.
66 Registered.
67 Block-exempted measures: 2010: 242; 2008: 433 and 2007: 496.
68 Source: DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

	New notifications in 2011	Decisions in 2011	New block- exempted measures in 2011
Number of aid measures	9	8	19
	In € billion	**As a % of GDP**	**Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)**
Aid granted to the fisheries sector	0.109	0.01%	- 0.00003
Of which is block exempted aid	0.013	0.002%	-0.0001

France reported the highest overall State aid expenditure (€ 55.1 million), followed by the Czech Republic (€ 24.2 million), Spain (€ 4.6 million), the Netherlands (€ 4.3 million) and Ireland (€ 4.1 million).

With respect to the number of aid measures, Spain reported the most schemes (17), followed by the Netherlands (16), and France and Italy (13 each).

in all 47 block-exempted schemes which were notified in 2011 were put in place by no less than 12 Member States. Ireland spent € 4.1 million, followed by the Czech Republic (€ 2.8 million) and France (€ 1.6 million) on block-exempted aid in the fisheries and aquaculture field.

No legislation has been adopted in 2011 as regards State aid in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. In the context of the on-going reform of the Common Fisheries Policy and of the modernisation of State aid, legal instruments in the field of State aid in the fisheries sector will have to be amended in 2013.

2.4. Use of the State aid instruments

Figure 22: Expenditure as per aid instrument[69]

Expenditure as per aid instrument (2011)					
EU-27	**In € billion**	**As a % of total aid to industry and services**	**Difference when compared to previous year (in % of total aid to industry and services)**	**Trend 2009-2011 (in % of total aid to industry and services)**	**Difference when compared to previous trend (2009-2011)**
Grants	30.4	57.33%	2.49%	53.95%	3.31%
Soft loans	1.6	2.97%	0.12%	3.16%	-0.22%
Guarantees	1.6	2.96%	0.87%	2.09%	0.59%
Equity participation	0.2	0.42%	-0.55%	1.00%	0.61%
Tax exemption (incl. tax deferrals)	19.1	35.99%	-3.21%	39.72%	-4.38%
Other	0.1	0.28%	0.27%	0.09%	0.09%

Across all aid objectives and in all 27 Member States, the direct grant is the instrument most widely used by Member States to grant aid, both in 2011 and during the period 2008-2011,

69 Source: DG Competition.

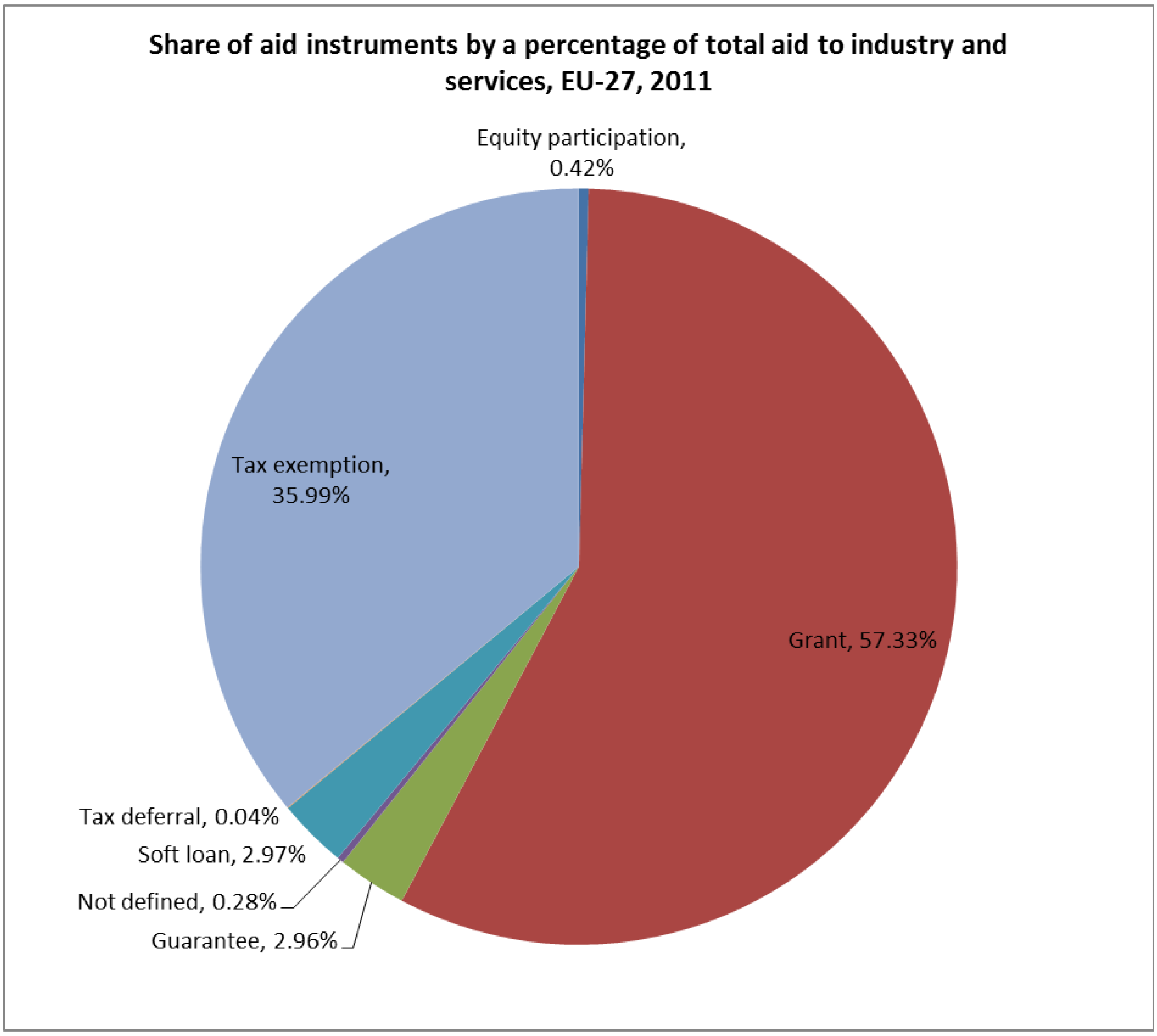
representing roughly 57.3 % and 53.9 % respectively of aid granted. In second position, Member States granted aid through various kinds of tax exemptions, accounting for approximately 35.9 % and 39.7 % respectively. Loans, guarantees and other aid instruments only represented a minor fraction, about 6.8 % and 6.4 % respectively.

The situation changes entirely, however, when looked at from the angle of individual horizontal objectives. For instance, Member States grant aid earmarked for environmental protection or energy-saving mostly through tax exemption, representing about 72 % in 2011 and 73 % during the period 2008-2011. An almost opposite pattern can be seen when looking at R&D&I aid, where Member States granted most aid through grants, about 85 % in 2011 and 80 % during the period 2008-2011, whereas for instance tax exemption does not play a major role. Finally, the form in which regional aid is granted more equally shared between grants and tax exemptions, each accounting for between 38 % and 50 % both in 2011 and during the period 2008-2011.

Again, another pattern occurs when the use of aid instruments is looked at from the perspective of Member States. For instance, Denmark, Cyprus, Luxembourg and the Netherlands granted more than 90 % of aid to industry and services through the instrument of the direct grant in 2011 and more than 80 % during the period 2008-2011. Portugal and Sweden favour mostly tax exemptions which represented more than 80 % of aid to industry and services in 2011 and during the period 2008-2011.

Figure 23: Share of aid instruments as a percentage of total aid to industry and services[70]

[70] Source: DG Competition.



3. State aid granted to the financial sector and support for the real economy

3.1. State aid measures for the financial sector

3.1.1. General background

The financial and economic crisis has led Member States to use a sizeable amount of State aid since 2008 in order to cope with the negative effects of the downturn in the European financial sector. Renewed tensions in sovereign and bank funding conditions have required Member States to keep on granting State aid to tackle those effects.

In the second half of 2011, amid an escalation of the crisis in sovereign bond markets and a slow-down in world output growth, the EU entered into recession in the fourth quarter. As a result, EU output growth was 1.5 % in 2011, though there were marked differences among countries, e.g. Germany +3 %, France +1.7 %, Italy 0.4 % and Spain 0.7 %.

In the first months of 2012, crucial political decisions at EU level and massive liquidity support provided by the ECB to the EU banking sector succeeded in alleviating tensions in the financial and sovereign bond markets. In particular the ECB's decisions to provide unlimited three-year liquidity to banks and to widen the range of eligible collateral have significantly reduced the cost of bank funding and improved market sentiment.

However, the EU banking sector remains fragile since banks face different pressures. They are required to strengthen their capital position in order to build a robust firewall to cope with default and devaluation risks. The latter in particular pose serious risks to banks' balance sheets. The increase in the banks' capital ratio needs to be achieved without disrupting lending to the real economy. Finally, banks need to raise capital in the market in an environment where they face high roll-over requirements.

The escalation in sovereign market tensions has jeopardised the whole European banking system. European banks own a large quantity of European sovereign bonds. Since they were regarded as risk-free assets before the crisis, the banks were not required to set aside capital to face potential losses. The higher the risk perceived by the sovereign bonds, the higher the capital that banks need to raise in order to cover the risk of their holdings. However poor investor confidence decreases banks' ability to raise capital privately, triggering the need for state support. Since the portfolio of European banks is mainly composed of national bonds, the more the state financial situation deteriorates following intervention in the national banking sector, the higher the perceived risk for banks' sovereign holdings. Higher risk triggers the need to raise further capital. That vicious circle is commonly called the sovereign feedback loop.

The worsening of the sovereign crisis in mid-2011 led the Member States and the Commission to agree on a package of measures to strengthen banks' capital and provide guarantees for their liabilities (the banking package[71]). On 1 December 2011, the Commission prolonged the State aid crisis measures for the financial sector, clarifying and updating the rules on pricing and other conditions[72]. Once the situations stabilises, a more permanent set of State aid rules for banks is envisaged.

In spring 2012, increased market pressure on Spanish sovereign funding led the Spanish government to call for the recapitalisation of Spanish banks, which produced further turmoil in the sovereign bond markets, leading to a significant deterioration in the GDP growth forecast, with growth expected to stagnate in the EU during 2012[73].

3.1.2. State aid measures for the financial sector

In the period from 1 October 2008 to 1 October 2012[74], the Commission took more than 350 decisions in the financial services sector based on Article 107(3)(b) TFEU, to remedy serious disturbances in the economies of Member States. Those decisions authorised, amended or prolonged more than 50 schemes, and addressed the situation in over 90 financial institutions since October 2008. The Commission has so far taken only one prohibition decision. Financial crisis measures have been introduced in all Member States, apart from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Malta and Romania.

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[71] See ECOFIN Council conclusion of 8 November 2011.

[72] Communication from the Commission on the application, from 1 January 2012, of State aid rules to support measures in favour of banks in the context of the financial crisis, OJ C 356, 6.12.2011, p. 7; IP/11/1488.

[73] European Economic Forecast, Spring 2012, http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2012/pdf/ee-2012-1_en.pdf .

[74] While the 2012 Scoreboard generally updates State aid expenditure to 2011, the financial crisis chapter covers a longer period, i.e. it includes the most recent developments up to 1 October 2012. However, aid amounts used are taken from Member States' annual reports and cover the period 2008-2011.

Worsening economic conditions in the second half of 2011 have prevented most Member States from phasing out State aid support to the financial sector. On the contrary, the mutual reinforcing effect of sovereign tensions and the banking sector's weaknesses has led some Member States to extend or re-activate State aid measures, mainly in the form of guarantees and recapitalisation.

In the period from 1 October 2008 to 1 October 2012 the Commission approved aid to the financial sector for an overall amount of € 5 058.9 billion (40.3 % of EU GDP). The bulk of the aid was authorised in 2008 when € 3 394 billion (27.7 % of EU GDP) was approved, mainly comprising guarantees for banks' bonds and deposits. After 2008 the aid approved focused more on the recapitalisation of banks and impaired asset relief rather than on guarantees, while more recently a new wave of guarantee measures have been approved mainly by those countries experiencing an increase in their sovereign spreads, such as Spain and Italy. Between 1 January 2012 and 1 October 2012 further aid totalling € 429.5 billion was approved.

Despite a marked decrease in the amount of aid approved in the years 2011 and 2012, the need for state support differs considerably across countries and segments of the European banking sector[75]. The largest amount of aid approved in the last two years is concentrated either in countries whose banking sector is experiencing sovereign distress or in countries where particular segments of the banking sector or single banks are undergoing restructuring.

The overall amount of aid used in the period from 1 October 2007 to 31 December 2011 was € 1615.9 billion (12.8 % of EU GDP[76]). The largest part went on guarantees[77], which amounted to roughly € 1085 billion (8.6 % of GDP), followed by recapitalisation (about € 322 billion or 2.6 % of GDP), impaired assets (about € 119.9 billion or 0.9 % of GDP) and liquidity measures (€ 89 billion or 0.7 % of GDP).

Box 1: The different State aid instruments for financial institutions and how to measure them

Two different concepts are used in this Report to describe the volumes of State aid to financial institutions: the pledged amount of aid and the used amount of aid.

The **pledged volume of aid** (aid approved) represents the overall maximum amount of State aid measures (such as guarantees, capital injections and others) adopted by Member States and approved by the Commission. That figure corresponds to the upper maximum of support Member States are allowed to grant to financial institutions. However, it neither represents the amounts actually implemented nor the benefits obtained by individual financial institutions.

The **used amount of aid** (aid used or aid granted) expresses the actual volume of the aid measure implemented by a Member State:

75 Banking sector support is also provided through monetary policy instruments by the ECB/ESCB. As with State aid, some countries/sectors still rely strongly on central bank intervention.

76 Data in terms of GDP always refers to EU GDP when they involve aggregate volumes of aid and to national GDP when national aid volumes are given.

77 The comparison among the different instruments is not straightforward since guarantees, due to their particular nature, represent indirect aid: namely, governments will bear a cost only when the guarantee is called upon. In contrast, recapitalisation and impaired asset relief entail a direct transfer of money from the national budget to the financial institution concerned. Finally, in the case of liquidity, the transfer of money is not always envisaged; it depends on the structure of the individual liquidity instrument.

– **For recapitalisation**: the used amount of aid is equal to the nominal value of the recapitalisation.

– **For impaired asset relief**: the used amount of aid is the difference between the transfer value paid to the beneficiary and the market value of the asset.

– **For guarantees**: two different reporting methodologies are included:

– the outstanding volume of guarantee covered by the state in a given year, calculated as the average of outstanding amounts at end of quarter (31 March; 30 June; 30 September; 30 December);

– the overall amount of new guarantee provided in 2011[78].

– **For liquidity support**: two different reporting methodologies are included:

– the outstanding volume of liquidity provided by the Member State in a given year, calculated as the average of outstanding amounts at end of quarter (31 March; 30 June; 30 September; 30 December);

– The overall amount of new liquidity provided in 2011.

Asset support measures (recapitalisation and impaired asset relief) are recorded at the time of issuance. For liability support (liquidity and guarantees), aid is recorded until the liability matures.

More details on the data coverage of the Scoreboard are provided in the Methodology Notes on page 53.

The tables below show for each Member State and for the whole of the EU the overall amount of approved financial crisis aid to financial institutions, as well as the overall amount of aid used for the different instruments[79].

Figure 27: Approved amounts of aid to financial institutions per instrument and per Member State, 1 October 2008 - 1 October 2012

Member State	Recapitalisation measures		Guarantees		Asset relief interventions		Liquidity measures		Total for 2008 - 2012	
	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP
Belgium	20.40	5.5%	310.00	84.2%	28.22	7.7%	0.00	0.0%	358.62	97.4%
Bulgaria	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Czech Republic	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Denmark	14.55	6.1%	587.90	245.7%	2.30	1.0%	7.88	3.3%	612.63	256.1%
Germany	114.61	4.5%	455.85	17.7%	66.10	2.6%	9.50	0.4%	646.06	25.1%
Estonia	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Ireland	90.61	57.9%	386.00	246.7%	54.00	34.5%	40.73	26.0%	571.34	365.2%

78 The concept of outstanding amount refers to the overall amount of financial instruments covered by State guarantees, including those issued in previous years, which have not yet reached their date of maturity. The overall amount of guarantees provided in 2011 gives information on the size of the new guarantees issued by the Member State in the last year.

79 A break-down of the data per year is provided in the tables in the Annex.

Greece	35.75	16.6%	85.00	39.5%	0.00	0.0%	8.00	3.7%	128.75	59.9%
Spain	209.32	19.5%	320.15	29.8%	13.93	1.3%	31.85	3.0%	575.25	53.6%
France	26.65	1.3%	339.80	17.0%	4.70	0.2%	0.00	0.0%	371.15	18.6%
Italy	20.00	1.3%	110.00	7.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	130.00	8.2%
Cyprus	1.80	10.1%	3.00	16.9%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	4.80	27.0%
Latvia	0.83	4.1%	5.20	25.9%	0.54	2.7%	2.70	13.5%	9.27	46.2%
Lithuania	0.58	1.9%	0.29	0.9%	0.58	1.9%	0.00	0.0%	1.45	4.7%
Luxembourg	2.50	5.8%	6.15	14.4%	0.00	0.0%	0.32	0.7%	8.97	20.9%
Hungary	1.07	1.1%	5.35	5.3%	0.04	0.0%	3.87	3.9%	10.33	10.3%
Malta	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Netherlands	37.64	6.3%	200.00	33.2%	22.79	3.8%	52.90	8.8%	313.33	52.0%
Austria	15.90	5.3%	77.84	25.9%	0.50	0.2%	0.00	0.0%	94.24	31.3%
Poland	33.89	9.2%	33.89	9.2%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	67.78	18.3%
Portugal	26.25	15.4%	40.67	23.8%	4.00	2.3%	6.06	3.5%	76.98	45.0%
Romania	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Slovenia	0.63	1.8%	12.00	33.7%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	12.63	35.4%
Slovakia	0.66	1.0%	2.80	4.1%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	3.46	5.0%
Finland	4.00	2.1%	50.00	26.4%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	54.00	28.5%
Sweden	5.03	1.3%	156.00	40.3%	0.00	0.0%	0.52	0.1%	161.56	41.8%
United Kingdom	114.61	6.6%	458.75	26.3%	248.05	14.2%	51.93	3.0%	873.34	50.0%
EU-27	**777.30**	**6.2%**	**3646.64**	**28.9%**	**445.75**	**3.5%**	**216.27**	**1.7%**	**5085.95**	**40.3%**

Figure 28: Approved amounts of aid to financial institutions per instrument and per Member State, 2008-2011

Member State	Recapitalisation measures		Guarantees		Asset relief interventions		Liquidity measures		Total for 2008 - 2011	
	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP
Belgium	20.40	5.5%	303.95	82.5%	28.22	7.7%	0.00	0.0%	352.57	95.7%
Bulgaria	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Czech Republic	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Denmark	14.03	5.9%	580.00	242.4%	0.00	0.0%	6.08	2.5%	600.11	250.8%
Germany	113.68	4.4%	455.85	17.7%	65.40	2.5%	9.50	0.4%	644.43	25.1%
Estonia	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Ireland	90.61	57.9%	386.00	246.7%	54.00	34.5%	40.73	26.0%	571.34	365.2%
Greece	15.47	7.2%	85.00	39.5%	0.00	0.0%	8.00	3.7%	108.47	50.4%
Spain	101.10	9.4%	201.15	18.7%	2.86	0.3%	31.85	3.0%	336.96	31.4%
France	26.65	1.3%	336.15	16.8%	4.70	0.2%	0.00	0.0%	367.50	18.4%
Italy	20.00	1.3%	80.00	5.1%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	100.00	6.3%
Cyprus	0.00	0.0%	3.00	16.9%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	3.00	16.9%
Latvia	0.83	4.1%	5.15	25.7%	0.54	2.7%	2.26	11.3%	8.78	43.8%
Lithuania	0.58	1.9%	0.29	0.9%	0.58	1.9%	0.00	0.0%	1.45	4.7%
Luxembourg	2.50	5.8%	5.80	13.5%	0.00	0.0%	0.32	0.7%	8.62	20.1%
Hungary	1.07	1.1%	5.35	5.3%	0.04	0.0%	3.87	3.9%	10.33	10.3%
Malta	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Netherlands	37.64	6.3%	200.00	33.2%	22.79	3.8%	52.90	8.8%	313.33	52.0%
Austria	15.65	5.2%	75.20	25.0%	0.40	0.1%	0.00	0.0%	91.25	30.3%
Poland	4.62	1.2%	4.62	1.2%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	9.24	2.5%
Portugal	12.00	7.0%	35.45	20.7%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	47.45	27.8%
Romania	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%
Slovenia	0.25	0.7%	12.00	33.7%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	12.25	34.4%

Slovakia	0.66	1.0%	2.80	4.1%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	3.46	5.0%
Finland	4.00	2.1%	50.00	26.4%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	54.00	28.5%
Sweden	5.03	1.3%	156.00	40.3%	0.00	0.0%	0.52	0.1%	161.56	41.8%
United Kingdom	114.61	6.6%	435.71	24.9%	248.05	14.2%	51.93	3.0%	850.30	48.7%
EU-27	**601.39**	**4.8%**	**3419.47**	**27.1%**	**427.58**	**3.4%**	**207.96**	**1.6%**	**4656.41**	**36.9%**

Figure 29: Used amounts of aid to financial institutions per instrument and per Member State, 1 October 2008 – 31 December 2011

2008 - 2011										
Member States	**Recapitalisation measures**		**Guarantees**		**Asset relief interventions**		**Liquidity measures other than guarantees**		**2008 - 2011**	
	In € billion	**As a % of 2011 GDP**	**In € billion**	**As a % of 2011 GDP**	**In € billion**	**As a % of 2011 GDP**	**In € billion**	**As a % of 2011 GDP**	**In € billion**	**As a % of 2011 GDP**
Belgium	20.40	5.54%	44.23	12.01%	7.73	2.10%	0	0%	72.36	19.65%
Bulgaria	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Czech Republic	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denmark	10.77	4.50%	145.00	60.61%	0	0%	1.97	0.82%	157.75	65.94%
Germany	63.24	2.46%	135.03	5.25%	56.17	2.19%	4.75	0.18%	259.19	10.08%
Estonia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ireland	62.78	40.13%	284.25	181.70%	2.60	1.66%	0.08	0.05%	349.71	223.54%
Greece	6.30	2.93%	56.30	26.17%	0	0%	6.90	3.21%	69.49	32.31%
Spain	19.31	1.80%	62.20	5.79%	2.86	0.27%	19.31	1.80%	103.68	9.66%
France	22.46	1.12%	92.73	4.64%	1.20	0.06%	0	0%	116.39	5.83%
Italy	4.05	0.26%	10.90	0.69%	0	0%	0	0%	14.95	0.95%
Cyprus	0	0%	2.83	15.91%	0	0%	0	0%	2.83	15.91%
Latvia	0.51	2.53%	0.54	2.69%	0.41	2.03%	0.97	4.86%	2.43	12.12%
Lithuania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Luxembourg	2.60	6.07%	1.65	3.84%	0	0%	0.19	0.44%	4.43	10.35%
Hungary	0.11	0.11%	0.01	0.01%	0	0%	2.13	2.12%	2.24	2.23%
Malta	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Netherlands	18.86	3.13%	40.90	6.79%	5.00	0.83%	30.40	5.05%	95.16	15.80%
Austria	7.38	2.45%	19.33	6.43%	0.40	0.13%	0	0%	27.11	9.01%
Poland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Portugal	0	0%	8.54	5.00%	3.10	1.81%	3.81	2.23%	15.45	9.04%
Romania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovenia	0.25	0.70%	2.15	6.03%	0	0%	0	0%	2.40	6.73%
Slovakia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Finland	0	0%	0.12	0.06%	0	0%	0	0%	0.12	0.06%
Sweden	0.78	0.20%	19.92	5.15%	0	0%	0	0%	20.70	5.35%
United Kingdom	82.39	4.72%	158.22	9.06%	40.41	2.31%	18.55	1.06%	299.57	17.15%
Total EU-27	**322.18**	**2.55%**	**1084.83**	**8.59%**	**119.88**	**0.95%**	**89.06**	**0.70%**	**1615.96**	**12.79%**

The overall volume of aid used in 2011 for recapitalisation was € 31.7 billion (0.25 % of EU GDP); no further impaired asset measures were used in 2011. With respect to guarantees and liquidity measures, the average outstanding amount for the year 2011 stood at € 565.5 billion (4.5 % of GDP), of which € 521.8 billion (4.1 % of EU GDP) relates to guarantees while € 43.7 billion (0.35 % of EU GDP) relates to liquidity measures.

3.1.3. State aid per instrument

3.1.3.1. Guarantees for bank debt

Guarantees have been the main category of instrument used by Member States to respond to the turmoil in the financial sector. Most guarantee schemes were approved at the onset of the crisis, from autumn 2008 to mid-2009. The bulk of the guarantees were granted through schemes, since they targeted the whole financial system rather than the weaknesses of specific banks. Guarantees, in particular, have proved effective in tackling liquidity constraints arising from the systemic loss of confidence which paralysed the interbank market and caused a sudden increase in the cost of wholesale funding. For that reason those countries hit hardest by the escalation of tensions in the euro bonds' market in summer 2011 have recently used that instrument to address the loss in investors' confidence and minimise capital flight.

From 1 October 2008 to 1 October 2012, € 3 646.6 billion in guarantees (28.9 % of EU GDP) were approved by the Commission for a large number of countries. Of that amount, € 227.2 billion was approved between 1 January 2012 and the third quarter of 2012. The new guarantees were mostly approved under two schemes re-introduced in that period by Spain (€ 119 billion) and Italy (€ 30 billion), which combine with the extension in duration and scale of the Greek and Portuguese guarantee schemes earlier in 2011. The United Kingdom, Denmark and Latvia are the other countries that introduced guarantee schemes in that period, while two banks (Dexia and West LB) were the beneficiaries of guarantees approved on an *ad hoc* basis. The former received joint support from Belgium, France and Luxembourg, while the latter was to be restructured through, among other measures, a guarantee provided by the German government.

In terms of the amounts actually used in the EU in the period 2008-2011, a maximum[80] of € 1 084.8 billion (8.62 % of GDP) was granted. The countries that made the largest use of guarantees were Ireland[81] (€ 284 billion) and the United Kingdom (€ 158.2 billion), followed by Denmark (€ 145 billion) and Germany (€ 135.89 billion). By percentage of GDP, Ireland remains the largest user (181.7 %), followed by Denmark (60.6 %) and Greece (26 %).

With respect to the aid actually used in 2011, the average outstanding volume of guarantees amounted to € 521.8 billion (4.1 % of EU GDP). There was a significant decrease in the average outstanding volume of guarantees compared to 2010. That fall is due to the fact that a large amount in terms of financial instruments covered by state guarantee matured in the second half of 2011. Since in a number of countries there was no need to extend the guarantee schemes in place, at least in the first half of 2011, the drop in the outstanding volume of guarantees was widespread across EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland, Latvia, Austria, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom). The country experiencing the largest decrease in outstanding guarantees was Ireland[82]. However, Ireland is the biggest user in the EU: in 2011 it recorded € 110.5 billion in average outstanding guarantees (70.6 % of GDP), while the United Kingdom had the second-largest volume of guarantees outstanding (€ 72.2 billion, 4.1 % of GDP).

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80 Under the methodology used to calculate guarantees, which focuses on outstanding volumes, the overall amount of guarantees used over the whole period is calculated by summing the maximum amount of outstanding guarantees provided by each Member State.

81 The information for 2008 had to be recalculated as a result of the change in method introduced since last year's Scoreboard.

82 In the case of Ireland, the huge decrease in outstanding guarantees is also explained by the fact that part of the increase in outstanding guarantees in 2010 was due to short-term guarantees.

On the other hand, the average outstanding amount of guarantees increased in 2011 in those countries mostly affected by the sovereign debt crisis in the second half of the year. In countries where sovereign debt is under pressure from the market, state-guaranteed bonds are not issued on the market but are mainly used as collateral for obtaining central bank funding.

A total of € 110.9 billion in new guarantees were issued in 2011[83]. Italy accounted for € 43.7 billion, Greece for € 19.7 billion and Belgium for € 13 billion. The latter amount was not issued under a framework scheme but represents the Belgian share of a larger guarantee provided together with France and Luxembourg for the restructuring of Dexia. In terms of GDP, Greece issued the largest volume of guarantees (9.1 % of GDP) followed by Portugal (6.3 %).

Figure 30: Outstanding guarantees and new guarantees provided in 2011[84]

2008 - 2011										
Member States	Outstanding guarantees								New guarantees	
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2011	
	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP
Belgium	8.96	2.60%	44.23	13.11%	29.37	8.32%	17.35	4.71%	13.00	3.53%
Bulgaria	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Czech Republic	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denmark	145.00	62.14%	6.45	2.89%	22.29	9.51%	22.95	9.59%	0	0%
Germany	19.09	0.75%	135.03	5.61%	132.03	5.28%	35.33	1.37%	0	0%
Estonia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ireland	180.25	97.05%	284.25	173.81%	196.25	127.49%	110.50	70.64%	0	0%
Greece	0	0%	1.50	0.63%	26.68	11.59%	56.30	26.17%	19.70	9.16%
Spain	0	0%	36.13	3.44%	55.83	5.25%	62.20	5.79%	8.19	0.76%
France	8.65	0.44%	92.73	4.86%	91.53	4.74%	60.26	3.02%	7.88	0.39%
Italy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10.90	0.69%	43.72	2.77%
Cyprus	0	0%	0.56	3.29%	2.82	16.13%	2.83	15.91%	0	0%
Latvia	0	0%	0.54	2.91%	0.23	1.28%	0.08	0.38%	0	0%
Lithuania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Luxembourg	0.44	1.21%	1.65	4.36%	1.42	3.41%	1.19	2.78%	0.65	1.52%
Hungary	0	0%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.01	0.01%	0	0%
Malta	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Netherlands	0.85	0.14%	36.00	6.31%	40.90	6.91%	33.17	5.51%	0	0%
Austria	2.43	0.86%	15.45	5.58%	19.33	6.80%	12.45	4.14%	7.00	2.33%
Poland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Portugal	1.19	0.71%	5.24	3.12%	4.99	2.89%	8.54	5.00%	10.83	6.33%
Romania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovenia	0	0%	1.00	2.87%	2.15	5.98%	1.55	4.36%	0	0%
Slovakia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Finland	0.12	0.06%	0.06	0.03%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sweden	0.29	0.09%	14.26	4.87%	19.92	5.75%	14.02	3.62%	0	0%
United Kingdom	33.54	1.85%	158.22	10.10%	148.81	8.77%	72.20	4.13%	0	0%

83 In order to give a full picture of the amount of guarantees provided in a single year, the Scoreboard also reports for this year the overall volume of guarantees issued in 2011. As reported in Box 1, that figure only gives the volume of guarantees provided in 2011 without taking into account either previous guarantee or end-of-quarter averages.

84 The information for 2008 includes the aid amount of € 0.41 billion granted by Germany in 2007.

Total EU-27	**400.80**	**3.20%**	**833.29**	**7.06%**	**794.55**	**6.48%**	**521.82**	**4.13%**	**110.97**	**0.88%**

3.1.3.2. Recapitalisation measures

As shown in Figure 27, the total volume of recapitalisation measures approved in the period from 1 October 2008 to 1 October 2012 was € 777.3 billion (6.2 % of EU GDP). In terms of GDP, Ireland was the country with the largest approved budget (57.9 % of GDP), followed by Spain (19.5 % of GDP) and Greece (16 % of GDP). Most of the other countries that pledged aid for recapitalisation had amounts of aid approved by the Commission in line with or below the EU average. In 2012, an additional amount of € 175.9 billion (1.4 % of GDP) for recapitalisation was approved by the Commission.

The deterioration in sovereign market conditions for several EU countries starting in summer 2011 was transmitted directly to the European banking system, which was still undergoing substantial restructuring. Those banks holding Spanish and Italian government bonds in their trading portfolio experienced substantial market-to-market losses as valuations tumbled. In addition, the public-sector involvement in and agreement on Greek public debt trigged higher write-downs on Greek sovereign bonds. As a result, the European Banking Authority (EBA)[85] conducted a capital exercise among 71 banks in autumn 2011 aimed at assessing their capital needs and restoring confidence in the markets. Following the assessment of capital needs, the EBA issued a formal recommendation in December to ensure that all 71 banks build a temporary capital buffer to reach a 9 % capital ratio by 30 June 2012. The exercise showed that a group of 27 banks had a capital shortfall of € 76 billion. Nevertheless, most banks have been able to raise capital from private investors without the need to rely on public support. EBA has reported that a government backstop has so far been used for three Portuguese banks, one Slovenian bank and one Italian bank[86]. In addition, a plan for financial assistance from the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) to the Spanish government was approved in summer 2012 in order to address the recapitalisation of several Spanish banking groups[87]. That recapitalisation will take place over the coming months on the basis of a thorough bottom-up asset review and a stress test conducted by an independent consultant.

The total amount of recapitalisation approved by the Commission up to 1 October 2012 does not cover many of those situations. Among the banks making use of government funding, only the Portuguese Caixa General de Depositos has had its recapitalisation approved, while the remainder will be examined by the Commission in the coming months if the banks are not able to address the capital shortfalls themselves through measures such as a private capital increase, divestments or optimisation of their risk-weighted assets determining the capital shortfall. The new amount of recapitalisation approved in 2012 mainly includes *ad hoc* measures for several Greek banks. However, these were not among the banking groups covered by the EBA analysis, since the evaluation of their capital needs has already been addressed in the Greek programme. The same is true for those banks subject to a full restructuring plan to be submitted by the Member States concerned.

In the case of the aid amounts used in 2008-2011, the overall amount of recapitalisation during that period was € 322.2 billion (2.5 % of GDP)[88]. The countries that injected most

85 http://www.eba.europa.eu/capitalexercise/2011/2011-EU-Capital-Exercise.aspx.

86 Those figures will be reported in the next Scoreboard as State aid for 2012.

87 The recapitalisation will take place through the Fund for Orderly Bank Restructuring (FROB).

88 Recapitalisation aid is typically injected at the moment of the approval of the aid, or shortly afterwards, in the case of *ad hoc* aid i.e. directly granted to the bank. The difference between the approved aid amount and aid used is largely due to the fact that recapitalisation can also be provided through schemes over several years i.e. until their expiry.

capital into their banking system were the United Kingdom (€ 82.4 billion), Germany (€ 63.2 billion) and Ireland (€ 62.8 billion), whereas in terms of GDP, Ireland had the largest capital injections, representing 40.1 % of GDP. Most of the Irish recapitalisations took place in 2010 and 2011. In relative terms, other significant volumes of recapitalisation were observed in Luxembourg (6 % of GDP) and Belgium (5.5 % of GDP).

Figure 31: Recapitalisation

2008 - 2011								
Member States	**Recapitalisation**							
	2008		**2009**		**2010**		**2011**	
	In € billion	**As a % of GDP**	**In € billion**	**As a % of GDP**	**In € billion**	**As a % of GDP**	**In € billion**	**As a % of GDP**
Belgium	16.90	4.86%	3.50	1.04%	0	0%	0	0%
Bulgaria	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Czech Republic	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denmark	0.50	0.21%	8.04	3.61%	1.94	0.83%	0.29	0.12%
Germany	20.00	0.80%	32.95	1.37%	6.65	0.27%	3.65	0.14%
Estonia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ireland	0	0%	11.00	6.73%	35.28	22.91%	16.51	10.55%
Greece	0	0%	3.77	1.59%	0	0%	2.53	1.17%
Spain	0	0%	1.30	0.12%	9.50	0.89%	8.51	0.79%
France	13.21	0.68%	9.25	0.49%	0	0%	0	0%
Italy	0	0%	4.05	0.27%	0	0%	0	0%
Cyprus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Latvia	0	0%	0.41	2.20%	0.10	0.55%	0	0%
Lithuania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Luxembourg	2.50	6.82%	0.10	0.26%	0	0%	0	0%
Hungary	0	0%	0.11	0.11%	0	0%	0	0%
Malta	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Netherlands	14.03	2.36%	0	0%	4.83	0.82%	0	0%
Austria	0.90	0.32%	5.89	2.13%	0.58	0.21%	0	0%
Poland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Portugal	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Romania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovenia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.25	0.70%
Slovakia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Finland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sweden	0.25	0.08%	0.53	0.18%	0	0%	0	0%
United Kingdom	44.41	2.39%	6.62	0.42%	31.36	1.85%	0	0%
Total EU-27	**112.71**	**0.87%**	**87.52**	**0.74%**	**90.23**	**0.74%**	**31.73**	**0.25%**

In 2011, an overall amount of € 31.7 billion (0.25 % of GDP) was injected into the European banking system. However, as in the previous year, only a few countries were involved. Ireland, Spain and Germany injected € 16.5 billion, € 8.5 billion and € 3.6 billion into their respective banking systems. In terms of GDP, the aid provided by Ireland accounted for 10.5 % of GDP followed by Greece with € 2.5 billion of recapitalisation representing 1.2 % of GDP. In the case of beneficiaries, the largest recapitalisation aid in 2011 was granted to Irish AIB/EBS for a total amount of € 12.6 billion.

Box 2: Repayments

Exiting from recapitalisation aid can also take the form of repayments from banks to governments in order to return the capital received. The total repayments which were made during the whole period being considered (2008-2011) amounted to € 34 billion. Most of them were made by French banks; they amounted to € 16 billion[89]. That figure represents 70 % of the total capital injected into the French banking system (€ 22 billion). In Belgium, repayments made by Fortis accounted for roughly 30 % of its overall recapitalisation. In Hungary, the only bank that received capital injections (FHB) has fully repaid the aid to the government.

Other banks that have started to repay capital injections include ING, which initially received € 10 billion of capital. ING has already repaid € 7 billion (€ 5 billion in December 2011 and € 2 billion in May 2011). Aegon repaid the full capital amount in June 2011. KBC has started repaying capital as well; € 500 million was repaid in 2011 and a binding repayment schedule for the balance of the capital has been in place since the Commission amended that bank's restructuring decision in 27 July 2011. In December 2008 and early 2009, Germany provided capital to Commerzbank in the form of a silent participation of € 16.4 billion (perpetual hybrid tier-1 capital instrument under German law). Commerzbank has been able to reduce the size of the silent participation to € 1.6 billion, by means of repayments and conversions into common equity.

The main strategy used particularly by French and UK banks, to repay the capital received was to replace it by capital raised in the market. That strategy has been complemented by retaining earnings, selling business units and deleveraging.

3.1.3.3. Impaired asset relief

In 2011, no impaired asset relief was provided for the European financial system.

In comparison with the previous year, the number of write-downs recorded in Europe has decreased. In many cases, new injections of capital raised directly on the market have offset losses arising from the difference between the revised market value of assets and their book value. It should be recalled that impaired asset relief is appropriate when there is considerable uncertainty about the real value of certain assets, and where there is the chance of the market overestimating the real long-term risk as was the case at the beginning of the crisis for certain types of assets. In 2010 and 2011, there was less uncertainty about the real value of the some categories of assets, so the impairment amounts raised less concern. Recapitalisation is more appropriate than impaired asset relief in addressing such situations. Nevertheless, impaired asset relief continues to be provided.

State aid in the form of impaired asset relief was provided in Europe in the second phase of the crisis when the problem of toxic assets became significant. Lessons from past crises highlight the importance of cleaning banks' balance sheets, and the difficulties in pricing the toxic assets correctly. The overall amount of impaired asset relief approved in the period from 1 October 2008 to 1 October 2012 was € 445.7 billion or 3.5 % of EU GDP.

Impaired asset relief measures are concentrated in a few Member States. Such State aid has been approved in only 11 out of 27 countries. The vast majority of the amount approved in absolute terms (€ 248 billion) was for interventions in the United Kingdom. Ireland,

[89] The aid amount to the French banks (excluding Dexia) was below 2% in terms of risk-weighted assets which implied under the guidelines in force at the time, that those banks did not have to present a restructuring plan. At the beginning of the crisis, aid was granted for precautionary reasons.

Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands are the other countries with substantial impaired asset relief measures. In GDP terms, the largest volume of aid was approved in Ireland (34.5 % of GDP), followed by the United Kingdom (14.3 % of GDP). In 2012, the Commission approved impaired asset relief measures, totalling € 18.2 billion for a few Member States.

Figure 32: Impaired assets per country by year

2008 - 2011								
Member States	Impaired assets							
	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP
Belgium	0	0%	7.73	2.29%	0	0%	0	0%
Bulgaria	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Czech Republic	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denmark	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Germany	9.80	0.39%	23.07	0.96%	23.30	0.93%	0	0%
Estonia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ireland	0	0%	0	0%	2.60	1.69%	0	0%
Greece	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Spain	0	0%	0	0%	2.86	0.27%	0	0%
France	0	0%	1.20	0.06%	0	0%	0	0%
Italy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Cyprus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Latvia	0	0%	0	0%	0.41	2.27%	0	0%
Lithuania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Luxembourg	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hungary	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Malta	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Netherlands	0	0%	5.00	0.88%	0	0%	0	0%
Austria	0	0%	0.40	0.14%	0	0%	0	0%
Poland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Portugal	0	0%	0	0%	3.10	1.80%	0	0%
Romania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovenia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovakia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Finland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sweden	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
United Kingdom	0	0%	40.41	2.58%	0	0%	0	0%
Total EU-27	**9.80**	**0.08%**	**77.82**	**0.66%**	**32.27**	**0.26%**	**0**	**0%**

The overall amount of aid actually used for impaired assets stood at € 119.9 billion in the period 1 October 2008 to 31 December 2011. That intervention was concentrated mainly in two countries (Germany and the United Kingdom), which used € 56.2 billion and € 40.4billion respectively. In the United Kingdom, however, the aid went mainly to a single beneficiary while in Germany a number of banks received asset relief. Aid for impaired assets in those two countries accounted for roughly 80 % per cent of overall impaired assets relief in Europe. In GDP terms, the United Kingdom (2.3 %), Latvia (2.2 %) and Germany (2 %) are the countries that made most use of that type of instrument[90].

[90] Generally, asset relief is assessed by taking the transfer value and subtracting the market value. According to last year's Scoreboard, Ireland provided € 7 billion in impaired asset relief measures under

The main banks to have benefited from impaired assets relief are the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS), which received € 40.4 billion in 2009 and the German banks Hypo Real Estate (€ 20 billion), West LB (€ 11.6 billion), Nordbank (€ 10 billion) and LLBW (€ 9.7 billion).

More than 90 % of asset relief measures have been approved under *ad hoc* measures. The only country that used a scheme for asset relief was Ireland, where a general plan for asset relief called NAMA was approved in 2010.

3.1.3.4. Liquidity measures other than guarantees

The total volume of aid approved in the form of liquidity intervention other than guarantees amounts to € 216 billion (1.7 % of GDP). Four countries, the Netherland (€ 52.9 billion), the United Kingdom (€ 51.9 billion), Spain (€ 50.8 billion) and Ireland (€ 40 billion), account for roughly 85 % of the total aid approved, whereas in terms of GDP the largest budget has been set aside by Ireland (26 % of GDP) and Latvia (13.5 % of GDP). In 2012, Portugal has been authorised to grant the largest volume of liquidity, amounting to € 6 billion.

With respect to the aid used, the overall volume of liquidity provided in the period 2008-2011 amounted to € 89 billion (0.7 % of GDP). In absolute terms, the Netherlands (€ 30.4 billion), Spain (€ 19.3 billion) and the United Kingdom (€ 18.5 billion) have been the countries making the most use of that instrument. In relative terms the largest amount of support is granted by the Dutch government (5 % of GDP), followed by Latvia (4.9 % of GDP) and Greece (3.2 % of GDP).

In 2011, the average volume of outstanding liquidity decreased from € 63.7 billion to € 43.7 billion. A significant drop in the volume of outstanding liquidity was observed in Spain (-€ 5.4 billion), Germany (-€ 4.8 billion), the Netherland (-€ 4.1 billion) and United Kingdom (-€ 2.5 billion). In terms of GDP, the country showing the largest drop was Latvia (-2.8 % of GDP). The United Kingdom (€ 16 billion) and Spain (€ 13.5 billion) had the largest amounts of average outstanding liquidity in 2010, while in GDP terms Greece (3.1 %), Latvia (2.2 %) and Portugal (1.5 %) topped the table.

Despite Spain experiencing a drop in the outstanding amount of liquidity in 2011 due to the maturity of the loan provided under its scheme for the acquisition of financial assets, new liquidity has been granted on an *ad hoc basis* to CAM (€ 3 billion) and Banco de Valencia (€ 2 billion). The other country reporting significant new amounts of liquidity in 2011 was Portugal which provided a loan amounting to € 1 billion to the Banco Portugues de Negocios (BPN)[91]. Small amounts of liquidity were also provided in 2011 by Latvia, Austria and Greece. Overall, the amount of new liquidity provided in 2011 was € 6.5 billion in the EU (0.05 % of GDP).

Figure 33: Liquidity per countries by year, new liquidity provided in 2011

2008 - 2011		
Member	Liquidity interventions	New liquidity

its NAMA scheme. That was the highest amount of impaired asset relief in the EU in terms of GDP. This year, the figure has been reviewed since it actually represented a rough estimate of the asset relief provided under the scheme. The scheme originally comprised seven tranches of which two have already been approved by the Commission. The five remaining original tranches will be assessed jointly. So far, € 2.8 billion in asset relief has been provided under the first two tranches.

91 Further liquidity amounts were provided in 2009 and 2010. They are included in the Scoreboard only from this year since the Commission approved the final decisions in 2012.

States	2008		2009		2010		2011		2011	
	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP	In € billion	As a % of GDP
Belgium	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Bulgaria	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Czech Republic	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denmark	0.59	0.25%	1.97	0.88%	0.73	0.31%	0	0%	0	0%
Germany	3.57	0.14%	0	0%	4.75	0.19%	0	0%	0	0%
Estonia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ireland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.08	0.05%	0.32	0.20%
Greece	0.47	0.19%	4.26	1.79%	6.90	3.00%	6.64	3.09%	0.01	0.00%
Spain	2.33	0.21%	19.31	1.84%	18.96	1.78%	13.49	1.26%	5.00	0.47%
France	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Italy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Cyprus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Latvia	0.96	4.15%	0.97	5.26%	0.89	4.98%	0.44	2.20%	0.14	0.71%
Lithuania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Luxembourg	0	0%	0.14	0.36%	0.19	0.45%	0.08	0.18%	0	0%
Hungary	0	0%	2.13	2.29%	1.05	1.07%	0.71	0.71%	0	0%
Malta	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Netherlands	13.23	2.22%	30.40	5.33%	7.90	1.34%	3.75	0.62%	0	0%
Austria	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Poland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Portugal	1.05	0.63%	3.73	2.23%	3.81	2.21%	2.48	1.45%	1.00	0.59%
Romania	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovenia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovakia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Finland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sweden	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
United Kingdom	0	0%	6.90	0.44%	18.55	1.09%	16.03	0.92%	0	0%
Total EU-27	**22.19**	**0.18%**	**69.82**	**0.59%**	**63.72**	**0.52%**	**43.70**	**0.35%**	**6.47**	**0.05%**

3.1.4. *Restructuring*

From the onset of the crisis the Commission has applied temporary State aid rules to the financial sector in order to use competition policy also as an instrument to contain the negative effects of the turmoil in the financial sector and its disruptive impact on the economy as a whole. In the context of the Commission's State aid rules, many restructuring plans have been submitted to the Commission. The broad features of such plans are set out in the Commission's 'Restructuring Communication'[92].

By 1 October 2012, the Commission had adopted more than 30 decisions approving a restructuring plan for financial institutions, 17 approving liquidation plans and one negative decision requiring the recovery of the aid granted (Banco Privado Portugues).

The key aim of restructuring plans is to restore normal market conditions in the banking sector by ensuring that banks reform their business model to ensure long-term viability without the need to depend on additional State aid. For that reason, when restoring viability is considered unfeasible and a bank is unable to remain on the market without state support, aid

[92] Communication on the return to viability and the assessment of restructuring measures in the financial sector in the current crisis under the State aid rules, OJ C 195, 19.8.2009, p. 1.

for resolution purposes is usually provided. Resolution can take different forms (liquidation, sale, downsizing) depending on factors such as the specific context in which the bank operates, its reference market and its activities. The restructuring plan also has to comply with other requirements aimed at minimising distortions of competition, limiting moral hazard and ensuring that the aid is limited to the minimum.

The Commission approved the State aid instruments in order to meet a three-fold objective: safeguarding financial stability, preserving the internal market while maintaining a level playing field, and restructuring aid beneficiaries for long-term viability. State aid for banks that are considered unviable following evaluation of the restructuring plan has to be assessed from each of these standpoints.

In the context of the financial crisis, all the Irish banks have received aid and are therefore subject to restructuring. For instance, Anglo Irish Bank received a considerable amount of capital from the government in 2011, in addition to other aid received in previous years. A plan submitted by the Irish authorities, which was approved by the Commission in 2011, provides for a joint winding-down of the bank together with the Irish Nationwide Building Society over a period of ten years. The amended restructuring plan of Bank of Ireland was approved by the Commission during 2011. Permanent TSB and Allied Irish Bank (which merged with Educational Building Society) have provided restructuring plans on 30 June and 30 September of this year. They are currently being assessed by the Commission.

A number, e.g. ING and ABN Amro, are also subject to restructuring obligations.

In Greece, recapitalisation measures for a number of banks have been temporarily approved, which will trigger the need for restructuring. The bank ATE has been split into a good bank/bad bank structure. The Portuguese banks that have recently been recapitalised within that Member State's recapitalisation scheme (BCP and BPI), as well as outside that scheme (Caixa Geral Depositos, for which the Commission has temporarily approved the rescue aid), have to submit restructuring plans before 31 December 2012.

Banks that have relied strongly on State aid have been allowed to stay in the market on condition that they undertake considerable divestment of assets that do not have realistic prospects of returning to viability. For instance, that approach was followed in the case of the restructuring plan approved for the German bank Hypo Real Estate, which will shrink to 15 % of its pre-crisis balance sheet and withdraw from a number of business fields. The same approach has been followed for other German banks receiving State aid in 2011. For instance, HSH Nordbank will reduce its size by 61 % compared to crisis levels. In-depth restructuring has also to take place in the case of a number of other German Landesbanken, such as BayernLB and LBBW, in view of the aid granted to them. Those approved restructuring plans centred on reorganising those banks to become regional or German players. The viability of WestLB could not be restored and the bank is therefore in a wind-down process. Commission’s action on the Landesbanken cases was the driving force behind the de-risking and rationalisation of the banking sector in Germany, helping to reshaping it for the future.

Under the restructuring strategy applied to Danish banks, EIK bank was split into a bad bank to be put into liquidation and viable activities that will be sold on the market.

In the meantime, the Spanish banking sector has undergone stress tests to determe the capital needs of individual banks. Banks that are not able to address any capital shortfall on their own without state support will receive aid in the form of recapitalisation and impaired asset measures. While the final complete list of banks in need of State aid has not yet been drawn up, those banks which are already state owned will be on such a list in any case. They are BFA/Bankia, Caixa Catalunya, Nova Caixa Galicia and Banco de Valencia. The State aid measures in their favour will be accompanied by in-depth restructuring.

Figure 34: Closed restructuring and liquidation cases

Member State	Bank / Insurance	Type of decision
Austria	BAWAG	Restructuring
	Kommunalkredit	Restructuring
	Volksbank	Restructuring
Belgium	KBC	Restructuring
	Ethias	Restructuring
Belgium / Luxembourg / Netherlands	Fortis Bank Belgium and Luxembourg	Restructuring
Denmark	Fionia	Liquidation
	Roskilde	Liquidation
	EIK	Liquidation
	Amagerbanken	Liquidation
	Max Bank	Liquidation
Finland	Kaupthing Finland	Liquidation
Germany	WestLB	Liquidation
	Sachsen LB	Restructuring
	IKB	Restructuring
	LBBW	Restructuring
	HSH Nordbank	Restructuring
	Hypo Real Estate	Restructuring
	Sparkasse Köln-Bonn	Restructuring
	BayernLB	Restructuring
	NordLB Commerzbank	Restructuring Restructuring
Greece	T-Bank	Liquidation
Hungary	FHB	Restructuring
Ireland	Anglo Irish & INBS	Liquidation
	Bank of Ireland	Restructuring
	Quinn	Restructuring
Latvia	Parex	Restructuring
Luxembourg	Kaupthing Luxembourg	Liquidation
Netherlands	ABN Amro/Fortis Nederlands	Restructuring
	Aegon	Restructuring
Portugal	BPP	Negative

	BPN	Restructuring
Spain	CCM	Liquidation
	Caja Sur	Liquidation
	UNNIM	Liquidation
	CAM	Liquidation
Sweden	Carnegie	Restructuring
United Kingdom	Bradford & Bingley	Liquidation
	RBS	Restructuring
	Lloyds Banking Group	Restructuring
	Northern Rock	Restructuring
	Dunfermline	Liquidation

3.2. Aid granted under the temporary framework

3.2.1. Context and purpose of the temporary framework

The global and financial crisis caused a serious downturn in the real economy, affecting households, businesses and jobs. In response, the Commission adopted the 'Temporary Union framework for State aid measures to support access to finance in the current financial and economic crisis' in December 2009. It allowed Member States, under certain conditions, to introduce additional aid measures aimed at facilitating companies' access to finance, while at the same time encouraging investments. The temporary framework was originally due to expire on 31 December 2010.

By facilitating companies' access to finance, the temporary framework introduced the possibility of a direct grant of up to € 500 000 per company, guarantees for loans at reduced premiums or subsidised interest rates for loans. In order to encourage companies' future investments, such as in new technology projects, Member States could grant aid in the form of subsidised interest rate loans for the production of green products, and up to higher ceilings for venture capital investments. Furthermore, the rules on export credit were simplified. Since the temporary framework was designed to provide for a possible horizontal effect in the economy, Member States were allowed to give support to any sector.

In the light of the highly volatile financial markets and the uncertainty about the economic outlook, the Commission decided to extend certain measures set out in the temporary framework for one year i.e. until 31 December 2011[93]. While the compatible limited amount of € 500 000 per company was phased out, the extension concerned all other instruments, which included a tightening of the conditions under which Member States can grant aid under the temporary framework. The compatible limited amount of aid (aid up to € 500 000 per company) was limited to beneficiaries that had submitted a complete application no later than 31 December 2010 under a national aid scheme approved by the Commission in accordance with the temporary framework and no later than 31 March 2011 for undertakings active in the primary production of agricultural products.

93 Communication of the Commission 'Temporary Union framework for State aid measures to support access to finance in the current financial and economic crisis', OJ C 6, 11.1.2011, p. 5.

Update on measures approved under the temporary framework[94]

While Member States implemented in 2011 no new aid measures under the temporary framework, the Commission allowed 23 schemes to be extended:

- 10 schemes for aid of up to € 500 000 per company, in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, France, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and the UK;
- eight guarantee schemes in Greece, Spain, France, Luxembourg, Hungary and Romania;
- three schemes for subsidised interest rate loans, in the Czech Republic, France and Hungary;
- two schemes for subsidised interest rate loans to produce green products, in Germany and France.

Cyprus has not notified any aid measure under the temporary framework.

Finally, three new aid measures were granted to farmers and four such measures were extended.

3.2.2. Aid granted in 2011

Figure 35: Aid granted under the temporary framework[95]

	2011		2010 + 2009	
	In € billion	As a % of EU GDP	In € billion	As a % of EU GDP
Approved aid amount	0	n/a	82.9	0.69%
Aid amount used	4.8	0.037%	32.7	0.26%

Given the fact that the temporary framework was extended in 2011 until 31 December 2011[96] but only for some categories of aid measures, it is no surprise that Member States introduced no new aid measures but requested the extension of some previously authorised aid measures[97].

In 2011, Member States granted aid under the temporary framework representing approximately € 4.8 billion in aid actually used, which is less than half of the amount in 2010.

In total, the amount used by Member States under the temporary framework represents a take-up rate of 45 % in relation to total approved aid under the temporary framework.

One factor which can explain the relatively small aid volume granted under the temporary framework is on the one hand the strict discipline applied when granting aid under the

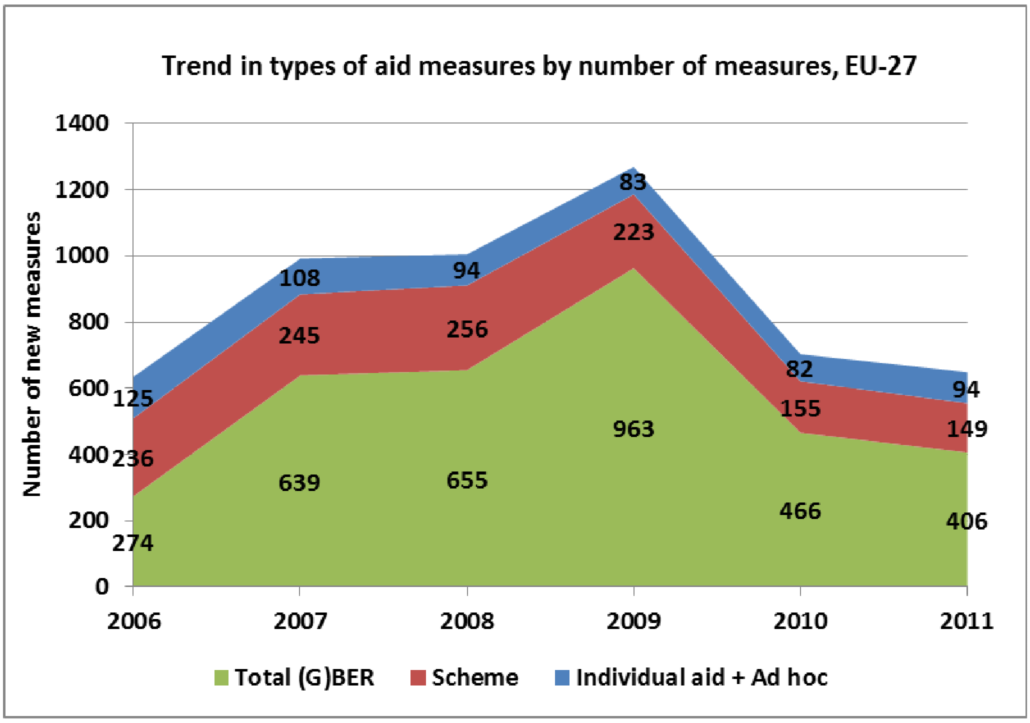
94 Figure 41 (annexed) provides a complete overview of aid measures reviewed by the Commission under the temporary framework.
95 Source: DG Competition.
96 OJ C 6, 11.1.2011, p. 5.
97 See Figure 45, which provides an overview of aid measures authorised by the Commission under the temporary framework.

temporary framework and on the other hand of on-going budgetary restrictions in Member States, which are likely to have contributed to that effect.

Member States preferred using under the temporary framework the tool of the subsidised guarantee, followed by subsidised interest rate loans and the grant of a maximum aid amount of € 500 000 per undertaking. When calculating the aid element for the aid amount used, the maximum aid amount of € 500 000 per undertaking is mostly used, followed by the subsidised guarantee and risk capital. Subsidised interest rate loans represent only a small fraction in terms of the aid volume[98].

4. TRENDS IN NON-CRISIS STATE AID EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF AID MEASURES

Figure 36[99]: Trend in types of aid measures by number of measures, EU-27



In 2011, a further fall in newly introduced aid measures was seen across all types of measures. Although individual aid and *ad hoc* aid measures, which are under individual scrutiny by the Commission, increased slightly, the number of new schemes decreased. Furthermore, Member States introduced significantly fewer new aid measures under block exemption, which represented approximately 62 % of all new aid measures.

The overall decrease in the number of new aid measure can be explained by tougher national budgetary conditions in most Member States, which reduces the scope for creating new State aid measures.

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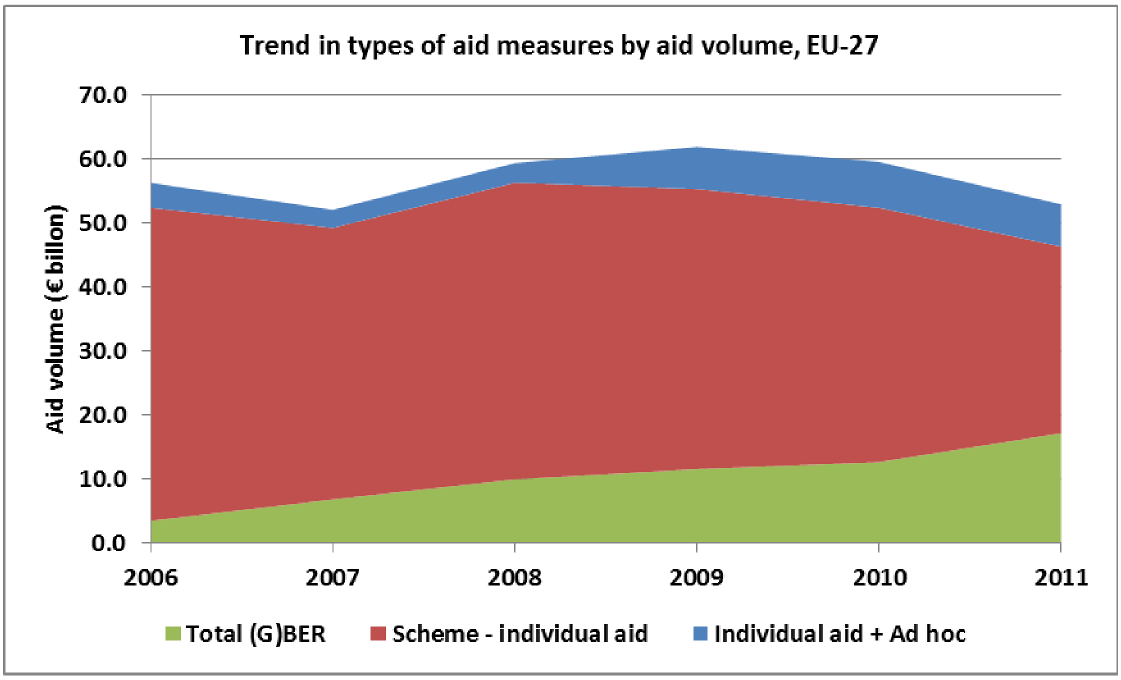
98 See the methodology note for further details on the principles applied to calculate the aid element.

99 Source: DG Competition. Information refers to measures by which aid is granted to industry and services. Note: individual aid comprises *ad hoc* aid and notified individual applications within a scheme. Block-exempted aid comprises measures notified under the BERs and the GBER. More statistics on registered State aid cases are provided on DG Competition's website: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/dsp_reg_main_3.cfm.

At this stage, the information provided in Figure 36 would suggest that the number of new aid measures reached a relatively low level in 2011, even when compared with years prior to the outbreak of the financial crisis.

Figure 37[100]: Trend in types of aid measures by aid volume, EU-27



Following the long-term trend, Member States continued to grant more aid under block exemption and 2011 reached another peak of such aid in both absolute and relative terms, with € 17.2 billion, or 32.5 % of all aid granted to industry and services. Aid granted under schemes reached a volume of € 29.2 billion or 55.1 % of total aid to industry and services. The graph also shows that aid volumes granted under schemes either when notified or block-exempted decreased whereas a shift toward more block-exempted aid can clearly be identified. Aid granted individually remained almost stable and amounted to € 6.6 billion or 12.5 % of total aid to industry and services.

That positive trend allowed the Commission to focus on examining individual aid measures, either granted individually within a scheme or through *ad hoc* measures, which are most often cases that represent great potential to distort competition.

5. ENFORCING THE STATE AID RULES

5.1. Unlawful aid

Article 108(3) TFEU requires Member States not only to notify State aid measures to the Commission before their implementation, but also to await the outcome of the Commission's investigation before implementing notified measures. If either of those obligations is not fulfilled, the State aid measure is considered to be unlawful. If, following a formal investigation procedure, the State aid measure is considered incompatible with the internal

100 Source: DG Competition. Information refers to industry and services. Note: individual aid comprises *ad hoc* aid and notified individual applications within a scheme. Block-exempted aid comprises measures notified under the BERs and the GBER.

market, the Commission will require the Member State to take all necessary measures to recover the aid from the beneficiary in accordance with national procedures (negative decision with recovery).

In the period from 1 January 2000 to 30 June 2012, the Commission took 986 decisions on unlawful aid[101]. In 23 % of unlawful aid cases (224 cases) the Commission took a negative decision finding the aid measure incompatible. Such negative decisions normally require the Member State concerned to recover the illegally awarded aid. In a further 3 % of unlawful aid cases (28 cases), the Commission took a conditional decision.

In addition, 265 unlawful aid cases are pending and thus under scrutiny by the Commission. Those cases are usually taken up by the Commission in reaction to a complaint or *ex officio* (at the Commission's own initiative). The figures also include cases notified by a Member State but where the measure was fully or partially implemented by the Member State before the Commission's final decision (i.e. cases where the standstill requirement was not breached).

5.2. Recovery of unlawful aid

The total number of pending recovery cases stood at 46 (compared to 41 cases at the end of 2010). The amount of illegal and incompatible aid recovered since 2000 has further increased and amounted to more than € 13.5 billion by 30 June 2012 (compared to an outstanding amount of € 2.3 billion to be still recovered). The percentage of illegal and incompatible aid still to be recovered has risen from 11.1 % in 2010 to around 14.4 % on 30 June 2012.

Recent developments in Article 260(2) TFEU procedures

On 17 November 2011, the Court of Justice ruled that, by failing to take all the measures needed to comply with the judgment of 1 April 2004 in Case C-99/02 *Commission v Italy* concerning the recovery of unlawful and incompatible aid ordered by Decision 2000/128, Italy had failed to fulfil its obligations under that decision and Article 260(2) TFEU. As a consequence, the Court ordered Italy to pay the Commission a penalty payment corresponding to EUR 30 million, multiplied by the percentage of aid that had not yet been recovered, for every six months of delay in implementing recovery.

Recovery in the transport sector

No recovery decisions were adopted by the Commission in 2011.

Recovery in the agriculture sector

Five negative decisions were adopted by the Commission in 2011, of which four include recovery of the aid. In total, 17 recovery procedures are pending.

Recovery in the fisheries and aquaculture sector

No recovery decision was adopted by the Commission in 2011.

5.3. Enforcement of State aid law: cooperation with national courts

Cooperation with national courts

[101] The Commission reports about recovery on a cumulative, mid-year basis.

As a follow-up to the 2009 Notice on the enforcement of State aid law by national courts, advocacy efforts have intensified: the Commission is actively involved in financing national judges' training programmes following an annual call for projects and also sends trainers to teach at such workshops/conferences. In February 2012, a dedicated one-day workshop, covering both antitrust and State aid issues relevant for national courts, was held by the Commission in cooperation with the Association of European Competition Law Judges.

Furthermore, through the dedicated contact point, ec-amicus-state-aid@ec.europa.eu, national judges sent several requests for information and requests for opinion. Since the beginning of 2012, Commission staff have replied to six requests for information and four requests for opinions.

5.4. *Ex post* monitoring

Over the years, the architecture of State aid control has evolved significantly. Today roughly 88 % of aid is not individually examined by the Commission, but is granted on the basis of previously approved aid schemes or block exemption regulations (BERs and GBER). The services of the Competition monitor the way in which Member States apply existing aid schemes. In particular, since 2006, DG Competition performed systematic, sample-based *ex post* control (monitoring exercises). To further improve the effectiveness of that control, DG Competition decided in 2011 to enlarge the scope of the 2011/2012 monitoring exercise to cover one-third of the aid measures granted under approved aid schemes or block exemption regulations, by all Member States and for all main types of aid.

The 2011/2012 monitoring exercise is still being finalised. However, it can already be noted that Member States had difficulties in providing the information requested on time and they did not always have a system to effectively ensure compliance with the schemes.

Although the investigation of a number of cases is still on-going, there seems to be overall an increase in the number of problematic cases. More than one-third of the cases monitored in 2011/2012 gave rise to problems that varied in type and gravity.

Some problems concern the national legal basis of the aid schemes. In order to make sure that the authorities only grant aid when all necessary conditions are met and to give companies a clear picture, the national legal basis should normally spell out all the conditions that must be met for aid to be lawfully granted. However, in certain cases, some of the applicable compatibility conditions are missing from the national legal basis and there is no specific reference to the relevant Commission approval decision or the BER/GBER that could alert interested parties to the fact that additional conditions apply. Such situations are problematic because they lack transparency and full compliance with relevant EU rules cannot be ensured. In other cases, the conditions imposed by the BER/GBER or the Commission's approval decisions seem to be wrongly implemented due to a misunderstanding of the rules by the Member State or failure to adapt the scheme to subsequently issued guidelines.

DG Competition also reviews a sample of individual aid awarded on the basis of existing aid schemes, and there again problems were encountered of varying type and gravity (some irregularities do not affect the compatibility of the aid, other problems are more substantial: there can be aid financing costs that are not eligible, problems with the incentive effect condition, etc.).

Keeping in mind the possible bias introduced by the limited number of cases monitored so far (compared to the great number of existing aid schemes), the compliance rate seems to vary across the Member States and the different types of aid.

The Commission will systematically follow-up all irregularities detected in the context of the monitoring exercise and it will use all means at its disposal, as appropriate, to address the competition distortions that they may have induced. At the same time, it is essential that Member States step up their efforts to better implement State aid rules, in particular by developing more effective control systems to enforce the conditions of the aid schemes.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY[102]

Scope of the Scoreboard

The Scoreboard provides a summary of State aid expenditure in the Member States in 2011. The information published in the Scoreboard is based on the annual reports submitted by Member States pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation 794/2004[103]. It covers State aid expenditure authorised under Article 107 TFEU and also includes aid granted to the transport sector, which is governed by a specific set of rules[104] that refer to Article 107 TFEU. For that reason, subsidies to railways are excluded from the total State aid figure in the Scoreboard since they are governed by Article 93 TFEU and corresponding regulations[105]. Furthermore, subsidies that Member States grant as general measures are not reported in the Scoreboard since they are not falling under Article 107 TFEU.

In their annual reports, Member States provide information on all existing aid measures that fall under the scope of Article 107(1) TFEU and have been authorised by the Commission or implemented by Member States in the case of aid measures falling under block exemption. Cases under examination are excluded[106]. Annex III of Regulation 794/2004[107] specifies the scope and format of the information to be reported. The annual report which Member States submitted in 2012 covered aid granted by Member States between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 and includes, where appropriate, revised versions of provisional information that Member States provided in previous years. While Member States supply information on State aid expenditure and co-financing in their annual report, all other information on existing aid measures is provided by Member States in the notification forms or summary information forms for block-exempted aid measures. The Commission verifies such details, e.g. the primary objective of the aid, the aid instruments and regional and sectoral information, and Member States are asked to confirm those data.

Aid granted under the primary objective SGEI which fulfils the conditions for an SGEI measure is excluded from the Scoreboard, while any aid amount above the SGEI-covered compensation is included[108]. All expenditure granted through EU funds and other EU instruments is also excluded, since such measures are not typically financed from the national budget of a Member State.

In view of the fact that the scope of information collected from Member States is guided by different annexes of Regulation 794/2004, namely Annex A for aid granted to industry and

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102 For further methodological remarks, see http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/conceptual_remarks.html.

103 Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004, OJ L 140, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

104 See the last page of this document.

105 Regulation (EC) 1370/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on public passenger transport services by rail and by road and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1161/69 and 1107/70, OJ L 315, 3.12.2007, p. 1; Council Regulation (EEC) 1192/69 on common rules for the normalisation of the accounts of railway undertakings, OJ L 156, 28.6.1969, p. 8.

106 Financial crisis data include also cases where the aid has already been provided despite the fact that the Commission has not yet given its approval in the form of a final decision.

107 Annex IIIA sets out the reporting format covering all sectors except agriculture and fisheries and aquaculture, for which Annexes IIIB and IIIC respectively provide the format.

108 Usually, the part of the aid not covered by SGEIs as outlined in the decision authorising the measure.

services. Annex B for aid granted to the agricultural sector and Annex C for aid granted to fisheries and aquaculture[109], and hence differ significantly in detail, the Scoreboard focuses its observations and trend analysis solely on State aid to industry and services.

Methodology for calculating non-crisis aid

The economic advantage passed on to undertakings through State aid measures can be measured in different ways: 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 it transpires that no payments are 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.

Generally, Member States are required to report State aid expenditure[110] in terms of actual expenditure expressed in the form of the aid element calculated for the aid measure[111]. Where such data were not available by the deadline for submitting the annual report (i.e. 30 June), Member States are requested to provide either the corresponding commitment information or an estimate of the aid component. In the absence of that information, Member States are asked either to confirm or to adjust the estimate calculated by the Commission staff, in line with the standard method applied and on the basis of information provided in previous years[112]. For the purpose of producing a meaningful Scoreboard, the absence of actual data makes it necessary to include an estimate in order to provide the most complete picture possible of State aid expenditure in the Member States.

Data on State aid expenditure in this Scoreboard may differ from data for the same year published previously. First, all expenditure information is provided by Member States at current prices (in million currency) but is then converted to constant prices referenced to the year for which the Scoreboard gives an update, taking into account the corresponding inflation and exchange rates applicable for the individual year and Member State. Secondly, Member States may have replaced provisional figures or estimates from the previous year(s) by final actual expenditure. In particular with respect to expenditure in tax schemes, which is particularly difficult to quantify[113], if expenditure is corrected at a later stage it may also change previous data and, moreover, may also shift the distribution of horizontal and sectoral aid in particular. Thirdly, when the Commission adopts a decision on a non-notified aid measure by which it deems the aid compatible, 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.

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109 For instance, more distinct primary objectives exist for the agricultural and fisheries sector.

110 Article 21(1) of Regulation 659/1999 and Article 5 of Regulation 794/2004, which includes the provisions set out in Annex III of that Regulation.

111 For more details on the calculation of the aid element, see http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/conceptual_remarks.html.

112 For more detail, see http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/conceptual_remarks.html.

113 For instance, the aid element of tax exemptions is difficult to determine since the exact number of beneficiaries or amounts may not be known and authorities in the Member States quite often work with estimates.

Generally, all figures when expressed as a percentage of GDP are measured by reference to the year to which the expenditure data relate and include the corresponding GDP value for the calculation. Accordingly, figures expressed as a percentage of GDP in this Scoreboard normally relate to 2011 GDP, unless otherwise indicated.

With respect to the presentation of data in the tables, the following symbols apply:
n.a. not available
0 zero or rounded when less than half the unit used

S Scheme
IA Individual aid granted within a scheme
AH Individual aid granted *ad hoc*.

Methodology for calculating crisis aid granted to the financial sector[114]

By way of derogation from the general concept, whereby State aid expenditure is expressed in terms of the aid element of the corresponding aid measure, crisis aid to the financial sector is reported simply by the approved aid volume[115] and the amount actually used[116]. Thus, such aid is excluded from the observations on aid granted to industry and services and presented in a separate chapter[117]. Aid granted to the financial sector is reported in current prices, even for previous years, in order to present familiar information from previous Scoreboards with respect to past approved budgets. That methodology was already applied in the 2010 update of the Scoreboard. When figures are expressed in relation to GDP, the overall amount of aid in terms of GDP for the entire reference period is calculated on the basis of 2011 GDP.

To adequately capture the amounts actually used, Commission staff have further refined the methodology as regards guarantees and liquidity measures other than guarantees[118]:

- For guarantees on liabilities: the overall volume of outstanding guarantees in 2011 calculated as the average of end-of-quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 30 December) outstanding amounts; in addition, Member States reported the nominal amount of all newly granted guarantees on liabilities during 2011, which have not been rolled over;

- Liquidity measures other than guarantees on liabilities: the overall volume of outstanding liquidity measures (other than guarantees) in 2011 calculated as the average of end-of-quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 30 December) outstanding amounts; in addition, Member States reported on the new

114 Given that publicly available information on State support to the banking sector gives details which may differ from the information in the Scoreboard, it should be borne in mind that the Scoreboard reports on State aid pursuant to Article 107(3) TFEU, whereas other publications may have a more limited scope or different source and so may not have included some of the aid measures or certain aid instruments. Cut-off dates for the information to be included can also be different. Finally, publications other than the Scoreboard may aim to provide information for a particular focus or audience rather than regular updates.

115 The overall maximum amount of State aid measures set up by the Member State and approved by the Commission.

116 The actual volume of aid measures which Member States implemented.

117 For more detail, see chapter 3.

118 The Scoreboard includes all guarantees, including bonds newly issued by beneficiary banks and guarantee aid for short-term liabilities. The precise scope of the information to be reported and further guidance is outlined in Annex D of the instructions to Member States; see http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/studies_reports/conceptual_remarks.html#instructions.

aid granted in order to enable State aid expenditure on liquidity measures to be rounded up;

- For recapitalisation measures: the overall amount of the recapitalisation for 2011;

- For impaired assets: the nominal amount implemented in 2011 calculated as the transfer value of the assets minus their market value, in accordance with the Impaired Assets Communication;

- For restructuring aid: Only the nominal amount implemented in 2011 (and in the previous years) is required.

Moreover, the information from the Member States' annual reports on aid granted to the financial sector is checked against the information reported for the individual aid measure that Member States provide in accordance with the provisions set out in the decision on the individual case (either *ad hoc* or scheme cases) and with other available tools such as ECFIN data or Bloomberg data.

For estimates made with respect to financial crisis aid, Commission staff provided estimates for guarantees and liquidity measures when the Member States' authorities were unable to provide data in accordance with the methodology established for those instruments.

Data on financial crisis aid may differ from data for the same year published previously. Member States may have replaced provisional figures or estimates from the previous year(s) by final actual expenditure, in particular with respect to expenditure in the form of guarantees or liquidity measures which are particularly difficult to quantify.

Specific provisions with respect to aid granted under the temporary framework

State aid granted under the temporary framework is considered to be crisis aid. While aid to the financial sector typically involved the use of special aid instruments targeted at banks and financial services, the temporary framework made use of the classical instruments, e.g. direct grants, guarantees or loans. However, aid granted under the temporary framework is presented in a separate chapter[119] and is excluded from aid to industry and services in order to obtain an undistorted picture of Member States' efforts in granting aid earmarked for objectives of common interest. Alongside the crisis aid to the financial sector, the Commission also decided to simplify the reporting and for aid granted under the temporary framework to report only the approved volume[120] and the amount actually used[121].

Member States were asked to report on aid granted under the temporary framework by following a general method.

- In instances where a temporary framework measure is (i) a new *ad hoc* measure, (ii) a new scheme or (iii) a new framework scheme under which a number of new

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[119] See chapter 3.2.

[120] The overall maximum amount of State aid measures set up by the Member State and approved by the Commission.

[121] The actual volume of the aid measure which Member States implemented.

schemes may be implemented, the Member State simply reports expenditure under that temporary framework measure;

- In instances where (i) a temporary framework measure modifies an existing aid measure or (ii) the Member State uses one or more existing aid measures for its implementation, and hence aid is granted under temporary framework conditions, the Member State reports the aid amounts (including the aid element) under the corresponding temporary framework measure. By contrast, all aid that falls outside conditions (i) and (ii) above must be reported under the case number of the initially authorised non-temporary framework measure.

KEY FIGURES ON STATE AID EXPENDITURE IN THE EU AND MEMBER STATES

Figure 41: Total non-crisis aid to industry and services[122]

	In € billion (2011)	As a % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend 2009-2011 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
EU-27	**52.96**	**0.42%**	**-0.06%**	**0.48%**	**0.02%**
Belgium	1.24	0.34%	-0.21%	0.46%	**0.13%**
Bulgaria	0.02	0.05%	0.01%	0.07%	**-0.02%**
Czech Republic	1.17	0.76%	0.12%	0.64%	**-0.01%**
Denmark	0.83	0.35%	0.03%	0.51%	**-0.15%**
Germany	12.46	0.48%	-0.08%	0.56%	**-0.07%**
Estonia	0.02	0.11%	0.01%	0.11%	**0.02%**
Ireland	0.67	0.43%	-0.18%	0.51%	**0.06%**
Greece	2.17	1.01%	0.24%	0.86%	**0.49%**
Spain	3.71	0.35%	-0.05%	0.40%	**-0.01%**
France	10.48	0.52%	-0.12%	0.60%	**0.14%**
Italy	2.92	0.18%	-0.01%	0.24%	**-0.09%**
Cyprus	0.10	0.54%	0.02%	0.49%	**0.04%**
Latvia	0.06	0.29%	-0.12%	0.27%	**-0.33%**
Lithuania	0.12	0.40%	0.10%	0.37%	**0.20%**
Luxembourg	0.08	0.19%	0.00%	0.22%	**0.07%**
Hungary	0.86	0.86%	-0.89%	1.33%	**-0.01%**
Malta	0.09	1.43%	0.29%	2.17%	**-0.78%**
Netherlands	1.78	0.30%	-0.02%	0.30%	**0.05%**
Austria	1.51	0.50%	-0.12%	0.58%	**0.05%**
Poland	2.13	0.58%	-0.17%	0.73%	**0.19%**
Portugal	1.75	1.02%	0.16%	1.64%	**-0.25%**
Romania	0.28	0.21%	0.05%	0.17%	**-0.27%**
Slovenia	0.33	0.91%	0.13%	0.89%	**0.47%**
Slovakia	0.16	0.23%	-0.13%	0.33%	**-0.12%**
Finland	1.06	0.56%	0.12%	0.49%	**0.11%**
Sweden	2.79	0.72%	-0.03%	0.76%	**-0.08%**
United Kingdom	4.18	0.24%	-0.04%	0.26%	**0.05%**

122 Source: DG Competition.

Norway	2.56	0.73%	n.a	n.a	n.a
Iceland	0.05	0.50%	n.a	n.a	n.a
Liechtenstein	0.001	0.04%	n.a	n.a	n.a

Figure 42: Aid to agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture and transport[123]

	In € billion (2011)	As a % of GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend 2009-2011 (in % of GDP)	Difference when compared to previous trend (2006-2008)
EU-27	**11.05**	**0.09%**	**-0.53%**	**0.08%**	**-0.01%**
Belgium	**0.35**	**0.10%**	0.30%	0.11%	0.002%
Bulgaria	**0.02**	**0.05%**	0.02%	0.18%	-0.19%
Czech Republic	**0.25**	**0.16%**	-0.87%	0.22%	0.01%
Denmark	**0.26**	**0.11%**	-0.12%	0.06%	-0.03%
Germany	**1.16**	**0.05%**	0.47%	0.04%	-0.01%
Estonia	**0.03**	**0.21%**	1.36%	0.21%	0.04%
Ireland	**0.39**	**0.25%**	-20.70%	0.42%	-0.05%
Greece	**0.42**	**0.20%**	10.25%	0.14%	0.02%
Spain	**0.82**	**0.08%**	1.03%	0.08%	-0.42%
France	**1.77**	**0.09%**	-1.65%	0.10%	-0.01%
Italy	**0.86**	**0.05%**	-1.80%	0.10%	-0.01%
Cyprus	**0.04**	**0.25%**	8.67%	0.70%	0.08%
Latvia	**0.13**	**0.63%**	5.06%	0.21%	-0.14%
Lithuania	**0.09**	**0.29%**	0.97%	0.29%	-0.05%
Luxembourg	**0.02**	**0.05%**	0.12%	0.08%	-0.06%
Hungary	**0.26**	**0.26%**	3.39%	0.30%	-0.02%
Malta	**0.01**	**0.17%**	-7.76%	0.18%	-0.17%
Netherlands	**0.79**	**0.13%**	-1.22%	0.24%	0.12%
Austria	**0.20**	**0.06%**	0.15%	0.08%	0.0004%
Poland	**0.69**	**0.19%**	-0.63%	0.19%	-0.06%
Portugal	**0.01**	**0.01%**	-0.42%	0.01%	-0.04%
Romania	**0.26**	**0.19%**	11.51%	0.28%	-0.16%
Slovenia	**0.07**	**0.20%**	-4.58%	0.22%	-0.04%
Slovakia	**0.01**	**0.02%**	-7.93%	0.13%	0.01%
Finland	**1.28**	**0.67%**	-4.43%	0.72%	-0.09%
Sweden	**0.23**	**0.06%**	-0.96%	0.04%	-0.02%
United Kingdom	**0.63**	**0.04%**	-0.68%	0.05%	-0.07%

123 Source: DG Competition, DG Agriculture and Rural Development and DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

Figure 43: Non-crisis State aid earmarked for horizontal objectives of common interest and sectoral aid as a percentage of total non-crisis aid to industry and services[124]

	Total for horizontal objectives	Environment and energy saving	Regional development	R&D&I	Risk capital	SMEs	Training	Employment aid	Compensation for damage caused by natural disasters	Culture	Heritage conservation	Promotion of exports and internationalisation	Social support to individual consumers	Other	Total sectoral aid	Coal	Other sectoral aid
EU-27	**89.67%**	23.40%	**26.39%**	**18.93%**	**1.11%**	**4.62%**	**1.46%**	**2.74%**	**0.17%**	**3.47%**	**0.12%**	**0.59%**	**6.43%**	**0.24%**	**10.33%**	**4.50%**	**5.83%**
Belgium	**100%**	26.45%	8.96%	29.68%	0.83%	14.96%	4.00%	10.15%	0%	4.19%	0%	0.78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	**100%**	12.63%	77.81%	8.52%	0%	0.46%	0.32%	0.26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czech Republic	**95.67%**	5.40%	63.19%	24.14%	0%	0.75%	0.52%	0.00%	0%	1.66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4.33%	0%	4.33%
Denmark	**93.39%**	40.20%	0.09%	28.03%	0%	0.38%	1.37%	18.71%	0%	4.61%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6.61%	0%	6.61%
Germany	**88.07%**	29.13%	28.70%	24.59%	0.17%	2.58%	0.76%	0.08%	0.03%	1.81%	0%	0.01%	0%	0.21%	11.93%	11.80%	0.13%
Estonia	**99.64%**	19.66%	46.07%	0.61%	0.80%	4.43%	0%	0.13%	0%	27.94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.36%	0%	0.36%
Ireland	**91.62%**	9.29%	34.69%	19.06%	2.35%	3.81%	4.71%	1.83%	0%	15.88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8.38%	0%	8.38%
Greece	**99.91%**	0.06%	97.06%	0.09%	0.48%	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0%	0.07%	0%	0%	0%	0.55%	0.09%	0%	0.09%
Spain	**75.94%**	22.22%	21.68%	25.11%	0.004%	2.18%	1.43%	0.70%	0.00%	2.59%	0%	0%	0.01%	0%	24.06%	21.63%	2.43%
France	**98.17%**	2.61%	31.08%	18.60%	0.15%	6.83%	0.90%	0.05%	0.01%	5.49%	0%	0%	32.44%	0%	1.83%	0%	1.83%
Italy	**94.39%**	4.15%	34.74%	16.83%	0.01%	16.68%	5.25%	3.22%	2.33%	1.81%	0%	9.03%	0%	0.34%	5.61%	0%	5.61%
Cyprus	**96.00%**	5.38%	6.81%	0.65%	0%	3.73%	18.84%	0.33%	0%	59.01%	1.25%	0%	0%	0%	4.00%	0%	4.00%
Latvia	**99.99%**	62.94%	23.81%	1.48%	5.42%	0.97%	0%	3.27%	0%	2.11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.01%	0%	0.01%
Lithuania	**100%**	5.83%	72.08%	6.54%	2.83%	4.18%	0.02%	7.51%	0%	1.04%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	**100%**	38.57%	6.71%	33.38%	0%	9.94%	0%	0%	0%	9.18%	0%	2.23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	**70.55%**	1.58%	28.94%	3.77%	0.11%	1.04%	0.17%	18.99%	0.27%	15.70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29.45%	0%	29.45%
Malta	**44.82%**	0%	25.87%	2.28%	0%	0.10%	4.08%	7.39%	0%	5.11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	55.18%	0%	55.18%
Netherlands	**99.66%**	54.71%	0.80%	37.49%	0.19%	1.72%	0.13%	0%	0%	3.10%	1.20%	0%	0.32%	0%	0.34%	0%	0.34%
Austria	**99.59%**	62.20%	8.13%	17.53%	0.63%	7.33%	1.89%	0%	0%	1.82%	0.06%	0%	0%	0%	0.41%	0%	0.41%
Poland	**71.49%**	6.74%	25.22%	1.29%	0.34%	0.10%	4.85%	31.46%	0.31%	0.01%	1.06%	0%	0.01%	0.09%	28.51%	4.65%	23.87%
Portugal	**30.76%**	0.14%	12.12%	10.08%	0.20%	3.46%	0.56%	4.13%	0%	0.03%	0%	0.04%	0%	0%	69.24%	0%	69.24%

124 Source: DG Competition.

Romania	**99.70%**	48.35%	48.24%	1.58%	0%	1.00%	0.19%	0.02%	0%	0.32%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.30%	0%	0.30%
Slovenia	**95.88%**	21.20%	41.17%	22.57%	0.63%	0.31%	0%	4.13%	1.85%	4.02%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4.12%	3.34%	0.78%
Slovakia	**96.04%**	13.97%	70.65%	8.97%	0%	0.49%	1.31%	0.09%	0%	0.46%	0%	0%	0.11%	0%	3.96%	0.00%	3.96%
Finland	**99.59%**	46.88%	5.47%	26.06%	1.84%	3.12%	2.71%	7.24%	0%	2.79%	0%	3.49%	0%	0%	0.41%	0%	0.41%
Sweden	**99.56%**	88.70%	3.24%	3.93%	0%	0.08%	0.78%	0.05%	0%	2.78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.44%	0%	0.44%
United Kingdom	**90.43%**	33.46%	7.35%	21.34%	11.02%	7.48%	1.36%	0.19%	0%	6.05%	0.41%	0%	0%	1.78%	9.57%	0%	9.57%

FIGURES 44: FINANCIAL CRISIS AID – APPROVED AMOUNT PER YEAR AND INSTRUMENT

Figure 44 a: Guarantees: approved budget

Member State	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	In € billion	As a % of 2008 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2009 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2010 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP
Belgium/Belgique/België	275.75	80.1%	1.00	0.3%	0	0%	27.20	7.4%	6.05	1.6%
Bulgaria/България	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denmark/Danmark	580.00	248.6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7.90	3.3%
Germany/Deutschland	447.75	18.0%	2.50	0.1%	0	0%	5.60	0.2%	0	0%
Estonia/Eesti	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ireland/Éire	376.00	202.5%	0	0%	10.00	6.5%	0	0%	0	0%
Greece/Ελλάδα	15.00	6.2%	0	0%	40.00	17.4%	30.00	13.9%	0	0%
Spain/España	200.00	18.3%	0	0%	1.15	0.1%	0	0%	119.00	11.1%
France	319.75	16.4%	0	0%	0	0%	16.40	0.8%	3.65	0.2%
Italy/Italia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	80.00	5.1%	30.00	1.9%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0	0%	3.00	17.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Latvia/Latvija	5.05	21.9%	0	0%	0.10	0.6%	0	0%	0.05	0.2%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0	0%	0	0%	0.29	1.1%	0	0%	0	0%
Luxembourg	4.50	12.3%	0	0%	0	0%	1.30	3.0%	0.35	0.8%
Hungary/Magyarország	0	0%	5.35	5.7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Malta	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Netherlands/Nederland	200.00	33.6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Austria/Österreich	75.00	26.6%	0	0%	0	0%	0.20	0.1%	2.64	0.9%
Poland/Polska	0	0%	4.62	1.5%	0	0%	0	0%	29.27	7.9%
Portugal	16.00	9.6%	0.45	0.3%	0	0%	19.00	11.1%	5.22	3.1%
Romania/România	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	12.00	32.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0	0%	2.80	4.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Finland/Suomi	50.00	26.9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sweden/Sverige	156.00	47.5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
United Kingdom	364.53	20.1%	67.91	4.3%	3.27	0.2%	0	0%	23.04	1.3%
EU-27	**3097.34**	**24.8%**	**87.63**	**0.7%**	**54.81**	**0.4%**	**179.70**	**1.4%**	**227.17**	**1.8%**

Figure 44 b: Recapitalisation: approved budget

Member State	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	In € billion	As a % of 2008 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2009 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2010 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP
Belgium/Belgique/België	12.90	3.7%	5.00	1.5%	2.50	0.7%	0	0%	0	0%
Bulgaria/България	0	0.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0	0.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denmark/Danmark	0.50	0.2%	13.53	6.1%	0	0%	0	0%	0.52	0.2%
Germany/Deutschland	99.33	4.0%	11.00	0.5%	0.65	0.0%	2.70	0.1%	0.93	0.0%
Estonia/Eesti	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ireland/Éire	0	0%	12.50	7.6%	52.06	33.8%	26.05	16.7%	0	0%
Greece/Ελλάδα	5.00	2.1%	0	0%	10.00	4.3%	0.47	0.2%	20.28	9.4%
Spain/España	0	0%	0	0%	101.10	9.5%	0	0%	108.22	10.1%
France	23.45	1.2%	0.50	0.0%	2.70	0.1%	0	0%	0	0%
Italy/Italia	20.00	1.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1.80	10.1%
Latvia/Latvija	0.27	1.2%	0.10	0.6%	0.45	2.5%	0	0%	0	0%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0	0%	0	0%	0.58	2.1%	0	0%	0.00	0.0%
Luxembourg	2.40	6.5%	0.10	0.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hungary/Magyarország	0	0%	1.07	1.1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Malta	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Netherlands/Nederland	26.55	4.5%	0	0%	11.09	1.9%	0	0%	0	0%
Austria/Österreich	15.00	5.3%	0.65	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%	0.25	0.1%
Poland/Polska	0	0%	4.62	1.5%	0	0%	0	0%	29.27	7.9%
Portugal	0	0%	4.00	2.4%	0	0%	8.00	4.7%	14.25	8.3%
Romania/România	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.25	0.7%	0.38	1.1%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0	0%	0.66	1.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Finland/Suomi	0	0%	4.00	2.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sweden/Sverige	0.33	0.1%	4.71	1.6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
United Kingdom	64.15	3.5%	47.59	3.0%	2.88	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%
EU-27	**269.87**	**2.2%**	**110.04**	**0.9%**	**184.01**	**1.5%**	**37.47**	**0.3%**	**175.90**	**1.4%**

Figure 44 c: Impaired Assets: approved budget

Member State	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	In € billion	As a % of 2008 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2009 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2010 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP
Belgium/Belgique/België	0	0%	28.22	8.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Bulgaria/България	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denmark/Danmark	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2.30	1.0%
Germany/Deutschland	4.80	0.2%	34.30	1.4%	20.00	0.8%	6.30	0.2%	0.70	0.0%
Estonia/Eesti	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ireland/Éire	0	0%	0	0%	54.00	35.1%	0	0%	0	0%
Greece/Ελλάδα	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Spain/España	0	0%	0	0%	2.86	0.3%	0	0%	11.07	1.0%
France	0	0%	4.70	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Italy/Italia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Latvia/Latvija	0	0%	0	0%	0.54	3.0%	0	0%	0	0%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0	0%	0	0%	0.58	2.1%	0	0%	0	0%
Luxembourg	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hungary/Magyarország	0	0%	0.04	0.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Malta	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Netherlands/Nederland	0	0%	22.79	4.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Austria/Österreich	0	0%	0.40	0.1%	0	0%	0	0%	0.10	0.0%
Poland/Polska	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Portugal	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4.00	2.3%
Romania/România	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Finland/Suomi	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sweden/Sverige	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
United Kingdom	0	0%	248.05	15.8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
EU-27	**4.80**	**0.04%**	**338.50**	**2.9%**	**77.98**	**0.6%**	**6.30**	**0.05%**	**18.17**	**0.1%**

Figure 44 d: Liquidity measures: approved budget

Member State	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	In € billion	As a % of 2008 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2009 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2010 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP	In € billion	As a % of 2011 GDP
Belgium/Belgique/België	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Bulgaria/България	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Czech Republic/Česká republika	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denmark/Danmark	4.94	2.1%	0.68	0.3%	0.46	0.2%	0	0%	1.8	0.8%
Germany/Deutschland	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9.5	0.4%	0	0%
Estonia/Eesti	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ireland/Éire	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	40.73	26.0%	0	0%
Greece/Ελλάδα	8	3.3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Spain/España	30	2.7%	0	0%	1.85	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%
France	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Italy/Italia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Cyprus/Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Latvia/Latvija	2.13	9.2%	0	0%	0.126	0.7%	0	0%	0.44	2.2%
Lithuania/Lietuva	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Luxembourg	0	0%	0.32	0.8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hungary/Magyarország	0	0%	0	0%	3.87	3.9%	0	0%	0	0%
Malta	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Netherlands/Nederland	0	0%	0	0%	52.9	8.9%	0	0%	0	0%
Austria/Österreich	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Poland/Polska	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Portugal	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6.06	3.5%
Romania/România	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovenia/Slovenija	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Slovakia/Slovensko	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Finland/Suomi	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sweden/Sverige	0.52	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
United Kingdom	39.89	2.2%	4.49	0.3%	7.55	0.4%	0	0%	0	0%
EU-27	**85.48**	**0.7%**	**5.49**	**0.05%**	**66.75**	**0.5%**	**50.23**	**0.4%**	**8.31**	**0.1%**

Figure 45: Overview of measures adopted under the temporary framework (until 31 December 2011)

Member State	€ 500 000 per under-taking	Guarantee	Reduced - interest rate loans	Reduced - interest rate loans for green products	Risk capital aid	Simplification of requirements of the Export Credit Communication
Belgium		N117/2009, 20/03/2009			N68/2009 03/06/2009	N532/2009, 06/11/2009 SA.32159[125], 30/05/2011
Bulgaria	N 333/2010, 10/09/2010					
Czech Republic	N236/2009, 07/05/2009 SA.32664[126], 06/04/2011		N237/2009, 06/05/2009 SA.32665[127], 06/04/2011			
Denmark						N198/2009, 06/05/2009 N554/2009[128],29/10/2009 SA.32047[129], 21/12/2010 SA.32513[130], 01/03/2011
Germany	N668/2008, 30/12/2008 N299/2009[131], 04/06/2009 N411/2009[132], 17/07/2009 N255/2010[133], 31/10/2010 SA.32031[134], 17/12/2010	N27/2009, 27/02/2009 SA.32032[135], 17/12/2010	N661/2008 30/12/2008 N38/2009 19/02/2009 SA.32030[136] 17/12/2010	N426/2009 04/08/2009 SA.32029[137], 03/10/2011	N39/2009 3/02/2009	N384/2009, 05/08/2009 N91/2010[138], 31/05/2010 SA.32033[139], 21/12/2010
Estonia	N387/2009, 13/07/2009 SA.32104[140], 13/01/2011					

125 Extension of N532/2009.
126 Extension of N 236/2009.
127 Extension of N 237/2009.
128 Amendment to N198/2009.
129 Extension of N198/2009 and amendment to N554/2009.
130 Amendment to SA.32047.
131 Amendment to N668/2008.
132 Second amendment to N668/2008.
133 Third amendment to N668/2008.
134 Extension of N668/2008.
135 Extension of N27/2009.
136 Extension of N38/2009.
137 Extension of N 426/2009.
138 Amendment to N384/2009.
139 Extension of N384/2009.
140 Extension of N387/2009.

Member State	€ 500 000 per under-taking	Guarantee	Reduced - interest rate loans	Reduced - interest rate loans for green products	Risk capital aid	Simplification of requirements of the Export Credit Communication
Ireland	N186/2009, 15/04/2009 N473/2009[141], 15/12/2009					
Greece	N304/2009, 15/07/2009 SA.32512[142], 28/02/2011	N308/2009, 03/06/2009 SA.33204[143], 27/07/2011 SA.34044[144], 20/12/2011	N309/2009 03/06/2009			
Spain	N307/2009, 08/06/2009	N68/2010, 30/03/2010 N 157/2010[145],24/06/2010 SA.32986[146],31/05/2011		N140/2009 30/03/2009	N683/2009 02/02/2010	
France	N7/2009, 19/01/2009 N188/2009[147], 17/04/2009 N278/2009[148], 08/06/2009 SA.32140[149], 24/01/2011	N23/2009, 27/02/2009 SA.32183[150], 24/01/2011	N15/2009 04/02/2009 SA.32182[151] 28/01/2011	N11/2009 03/02/2009 SA.32206[152], 12/10/2011	N119/2009 16/03/2009 N36/2009 30/06/2009	N449/2009, 05/10/2009 SA.32090[153], 30/03/2011
Italy	N248/2009, 28/052009 SA.32036[154], 20/12/2010	N266/2009, 28/05/2009 SA.32035[155], 17/12/2010	N268/2009 29/052009 SA.32039[156] 20/12/2010	N542/2009 26/10/2009	N279/2009 20/05/2009	
Latvia	N124/2009, 19/03/2009 N506/2009[157], 22/12/2009 SA.32051[158], 23/05/2011	N139/2009, 22/04/2009 N670/2009, 15/12/2009				N84/2010, 10/06/2010

141 Amendment to N186/2009.
142 Extension of N304/2009.
143 Linked to N308/2009.
144 Extension of SA.33204.
145 Amendment to N68/2010.
146 Extension of N68/2010 as amended by N157/2010.
147 Amendment to N7/2009.
148 Amendment to N7/2009.
149 Extension of N7/2009.
150 Extension of N23/2009.
151 Extension of N15/2009.
152 Extension of N 11/2009.
153 Extension of N449/2009.
154 Extension of N248/2009 and N706/2009.
155 Extension of N266/2009.
156 Extension of N268/2009.
157 Changes to N124/2007.
158 Amendment to N506/2009.

Member State	€ 500 000 per under-taking	Guarantee	Reduced - interest rate loans	Reduced - interest rate loans for green products	Risk capital aid	Simplification of requirements of the Export Credit Communication
Lithuania	N272/2009, 08/06/2009 N523/2009[159], 13/11/2009 N46/2010[160], 10/03/2010 SA.32575[161], 23/02/2011					N659/2009, 21/12/2009
Luxembourg	N99/2009, 27/02/2009	N128/2009, 11/03/2009 SA.33287[162], 01/08/2011				N50/2009, 20/04/2009 SA.32846[163], 27/05/2011
Hungary	N77/2009, 24/02/2009 SA.32040[164], 20/12/2010	N114/2009, 10/03/2009 N203/2009, 24/04/2009 N341/2009, 01/07/2009 N 56/2010[165], 06/05/2010 SA.32306[166], 22/02/2011 SA.32216[167], 27/01/2011	N78/2009 24/02/2009 SA.32215[168] 24/01/2011			N187/2010, 06/07/2010
Malta	N118/2009, 18/05/2009					
Netherland	N156/2009, 01/04/2009 SA.32506[169], 18/02/2011					N409/2009, 02/10/2009 N14/2010[170], 05/02/2010
Austria	N47a/2009, 20/03/2009 N317/2009[171], 18/06/2009 SA.32171[172], 30/03/2011				N47d/2009 26/03/2009	N434/2009, 17/12/2009

159 Amendment to N272/2009.
160 Amendment to N272/2009.
161 Extension of N 272/2009.
162 Extension of N 128/2009.
163 Extension of N50/2009.
164 Extension of N77/2009.
165 Amendment to N341/2009.
166 Extension of N341/2009 amended by N56/2010.
167 Extension of N203/2009.
168 Extension of N78/2009.
169 Extension of N156/2009.
170 Amendment to N406/2009.
171 Amendment to N47a/2009.
172 Extension of N47a/2009.

Member State	€ 500 000 per under-taking	Guarantee	Reduced - interest rate loans	Reduced - interest rate loans for green products	Risk capital aid	Simplification of requirements of the Export Credit Communication
Poland	N408/2009, 17/08/2009 N 22/2010[173], 16/07/2010 N 50/2010[174], 16/07/2010 N 86/2010[175], 16/07/2010					
Portugal	N13/2009, 19/01/2009 SA.32122[176], 07/01/2011					
Romania	N547/2009, 03/12/2009	N286/2009, 05/06/2009 N478/2009[177], 13/11/2009 N680/2009[178], 17/12/2009 N 173/2010[179], 30/07/2010 SA.32551[180], 29/03/2011				
Slovenia	N228/2009, 12/06/2009	NN34/2009, 12/06/2009 N105/2010[181], 16/04/2010				N713/2009, 16/03/2010 SA.32066[182], 20/01/2011
Slovakia	N222/2009, 30/04/2009 N711/2009[183], 02/02/2010					
Finland	N224/2009, 03/06/2009	N82b/2009, 09/06/2009				N258/2009, 22/062009 SA.32075[184], 21/12/2010

173 Amendment to N408/2009.
174 Second amendment to N408/2009.
175 Third amendment to N408/2009.
176 Extension of N13/2009.
177 Linked to N27/2009.
178 Amendment to N478/2009.
179 Amendment to N286/2009.
180 Extension of N 173/2010 and N 286/2009.
181 Amendment to NN34/2009.
182 Extension of N713/2009.
183 Amendment to N222/2009.
184 Extension of N258/2009.

Member State	€ 500 000 per under-taking	Guarantee	Reduced - interest rate loans	Reduced - interest rate loans for green products	Risk capital aid	Simplification of requirements of the Export Credit Communication
Sweden		N80/2009, 05/06/2009 N541/2009, 08/02/2010 N520/2010[185], 16/12/2010				N605/2009, 25/11/2009
United Kingdom	N43/2009, 04/02/2009 SA.32110[186], 10/01/2011	N71/2009, 27/02/2009	N257/2009 15/05/2009 N460/2009[187] 14/08/2009	N72/2009 27/02/2009		

185 Amendment to N80/2009.
186 Amendment to N 43/2009.
187 Amendment to N257/2009.

Figures 46: Aid expenditure by Member State

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Belgium				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[188]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[189]
Total non-crisis aid	1.59	0.43%	-0.21%	0.57%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.24	0.34%	-0.21%	0.46%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.09	0.02%	-0.01%	0.03%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	-0.00001%	0.00005%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.27	0.07%	0.01%	0.08%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**1238.69**	**0.34%**	**100%**
Research, development and innovation	367.63	0.10%	29.68%
Environmental aid	327.62	0.09%	26.45%
Regional aid	111.03	0.03%	8.96%
Employment & training	175.28	0.05%	14.15%
SMEs	195.56	0.05%	15.79%
Other horizontal objectives	61.57	0.01%	4.97%
Sectoral aid	**0**	**0%**	**0%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	168.93	86.38%
Employment & training	150.49	85.86%
Regional aid	81.73	73.61%
Environmental aid	51.10	15.60%
Other	84.67	23.03%
Total	**536.92**	**43.35%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
358.62	25.86	55.46	29.37	17.35	19.65%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
8.06	0.17	0.05%

188 GDP of the Member State.
189 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Bulgaria				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[190]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[191]
Total non-crisis aid	0.04	0.10%	0.01%	0.24%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.02	0.05%	0.01%	0.07%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.02	0.05%	0.0002%	0.17%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.00	0%	0%	0%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	**As a % of GDP**	**As a % of aid to industry and services**
Horizontal aid	**17.70**	**0.05%**	**100%**
Research, development and innovation	1.51	0.004%	8.52%
Environmental aid	2.23	0.01%	12.63%
Regional aid	13.77	0.04%	77.81%
Employment & training	0.10	0.0003%	0.58%
SMEs	0.08	0.0002%	0.46%
Other horizontal objectives	0.00	0.00%	0%
Sectoral aid	**0**	**0%**	**0%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%
Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective	
SMEs	0.08	100%	
Employment & training	0.10	100%	
Regional aid	6.01	43.67%	
Environmental aid	0	0%	
Other	0	0%	
Total	**6.20**	**35.02%**	

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Amount used (2012)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)**
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2011)**	**As a % of GDP**
0.00	0	0 %

[190] GDP of the Member State.
[191] Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Czech Republic				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[192]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[193]
Total non-crisis aid	1.42	0.92%	0.11%	0.81%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.17	0.76%	0.12%	0.64%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.22	0.14%	-0.006%	0.14%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0.02%	0.00%	0.02%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.01	0.005%	-0.004%	0.01%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**1120.97**	**0.72%**	**95.67%**
Research, development and innovation	282.90	0.18%	24.14%
Environmental aid	63.27	0.04%	5.40%
Regional aid	740.40	0.48%	63.19%
Employment & training	6.17	0.00%	0.53%
SMEs	8.79	0.006%	0.75%
Other horizontal objectives	19.45	0.01%	1.66%
Sectoral aid	**50.76**	**0.03%**	**4.33%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	5.37	0.003%	0.46%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	45.39	0.03%	3.87%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	8.79	100%
Employment & training	6.17	100%
Regional aid	672.97	90.89%
Environmental aid	18.09	28.59%
Other	55.67	19.68%
Total	**761.69**	**67.95%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
1.12	0.09	0.06%

192 GDP of the Member State.
193 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Denmark				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[194]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[195]
Total non-crisis aid	1.09	0.46%	0.03%	0.62%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.83	0.35%	0.03%	0.51%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.09	0.04%	-0.0008%	0.04%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0.0004%	-0.0001%	0.003%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.17	0.07%	-0.0004%	0.06%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**776.30**	**0.32%**	**93.39%**
Research, development and innovation	233.02	0.10%	28.03%
Environmental aid	334.12	0.14%	40.20%
Regional aid	0.78	0.0003%	0.09%
Employment & training	166.92	0.07%	20.08%
SMEs	3.15	0.001%	0.38%
Other horizontal objectives	38.31	0.02%	4.61%
Sectoral aid	**54.92**	**0.02%**	**6.61%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	54.92	0.02%	6.61%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	3.15	100%
Employment & training	162.38	97.28%
Regional aid	0.78	100%
Environmental aid	10.07	3.01%
Other	106.88	45.87%
Total	**283.26**	**36.49%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
612.63	146.09	16.46	24.96	23.24	65.94%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.00	0	0%

194 GDP of the Member State.
195 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Germany				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[196]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[197]
Total non-crisis aid	13.62	0.53%	-0.08%	0.60%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	12.46	0.48%	-0.08%	0.56%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.89	0.03%	0.004%	0.03%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0.00008%	-0.00003%	0.0001%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.27	0.01%	0.0005%	0.01%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**10969.86**	**0.43%**	**88.07%**
Research, development and innovation	3062.88	0.12%	24.59%
Environmental aid	3627.84	0.14%	29.13%
Regional aid	3574.22	0.14%	28.70%
Employment & training	105.50	0.00%	0.85%
SMEs	341.81	0.01%	2.74%
Other horizontal objectives	257.61	0.01%	2.07%
Sectoral aid	**1485.60**	**0.06%**	**11.93%**
Coal	1470.00	0.06%	11.80%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	15.60	0.001%	0.13%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	275.24	80.52%
Employment & training	105.50	100%
Regional aid	3491.77	97.69%
Environmental aid	2953.16	81.40%
Other	1145.90	37.41%
Total	**7971.57**	**72.67%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
646.06	52.45	191.05	166.73	38.98	10.08%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
29.60	0.65	0.0025%

196 GDP of the Member State.
197 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Estonia				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[198]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[199]
Total non-crisis aid	0.05	0.32%	0.03%	0.32%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.02	0.11%	0.01%	0.11%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.03	0.21%	0.01%	0.2%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	-0.0006%	0.0007%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.00	0.001%	-0.00004%	0.00%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**17.40**	**0.11%**	**99.64%**
Research, development and innovation	0.11	0.0007%	0.61%
Environmental aid	3.43	0.02%	19.66%
Regional aid	8.05	0.05%	46.07%
Employment & training	0.02	0.00%	0.13%
SMEs	0.91	0.01%	5.23%
Other horizontal objectives	4.88	0.03%	27.94%
Sectoral aid	**0.06**	**0.0004%**	**0.36%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0.06	0.0004%	0.36%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	0.77	84.78%
Employment & training	0.02	100%
Regional aid	4.82	59.95%
Environmental aid	0.69	20.21%
Other	0.10	92.52%
Total	**6.41**	**36.85%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.20	0	0%

198 GDP of the Member State.

199 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Ireland				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[200]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[201]
Total non-crisis aid	1.06	0.68%	-0.38%	0.91%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.67	0.43%	-0.18%	0.51%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.38	0.24%	-0.21%	0.39%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0.004	0.003%	0.001%	0.003%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.01	0.01%	0.004%	0.004%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**612.45**	**0.39%**	**0.00**
Research, development and innovation	127.44	0.08%	19.06%
Environmental aid	62.10	0.04%	0%
Regional aid	231.91	0.15%	19.06%
Employment & training	43.71	0.04%	6.54%
SMEs	41.17	0.03%	0%
Other horizontal objectives	106.12	0.52%	15.88%
Sectoral aid	**56.01**	**0.04%**	**8.38%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	7.95%
Manufacturing sectors	53.17	0.03%	7.95%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	2.84	0.002%	0.43%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	25.37	61.62%
Employment & training	28.96	23.61%
Regional aid	17.91	7.72%
Environmental aid	14.66	23.61%
Other	2.09	1.64%
Total	**88.99**	**14.53%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
571.34	180.25	295.25	234.12	127.09	223.54%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.35	0.01	0.004%

200 GDP of the Member State.
201 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Greece				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[202]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[203]
Total non-crisis aid	2.59	1.21%	0.34%	1.01%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	2.17	1.01%	0.24%	0.86%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.09	0.02%	-0.01%	0.03%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	1.21	0.001%	0.0001%	0.001%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.01	0.00%	0.001%	0.03%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**2170.51**	**1.01%**	**99.91%**
Research, development and innovation	1.97	0.001%	0.09%
Environmental aid	1.40	0.001%	0.06%
Regional aid	2108.67	0.98%	97.06%
Employment & training	0.02	0.00001%	0.00%
SMEs	45.03	0.02%	2.07%
Other horizontal objectives	13.43	0.01%	0.62%
Sectoral aid	**2.05**	**0.001%**	**0.09%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	2.05	0.001%	0.09%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	34.53	76.68%
Employment & training	0.02	100%
Regional aid	352.33	16.71%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	1.97	100%
Total	**388.84**	**17.91%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
128.75	0.47	9.53	33.58	65.46	32.31%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
4.00	0.09	0.04%

202 GDP of the Member State.

203 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Spain				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[204]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[205]
Total non-crisis aid	4.53	0.42%	-0.04%	0.47%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	3.71	0.35%	-0.05%	0.40%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.69	0.06%	0.01%	0.06%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	4.61	0.0004%	-0.0009%	0.002%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.13	0.01%	-0.003%	0.01%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**2819.07**	**0.26%**	**75.94%**
Research, development and innovation	932.13	0.09%	25.11%
Environmental aid	824.92	0.08%	22.22%
Regional aid	804.82	0.07%	21.68%
Employment & training	79.32	0.01%	2.14%
SMEs	81.22	0.01%	2.19%
Other horizontal objectives	96.65	0.01%	2.60%
Sectoral aid	**893.03**	**0.08%**	**24.06%**
Coal	802.83	0.07%	21.63%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	85.29	0.008%	2.30%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	4.91	0.0005%	0.13%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	78.78	96.99%
Employment & training	56.98	71.84%
Regional aid	389.63	48.41%
Environmental aid	65.36	7.92%
Other	118.74	12.74%
Total	**709.49**	**25.17%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
575.25	2.33	56.74	87.15	84.20	9.66%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
2.54	0.44	0.04%

204 GDP of the Member State.

205 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	France				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[206]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[207]
Total non-crisis aid	12.36	0.62%	-0.13%	0.71%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	10.48	0.52%	-0.12%	0.60%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	1.33	0.07%	-0.02%	0.08%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	55.16	0.003%	-0.001%	0.004%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.38	0.02%	0.004%	0.02%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**10289.05**	**0.52%**	**98.17%**
Research, development and innovation	1949.16	0.10%	18.60%
Environmental aid	273.87	0.014%	2.61%
Regional aid	3257.74	0.16%	31.08%
Employment & training	99.97	0.005%	0.95%
SMEs	731.53	0.04%	6.98%
Other horizontal objectives	3976.78	0.2%	37.94%
Sectoral aid	**191.60**	**0.010%**	**1.83%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	66.27	0.003%	0.63%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	125.33	0.01%	1.20%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	130.09	17.78%
Employment & training	24.57	24.58%
Regional aid	194.14	5.96%
Environmental aid	21.96	8.02%
Other	38.74	1.99%
Total	**409.50**	**3.98%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
371.15	21.86	103.18	91.53	60.26	5.83%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.55	1.61	0.08%

[206] GDP of the Member State.

[207] Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Italy				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[208]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[209]
Total non-crisis aid	3.81	0.24%	-0.03%	0.31%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	2.92	0.18%	-0.01%	0.24%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.81	0.05%	0.00%	0.05%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	2.37	0.0002%	0.00004%	0.0001%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.05	0.00%	-0.019%	0.02%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**2756.01**	**0.17%**	**94.39%**
Research, development and innovation	491.35	0.03%	16.83%
Environmental aid	121.23	0.01%	4.15%
Regional aid	1014.25	0.06%	34.74%
Employment & training	247.14	0.02%	8.46%
SMEs	487.24	0.03%	16.69%
Other horizontal objectives	394.81	0.01%	13.52%
Sectoral aid	**163.92**	**0.01%**	**5.61%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	33.00	0.002%	1.13%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	130.92	0.008%	4.48%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	293.05	60.15%
Employment & training	239.46	96.89%
Regional aid	401.81	39.62%
Environmental aid	28.30	23.35%
Other	171.25	34.85%
Total	**1133.87**	**41.14%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
130.00	0.00	4.05	0.00	10.90	0.95%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.35	0.66	0.04%

208 GDP of the Member State.

209 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Cyprus				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[210]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[211]
Total non-crisis aid	0.14	0.79%	0.11%	0.84%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.10	0.54%	0.02%	0.49%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.02	0.13%	-0.03%	0.30%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.02	0.13%	0.11%	0.05%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**92.09**	**0.52%**	**96.00%**
Research, development and innovation	0.62	0.00%	0.65%
Environmental aid	5.17	0.03%	5.38%
Regional aid	6.54	0.04%	6.81%
Employment & training	18.39	0.10%	19.17%
SMEs	3.58	0.02%	3.73%
Other horizontal objectives	57.81	0.33%	60.26%
Sectoral aid	**3.84**	**0.02%**	**4.00%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0.02	0.0001%	0.02%
Other services	3.82	0.02%	3.98%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	3.58	100%
Employment & training	18.39	100%
Regional aid	6.54	100%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	0.50	80.77%
Total	**29.00**	**31.49%**

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
4.80	0.00	0.56	2.82	2.83	15.91%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.00	0	0%

210 GDP of the Member State.

211 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Latvia				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[212]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[213]
Total non-crisis aid	0.18	0.92%	-0.06%	0.88%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.06	0.29%	-0.12%	0.27%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.05	0.26%	0.10%	0.20%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.07	0.37%	-0.05%	0.4%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**57.71**	**0.29%**	**99.99%**
Research, development and innovation	0.85	0.004%	1.48%
Environmental aid	36.33	0.18%	62.94%
Regional aid	13.74	0.07%	23.81%
Employment & training	1.89	0.01%	3.27%
SMEs	3.69	0.02%	6.39%
Other horizontal objectives	1.22	0.01%	2.11%
Sectoral aid	**0.00**	**0.00002%**	**0.01%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0.00	0.00002%	0.01%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	3.69	100%
Employment & training	1.89	100%
Regional aid	8.66	63.05%
Environmental aid	6.71	18.47%
Other	0.85	100%
Total	**21.80**	**37.77%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
9.27	0.96	1.92	1.63	0.52	12.12%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.57	0	0%

212 GDP of the Member State.

213 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Lithuania				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[214]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[215]
Total non-crisis aid	0.21	0.68%	0.11%	0.67%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.12	0.40%	0.10%	0.37%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.09	0.28%	0.01%	0.29%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	-0.001%	0.001%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.00	0.01%	0.004%	0.007%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**121.31**	**0.40%**	**100%**
Research, development and innovation	7.93	0.026%	6.54%
Environmental aid	7.07	0.02%	5.83%
Regional aid	87.44	0.28%	72.08%
Employment & training	9.12	0.03%	7.52%
SMEs	8.49	0.03%	7.00%
Other horizontal objectives	1.26	0.00%	1.04%
Sectoral aid	**0**	**0%**	**0%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	8.49	100%
Employment & training	9.12	100%
Regional aid	51.22	58.58%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	7.52	94.85%
Total	**76.36**	**62.95%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.10	0.0006	0.002%

214 GDP of the Member State.

215 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Luxembourg				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[216]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[217]
Total non-crisis aid	0.10	0.24%	0.00%	0.27%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.08	0.19%	-0.003%	0.22%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.02	0.05%	0.001%	0.05%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.0002	0.0005%	-0.0001%	0.0004%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	**As a % of GDP**	**As a % of aid to industry and services**
Horizontal aid	**80.46**	**0.19%**	**100%**
Research, development and innovation	26.86	0.06%	33.38%
Environmental aid	31.03	0.07%	38.57%
Regional aid	5.40	0.01%	6.71%
Employment & training	0.00	0.00%	0%
SMEs	7.99	0.02%	9.94%
Other horizontal objectives	9.18	0.02%	11.40%
Sectoral aid	**0**	**0%**	**0%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%
Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective	
SMEs	7.77	97.20%	
Employment & training	0.00	0%	
Regional aid	5.40	100%	
Environmental aid	24.68	79.53%	
Other	26.68	99.33%	
Total	**64.53**	**80.20%**	

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Amount used (2012)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)**
8.97	2.94	1.88	1.61	1.27	10.35%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2011)**	**As a % of GDP**
0.52	0	0%

216 GDP of the Member State.
217 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Hungary				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[218]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[219]
Total non-crisis aid	1.12	1.11%	-0.86%	1.58%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.86	0.86%	-0.89%	1.33%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.24	0.24%	0.04%	0.22%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0.000%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.02	0.02%	-0.002%	0.024%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	**As a % of GDP**	**As a % of aid to industry and services**
Horizontal aid	**606.40**	**0.60%**	**70.55%**
Research, development and innovation	32.38	0.03%	3.77%
Environmental aid	13.54	0.01%	1.58%
Regional aid	248.70	0.25%	28.94%
Employment & training	164.69	0.16%	19.16%
SMEs	9.86	0.01%	1.15%
Other horizontal objectives	137.24	0.13%	15.97%
Sectoral aid	**253.10**	**0.25%**	**29.45%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	253.10	0.25%	29.45%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	8.87	89.93%
Employment & training	164.69	100%
Regional aid	162.19	65.21%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	1.58	4.87%
Total	**337.32**	**55.63%**

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Amount used (2012)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)**
10.33	0.00	2.24	1.05	0.72	2.23%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2011)**	**As a % of GDP**
9.72	0.006	0.006%

[218] GDP of the Member State.

[219] Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Malta				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[220]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[221]
Total non-crisis aid	0.10	1.60%	0.21%	2.40%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.09	1.43%	0.29%	2.17%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.00	0.07%	-0.10%	0.16%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0.0004%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.01	0.09%	0.03%	0.07%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**41.24**	**0.64%**	**44.82%**
Research, development and innovation	2.10	0.03%	2.28%
Environmental aid	0	0%	0%
Regional aid	23.80	0.37%	25.87%
Employment & training	10.55	0.16%	11.47%
SMEs	0.09	0.001%	0.10%
Other horizontal objectives	4.70	0.07%	5.11%
Sectoral aid	**50.77**	**0.79%**	**55.18%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	48.05	0.75%	52.22%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	2.72	0.04%	2.96%
Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective	
SMEs	0.09	100%	
Employment & training	10.55	100%	
Regional aid	23.70	99.58%	
Environmental aid	0	0.00	
Other	0.50	23.81%	
Total	**34.84**	**84.48%**	

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Amount used (2012)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)**
0	0	0	0	0	0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2011)**	**As a % of GDP**
0.04	0	0%

220 GDP of the Member State.

221 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Netherlands				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[222]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[223]
Total non-crisis aid	2.67	0.44%	-0.02%	0.46%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.78	0.30%	-0.02%	0.30%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.59	0.10%	-0.01%	0.11%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	4.33	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.19	0.03%	-0.0004%	0.03%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**1777.19**	**0.30%**	**99.66%**
Research, development and innovation	668.45	0.11%	37.49%
Environmental aid	975.53	0.16%	54.71%
Regional aid	14.27	0.002%	0.80%
Employment & training	2.37	0.0004%	0.13%
SMEs	34.07	0.01%	1.91%
Other horizontal objectives	82.49	0.01%	4.63%
Sectoral aid	**6.00**	**0.001%**	**0.34%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	6.00	0.001%	0.34%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%
Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective	
SMEs	30.74	90.21%	
Employment & training	2.37	100%	
Regional aid	14.27	100%	
Environmental aid	10.24	1.05%	
Other	50.74	7.59%	
Total	**108.36**	**6.10%**	

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
313.33	28.11	71.40	53.63	36.92	15.80%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.00	0.015	0.0025%

222 GDP of the Member State.

223 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Austria				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[224]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[225]
Total non-crisis aid	1.71	0.57%	-0.12%	0.76%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.51	0.50%	-0.12%	0.58%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.19	0.06%	0.0007%	0.06%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.01	0.002%	0.0008%	0.12%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**1505.56**	**0.50%**	**99.59%**
Research, development and innovation	265.02	0.09%	17.53%
Environmental aid	940.35	0.31%	62.20%
Regional aid	122.85	0.04%	8.13%
Employment & training	28.65	0.01%	1.89%
SMEs	120.29	0.04%	7.96%
Other horizontal objectives	28.42	0.01%	1.88%
Sectoral aid	**6.15**	**0.002%**	**0.41%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	4.78	0.002%	0.32%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	1.36	0.0005%	0.09%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	116.16	96.57%
Employment & training	28.65	100%
Regional aid	114.33	93.06%
Environmental aid	509.48	54.18%
Other	8.27	3.12%
Total	**776.88**	**51.60%**

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
94.24	3.33	21.74	19.92	12.45	9.01%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
10.18	0.004	0.001%

224 GDP of the Member State.

225 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Poland				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[226]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[227]
Total non-crisis aid	2.82	0.76%	-0.17%	0.93%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	2.13	0.58%	-0.17%	0.73%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.68	0.18%	-0.01%	0.19%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.01	0.004%	0.0003%	0.01%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	**As a % of GDP**	**As a % of aid to industry and services**
Horizontal aid	**1521.79**	**0.41%**	**71.49%**
Research, development and innovation	27.41	0.01%	1.29%
Environmental aid	143.42	0.04%	6.74%
Regional aid	536.91	0.15%	25.22%
Employment & training	773.06	0.21%	36.31%
SMEs	9.30	0.003%	0.44%
Other horizontal objectives	31.68	0.01%	1.49%
Sectoral aid	**607.02**	**0.16%**	**28.51%**
Coal	98.93	0.03%	4.65%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	13.74	0.004%	0.65%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	458.95	0.12%	21.56%
Other services	35.40	0.01%	1.66%
Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective	
SMEs	2.15	23.11%	
Employment & training	773.06	100%	
Regional aid	207.83	38.71%	
Environmental aid	2.90	2.02%	
Other	27.41	100%	
Total	**1013.36**	**66.59%**	

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Amount used (2012)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)**
67.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2011)**	**As a % of GDP**
0.25	0	0%

226 GDP of the Member State.
227 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Portugal				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[228]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[229]
Total non-crisis aid	1.77	1.03%	0.15%	1.66%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.75	1.02%	0.16%	1.64%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.00	0.001%	-0.004%	0.01%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	3.87	0.002%	0.0002%	0.002%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.01	0.005%	-0.001%	0.01%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	**As a % of GDP**	**As a % of aid to industry and services**
Horizontal aid	**538.11**	**0.31%**	**30.76%**
Research, development and innovation	176.34	0.10%	10.08%
Environmental aid	2.44	0.00%	0.14%
Regional aid	211.97	0.12%	12.12%
Employment & training	82.02	0.05%	4.69%
SMEs	64.10	0.04%	3.66%
Other horizontal objectives	1.24	0.0003%	0.07%
Sectoral aid	**1211.00**	**0.71%**	**69.24%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	1210.40	0.71%	69.20%
Manufacturing sectors	0.60	0.0004%	0.03%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%
Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective	
SMEs	63.98	99.81%	
Employment & training	12.08	14.73%	
Regional aid	77.72	36.67%	
Environmental aid	2.44	100%	
Other	175.83	99.71%	
Total	**332.05**	**61.71%**	

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2008)**	**Amount used (2009)**	**Amount used (2010)**	**Amount used (2012)**	**Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)**
76.98	2.24	8.97	11.90	11.02	9.04%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	**Amount used (2011)**	**As a % of GDP**
0.75	0.16	0.09%

[228] GDP of the Member State.
[229] Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Romania				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[230]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[231]
Total non-crisis aid	0.55	0.40%	0.17%	0.43%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.28	0.21%	0.05%	0.17%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.26	0.19%	0.12%	0.26%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.003	0.002%	-0.0004%	0.01%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**282.13**	**0.21%**	**99.70%**
Research, development and innovation	4.46	0.003%	1.58%
Environmental aid	136.81	0.10%	48.35%
Regional aid	136.52	0.10%	48.24%
Employment & training	0.59	0.0004%	0.21%
SMEs	2.83	0.002%	1.00%
Other horizontal objectives	0.92	0.0007%	0.32%
Sectoral aid	**0.84**	**0.001%**	**0.30%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0.84	0.0006%	0.30%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	2.83	100%
Employment & training	0.59	100%
Regional aid	108.06	79.15%
Environmental aid	0	0%
Other	0.87	19.61%
Total	**112.36**	**39.83%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.42	0	0%

230 GDP of the Member State.
231 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Slovenia				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[232]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[233]
Total non-crisis aid	0.40	1.11%	0.08%	1.12%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.33	0.91%	0.13%	0.89%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.07	0.19%	-0.02%	0.20%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0%	0%	0%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.00	0.007%	-0.03%	0.03%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services			
	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**312.12**	**0.88%**	**95.88%**
Research, development and innovation	73.47	0.21%	22.57%
Environmental aid	69.02	0.19%	21.20%
Regional aid	134.02	0.38%	41.17%
Employment & training	13.45	0.04%	4.13%
SMEs	3.06	0.01%	0.94%
Other horizontal objectives	19.11	0.06%	5.87%
Sectoral aid	**13.42**	**0.04%**	**4.12%**
Coal	10.89	0.03%	3.34%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	2.53	0.007%	0.78%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	3.04	99.41%
Employment & training	13.45	100%
Regional aid	127.12	94.85%
Environmental aid	0.08	0.12%
Other	10.19	13.87%
Total	**153.87**	**49.30%**

State aid for the financial sector					
Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
12.63	0.00	1.00	2.15	1.80	6.73%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK		
Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
1.32	0.2	0.55%

232 GDP of the Member State.
233 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Slovakia				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[234]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[235]
Total non-crisis aid	0.17	0.25%	-0.21%	0.42%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	0.16	0.23%	-0.13%	0.33%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.01	0.01%	-0.07%	0.07%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	0	0.0001%	0.00004%	0.00009%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.00	0.001%	-0.01%	0.01%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**153.91**	**0.22%**	**96.04%**
Research, development and innovation	14.38	0.02%	8.97%
Environmental aid	22.39	0.03%	13.97%
Regional aid	113.22	0.16%	70.65%
Employment & training	2.24	0.00%	1.40%
SMEs	0.78	0.001%	0.49%
Other horizontal objectives	0.90	0.00%	0.56%
Sectoral aid	**6.35**	**0.01%**	**3.96%**
Coal	0.00	0.000004%	0.00%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	6.35	0.009%	3.96%
Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective	
SMEs	0.78	100%	
Employment & training	1.31	58.52%	
Regional aid	36.07	31.86%	
Environmental aid	0	0%	
Other	9.11	63.35%	
Total	**47.27**	**30.71%**	

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
3.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.40	0.005	0.007%

234 GDP of the Member State.
235 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Finland				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[236]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[237]
Total non-crisis aid	2.34	1.24%	0.08%	1.22%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	1.06	0.56%	0.12%	0.49%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	1.19	0.63%	-0.05%	0.67%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	1.52	0.001%	0.0001%	0.001%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.09	0.05%	0.002%	0.06%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**1056.27**	**0.56%**	**99.59%**
Research, development and innovation	276.39	0.15%	26.06%
Environmental aid	497.16	0.26%	46.88%
Regional aid	57.99	0.03%	5.47%
Employment & training	105.49	0.06%	9.95%
SMEs	52.65	0.03%	4.96%
Other horizontal objectives	66.59	0.02%	6.28%
Sectoral aid	**4.30**	**0.002%**	**0.41%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other services	4.30	0.002%	0.41%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	33.11	62.89%
Employment & training	69.58	65.96%
Regional aid	52.89	91.21%
Environmental aid	0.71	0.14%
Other	2.29	0.83%
Total	**158.58**	**15.01%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
54.00	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
0.49	0.027	0.014%

236 GDP of the Member State.

237 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	Sweden				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[238]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[239]
Total non-crisis aid	3.02	0.78%	-0.04%	0.83%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	2.79	0.72%	-0.03%	0.76%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.04	0.01%	-0.004%	0.02%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	3.06	0.001%	0.0001%	0.001%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.19	0.05%	-0.006%	0.05%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**2777.41**	**0.72%**	**99.56%**
Research, development and innovation	109.60	0.03%	3.93%
Environmental aid	2474.52	0.64%	88.70%
Regional aid	90.48	0.02%	3.24%
Employment & training	23.19	0.01%	0.83%
SMEs	2.10	0.001%	0.08%
Other horizontal objectives	77.52	0.02%	2.78%
Sectoral aid	**12.29**	**0.003%**	**0.44%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0	0%	0%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	12.29	0.003%	0.44%
Other services	0	0%	0%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	2.10	100%
Employment & training	22.92	98.85%
Regional aid	46.29	51.16%
Environmental aid	567.68	22.94%
Other	3.39	3.09%
Total	**642.38**	**23.13%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
161.56	0.54	14.79	19.92	14.02	5.35%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
1.28	0.66	0.17%

238 GDP of the Member State.
239 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

KEY STATE AID DATA (2010)	United Kingdom				EU-27			
	€ bn	As a % of GDP[240]	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend	€ bn	As a % of EU GDP	Difference when compared to previous year (in % of GDP)	Trend[241]
Total non-crisis aid	4.80	0.27%	-0.05%	0.31%	64.3	0.5%	-0.06%	0.58%
Non-crisis aid to industry and services	4.18	0.24%	-0.04%	0.26%	52.96	0.42%	-0.06%	0.48%
Agriculture	0.30	0.02%	-0.01%	0.02%	8.72	0.07%	-0.003%	0.08%
Fisheries and aquaculture	1.45	0.00008%	-0.00001%	0.000%	0.11	0.001%	-0.0002%	0.001%
Transport	0.307	0.018%	-0.0001%	0.02%	2.22	0.02%	-0.002%	0.02%

Non-crisis aid to industry and services

	€ million	As a % of GDP	As a % of aid to industry and services
Horizontal aid	**3779.20**	**0.22%**	**90.43%**
Research, development and innovation	891.83	0.05%	21.34%
Environmental aid	1398.19	0.08%	33.46%
Regional aid	307.16	0.02%	7.35%
Employment & training	64.64	0.004%	1.55%
SMEs	772.94	0.04%	18.50%
Other horizontal objectives	344.44	0.02%	8.24%
Sectoral aid	**399.92**	**0.023%**	**9.57%**
Coal	0	0%	0%
Financial services	0	0%	0%
Manufacturing sectors	0.52	0.00003%	0.01%
Other non-manufacturing sectors	275.04	0.016%	6.58%
Other services	124.36	0.007%	2.98%

Block-exempted aid	in € million	As % of aid to industry and services earmarked for the same horizontal objective
SMEs	163.80	21.19%
Employment & training	63.72	98.57%
Regional aid	301.76	98.24%
Environmental aid	305.12	21.82%
Other	132.72	14.88%
Total	**967.12**	**25.59%**

State aid for the financial sector

Total volume of aid approved (2008 to 01.10.2012; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2008)	Amount used (2009)	Amount used (2010)	Amount used (2012)	Overall amount used in the years 2009-2012 (as a % of 2011 GDP)
873.34	77.96	212.15	198.72	88.23	17.15%

AID GRANTED UNDER THE TEMPORARY UNION FRAMEWORK

Total volume of aid approved (2009-2011; all figures in € billion)	Amount used (2011)	As a % of GDP
10.10	0.0005	0.00003%

240 GDP of the Member State.

241 Average level of aid as a % of GDP during the period 2008-2010.

Figure 47: Legislation and communications adopted since the last report

Legislative act	Validity	Title and OJ Reference
Temporary rules in response to crisis	From 01.01.2012	Communication from the Commission on the application, from 1 January 2012, of State aid rules to support measures in favour of banks in the context of the financial crisis. Official Journal C 356, 6.12.2011, p. 7
Shipbuilding	01.01.2012-31.12.2013	Framework on State aid for shipbuilding. Official Journal C364, 14.12.2011, p. 9
Services of general economic interest	From 31.01.2012	Communication from the Commission on the application of the European Union State aid rules to compensation granted for the provision of services of general economic interest. Official Journal C8, 11.01.2012, p. 4
Services of general economic interest	From 31.01.2012	Commission Decision of 20 December on the application of Article 106(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to State aid in the form of public service compensation granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of services of general economic interest. Official Journal L7, 11.01.2012, p. 3
Services of general economic interest	From 31.01.2012	Communication from the Commission, European Union framework for State aid in the form of public service compensation (2011). Official Journal C8, 11.01.2012, p. 15
Services of general economic interest	29.04.2012-31.12.2018	Commission Regulation on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to *de minimis* aid granted to undertakings providing services of general economic interest. Official Journal L 114, 26.4.2012, p. 8
Temporary rules in response to crisis	From 01.01.2012	Communication from the Commission on the application, from 1 January 2012, of State aid rules to support measures in favour of banks in the context of the financial crisis. Official Journal C 356, 6.12.2011, p. 7

* No end of validity is specified in the text.

FIGURES 48: RECOVERY

Figure 48 a: Trend in the number of recovery decisions (aid to industry and services) and amounts to be recovered[242]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
No. of decisions adopted	**15**	**19**	**26**	**10**	**24**	**13**	**8**	**10**	**13**	**7**	**6**	**12**	**9**	**172**
No. of decisions closed	15	13	25	9	22	12	6	7	9	3	3	3	1	128
Total aid known to be recovered (€ million) - (A)	**358**	**1602**	**2120**	**1131**	**4983**	**429**	**256**	**167**	**2610**	**76**	**149**	**198**	**1717**	**15796**
Amounts recovered (without interests) (€ million) - (B) - of which:	**352**	**1352**	**2068**	**997**	**4976**	**400**	**245**	**56**	**2057**	**51**	**120**	**0**	**847**	**13520**
(a) Principal reimbursed/or in blocked account	137	1263	2000	954	4105	400	200	54	1075	51	120	0	847	11205
(b) Aid lost in bankrupcty	215	88	68	43	871	0	45	2	982	0	0	0	0	2315
Amount oustanding (A-B)	*6*	*251*	*52*	*134*	*7*	*29*	*11*	*111*	*553*	*25*	*29*	*198*	*870*	*2276*
% still pending to be recovered	***1.7%***	***15.6%***	***2.5%***	***11.8%***	***0.1%***	***6.8%***	***4.3%***	***66.5%***	***21.2%***	***32.9%***	***19.5%***	***100.0%***	***50.7%***	***14.4%***
Aid and interests registered in bankruptcy	0	11	3	5	0	8	0	216	415	20	29	85	237	1028
Recovery interests	**9**	**218**	**364**	**357**	**1446**	**95**	**51**	**17**	**331**	**7**	**28**	**0**	**102**	**3024**

242 Source: DG Competition; 2000-2012; State of play: 30 June 2012.

Figure 48 b: Pending recovery decisions[243]

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Decision date	Number of the decision	OJ
SA.30584	2012/CR	State aid to Malév	Hungary	09.01.2012		Not yet published
SA.17653	2012/CR	Deutsche Post	Germany	25.01.2012		Not yet published
SA.28809	2012/CR	Municipality of Vänersborg	Sweden	08.02.2012		OJ L 10, 09.06.2012, p.78
SA.27420	C12/2009	Osuuskunta Karjaportti	Finland	12.06.2012		Not yet published
SA.12522	2012/CR	Sernam S.A.	France	09.03.2012		OJ L 195, 21.07.2012, p. 19
SA.25051	2012/CR	Zweckverband Tierkörperbeseitigung	Germany	25.04.2012		OJ L 236, 01.09.2012, p. 1
SA.22668	2012/CR	Ciudad de la Luz Studios	Spain	08.05.2012		Not yet published
SA.26534	2011/CR	United Textiles S.A.	Greece	21.02.2012		OJ L 279, 12.10. 2012, p. 30
SA.21654	2011/CR	Public commercial property Aland Industrihus	Finland	13.07.2011		OJ L 125, 12.05.2012, p. 33
SA.26117	2011/CR	Alleged aid to Aluminium of Greece	Greece	13.07.2011	2012/340/EU	OJ L 166 , 27.06.2012, p. 83
SA.28903	2011/CR	Deferral and rescheduling of liabilities of Ruse Industry	Bulgaria	13.07.2011		Not yet published
SA.32600	2011/CR	Restructuring aid to SeaFrance SA	France	24.10.2011		OJ L 195, 21.07.2012, p. 1
SA.27386	2011/CR	Short-term export credit	Portugal	24.11.2011		Not yet published
SA.28973	2011/CR	Aid to certain Greek casinos	Greece	24.05.2011	2011/717/EU	OJ L 285, 01.11.2011, p. 25

243 Source: DG Competition.

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Decision date	Number of the decision	OJ
SA.23011	2011/CR	Restructuring aid for Legler	Italy	23.03.2011	2012/52/EU	OJ L 27, 31.01.2012, p. 12
SA.23602	CR 48/2008	Alleged aid to mining company Ellenikos Xrysos	Greece	23.02.2011	2011/452/EU	OJ L 193, 23.07.2011, p. 27
SA.20168	CR 13/2006	Preferential electricity tariffs for energy intensive industry in Sardinia	Italy	23.02.2011	2011/747/EU	OJ L 309, 24.11.2011, p. 1
SA.29150	CR 7/2010	Easing of carry-forward of losses for tax purposes (Sanierungklausel)	Germany	26.01.2011	2011/526/EU	OJ L 235, 10.09.2011, p. 1
SA.22309	CR 46/2011	Amortisation of financial goodwill for acquisitions of foreign targets II	Spain	12.01.2011	2011/282/EU	OJ L 135, 21.05.2011, p. 1
SA.4360	CR 38/2010	Centre d'exportation du livre français (CELF)	France	14.12.2010	2011/179/EU	OJ L 78, 24.03.2011, p. 37
SA.28787	CR 33/2009	Restructuring of BPP	Portugal	20.07.2010	2011/349/EU	OJ L 235, 04.09.2010, p. 26
SA.10842	CR 4/2003	Export aid to WAM	Italy	24.03.2010	2010/473/EU	OJ L 235, 04.09.2010, p. 26
SA.20850	CR 36/2010	Preferential electricity tariff in favour of Alcoa	Italy	19.11.2009	2010/460/EC	OJ L 227, 28.08.2010, p. 62
SA.22309	CR 45/2007	Amortisation of financial goodwill for acquisitions of foreign targets	Spain	28.10.2009	2011/5/EC	OJ L 7, 11.01.2011 p. 48
SA.20616	CR 59/2007	Rescue aid to Ixfin	Italy	28.10.2009	2010/359/EC	OJ L 167, 01.07.2010, p. 39
SA.22046	CR 19/2008	Rescue aid for Sandretto	Italy	30.09.2009	2010/215/EC	OJ L 92, 13.04.2010, p. 19
SA.21034	CR 55/2007	BT Group plc	UK	11.02.2009	2009/703/EC	OJ L 242, 15.09.2009, p. 21

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Decision date	Number of the decision	OJ
SA.17543	CR 17/2005	Restructuring aid for Gdynia shipyard	Poland	06.11.2008	2010/47/EC	OJ L 33, 04.02.2010, p. 1
SA.24639	2011/CR	Olympic Airways/ Olympic Airlines	Greece	17.09.2008	2010/7777/EC	OJ L 222, 24.08.2010, p. 62
SA.14895	CR 1/2004	Regional Law No 9/98	Italy	02.07.2008	2008/854/EC	OJ L 302, 13.11.2008, p. 9
SA.15526	CR 16/2004	Hellenic Shipyards	Greece	02.07.2008	2009/610/EC	OJ L 225, 27.08.2009, p. 104
SA.20727	CR 56/2006	Bank Burgenland	Austria	30.04.2008	2008/719/EC	OJ L 239, 06.09.2008, p. 32
SA.20618	CR 13/2007	Rescue aid to New Interline	Italy	16.04.2008	2008/697/EC	OJ L 235, 02.09.2008, p. 12
SA.20056	CR 38/2007	Alleged aid to Arbel Fauvet Rail SA	France	02.04.2008	2008/716/EC	OJ L 238, 05.09.2008, p. 27
SA.20949	CR 23/2006	Technologie Buczek	Poland	24.10.2007	2008/344/EC	OJ L 116, 30.04.2008, p. 26
SA.17066	CR 37/2005	Tax-exempt reserve fund for certain companies	Greece	18.07.2007	2008/723/EC	OJ L 244, 12.09.2008, p. 11
SA.31614	CR 3/2010	Sardinia Ferries (Tourship Group)	Italy	10.07.2007	2008/92/EC	OJ L 29, 02.02.2008, p. 24
SA.20203	CR 16/2006	Restructuring aid to Nuova Mineraria Silius	Italy	21.02.2007	2007/499/EC	OJ L 185, 17.07.2007, p. 18
SA.11981	CR 79/2001	Exemption from excise duty for the production of alumina in Gardanne	France	07.02.2007	2007/375/EC	OJ L 147, 08.06.2007, p. 29
SA.12186	CR 80/2001	Exemption from excise duty for the production of alumina in Sardinia	Italy	07.02.2007	2007/375/EC	OJ L 147, 08.06.2007, p. 29

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Decision date	Number of the decision	OJ
SA.16212	CR 38/2005	Biria Gruppe	Germany	24.01.2007 14.12.2010	2007/492/EC 2011/471/EU	OJ L 183, 13.07.2007, p. 27 OJ L 195, 27.07.2011, p. 55
SA.17075	CR 30/2005	Restructuring aid to Kliq NV	Netherlands	19.07.2006	2006/939/EC	OJ L 366, 21.12.2006, p. 40
SA.13972	CR 2/2004	*Ad hoc* financing of Dutch public broadcasters	Netherlands	22.06.2006	2008/136/EC	OJ L 49, 22.272008, p. 1
SA.18211	CR 25/2005	Measures in favour of Frucona Kosice	Slovakia	07.06.2006	2007/254/EC	OJ L 112, 30.04.2007, p. 14
SA.15395	2011/CR	Olympic Airways - privatisation	Greece	14.09.2005	2011/97/EC	OJ L 45, 18.02.2011, p. 1
SA.15316	CR 12/2004	Tax incentives for outward FDI	Italy	14.12.2004	2005/919/EC	OJ L 335, 21.12.2005, p. 39
SA.14911	CR 57/2003	Tremonti bis	Italy	20.10.2004	2005/315/EC	OJ L 100, 20.04.2005, p. 46
SA.1365	CR 57/2002	Article 44 septies CGI	France	16.12.2003	2004/343/EC	OJ L 108, 16.04.2004, p. 38
SA.12312	CR 39/2001	Aid to Minas Rio Tinto SAL	Spain	27.05.2003	2004/300/EC	OJ L 098, 02.04.2004, p. 49
SA.9885	CR 94/2001	Export aid scheme Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Germany	05.03.2003	2003/595/EC	OJ L 202, 09.08.2003, p. 15
SA.12402	CR 70/2001	Aid to Hilados y Tejidos Puigneró S.A.	Spain	19.02.2003	2003/876/EC	OJ L 337, 23.12.2003, p. 14
SA.10375	CR 35/2002	Tax aid scheme – Azores	Portugal	11.12.2002	2003/442/EC	OJ L 150, 18.06.2003, p. 52
SA.9950	CR 27/1999	Aid to public municipalities	Italy	05.06.2002	2003/193/EC	OJ L 077, 24.03.2003, p. 21

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Decision date	Number of the decision	OJ
SA.10562	CR 53/1999	Tax aid - Province of Guipuzcoa (II)	Spain	11.07.2001	2002/894/EC	OJ L 314, 18.11.2002, p. 26
SA.10679	CR 54/1999	Tax aid - Province of Vizcaya (II)	Spain	11.07.2001	2003/27/EC	OJ L 017, 22.01.2003, p. 1
SA.10563	CR 52/1999	Tax aid - Province of Vizcaya (I)	Spain	11.07.2001	2002/806/EC	OJ L 279, 17.10.2002, p. 35
SA.10565	CR 50/1999	Tax aid - Province of Guipuzcoa (I)	Spain	11.07.2001	2002/540/EC	OJ L 174, 04.07.2002, p. 31
SA.10264	CR 48/1999	Tax aid - Province of Alava (I)	Spain	11.07.2001	2002/820/EC	OJ L 296, 30.10.2002, p. 1
SA.10564	CR 49/1999	Tax aid - Province of Alava (II)	Spain	11.07.2001	2002/892/EC	OJ L 314, 18.11.2002, p. 1
SA.6281	CR 41/1999	Aid to Lintra beteiligungsholding GmbH	Germany	28.03.2001	2001/673/EC	OJ L 236, 05.09.2001, p. 3
SA.813	CR 38/1998	Aid for Kimberly Clark/Scott Group	France	12.07.2000	2002/14/EC	OJ L 012, 15.01.2002, p. 1
SA.9440	CR 81/1997	Social security reductions - Venice and Chioggia	Italy	25.11.1999	2000/394/EC	OJ L 150, 23.06.2000, p. 50
SA.9398	CR 49/1998	Employment aid measures (Law No 196/97)	Italy	11.05.1999	2000/128/EC	OJ L 042, 15.02.2000, p. 1
SA.8989	CR 44/1997	Aid to Magefesa	Spain	14.10.1998	1999/509/EC	OJ L 198, 30.07.1999, p. 15

Figure 48 c: Pending recovery cases in which the Commission has decided to bring the matter before the Court of Justice and in which the illegal and incompatible aid has not yet been recovered (30 June 2012)[244]

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.813	CR 38/1998	Aid for Kimberly Clark/Scott Group	France	C-232/05	05/10/06: CoJ finds against France for failing to comply with Commission decision
SA.1365	CR 57/2002	Exonérations fiscales en faveur de la reprise d'entreprises en difficulté - Article 44 septies CGI	France	C-214/07	24/10/06: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against France Press release: IP/06/1471 13/11/08: CoJ finds against France for failing to comply with Commission decision 05/05/10: Commission sends letter of formal notice to France under Art. 260(2) TFEU: IP/10/529 30/09/2011: Commission sends a complementary letter of formal notice to France under Art. 260(2) TFEU
SA.20056	CR 38/2007	Alleged aid to Arbel Fauvet Rail SA	France		28/10/09: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against France Press release: IP/09/1627 23/06/2010: Commission adopts new negative decision 19/10/11: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against France Press release: IP/11/1209

244 Source: DG Competition.

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.17066	CR 37/2005	Tax-exempt reserve fund	Greece	C-354/10	24/02/10: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceeding against Greece Press release: IP/10/183 1/03/12: CoJ finds against Greece for failing to comply with Commission decision
SA.15526	CR 16/2004	Hellenic Shipyards	Greece	C-485/10	14/04/10: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Greece Press release: IP/10/428 1/12/2010: Commission adopts decision taking into account Greece's reliance on Article 346 Press release: IP/10/1637 28/06/12: CoJ finds against Greece for failing to comply with Commission decision
SA.20850	CR 36/2010	Preferential electricity tariff – Alcoa	Italy		23/03/11: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy Press release: IP/11/352

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.9398	CR 49/1998	Employment aid measures (Law No 196/97)	Italy	C-99/02	01/04/04: CoJ finds against Italy for failing to comply with Commission decision 19/07/07: Commission sends letter of formal notice to Italy 21/01/08:Commission decides to send reasoned opinion to Italy 25/06/2009: Commission decides to initiate Art. 260(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy Press release: IP/11/1028 17/11/11: CoJ finds against Italy for failing to comply with Commission decision
SA.9950	CR 27/1999	Aid to public utilities	Italy	C-207/05	01/06/06: CoJ finds against Italy for failing to comply with Commission decision 19/07/07: Commission sends letter of formal notice to Italy 21/01/08: Commission decides to send reasoned opinion to Italy 05/05/10: Commission decides to send complementary letter of formal notice under Art. 206(2) TFEU 28/10/10: Commission decides to initiate Art. 260(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy Press release: IP/10/1401

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.14911	CR 57/2003	Tremonti bis	Italy	C-303/09	25/01/06: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy Press release: IP/06/77 11/03/08: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy 14/07/11: CoJ finds against Italy for failing to comply with Commission decision
SA.9440	CR 81/1997	Social security reductions – Venice and Chioggia	Italy	C-302/09	10/05/07: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy Press release: IP/07/648 11/03/08: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy 6/10/11: CoJ finds against Italy for failing to comply with Commission decision
SA.15316	CR 12/2004	Tax incentives for outward FDI	Italy	C-305/09	11/03/08: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy Press release: IP/08/435 05/05/11: CoJ finds against Italy for failing to comply with Commission decision

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.20618	CR 13/2007	Rescue aid to New Interline SPA	Italy	C-454/09	25/11/09: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy Press release: IP/09/1140 13/11/11: CoJ finds against Italy for failing to comply with Commission decision
SA.14895	CR 1/2004	Regional Law No 9/98 – misuse of aid	Italy	C-243/10	27/01/10: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Italy Press release: IP/10/103 29/03/12: CoJ finds against Italy for failing to comply with Commission decision
SA.18211	CR 25/2005	Measures in favour of Frucona Kosice	Slovakia	C-507/08	17/06/08: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Slovakia Press release: IP/08/952 22/12/10: CoJ finds against Slovakia for failing to comply with Commission decision

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.8989	CR 44/1997	Aid to Magefesa	Spain	C-499/99 C-610/10	02/07/02: CoJ finds against Spain for failing to comply with part of Commission decision 17/06/09: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Spain Press release: IP/09/960 19/11/09: Commission sends letter of formal notice to Spain Press release: IP/09/1789 18/03/10: Commission decides to send complementary letter of formal notice under Art. 206(2) TFEU 30/09/10: Commission decides to initiate Art. 260(2) proceedings against Spain Press release: IP/10/1214
SA.10264. SA.10564. SA.10565. SA.10563. SA.10562. SA.10679	CR 48/1999 CR 49/1999 CR 50/1999 CR 52/1999 CR 53/1999 CR 54/1999	Tax aid – Province of Alava (I) Tax aid - Province of Alava (II) Tax aid – Province of Guipuzcoa (I) Tax aid – Province of Vizcaya (I) Tax aid - Province of Guipuzcoa (II) Tax aid - Province of Vizcaya (II) (Basque tax aid schemes)	Spain	C-485/03. C-486/03. C 487/03. C-488/03. C-489/03. C-490/03. C-184/11	14/12/06: CoJ finds against Spain for failing to comply with Commission decisions 26/06/08: Commission decides to send reasoned opinion to Spain 24/11/10: Commission decides to initiate Art. 260(2) TFEU proceedings against Spain Press release: IP/10/1544
SA.31614	CR 3/2010	Sardinian shipping sector	IT		19/10/11: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings Italy Press release: IP/11/1210

Case number	Procedure	Working title	Member State	Court case	State of play and recent developments
SA.23602	CR/2012	Ellenikos Xrysos	EL		23/11/11: Commission decides to initiate Art. 108(2) TFEU proceedings against Greece

Summary of rules in the transport sector

Land transport (road, rail and inland waterways)

– Article 93 TFEU contains rules for the compatibility of State aid in the area of coordination of transport and public service obligations in transport. The Commission has consistently taken the view that Article 93 constitutes a *lex specialis* with respect to Article 107(2) TFEU and Article 107(3) FTEU, as it contains special rules for the compatibility of State aid. In addition, Article 93 TFEU constitutes a *lex specialis* also with respect to Article 106(2) TFEU, so that Article 106(2) TFEU cannot be applied in the area of coordination of transport and public service obligations in the inland transport sector[245];

– Until 2 December 2009, Article 93 was in practice implemented by means of three Council Regulations: (1) Council Regulation 1191/69[246], (2) Council Regulation 1107/70[247] and (3) Council Regulation 1192/69[248]. As from 3 December 2009, Regulation 1370/07[249] has replaced Regulations 1191/69 and 1107/70, Regulation 1191/69 remains applicable for a three-year transitional period to inland freight transport; Regulation 1192/69 remains applicable;

– Community guidelines on State aid for railway undertakings, adopted on 30 April 2008[250].

Aviation

– Communication on the application of Articles 92 and 93 of the EC Treaty and Article 61 of the EEA agreement to State aid in the aviation sector[251];

– Community guidelines on financing of airports and start-up aid to airlines departing from regional airports[252].

Maritime transport

– Community guidelines on State aid to maritime transport[253];

– Communication from the Commission providing guidance on State aid complementary to Community funding for the launching of the motorways of the sea[254];

– Communication from the Commission providing guidance on State aid to ship management companies.[255]

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245 See recital 17 of the Commission Decision of 28 November 2005 on the application of Article 86(2) of the EC Treaty to State aid in the form of public service compensation granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of services of general economic interest (OJ L 312, 29.11.2005, p. 67).

246 Regulation (EEC) No 1191/69 of the Council of 26 June 1969 on action by Member States concerning the obligations inherent in the concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway, as amended.

247 Regulation (EEC) No 1107/70 of the Council of 4 June 1970 on the granting of aid for transport by rail, road and inland waterway, as amended.

248 Regulation (EEC) No 1192/69 on common rules for the normalisation of accounts of railway undertakings, as amended, is particularly important from a State aid monitoring perspective as it exempts from the notification procedure a number of different forms of compensation granted by public authorities to railway undertakings.

249 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 and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) Nos. 1191/69 and 1107/70 (OJ L 315, 3.12.2007, p. 1).

250 OJ C 184, 22.7.2008, p. 13.

251 OJ C 350, 10.12.1994, p. 5.

252 OJ C 312, 9.12.2005, p. 1.

253 OJ C 13, 17.1.2004, p. 3.

254 OJ C 317, 12.12.2008, p. 10.

[255] OJ C 132, 11.6.2009, p. 6.

Status of reporting by Member States

To provide Member States with a more efficient tool for transmitting annual reports on State aid expenditure, DG Competition together with DG Agriculture and Rural Development rolled out in early 2012 a web-based application (called State Aid Reporting Interactive, or SARI) in which granting authorities directly encode information on state expenditure for all existing aid measures. Member States made use of SARI by submitting to the Commission all or part of their annual reports well before the 30 June deadline (see Figure 49 below)[256]. In turn, verification of reports was completed earlier, so SARI allowed Member States' granting authorities to also reduce their reporting burden by spending less time on individual reports. A shorter verification period also offers the benefit of allowing Commission staff to invest more time in analysing the aggregated information from all annual reports at both Member State and EU level. In that regard, the Commission expects and encourages Member States to exploit the efficiency gains in future reporting, given that Member States' users are now familiar with SARI.

Figure 49: Status of reporting by the 30 June deadline[257]

[256] In previous years, many Member States provided annual reports after the deadline since information on all existing aid measures had to be complete in the Member State spreadsheet, which did not allow partial submission of expenditure information.

[257] Source: DG Competition. As far as the annual reports on agricultural aid are concerned, 20 Member States provided complete annual reports by the deadline. Two Member States submitted 90% of their cases within the deadline and the remainder in the course of July and August. Five Member States submitted their annual reports in July.

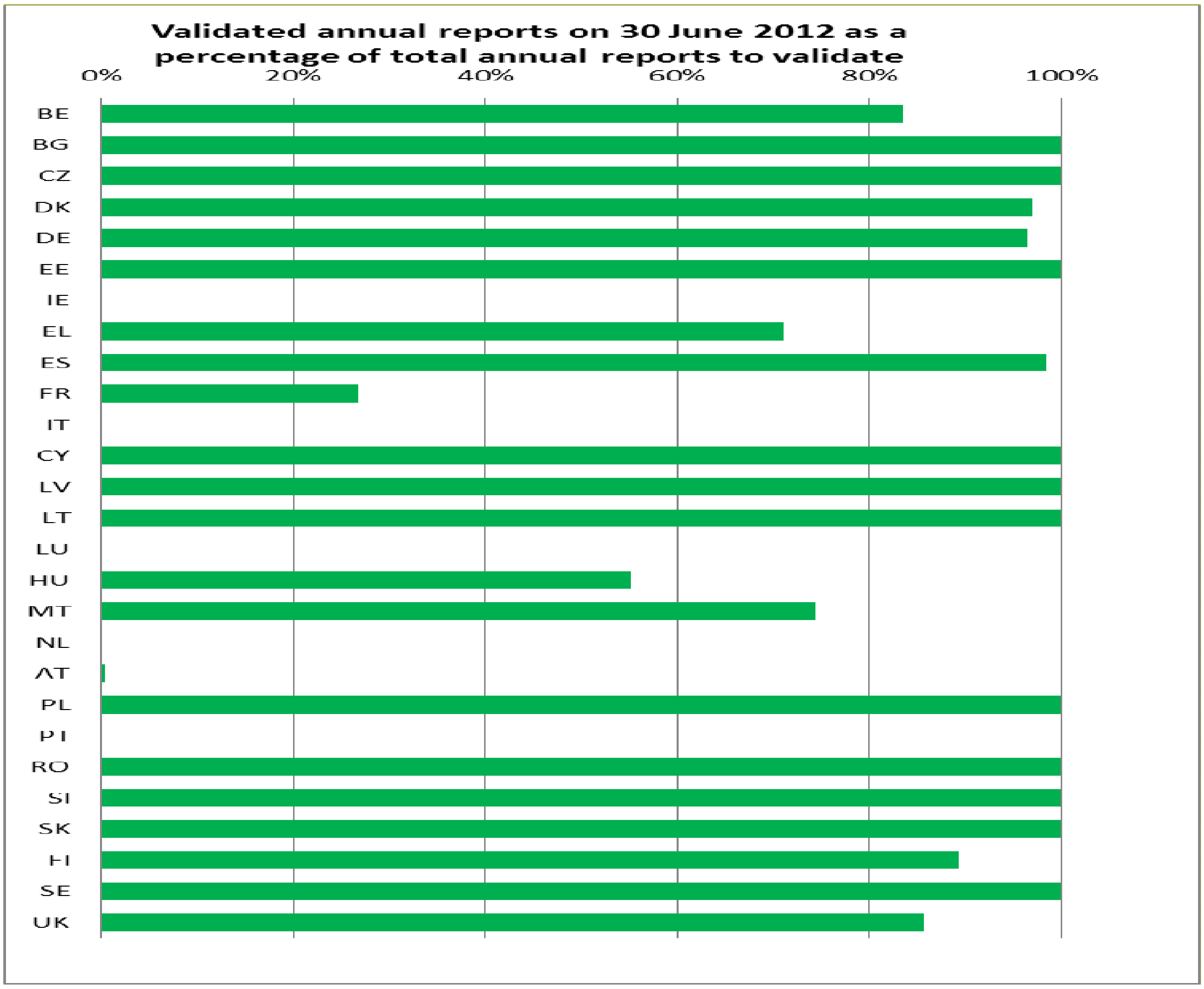
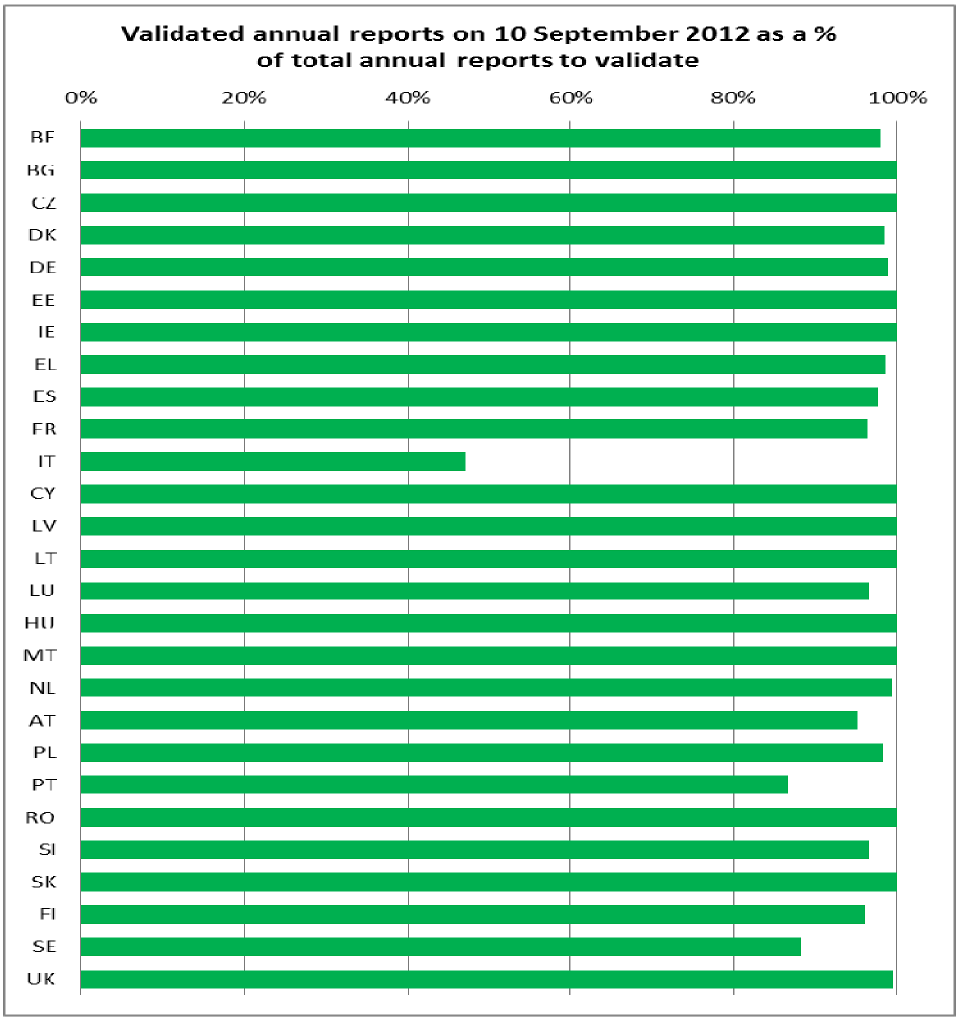

Validated annual reports on 30 June 2012 as a percentage of total annual reports to validate
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
BE
BG
CZ
DK
DE
EE
IE
EL
ES
FR
IT
CY
LV
LT
LU
HU
MT
NL
AT
PL
PT
RO
SI
SK
FI
SE
UK

Figure 50: Status of reporting by 10 September 2012[258]



The new tool enabled Member States to encode and validate information on State aid expenditure early in the collection process, and Figure 50 demonstrates that most of the Member States completed most of their annual reports by, or even ahead of, the deadline[259]. Effective communication between Commission staff and Member States' granting authorities, which is organised through the new tool, helped to clarify annual reports more quickly and by early September most annual reports were finally validated by most Member States, as shown by Figure 50.

A positive side-effect of SARI is the possibility for Member States, but also for Commission staff, to keep a better record of remarks and comments on individual aid measures and to explain the underlying reasons why an individual annual report may show significant fluctuations of expenditure between years. In that light and given the opportunity offered by the migration of information from spreadsheet collection towards SARI, some Member States carried out a review of previous annual reports and amended expenditure information

258 Source: DG Competition.

259 Information on aid granted through tax measures, for instance, is typically provided by tax authorities at a late stage due to the fact that enterprises have long deadlines for submitting their tax declarations. Estimates of such aid also require time, another reason why the annual report may have been sent after the 30 June deadline. A further aspect of the late submission of annual reports is the fact that many users in all the Member States' granting authorities had to learn to use SARI for the first time.

accordingly. Thus, total aid to industry and services published in previous Scoreboards for some Member States could differ from this year's Scoreboard more substantially than solely as a result of updated exchange rates or inflation.