



# State aid control in 2020 and beyond

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# 2020 and beyond – Policy activities in the field of State aid

Prolongation on 2 July 2020 of rules due to expire end 2020:

- by 1 year (to end 2021): e.g. RFG, RDI, IPCEI, EEAG, RAG, STEC

- or 3 years (to end 2023): e.g. de minimis regulation; GBER; R&R

State aid Fitness Check

- Report published on 30 October 2020
- State aid rules broadly fit for purpose
- Clarifications, streamlining and simplification.
- Adjustments to reflect current priorities, market and technology

Revision of State aid rules – part I

- RDI, IPCEI, EEAG, RAG, RFG + corresponding GBER provisions, STEC
- Public consultation 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> Q 2021
- To apply as of 1 January 2022

Revision of other State aid rules – part II: 2021-2023

- R&R, aviation, railway guidelines, de minimis regulation, GBER
- To apply as of 1 January 2024

Revision of GBER related to next MFF (notably aid under InvestEU)

Temporary Framework – COVID-19

Preparation for the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Fund

# Different possibilities to tackle the economic impact of COVID-19

- General measures that do not constitute aid (e.g. deferral of payments of VAT or social security contributions).
- Normal State aid rules (GBER, de minimis etc.).
- Article 107(2)(b) TFEU: aid to make good damage caused by exceptional occurrences.
- Article 107(3)(b) TFEU: aid to remedy serious disturbance in economy of Member State = Aid under Temporary Framework:
  - applicable until 30.06.2021 (for recapitalisations until 30.09.2021) to all sectors and companies, except medium-sized and large undertakings already in difficulty by 31.12.2019 (micro and small enterprises eligible unless in insolvency on 31.12.2019).
  - aid to remedy the liquidity shortage: Section 3.1 Limited amount of aids in any form (EUR 800.000); Sections 3.2 and 3.3 Public guarantees and public loans; Section 3.9. Selective temporary tax deferrals schemes; Section 3.10 allows selective wage subsidy schemes.
  - aid to remedy solvency problems and prevent unnecessary exit of companies viable before the crisis. Section 3.11 Recapitalisation

# Different possibilities to tackle the economic impact of COVID-19

- As of 11 October 2020: 309 decisions concerning 367 national measures in all 27 Member State and the UK
- 173 measures based on section 3.1, 73 based on section 3.2, 45 based on section 3.3, 14 measures are based (at least partly) on section 3.11
- Overall measures at an amount of EUR 2.9 trillion were approved (nominal amounts, not aid element; budgets, not granted aid); About 50% of that amount concerns Germany, 15% Italy and France, 5% Spain.
- Survey of MS: EUR 346 billion spent by June 2020 of EUR 2.3 trillion approved by June; of aid spent, about 30% in France and Germany, followed by Spain (20%) and Italy (8%);
- less applications from companies? slower implementation of schemes? completeness of data?

# Recovery and Resilience Facility – State aid aspects

- Competition enforcement and protecting the functioning of the single market key to accompany the ambitious reform and investment Recovery and Resilience Facility.
- State aid rules offer ample manoeuvre for Member States to implement their recovery agenda, notably for SMEs.
  - Temporary Framework allows aid to cover investment costs or to recapitalise companies.
  - GBER or State aid guidelines offer many possibilities for investments in the Flagship areas of the RRF.
  - Under preparation: Templates to help design measures.
  - Revision of State aid rules in 2021: e.g. access to finance.

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY

# FLAGSHIP AREAS FOR INVESTMENTS AND REFORMS

## POWER UP

CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES AND RENEWABLES

## RENOVATE

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS

## RECHARGE AND REFUEL

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND CHARGING STATIONS

## CONNECT

ROLL-OUT OF RAPID BROADBAND SERVICES

## MODERNISE

DIGITALISATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

## SCALE-UP

DATA CLOUD CAPACITIES AND SUSTAINABLE PROCESSORS

## RESKILL AND UPSKILL

EDUCATION AND TRAINING TO SUPPORT DIGITAL SKILLS